



BEQUEST OF
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A

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

FOR THE USE OF JUNIOR STUDENTS

ABRIDGED FROM THE LARGER WORK OF WHITE AND RIDDLE

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FORMERLY OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD

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Arthur Lyon Cross
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PREFACE.

THE preceding title-page indicates the nature of the present work and the design of its author. Except so far as is necessary for etymological purposes, words occurring in writers ordinarily read by less advanced students of the Latin language are, for the most part, alone explained; and in their treatment the principles upon which the larger Dictionary of White and Riddle is based are uniformly followed, as fully as circumstances allow or require. The course which has been pursued may be thus described. Immediately after the assigned origin of each word, the literal interpretation is given between parentheses; and that English rendering of which such interpretation holds good in a pre-eminent degree is placed first in order, and regarded as the proper or primary meaning. When the source of a word is not discoverable, the fact is stated; and the ordinary interpretation is accepted and assigned the first place. When figurative and metonymical powers exist, either separately or conjointly, these are given, when they fall within the necessarily restricted scope of the work. A brief reference is usually made to some author; invariably so, indeed, when a quotation is deemed desirable or needful. Peculiar or unusual grammatical constructions are noticed. In the case of adjectives and adverbs, the comparative and superlative degrees are mentioned when they are known to exist; and whenever either one or the other or both are omitted, it is to be considered that no authority is to be found for their use. Proper names are included in the body of the work, and will be found in their alphabetical order; added to which their meaning is stated, whenever their origin is clearly traceable or may be reasonably conjectured; such meaning being printed in Roman type in the case of Latinized Greek names, and in *Italic type* in the case of pure Latin names. French derivatives from such Latin words as are comprised in this Dictionary are, moreover, mentioned.

In one respect, however, this book differs from the parent work, and, indeed, from any Dictionary which has yet appeared. This peculiarity consists in the mode of printing each leading word so as to exhibit its process of formation, and thus show the reason for the etymological meaning assigned to

it. The plan was originally devised for, and carried out in, a work on the structure of the Latin language, entitled "Latin Suffixes," which was written for the special instruction of the boys of a particular department in a particular school. The success which attended its use has suggested the application of its principles in the present instance. Since, however, this mode of printing is a novelty in Lexicographical works, some explanation of the plan itself is required.

SIMPLE WORDS consist, in part, of a base, which may be either a root, or a theme—by some called a stem; in part, of either a suffix alone or a suffix preceded by a connecting vowel or by a consonant, which some etymologists term "euphonic," others "epenthetic." In order, as before stated, to show the formation of the word, and at the same time to assist in indicating the etymological force resulting from the combination of the base and suffix, a hyphen is placed between them. Thus, in *am-or*, *ama-tor*, and *vir-tus*, the respective bases are *am*, *ama*, and *vir*; the respective suffixes are *or*, *tor*, and *tus*. Again, in *teg-ūmen*, *mon-ītor*, and *mon-strum*, the respective bases are *teg* and *mon*; *ūmen* and *ītor* supply instances of the occurrence of a connecting vowel; while *strum* shows the employment of the euphonic or epenthetic consonant between the suffix and base; the connecting vowels being respectively *u* and *i*; the euphonic or epenthetic consonant, *s*; the suffixes, *men*, *tor*, and *trum*. In some few cases a seeming prefix is employed: see the articles *a-pi-s*, *a-vi-s*.

COMPOUND WORDS are formed sometimes by the union of two simple words, either without or with some letter-change or contraction; at other times by the combination of the primary elements entering into the formation of two (rarely more) simple words, either with or without a connecting vowel, and generally with, though occasionally without, a suffix; while, further still, a euphonic or epenthetic consonant is inserted in certain instances.

Of the former of these two classes of compound words, *ab-solvo*, *per-rumpo*, *con-scendo*, are examples. In order to distinguish the component parts, a hyphen is inserted between them. If the composition involves no letter-change, the word is simply printed as shown in *ab-solvo*, *per-rumpo*. But if a letter-change occurs, then mention is made of the fact, while the same mode of printing is retained. Thus, that *con-scendo* is a compound word, appears from the employment of the hyphen, while the change that is made in one of its members is mentioned immediately after the statement of its mode of flexion and of its conjugation, in the following way;—[for *con-scando*]; *con-scendo* being in fact the euphonised form of *con-scando*. Examples

of the formation of compound words from two simple words, through contractions, are found in *ne-mo* from *ne-homo*, and in *n-olo* from *ne-volo*.

Of the other class of compound words, *læt-ī-fīc-o*, and *mont-ī-cōl-a*, exhibit the employment of a connecting vowel and the addition of a suffix. *Puer-pēr-us* and *con-sanguin-ēus* are formed without an intervening connecting vowel, while they each receive a suffix. In *tæd-ī-fer* and *tub-ī-cen*, there is a connecting vowel, but no suffix. While, as will be presently shown, *equ-e-s* and *com-e-s* receive a euphonic or epenthetic consonant, though it does not appear in their nominative cases. Here, too, as in the other class of compound words, hyphens are employed to separate the component parts. In that portion of each article which is devoted to etymological information, the respective roots or themes of the simple words are shown by their being separated by a hyphen from the part changed in flexion; the connecting vowel or euphonic (otherwise epenthetic) consonant is denoted by its being placed between parentheses (); while, further still, any letter-changes that may occur are stated.

By reference to the body of the work it will be seen that *læt-ī-fīc-o* is for *læt-ī-fāc-o*. Here *læt* is the theme of *læt-us*; *fāc* is the root of *fāc-io*; *ī*, as will be seen from its mode of printing—viz. (i),—is a connecting vowel; while the *o* is a verbal suffix. So also in the case of *mont-ī-cōl-a*, it will be seen that *mont* is the true theme of *mons*—the *t* disappearing, be it observed, in the nominative before the following consonant, *s*; that *col* is the root of *col-o*; that *ī* is a connecting vowel; while the final *a* is a suffix. Here it should be stated, that where the true theme of a noun is not discoverable in the nominative case, the genitive is given, as there it always appears: e.g. *mons*, *mont-is*.

On the other hand, in *puer-pēr-us*, *puer* the theme of *puer*, *puer-i*, is connected immediately with *pēr*, which is altered from *par*, the root of *par-io*; while the final syllable *us* is a suffix. In *con-sanguin-ēus*, *con*,—the form assumed in certain cases by *cum* when used in composition,—is joined immediately to *sanguin*, which is the theme of *sanguis*, the *n* being thrown out before the following consonant *s*; while *ēus* is a suffix.

Again. *Tæd-ī-fer* and *tub-ī-cen* respectively supply instances of words having a connecting vowel, but being without a suffix. Thus, *tæd* is the theme of *tæd-a*; *fer* is the root of *fer-o*; *ī* is a connecting vowel. So, *tub* is the theme of *tub-a*; *cen* represents *can*, the root of *can-o*; while *ī* is a connecting vowel.

It has also been mentioned that a euphonic or epenthetic consonant is occasionally inserted. The articles *com-e-s* and *equ-e-s* will show this. *Com-e-s*, it is stated in the work itself, is put for *com-i-(t)-s*, and *equ-e-s* for

equ-i-(i)-s. In each instance the *t* does not appear in the nominative case; but it does appear in the oblique cases, and throughout the plural number; e. g. *com-i-t-is*, *equ-i-t-is*, etc. To indicate the nature of the letter *t*, it is printed, as shown above, between parentheses; viz. (t). It should be stated, however, that by some scholars this *t* is considered to be a suffix.

To pass now to some few other points which require mention.

Words, whether simple or compound, formed in the way above described, are often the sources of a still further formation. When this is the case, that portion of them which is not subject to flexion becomes the base of the new word, and is not divided into its original elements, but is printed continuously. To illustrate this by reference to words already used as examples. From *mon-strum*, *con-scendo*, are obtained, by the addition of suffixes, *monstr-ōsus*, *conscen-sio* (for *conscend-sio*): the bases being *monstr*, *conscend*, which are those portions of their respective words which are not subject to flexion; and the suffixes being *osus*, *sio*.

Words obtained directly from the Greek language, and which are in fact merely Latin representatives of Greek forms, are printed without any division: as, *machina* from μηχανή; *Memnon* from Μήμνων. Words, also, of doubtful origin are not divided.

When a consonant is inserted in the present tense of a verb in order to strengthen the present form, such consonant is inclosed, in the leading word, between parentheses: as, *ju(u)g-o*, *ru(m)p-o*; the true roots of which are respectively *jug* and *rup*.

When words are formed from verbs of the first conjugation, and receive the conjugational letter *a*, such *a*, when their origin is stated, is exhibited between parentheses; thus *amu-tor*, *ara-trum*, are said to spring from *am(a)-o*, *ar(a)-o*. But when the *a* is not employed, the ordinary form of the first person of the present tense of the verb is given, thus *am-or*, *ar-vus* are represented as having their sources in *am-o*, *ar-o*.

When a word has for its base the uninflected portion of a substantive of the second declension, or of an adjective following the form of the second declension, and such base ends in two, or more, consonants, a vowel is at times inserted before the last of them; as from *minister*, *ministr-i*, is formed *ministr-ium*, not *ministerium*; from *tignum*, *tign-i*, comes *tigil-lum* (for *tigin-lum*), not *tign-lum*; and from *intēger*, *integr-i*, is obtained *integel-lus* (for *integer-lus*), not *integr-lus*. The same statement also holds good in some other cases; as from *umbra*, *umbr-æ* of the first declension, springs *umbel-la* (for *umber-la*), not *umbr-la*.

SOME suffixes are simple, as *or* in *am-or*; others are compound as *tus* in

vir-tus, which represents *tut-s*, the real or pure suffix being *tut*, and *s* the nominative case-ending. This, however, is a point which cannot be treated of at length in a preface.

When a suffix is preceded by a connecting vowel, or by a euphonic or epenthetic consonant, no hyphen is employed; as *mon-itor*, not *mon-i-tor*; *mon-strum*, not *mon-s-trum*.

As the suffix always forms the last portion of a word, and follows the hyphen in simple words and the last hyphen in compound words, it has not been thought necessary to repeat in any instance what it is, inasmuch as it is self-evident. Where no suffix is used, the fact will appear in the statement given of the origin of the word.

Such is the outline of the plan upon which the leading words in this work are printed; a plan which, it is confidently believed, will go far to render an acquaintance with the mode of formation, and the etymological meaning, of words in general, comparatively easy even to persons beginning to study the Latin language. Should further insight into these matters be desired, it may be obtained from the work already mentioned—"Latin Suffixes." Much, also, will soon be procurable from the forthcoming "Public Schools Latin Grammar," especially with regard to letter-changes, and the construction of the cases of nouns and of the perfect tenses and the supines of verbs. From an examination of that work, which has been courteously conceded to the author of this Dictionary, in common with certain others engaged in educational pursuits, he is enabled to speak of the effort to harmonize grammatical teaching in this country as being, in his judgment, most skillfully carried out, and likely to be hailed as a great boon by all who can appreciate the advantages that cannot but accrue from the general adoption of one standard Grammar for the primary instruction of youth.

The assistance which the author received in his former and larger Abridgment of "White and Riddle's Dictionary" from the Rev. Ernest Brette—Graduate of the University of France, Head Master of the French School at Christ's Hospital, and French Examiner in the University of London and for the Civil Service of India—has been extended to him in the present instance also; that gentleman having kindly undertaken to test the accuracy of the printing of the French derivatives. For this service the author tenders him his very sincere thanks.

LONDON: January 1866.

ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.

N.B.—The dates in this list are derived from the best authorities; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as only an approximation to the true era of the writer.

App.	Lucius Appuleius, <i>philosopher</i> ,	floruit A.D. 163	Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>grammatician</i> ,	obit A.D. 637
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium,	floruit B.C. 33	Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 142
Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeorum.		Just.	Justinus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 142
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	obit A.D. 430	Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 82
August.	Cæsar Octavianus Augustus,	floruit B.C. 31	Lact.	L. Cælius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	obit A.D. 325
Aur. Vict. or Sext. Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 358	Lampr.	Ælius Lampridius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 293
Aus. or Auson.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 295	Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit A.D. 16
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 370	Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit A.D. 65
Cæs.	Caius Julius Cæsar, <i>historian</i> ,	obit B.C. 44	Lucil.	C. Emilius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	obit B.C. 130
Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 293	Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	obit B.C. 50
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and historian</i> ,	floruit B.C. 201	Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	floruit A.D. 395
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit B.C. 48	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	obit A.D. 101
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,	floruit A.D. 37	Mel. or Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 45
Charis.	Flavius Sospater Charisius, <i>grammatician</i> ,	floruit A.D. 400	Næv.	C. Nævius, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 202
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	obit B.C. 43	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 288
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 397	Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	floruit A.D. 42	Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>grammatician</i> ,	floruit A.D. 500
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>poet and grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 566	Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 9
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>historian</i> , A.D. 49; acc. to Buttmann,	A.D. 69	Pac. or Pæuv.	M. Pæuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	floruit B.C. 149
Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 169	Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	floruit A.D. 500
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 361	Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	floruit A.D. 210
Falisc.	See Grat. Faliscus.		Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	obit A.D. 62
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammatician</i> ,	floruit A.D. 506	Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> ,	obit A.D. 67
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 115	Phædr. or Phæd. T.	Phædrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	floruit A.D. 15
Frontin. or Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>writer of De Aquæeductibus</i> , etc.,	obit A.D. 106	Plant.	M. Attius Plantus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	obit B.C. 184
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>grammatician</i> , etc.,	floruit A.D. 138	Pl.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	obit A.D. 79
Grat. Falisc.	Gratianus Faliscus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit B.C. 6	Prisc.	C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (minor),	floruit A.D. 100
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44	Prop.	Priscianus, <i>grammatician</i> ,	floruit A.D. 506
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 9		Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 93

ABBREVIATIONS.

Prud.	Anrel. Prudentius Clo-		Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, poet,	floruit A.D. 82
	mens, <i>Christian poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 397	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus,	
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, <i>mimo-</i>			<i>biographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 116
	<i>grapher</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44	Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>his-</i>	
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	floruit B.C. 50		<i>tortan</i> ,	obiit A.D. 108
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetor-</i>		Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer</i>	
	<i>ician</i> ,	obiit A.D. 95		<i>of comedy</i> ,	obiit B.C. 157
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>his-</i>		Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	obiit B.C. 18
	<i>tortan</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44	Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 78
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>phys-</i>		Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>his-</i>	
	<i>ician</i> ,	floruit A.D. 52		<i>tortan</i> ,	floruit A.D. 26
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philo-</i>		Var.	M. Terentius Varro,	
	<i>sopher</i> ,	obiit A.D. 65		<i>writer on husbandry, etc.</i> ,	obiit B.C. 26
Serv.	Servius Manrus Honor-		Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus,	
	atus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 412		<i>writer De Re Militari</i> ,	floruit A.D. 386
Sext. Aur. Vict.	v. Aurelius Victor.		Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus,	
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 77		<i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 30
Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>gram-</i>		Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	obiit B.C. 17
	<i>marian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 80	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer</i>	
Spart.	Ælius Spartianus, <i>bio-</i>			<i>on architecture</i> ,	floruit B.C. 19
	<i>grapher</i> ,	floruit A.D. 293			

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

N.B.—Matter inclosed within brackets [] relates to etymology.

a. *or* act., active, -ly.
 abl., ablative.
 absol. *or* abs., absolute, -ly, *i.e.* without case *or* adjunct.
 abstr., abstract.
 acc., accusative *or* according.
 adj., adjective, -ly.
 adjj., adjectives.
 adv., adverb, -ial, -ially.
 advv., adverbs.
 affirm., affirmative, -ly.
 Angl.-S., Anglo-Saxon.
 ante-class., ante-classical.
 ap., apud (in).
 art., article.
 auct., auctor (author).
 c., cum (with).
 cf., confer (compare).
 class., classic, -al.
 comm. *or* c., common gender.
 comp., comparative.
 (comp.), comparative degree, applying only to following example.
 concr., concrete.
 conj., conjunction, conjunctive, *or* conjugation.
 constr., construed, -ction, -cted.
 contr., contracted.
 dat., dative.
 decl., declension.
 demonstr. *or* demonstrat., demonstrative.
 dep., deponent.
 deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
 diff., different.
 dim., diminutive.
 dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
 distr., distributive.
 dub., doubtful.
 eccl., ecclesiastical.
 e.g., *exempli gratia*.
 ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
 esp., especial, -ly.
 etc., et cetera.
 etym., etymology, -ical.
 euphon., euphonic, -ny.
 ex., *exs.*, example, *examples*.
 f. *or* fem., feminine.
 fig., figure, -ative, -atively.

fin. *or* ad fin., at the end.
 finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).
 follg., following.
 fr., from.
 Fr., French.
 freq. *or* fr., frequentative *or* frequent, -ly.
 gen., genitive, gender, *or* general.—in gen., in a general sense.
 Germ., German.
 Gr., Greek.
 hibr., hybrid.
 i. e., *id est*.
 i. q., *idem quod*.
 ib., *ibidem*.
 id., *idem*.
 imperat. *or* imper., imperative.
 imperf., imperfect.
 impers., impersonal, -ly.
 incl., inchoative, inceptive.
 indecl., indeclinable.
 indef., indefinite.
 indic., indicative.
 inf., infinitive.
 init., in, *or* ad init., at the beginning. (ning.)
 intens., intensive.
 interrog., interrogative, -tion.
 intr., intransitive.
 irreg., irregular.
 Lat., Latin.
 lit., literal, in a literal sense.
 m. *or* masc., masculine.
 medic., medical.
 meton., by metonymy.
 milit., military, in military affairs.
 mod., modern.
 n. *or* neut., neuter.
 nom., nominative.
 n. pr. *or* nom. propr., nomen proprium.
 num. *or* numer., numeral.
 obsol., obsolete.
 onomat., onomatopoea.
 opp., opposed to, opposite, opposition.
 orig., originally.
 Pa., participial adjective.
 part., participle.
 pass., passive, -ly, *or* passage.
 perf., perfect.

philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically.
 -opher.
 plur., plural.
 pluperf., pluperfect.
 poet., poeta, poet, poetical, -ly.
 polit., political, -ly.
 pos., positive.
 preced. *or* prec., preceding.
 prap. *or* prep., preposition.
 prapp. *or* prepp., prepositions.
 prps., perhaps.
 prob., probable, -ly.
 pron., pronoun.
 pronn., pronouns.
 prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
 prov., proverb, proverbial, -ly.
 provv., proverbs.
 q. v., *quod videas*.
 reg., regular, -ly.
 rel. *or* relat., relative. [in rhetoric.
 rhet. *or* rhetor., rhetoric, rhetorical.
 Rom., Roman.
 sc., *scilicet*.
 script., scriptor (writer).
 sq., *sequens* (and the following).
 s. v., sub voce.
 s. h. v., sub hac voce.
 signif., signifies, -cation.
 simp., simple.
 sing., singular.
 sta., sometimes.
 subj., subjunctive.
 subst., substantive, -ly.
 subbst., substantives.
 suff., suffix.
 sup., supine.
 (sup.), superlative degree, applying only to following example.
 syll., syllable.
 t. t., technical term.
 temp., tense.
 transf., transferred.
 trans., translated, -tion.
 trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
 uncontr., uncontracted.
 unelid., unelided.
 v., verb, vide, *or* vox.
 v. h. v., vide hoc verbum.
 voc., vocative.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

1. A, a, n. indecl. or f., the first letter of the Latin alphabet: **I.** In compound words a long by nature generally remains unchanged; labor, delābor;—a short, or long merely by position, is changed either into short *i*; tango, contingo; or, where it becomes long by position, into *e*; capio, concipio, conceptum;—sometimes it remains unchanged; anno, addmo; pātens, impātens. **II.** As an abbreviation **A.**=*Aulus*: on voting-tablets (to denote the rejection of a proposed law)=*antiquo*: in trials=*absolvo* (hence called *littera salutaris* in Cic.)=*a.d.*=*ante diem*: **A.U.C.**=*anno urbis condite*.—As a numeral **A**=500; **Ā**=5000.

2. ā, interj., v. ah.

3. ā, v. ab.

āb (a, abs), prop. c. abl. [San-scrit, *apa*; Greek, *ἀπὸ*] (Before vowels or *h*, *ab* is used: but before a consonant, *a* is mostly employed: yet some of the old writers use *abs* instead: **I.** **A. Prop.** Of place: **1. Gen.** *From*: *ab exercitu discedit*, Cæs.; *procul a terrā*, Cic.; *funiculus a puppi religatus*, id.—**2. Esp.**: With verbs of rest, to denote the side or direction from which an object is viewed: *A. on*, *in*: *cornix est ab levā, corvus ab dextera*, Plaut. **B. Fig.** **1.**: **a. Gen.**: *From*: *a* to diversus, Cic.: *quartus ab Arocsilā*, id.: *principes a Corā*, Liv.: *id ab re regnum appellatum*, id.: *a periculo civem defendere*, Cic.—**b. Esp.**: (a) To point out an agent: *From*, *by*, *by means of*: *laudatur ab his*, Hor.: *anima calest a spiritu*, Cic.—*Ambiguity*, however, arises when the verb in the Pass. requires *ab* in the active: *si postulat populo*, *if the people demand it*, might also mean, *if it is required from* (=of) the people, Cic.—(b) To denote a commencing point, etc.: *From*: *a summo bibere*, *to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table*, Plaut.—(c) With words which denote fear, hope, etc.: *From=on the part of*: *ei metui a Chryside*, Ter.: *spes a Romanis*, Liv.—(d) Of taking vengeance: *From=on*: *ulcisci ab aliquo*, Pl.—(e) Of knowing: *From=by means of*: *cognoscere ab aliquo re*, Cæs.—(f) To define the respect in which a thing is to be understood: *From=in relation to, in respect*

to, on the part of: *a me pudica est*, Plaut.—(g) In stating a motive: *From=out of, on account of*: *absingulari amore*, Cic.—(h) Instead of a Gen.: *From=of*: *ab fontibus unde*, Virg.—(i) In stating a part: *From=of*: *scuto ab novissimis unj militi detracto*, Cæs.—(k) In adverbial phrases: (a) *Ab initio*, *a principio*, *a primo*, *From or in the beginning, at first*: Cic.; Tac.; Plaut.—(β) *A se*, *From one's self*, i. e. *of one's own accord*, *spontaneously*: Cic.—(γ) *Ab arte*, *From art*, i. e. *skilfully, with art*: Ov.—(rn) To denote office, etc. (with or without servus): *servus a pedibus, a footman*, Cic.: *a manu servus, a writer*, *amanuensis*, Suet.—**2. Sentire**, *facere*, *stare*, *esse ab aliquo*, *To feel, act, stand, or be on one's side*, i. e. *to belong to one's party*, etc.: Plaut.; Cic.—*Hence*, to distinguish philosophical sects, *ill a Platone*, *those on the part or side of Plato*, i. e. *the Platonic philosophers*, Cic.—**3. Of time**: **a. From**, *after*: *a concione*, Liv.—**b. From**, *since*: *augures a Romulo*, Cic.: *a puero*, *from a boy or boyhood*, Ter. **337** (a) *Sts. ab* is separated from its case: *a nullius tempore*, Cic.—(b) Put after the word which it governs: *quo ab*, Plaut. **II.** In composition: **A. Ab** remains unchanged before vowels and most of the consonants. But, before *c*, *q*, and *t*, *abs* is used: *as, abs-condo*, *abs-rue*, *abs-tineo*.—In such tenses, etc. of *absum* as begin with *f* in the simple form, both *a* and *ab* are found: *as, a-fui* and *ab-fui*.—Before *m* and *v* the form *a* is mostly used: *as, a-moveo*, *a-vertio*.—Before *p* the form *abs* (sometimes shortened to *as*) is employed: *as, abs-porto* and *as-porto*.—**B. Signification**: **1. Prop.**: **a. From**, *away, away from*: *abduco*.—**b. From above, downwards, down**: *abundo*.—**2. Fig.**: **a. From**, *away*: *abalieno*, *no. II.*—**b. In time**: *From*: *Aborigines*.—**c. To denote a departure or deviation from**, also *a reversal or negation of the force of the simple word*: *abornis*, *abjungo*.—**3. Meton.**: In an intensive force, or to denote completeness: *abutor*, *no. II.* **338** In words denoting relationship *ab* marks the fourth degree from a person (not included): *abavus*, *abnepos*.

ABDERA

ābac-tus (for *abag-tus*), *a, um*:

1. P. of *abig-o*, through true root **ABAG**.—**2. Pat.**: (Prop.) *Driven away, expelled*; hence) **a. Fig.**: (a) *Driven away from, expelled*: *abacta Pauperes epulis*, Hor.—(b) *Restrained*, etc.: *abacta conscientia*, Hor.—**b. Meton.**: (a) Of time, etc.: *Finished, completed*: *nox*, Virg.—(b) Of the eyes: *Sunken, deep-set, hollow*: *oculi*, Stat.

ābac-us, *i, m.* [*ἄβαξ, ἄβαξ-ος*] **1. A** counting-board, arithmetic table; the Pythagorean multiplication table: Pers.—**2. A** gaming-board, play-board: Suet.—**3. A** table adorned with Mosaic work, for the display of vases, plate, etc.; a sideboard: Cic.

ābāllēnā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [*abalien-(a)-o*] **A** transfer or alienation of property: Cic.

āb-āllēn-o, *āvi, ātum, āre* (*Inf. Pass.* *abalienari*, Plaut.), **1. v. a. I.** [*ab*; *alien-us*] (*To make alienus from*; hence): **A. Prop.**: *To remove, separate, withdraw*: *a viro abalienari*, Plaut. **B. Fig.**: **1. To draw off**: *animos ab sensu rerum*, Liv.—**2. To remove from, deprive of**: *abalienati jure civium*, Liv. **II.** [*ab*; *alien-o*] **A. Prop.**: *Mercantile t. t.*: *To make over or transfer from one to another; to alienate, sell*, etc.: *agrum*, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To estrange, alienate*: *abalienabantur animi*, Liv.

Ābas, *antis, m., Abas*: **1. The** twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra.—*Hence*, **a. Abant-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Belonging to Abas*.—**b. Abant-iādes**, *ae, m.* *A descendant of Abas*.—**2. A Centaur**.—**3. A companion of Diomedes**.—**4. A companion of Æneas.—**5. A Tuscan prince**.**

āb-āvus, *i, m.*: **I. Prop.**: *A great-great-grandfather*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A forefather, ancestor*: Cic.

Abba, *ae, f.* *Abba*; *a town of Africa*.

Abbassus, *i, m.* *Abdassus*; *a town of Phrygia Major*.

Abdēra, *ae, f.* (*δύρα, n., Liv.*), *Ἀβδέρη*, *Abdēra*; *a town on the Thracian coast, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants* (now *Polystilio* or *Asperosa*).—*Hence*, **Abdēr-ita (-ites)**, *ae, m.* *An inhabitant of Abdēra, an Abdēr-ite*.—*Hence*, **Abdērīt-ānus**, *a, um, adj.*

ABDICATIO

(Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, an Abderite*; Meton.) *Stupid*; *plebs*, Mart.

abdicā-tio, *nis*, *f.* [abdic(a)-o]
1. Of a son: *A disinheriting*: Quint.
2. Of an office: *A giving up, abdication, resignation*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abdication*.

1. ab-dico, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* (To proclaim one's self removed from any thing; hence) **I.**: *A. Legal*. *t. l.*: Of a son: *To disinherit*: Pl.—**B.** *To disown*: patrem, Curt. **II.**: *A. Politic.* *t. l.*: Of an office: *To give up, abdicate, resign* (with or without *Acc. of office*): dictaturam, Liv.: ut abdicarent, Cic.—**B.** *Abdicare se, etc.*, aliquā re, *To lay down or relinquish any thing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abdicquer*.

2. ab-dico, xi, ctum, cōre, *3. v. a.*: **I.** Augur. *t. l.*: *To refuse assent to, to disapprove of*: partes (sc. vineae) abdicere, Cic. **II.** *To take away by a legal sentence*: vindicias filias, Liv.

abdit-e, adv. [abdit-us] *Secretly*: Cic.

abd-ītivus, *a*, um, adj. [abd-o] (Put away; hence) *Removed, separated*: Plaut.

abd-ītus, *a*, um: **1.** *P. of abd-o*. **2. Pa.**: *Hidden, concealed, secret*: res, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **abditum**, *i. n.*: *a. A hidden place*: terrā abditā, *i. e.* the bowels of the earth, Lucr.—**B.** *A secret or hidden thing*: Ilor.

ab-do, dīdī, dītum, dēre, *3. v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To put away, remove*: paulum ab eo loco abditas (sc. copias), Cæs. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To go away; to take one's self off; to withdraw, retire*: se in Menapios, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A. Gen.*: *To hide, conceal*: (with Dat.) latenti abditū ensem, *i. e.* plunged the sword so deeply into his side, that it disappeared, Virg. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To conceal or hide one's self by withdrawing; to withdraw and hide*: se in silvas, Cæs. **III.** Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To hide, conceal*: cupiditatem, Liv. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To plunge or hide one's self*: me in literas, Cic.: se literis, id.

abdomēn, *nis*, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The paunch, abdomen*: Juv. **II.** Fig.: *Gluttony, sensuality, etc.*: Cic.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, cōre (Perf. Ind., abduxī for abduxistī, Plaut.; —Imperat., abduce, id.): **I.** Prop.: *To lead or conduct away or from; to take or bring with one*: *A. Gen.*: nos ab Istro, Ov. **B. Esp.**: In invitations to dinner, etc.: me convivam, *as a guest*, Ter. **II.** Meton.: *A. To take away or remove from a place*: collegam vi de foro, Liv.—**B.** *Of cattle*: *To drive off or steal*: Pl.—**C.** *Of women*: *To carry off, abduct*: Suet.—**D.** *To carry away, draw aside*: aliquem e foro, Cic.—**E.** *To draw back or away*: capita ab ietu, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A. To carry off or away*: somnos abduxit imago, Ov.—**B.** *To withdraw, remove, separate*: animum a corpore, Cic.—**C.** *To turn away or divert from any thing*: abduci ab institutis, Cic.—**D.** *To reduce* from a higher rank; *to lower,*

degrade: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem, Cic.—**E.** *To seduce, lead astray*: servulum, Cic.

abduc-tus, *a*, um, *P. of abduc-o*.

Abella (Av-), æ, *f.* *Abella cr Accila*: a town of Campania (now Avella Vecchia).

ab-ēo, ivi or īi, itum, ire (abin' for abisse, Plaut.; abisti for abisti, Ov.: abisse for abissis, Liv.), *v. n.*: **I.** Prop.: *To go from a place, etc.; to go away*: abit, excessit, Cic.: (with Supine in um): exsulatum, Liv.—Particular phrase: *Abi*: **1.** *Go! go to!* *abi*, Indis me, Plaut.—**2.** *Begone!* *away with you!* *be off!* *march!* *abi*, necsis inescare homines, Ter.—**3.** *Abi* in malam rem, etc., *Go and be hanged!* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To go away, depart*: abit res a consilio, Nep. **B. Esp.**: **1.** In argument: *To depart, digress*: illuc, unde abii, redeo, Ilor.—**2.** *Of an office*: *To retire from or resign*: magistratu, Liv.—**3.**: **a.** *To pass away, disappear, vanish*: nausea abiit, Cic.—**b.** *Of persons*: *To depart from life, etc.*: evitā, Cic.—**c.** *Of time*: *To pass away, elapse*: annus, Cic.—**4.** *To deviate or turn aside from; to leave, quit, abandon* a duty, purpose, etc.: etiam tu hinc abis? *i. e.* do you too abandon my cause? Ter.—Particular phrase: *Abire ab jure*, *To depart from, i. e. to violate law, etc.*: Cic.—**5.**: **a.** *To be changed, or transformed*: in villos abeunt vestes, Ov.—**B.** *To pass over or dissolve into*: in somnum, Lucr.—**6.** *Of an action*: *To end, terminate, turn out*: non posse istac se abire, Cic.—**7.** In Auctions: *Abire ab aliquo, To escape one; to be lost, or not come, to one*: Cic.—**8.** Business *t. l.*: *Of price*: Retro abire, *To go back or down; to fall*: Pl. Ep.

ab-ēquito, āvi, no sup., āre, *1. v. n.* *To ride away*: Liv.

āberā-tio, *nis*, *f.* [āber(a)-o] *A transient escape or relief*: a dolore, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aberration*.

ab-erro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To wander from or away; to stray, go astray*: qui pecore aberrasset, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A. To wander, deviate, depart from*: a regulā, Cic.—**B.** *To disengage one's self for a brief time; to forget for a time something painful, etc.*: nihil equidem levior: sed tamen aberro, Cic.

abfōre, **abfōrem**, etc., *v. absum*. **ab-hinc**, adv.: **1.** *From this place, hence*: Lucr.—**2.** *From this time backward, previously, since, ago*: Cic.

ab-horrēo, īi, no sup., āre, *2. v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: *A. Prop.*: *To shrink back from a thing with shuddering or horror*: ratione, Lucr.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To be averse or disinclined to*: Cæsaris a causā, Cic.—**2.**: *(To be remote from an object, i. e.) a.* *To vary or differ from; to be inconsistent or not to agree with*: a fide, *to be incredible*, Liv. (with Dat.): protectioni abhorrens mos, id.—**b.** *To be free from*: suspitione, Cic.—**c.** *To be unfit, etc.*: sibi abhorrebit, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To shudder at; to be frightened or shocked at*: illum, Cic.

ABJUNCTUS

abici, abicite, *v. abjicio*.

abīe-gnus (abje-), *a*, um, adj. [for abiet-gnus: fr. abies, abiet-] *Made of fir-wood or deal*: trabes, Cic. **abī-ens**, abeuntis, *P. of abeo*, through true root *ABI*.

abīes, ētis, *f.* (In poets *abj* in oblique cases) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The silver fir*: a fir-tree: nigra, *i. e.* with dark foliage, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Of anything made of wood*: *A. A letter* (written on a wooden tablet): Plaut.—**B.** *A ship*: Virg.—**C.** *A spear-handle*: a spear: Virg.

āb-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgere, *3. v. a.* [for ab-ago] **I.** Gen.: *A. Prop.*: *To drive off or away*: baculo abigere feras, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To drive away, expel*: curas, Hor. **II.** Esp.: *A. Of cattle*: *To steal and drive away; to rob of*: Cic.—**B.** *Of divorce*: *To repudiate*: Suet.

ābī-tio, *nis*, *f.* [ABI, true root of abeo] *A departure*: Plaut.; Ter.

āb-īto, no perf. nor sup., ēre, *2. v. n.* *To go away, depart*: Plaut.

ābī-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [ABI, true root of abeo] **I.** Prop.: *A going away, retirement*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An outlet, place of egress*: Virg.

abject-e, adv. [abject-us] **1.** *Without spirit, despondingly*: nequid abjecte faciamus, Cic.—**2.** *Meantly, abjectly*: (Comp.) abjectius nati, Tac.

abject-ō, *nis*, *f.* [for abjac-tio; fr. ABJAC, true root of abjicio] **1.** *A throwing away or rejecting*: Quint.—**2.** *A throwing down*: animi, *i. e.* despondency, Cic.

abjec-tus, *a*, um: [for abjac-tus; fr. ABJAC, true root of abjicio] **1.** *P. of abjicio*.—**2. Pa.**: *A. Spiritless, desponding, downcast, disheartened*: (Comp.) animus abjectior, Cic.—**B.** *Low, mean, abject*: nihil abjectum, Cic. (Sup.) abjectissimus homo, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abject*.

ab-jicio, jeci, jectum, jicere (Pres. Ind. abicite, for abicite, Juv.—Inf. Pass. abici for abjici, Ov.), *3. v. a.* [for ab-jacio] **I.**: *A. Prop.*: *To cast from one; to throw away or to a distance*: abjecto scuto, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To cast off, throw away*: memoriam beneficiorum, Cic.—**2.** *To get rid of, shake off*: palatris abjicienda, Ter.—**3.** *To throw or fling away*: ades, *i. e.* to sell at a low price: Plaut.—**4.** *To throw off, cast aside, give up, abandon*: fama ingenui mihi est abjicienda, Cic. **II.**: *A. Prop.*: **1.** Gen.: *To throw or cast down*: anulum in mari, Cic. **2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw one's self down*: se abjicit exanimatus, Cic.: socer ad pedes abjectus, id.—**b.** *To dash to the ground*: beluam, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To cast down, humble, lower, degrade, debase*: senatus auctoritatem, Cic.: se, id.

ab-jūdico, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To take away by judgment or sentence*: **I.** Prop.: *Alexandriam a populo Romano*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *sibi libertatem*, Cic.

abjunc-tus, *a*, um, ¶ for abjung-tus) *P. of abjung-o*.

ab-jungo, xi, ctum, gēre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: Of cattle: *To unyoke, unharness*: juvenum, Virg. II. Fig.: *To separate, detach*: aliquem, Cass.

ab-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To swear away from one's self; hence) *To deny on oath*; *to abjure*: Sall.: Cic.

ab-lā-tivus, a, um, adj. [ab; root lā, whence la-tum; v. fero init.] (Pertaining to taking away; hence) Gramm. l. t.: Ablative: casus, Quint.—As Subst.: **ablativus**, i, m. (sc. casus) The ablative case: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ablatif*.

ablā-tus, a, um, [id.] P. of aufero. **ablēgā-tio**, ōnis, f. [ableg(a)-o] 1. A sending away: Liv.—2. A banishing or exiling: Pl.

ab-lēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. Gen.: *To send away, off, or from*; *to remove*: pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv. II. Esp.: *To banish, exile*: Just. **ab-ligūro** (-rr-), ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. (To lick away; hence) *To consume, waste, squander*: bona, Ter.

ab-līco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To let out on hire*; *to let*: domum, Suet.

ab-lūdo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 3. v. n. (Prop.: *To sport away from*; hence) *To differ from, be unlike*: a se non multum abludivi imago, Hor.

ab-lūo, ūi, ātum, āre, 3. v. a. (To wash away; hence) I. A. Prop.: *To remove by washing*; *to wash off, out, or away*: cruentum, Tac. B. Fig.: 1. *To remove*: perturbationem animi, Cic.—2. *To expiate, atone for*: perjuriam, Ov.—3. Of thirst: *To wash away*; i. e. *to quench*: Lucr. II. *To remove filth from anything by washing*; *to cleanse, purify*: pedes, Cic. III. Of streams, etc.: *To wash away soil, etc.*; *to carry away*: abluvit torrens villas, Sen.

ablū-tio, ōnis, f. [ablu-o] A washing, cleansing, ablutio: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ablution*.

ablū-tus, a, um, P. of ablu-o. **ab-lūo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To refuse*: comitem, Hor.: medicas adhuc manus, Virg.

ab-nēpos, ōtis, m. A great-great-grandson: Suet.

ab-neptis, is, f. A great-great-granddaughter: Suet.

Abnōba, æ, m. Abnoba; the Abenau mountain range in Germany.

ab-noct-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [ab; nox, noct-is] (To pass the night away from a place; hence) *To stay out all night*: Sen.

ab-norm-is, e, adj. [ab; norm-a] Deviating from a fixed rule; without rule, irregular: sapiens, i. e. who belongs to no sect or school, Hor.

ab-nūo, ūi, ātum or ātum, āre, 3. v. a. and n. (To nod away from one; hence) I. Act.: *To deny*; *abnūt*: a se commissum esse facinus, Cic. II. Neut.: A. *To refuse, decline, forbid*: non recuso, nec abnuo, Cic.—B. With things as subjects: *Not to allow*; *to be untrustworthy*: locus abnuerat, Tac.

ab-nū-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [abnu-o] *To deny often*: Plant.

ab-ōl-ō, ēvi or ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. [ab; root ol-; v. l. adoleo init.]

(Prop.: *To reverse or check the growth of anything*; Fig.): A. *To destroy, cause to perish*: monumenta, Virg.—B. Pass.: *To die*: Pl.—C. *To take away, remove, etc.*: Sychæum (=memorium Sychæi), Virg.

ab-ōl-escō, ēvi, no sup., escēre [id.] 3. v. n. (Not to grow; hence) *To decay, vanish, etc.*: memoria aboleverat, Liv.

ab-ōl-itio, ōnis, f. [abol-eo] 1. A taking away; an abrogating, annulling. abolishing: legis, Suet.—2. (A putting away from the memory; hence) An unmemory: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abolition*.

ābolla, æ, f. [ἀμβολή=ἀναβολή] An abolla; a thick woollen cloak (worn by soldiers and philosophers): facinus majoris abollæ, i. e. a crime committed by a very grave philosopher, Juv.

ab-ōmīn-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ab; omēn, omīn-is] I. Prop. (=abominor, no l.): *To abhor, detest, abominate*: parentibus abominatus, Hor. II. Meton.: *To dread*; *to try to escape*: multam abominia, Plaut.

ab-ōmīn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] *To cast an open off or away from one*; hence) I. *To depreciate anything*: Liv. II. *To wish away*; *to grieve, detest, abominate*: Liv.

Ab-ōrīgīn-es, um, m. [ab; origo, origin-is] (Those from the beginning; hence) The Aborigines; the original inhabitants; also, ancestors: Cic.; Pl. **ab-ōrī-or**, tus or sus sum, iri, 4. v. dep.: I. (Of not to rise; hence) A. Prop.: Of the heavenly bodies: *To set, disappear*: Var. B. Fig.: Of the voice: *To fail*: Lucr. II.: (Prop.: *Not to be born*; Meton.) *To miscarry, give untimely birth, etc.*: Pl.

abōrī-scor, no perf., sci, 3. dep. inch. [abōrī-or] (Prop.: *To miscarry*; Meton.) *To perish, be destroyed*: Lucr.

abor-sus, a, um, P. of aborior. **ābor-tio**, ōnis, f. [aborior] A giving untimely birth; miscarriage: Cic.

ābort-ivus, a, um, adj. [2. abort-us] (Pertaining to abortus; hence) 1. Born prematurely: Sisyphus, Hor.—2. Producing miscarriage: Pl.—As Subst.: **abortivum**, i, n. (sc. medicamentum) A drug or potion causing miscarriage: Juv.

1. **ābor-tus**, a, um, P. of aborior. 2. **ābor-tus**, ūs, m. [aborior] I. Prop.: A miscarriage, miscarriage: Ter.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of trees: *Dwarfed or stunted growth*: Pl. B. In writing: An unfinished piece: Pl.

ab-rādo, āsi, sum, āre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To scratch or scrape away*; *to rub off*: quidquam membrīs, Lucr.—B. Esp.: Of the hair, etc.: *To shave*: supercilia, Cic. II. Fig.: *To snatch away, extort*: Cic.

abrā-sus (for abrad-sus), a, um, P. of abrad-o.

abrep-tus (for abrap-tus), a, um, P. of abrip-io, through true root ABRAP.

ab-rīpiō, rīpiī, reptum, rīpēre, 3. v. a. [for ab-rapio] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seize and carry off from*;

to drag or carry forcibly away: te æstus procul a terrā abripuit, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To run or scamp away*; *to take to one's heels*: sese subito, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. Of property: *To dissipate, run through, squander*: Ter.—B. *To rend away*: filium a parentis similitudine, i. e. to make unlike, Cic.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, āre, 3. v. a. *To gnaw off or away*: ungues, Pers.

abrōgā-tio, ōnis, f. [abrog(a)-o] An annulling or repealing of a law: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abrogation*.

ab-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Polit. l. t.: *To annul, repeal, abrogate* a law by an appeal to the people: legem populi suffragis, Cic.; (followed by Dal.) antiquæ (sc. legi) abrogat nova (sc. lex), Liv. II. A. Prop.: *To take away a magistracy*; *to deprive a magistrate of office*: tibi magistratum, Cic. B. Fig.: *To take away, deprive (one) of*: alieni fidem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abroger*.

abrō-sus (for abrod-sus), a, um, P. of abrod-o.

abrōtōnium, i, n.: -tus, i, m.=ἀβροτάνιον, Abrotanum or abrotanum; a plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell; southernwood: Hor.

ab-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To break off or away from*; *to tear away, rend asunder*: vincula Pirithoo, Hor. II. Meton.: *To separate from*; *to part, divide*: ordines, Tac. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Of discourse, etc.: *To break off*: sermonem, Virg.—2. Of law, etc.: *To violate*: fas, Virg.—3. Of life, etc.: *To tear or rend away*; *to destroy*: vitam, Virg.—4. *To tear or take away from one*: omnibus abruptis, Liv.—5. *To tear away from the sight*; *to hide*: abrupto sidere, Virg.—B. *To separate, sever*: legio se latrocinio Antonii abrupti, Cic.

abrupt-e, adv. [abrupt-as] 1.: (Prop.: *After the manner of that which is torn away*: Fig.) *Haslily, impetuously, abruptly*: Just.—2. Of speech; *Abruptly*: Quint.

abrup-tio, ōnis, f. [ABRUP, true root of abrup-p-o] A breaking or tearing off; a rending asunder: I. Prop.: corrigiæ, Cic. II. Fig.: Of divorce: Cic.

abrup-tus, a, um, 1. P. of abrup-p-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: (Broken off from; hence) *Precipitous, steep*: locus, Liv.: (Comp.) abruptus, Pl.: (Sup.) abruptissima ripe, id.—As Subst.: **abruptum**, i, n.: (a) Prop.: (a) A steep spot, a precipice: Pl.—(b) Of waters: The bottom, the lower depths: Virg.—(b) Fig.: A precipice: i. e. (a) A dangerous position, great danger: Tac.—(b) An uneven or dangerous course of life, etc.: Tac.—b. Fig.: (a) Of speech: *Broken, disconnected, abrupt*: Quint.—(b) *Yielding, unbinding*: contumacia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abrupt*.

abs, v. ab. **abs-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. I. Gen.: *To go away, depart*; A.

ABSCISSIO

ABSTRAHO

Prop. conspectu, Plant.: a curiā, Liv.: Sparta, Nep.: (*Imper. Pass.*) abscessum est, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *ab eo ira abscedet*, Ter. **II.** Esp.: *Ab eo escape (from danger)*: latere tecto, Ter.—**B.** To desert one; to be lost or fail one: Pallada abscessisse mihi, Ov.—**C.** To desert: incepto, Liv.—**D.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To set*: Pl.

absces-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for absced-sio; fr. absced-o] (Prop.: *A going away*; Fig.: *A diminishing, diminution*, etc.: Cic.

absces-sus, ūs, *m.* [for absced-sus; fr. absced-o] **1.** *A going away, departure, absence*: solis, Cic.—**2.** *An abscess*: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abscess*.

abs-cido, cidi, cīsum, cīdere, **3. v. a.** [for abs-credo] *To cut off or away*, I. Prop.: *cervicibus caput abscidit*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *spem*, Liv.

abs-scindo, scidi, scissum, scindere, **3. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: *To tear off or away; to tear apart, sever*: tunicam a pectore, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) *flaventes absceissa comas*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To tear or rend away from one; to deprive one of*: reditū, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *To separate, part, divide*: Oceano Terras, Hor.

abs-ci-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for abscid-sio; fr. abs-ci-d-o] *A breaking off in a discourse*: Auct. Her.

abs-ci-sus (for abscid-sus), *a, um*, *P.* of abs-ci(n)d-o.

abs-ci-sus (for abscid-sus), *a, um*, *P.* of abs-ci-d-o.—**2. Pa.**: (*Cut off*; hence) *a. Prop.*: *Sleep abrupt, precipitous*: saxum, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *Abrupt, short*: (*Comp.*) *absceisor justitia*, Val. Max.

abscondit-o, *adv.* [abscondit-us] Of speech: **1.** *Obscurely, absconditly*: Cic.—**2.** *Profoundly*: Cic.

abscond-itus, *a, um*: **1. P.** of abscond-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Hidden, concealed, secret, unknown*: insidia, Cic.

abs-condo, di and didi, dītum and sum, dēre, **3. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put out of sight, secrete, conceal*: studiosius absconditur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Of the heavenly bodies*: Pass. in reflexive force: *To hide, disappear, vanish, set*: Atlandides abscondantur, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Of places as objects*: *To lose sight of, leave behind*: Phaeacum arces, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To conceal, hide*: furto fugam, Virg.—**B.** *To leave behind*: pueritiam, Sen.

abscon-sus (for abscond-sus), *a, um*, *P.* of abscond-o.

abs-ens, entis, *P.* of ab-sum.

absent-ia, ae, *f.* [absens, absent-is] *Absence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absence*.

ab-silio, īi, or īi, *no sup.*, īre, **4. v. n.** and *a.* [for ab-salio] **I.** Neut.: *To leap or spring away*: Lucr. **II.** Act.: *To spring away from*: nidos, S. at.

ab-similis, e, *adv.*: *Unlike, dissimilar*: (with Dat.) *non ab-similis Tib-erio*, Suet. (with Gen.) *falcium*, Cæs.

absinthium, īi, *n.* = *absinthion*, Wormwood: **I.** Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Of anything bitter, but wholesome*: Quint. ¶ *Der. e.* Fr. *absinthe*.

absis (aps-), idis, *f.* = *apsis*, **1. A** arch or vault: Pl.—**2.** *The curvature*

or turning point (of a planet's orbit), Pl.

ab-sisto, stiti, *no sup.*, sistere, **3. v. n.** **I.** Prop.: *To stand away or apart from; to withdraw, depart, or go away from*: ab signis, Cæs.: *luco*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To desist or cease from; to leave off*: obsidione, Liv.: *sequendo*, id.: *benefacere*, id.

absolūt-e, *adv.* [absolut-us] *Completely, perfectly, fully*: pares, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *absolutius*, Macr.: (*Sup.*) *absolutissime*, Auct. Her.

absolū-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for absolv-tio; fr. absolv-o] **1.**: *Law t. t.*: *An acquitting, acquittal*: Cic.—**2.**: *A. Completion, completeness, perfection*: rationis, Cic.—**b.** *Rhet. t. t.*: *Fullness, completeness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absolution*.

absolū-tus (for absolv-tus), *a, um*, **1. P.** of absolv-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.**: (*Prop.*) *Untied*; Fig.: *Unfettered, unconditional*: necessitudines, Cic.—**b.**: (*a*) *Prop.*: *Completed, finished; brought to a close*: vita, Cic.—(*b*) *Fig.*: *Complete, perfect*: (*Comp.*) *o absolutus*, Quint.: (*Sup.*) *absolutissima argumentatio*, Auct. Her.

ab-solvo, vi, dītum, vēro, **3. v. a.**: **I.**: *A. Prop.*: **1.** Gen.: *To loose from something; to unbind, unfasten, untie, detach*: absoluta (sc. lingua) a gutturo, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: *Of structures, etc.*: *Pass. Part.*: *Fallen to pieces, demolished*: porticus absoluta casu, Mart. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To set free, clear, extricate, etc.*: a Fannio se, Cic.—**2.** *Law t. t.*: *To absolve, acquit, declare innocent or free, etc.*: eum injuriarum, Auct. Her.: *de prevaricatione*, Cic.—**3.** *To free a thing from punishment; to pardon*: fidem, i. e. *pardoned their fidelity* (to Otho), Tac.—**4.**: **a.** *To bring to a conclusion or close; to complete, finish*: eam partem, Cic.—**b.** *Of a statement, etc.*: *To bring to a conclusion, relate briefly*: paucis absolvere, Sall. **II.** *To pay and get rid of*: hominem, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absoudre*.

ab-sōn-us, *a, um*, *adj.* [ab; son-o] (*Differing in sound; hence*) **1.** *Out of tune, discordant, harsh*: vox, Cic.—**2.** *Not harmonizing, incongruous, unsuitable*: a voce, Liv.: (with Dat.) *fortunis absona dicta*, Hor.

ab-sorbēo, bī (psi, Lucr.), ptum, bēre, **3. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: *Of personal subjects*: *To swallow up, gulp down, devour*: placentas, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To engulf, absorb, suck up, etc.*: oceanus vi videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To engulf, absorb, suck up*: res, Cic.—**B.** *To absorb; to carry off, or away*: absorbet orationem meam, i. e. *wishes me to treat of him alone*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absorber*.

absorb-tio, (absor-tio), ōnis, *f.* [for absorb-tio; fr. absorb-ō] (Prop.: *A sucking down; Meton.*) *A drink, beverage*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absorption*.

abspello, absperto, *etc.*, *v. asp.*

abs-que, prep. c. Abl.: **1.** *Without*: absque argumento ac sententiā, Cic.

—**2.** *Excepted, except*: absque paucis syllabis, Gell.

abs-tēm-i-us, *a, um*, *adj.* [abs.: root tem-; v. temetum init.] (*Not being wet or moistened with wine, etc.*, hence) **I.** Prop.: *Abstaining from intoxicating drink, temperate*: gaudetque meris abstemius undis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Temperate, abstinent, moderate*: abstemius herbis Vivis Hor.—**B.** *Abstemious, at which no wine is drunk*: prandium, Gell.

abs-tergēo, si, sum, gēre, **2. v. a.**; **abs-tergo**, ēre, **3. v. a.** (*Perf. Ind.* abstersti for abstersesti, Cat.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To wipe away*: sudorem, Plant. **B.** Esp.: *To wipe away something wet from a thing*; hence, *to wipe dry, to dry by wiping*: labella articulis, Cat. **II.** Fig.: *To wipe out, expel, drive away, obliterate, remove*: dolorem, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To break or dash to pieces*: remos, Curt.

abs-terrēo, īi, itum, ēre, **2. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: *To frighten away, deter by fear*: neminem a congressu meo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To take away, remove, etc.*: auctum, Lucr.

abster-sus, *a, um* (for abster-gus), *P.* of abster-g-o.

abstine-nis, ntis, **1. P.** of abstine-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Keeping back from what is unlawful, etc., abstinent, temperate*: esse abstinentem, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *abstinentior*, Aus.: (*with Gen.*) (*Sup.*) *abstinentissimus alieni*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstinent*.

abstinent-ter, *adv.* [for abstinent-ter, fr. abstinentis, abstinent-is] *Abstinently, moderately, temperately*: Cic.

abstinent-ia, ae, *f.* [abstinentis, abstinent-is] **1.** *An abstaining from something wrong; abstinence, moderation, self-restraint*: Cic.—**2.** *An abstaining from food; abstinence, fasting*: Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstinence*.

abs-tīnēo, tīnti, tentum, tīnere, **2. v. a.** and *no sup.* [for abst-teneo] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To hold or keep away from; to hold or keep off*: ab alienis manūs, Cic.—*Particular phrase*: *Abstinerē manum a se, To refrain from suicide*: Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To restrain, withhold*: Latinos a legatis violandis, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To restrain one's self; to refrain, keep off or away*: me ostreis, Cic.: *se abstinebant, ne offerret*, Liv. **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To refrain, abstain*: injuria, Cic.: *quia castra oppugnet*, Liv.: *invadere*, Plant.: (*with Gen.*) *irarum*, Hor.—**B.** *To abstain from food*: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s'*) *abstenir*.

ab-sto, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, āre, **1. v. n.** *To stand away or aloof*: Hor.

abstrah-tus (for abstrah-tus), *a, um*, *P.* of abstrah-o.

abs-trāho, xi, ctum, hēre (*Perf. Inf.* abstraxe for abstraxisse, Lucr.), **3. v. a.**: **I.** Prop.: *To draw or drag away*: tæstus in altum abstraxit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: *To draw off or away; to withdraw, remove*: invitum, Lucr.: (*without Object*) *a rebus gerendis abstrahit senectus*, Cic.

—2. Esp.: *To withdraw, detach, etc., from a party, etc.*: copias a Lepido, Cic.—**B.** *To drag or plunge into danger, etc.*: paternis adversis abstractus foret, Tac.—**C.** *To release or free*: aliquem a sollicitudine, Cic.

abstrũdo, ūsi, ūsum, ūdere, 3. v. a. *(To thrust away from one; hence)* **I. Gen.**: *To hide, conceal*: **A. Prop.**: aurum, Plant. **B. Fig.**: in profundum veritatem, Cic. **II. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To hide or conceal one's self*: me in silvam abstruxi, Cic.: latebrā sese abstrudunt, Tac.

abstrũsus (for abstrud-sus), a, um: **I. P.** of abstrud-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Hidden, concealed*: **a. Prop.**: abstrusus terre, Vell.—**Particular phrase**: In abstruso, *In concealment*: Plant. **B. Fig.**: (Comp.) disputatio abstrusior, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. abstrus**.

ab-sum, ūi, esse (instead of abfui, abforem, etc., affui, aforem, etc., are also found).—**Gen. Plur. Part. Pres.**: absumtũ for absumtũm, Plaut., v. n.

I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To be away from; to be absent or distant*: ex urbe, Cic.: ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, id. castra, que aberant bidui, id.: tres menses, Ter.—**Peculiar combination**: Absente nobis for absente me, Ter. **B. Esp.**: *Not to be present in public canvassings; i. e. not to appear as a competitor*: deligere consul absens, Cic. **II. Fig.**:

A. *To be away or removed from a thing*: a naturā ferarum, Cic.—**Particular phrases**: **I.** Tantum abest, etc. . . . ut (c. Subj.). *Is (etc.) so far from . . . that*: Cic.—**2.** Longe abesse, ut (c. Subj.). *To be a long way off from doing, etc.*: Cic.—**3.** Procul abisti, *May it be afar off; i. e. may it be averted; Heaven avert it, etc.*: Stat.—**B.** *To be free from*: a molestiis, Cic.—**C.** *(To be away or removed from a thing in respect of quality: hence)* **1.** *To be different from*: a consuetudine somniorum, Cic.—**2.** *To be less than, to be inferior to*: multum ab his aberat, Cic.—**D.** *To be disinclined*: ab istis studiis, Cic.—**E.** *To keep aloof*: a periculis, Sall.—**F.** *Not to be present; i. e. to be wanting*: abest historia literis nostris, Cic.—**Particular phrase**: Haud multum, etc., abest, etc., quin (c. Subj.). *Not much, etc., is wanting, etc., but that or so*: Liv.: Cic.—**G.** *To be wanting (to a person); i. e. not to stand by or assist (one); to fail, be of no aid (to one)*: absentibus nobis, Cic.: a me, id.: Antonio, id.

absum-ẽdo, inis, f. [absum-o] **A. Consuming; consumption**: Plant.

ab-stũno, mpsi, mptum, (better than msi, mntum), mẽre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: *To take away*: dentes in cornua absumi, i. e. are taken away and absorbed into, Pl. B. Meton.: **1.** *To devour, consume*: absumet heres Cæcuba, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** Of things as objects: *To destroy wholly, consume, lay waste*: flammis Carthaginem, Liv.—**b.** Of persons as objects: *To kill, destroy, etc.*: me ferro, Virg. C.

Fig. 1. a. Of property, etc.: *To devour, consume, etc.*: rem, Plaut.—**b.** Pass.: Of persons: (a) *To be lost or undone*: absumpti sumus, Plaut.—(b) *In reflexive force: To destroy one's self; to perish, be undone*: absumptus penes es, Plaut.—**c.** *To consume or waste by care, etc.*: curā et sumptu absumitur, Ter.—**d.** *To waste, wear away, or spend time, etc.*: dicendo tempus, Cic.—**2.** *To consume, exhaust, etc.*: morā vires, Ov. **II.** *To take exceedingly or to the utmost extent: satiate, temper*.

absum-ptus, a, um, P. of absum-o. **absurd-e**, adv. [absurd-us] **1. Irrationally, absurdly**: Cic.—**2. Disconcertantly**: Cic.

ab-sturdus, a, um, adj.: **1. Irrational, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid: (Comp.) quo quid absurdulus, Cic.: (Sup.) absurdissima mandata, id.—**2.** (Very dull-sounding; hence) *Giving a disagreeable sound; out of tune, harsh, etc.*: vox, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. absurd**.**

Absyrus, i, m., 'Aψυρος, Absyrus: a son of Aëtes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea.

abunda-ns, ntis, **1. P.** of abund(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *a. Abounding in any thing*: lactis abundans, Virg.: (Comp.) abundantior consilio, Cic.: (Sup.) copia rerum abundantissimus, id.—**b.** Rich: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. abundant**.

abundant-ter, adv. [forabundanter; fr. abundans, abundant-is] **I. Gen.**: *Abundantly, copiously*: (Comp.) abundantius, Cic.: (Sup.) abundantissime, Pl. **II. Esp.**: Of speech: *Amplly, at large*: abundanter loqui, Cic.

abundant-ia, æ, f. [abundans, abundant-is] **1. a. Gen.**: *An overflowing*: Vitr.: Pl.—**b. Esp.**: Of the stomach: *Overfullness*: Suet.—**2.** *Abundance, fulness, profusion, richness*: rerum, Cic.—**3.** *Riches, wealth*: Tac. ¶ Hence, **Fr. abundance**.

abund-o, adv. [abund-us] *Copiously, abundantly, in profusion; in a very great or high degree, amply, etc.*: quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall.: (with Gen.) fraudis, Virg.

ab-und-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [ab; und-a] *To water from above; hence* **I. Prop.**: Of liquids: *To overflow*: quando aqua Albana abundasset, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To overflow*: i. e. be very abundant or numerous: to be in abundance: de terris Herbarum genera, Lucr.—**B.** *To overflow with; to have an abundance or superabundance of*: villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, Cic.—**C.** *To be rich; to have abundance*: egentes abundant, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. abound**.

abũ-sio, ōnis, f. [for abut-sio; fr. abut-or] *A wrong use of words*: Cic.

ab-ususque, prep. c. Abl. *From, even from*: Of place or time: abususque Pachyno, Virg.: abususque mane, Plant. **1. abũ-sus**, ūs, m. [for abut-sus; fr. abut-or] *A using up or consuming of a thing*: Cic.

2. abũ-sus (for abut-sus), a, um, P. of abut-or.

ab-ũtor, ūsus sum, (i, t, 3. v. dea **I. a. Gen.**: *To misuse, abuse; use to a wrong purpose or end*: sapientiam, Plaut.: patientiā nostrā, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Rhetor. i. t. *To employ in a wrong way; to misapply*: verbis, Cic. **II. a. Gen.**: *To use completely or to the end; to use thoroughly; to use, employ*: vim, Lucr.: libertate, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To use up in a bad way; to squander, waste, consume, etc.*: rem patriam, Plaut. **Fr.** In Pass. force: abusa, Plaut. ¶ Hence, **Fr. abuser**.

Abũdus (-dus), i, f, and m., 'Aβυδος. *Abydos or Abydos; a town in Asia, opposite Sestos (now Avido)*.—Hence, **Abũdenus**, a, um, adj., *Of Abydos*.—As Subst.: **1.** **Abũdenus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *The man of Abydos, i. e. Leander*: Ov.—**2.** **Abũdeni**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Abydos*.

ac, v. atque.

Acadẽmia, æ, f. 'Ακαδημία. **I. Prop.**: *The Academy; a gymnasium near Athens, named after the hero Academicos*.—Hence, **Academ-icus**, i, m. (sc. philosophus), *An Academic philosopher*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *The philosophy of the Academy*: Cic.—**B.** *Academia, an estate of Cicero, between Lake Avernum and Puteoli; also, a building, etc., at Tusculum*: Pl.; Cic.—Hence, **Academ-icus**, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Cicero's Academia*: questio, Cic.—As Subst.: **Academicæ**, ōrum, n. (sc. scriptæ) *The Academics*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. Academic**.

Acadẽmus, i, m. 'Ακαδῆμος, *Academy; a Greek hero*: Hor.

acalanthis, idis, f. ἀκαλάνθις. *The acalanthus; prps. the thistle-finch or gold-finch*: Virg.

Acamas, antis, m., 'Ακάμας (The untiring one), *Acamas; a son of Theus and Phædra*: Virg.

acanthis, idis, f. =acalanthis.

Acantho, ūs, f. *Acantho; the mother of Apollo*.

acanthus, i, m. and f. =ἀκανθός: **1. Masc.**: *The plant bear's-breech, bear's-foot, or brank-urine*: Virg.—**2. Fem.**: *The acanthus; a thorny evergreen tree in Egypt*: Virg. ¶ Hence, **Fr. acanthe**.

acarpnos, on, adj. =ἀκαρπος. *Without smoke, smokeless*: ligna, Mart.

Acarnān, anis (Acc. Acarnana, Liv.), adj. *Of Acarnania, Acarnanian*.—As Subst., **Acarnānes**, um, m. (Acc. Acarnanas, Liv.) *The inhabitants of Acarnania*.

Acarnānia, æ, f. 'Ακαρνανία, *Acarnania; a province of Central Greece (now Carnia)*.—Hence, **Acarnānicus**, a, um, adj., *Acarnanian*.

Acastus, i, m. *Acastus*.—**1.** Son of Pelias, king of Thessaly.—**2.** One of Cicero's slaves.

Acca, æ, f. [Sanscrit=mater] *Acca*: **1.** *Acca Larentia; the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who reared Romulus and Remus*.—**2.** *A companion of Camilla*.

Accalia, ūm, n. (Things pertaining

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ing to Acca; hence) *The Accalia, or festival of Acca Larentia.*

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere (*Perf. Ind.*, accēsis for accessistis, *Virg.*), 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To go towards, draw near, approach: ad hominem, *Plant.*: in senatum, *Cic.*: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb.*) scopulis, *Virg.*—

Particular phrases: **I. Auction** *f. f.* Accedere ad hastam. To approach to the spear, i. e. to appear as a bidder, *Liv.*—**2.** Accedere ad manus. To approach to hands, i. e. to come to close quarters, *Nep.* **B. Esp.**: To approach in a hostile manner; to make an attack; to assault, assail: ad cohortes, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: **A.** To approach, draw near: ad aures sermo accessit, *Ter.*—**B.** To fall to one's share, to befall, to happen: to nobis accessit inmodicum, *Cic.*—**C.** To be added: Cassio animus accessit, *Cic.*: (*Impers.*) ad Claudii senectutem accedebat, ut cæcus esset, *id.*—**D.** To accede to, assent to, approve: Galba speciosiora suadentibus accessit, *Tac.*—**E.** To come near in resemblance, to be like: homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam, etc., *Cic.*—**F.** To come to the possession of any thing, to take upon one's self, to enter upon: in infamiam, *Plant.*: ad rempublicam, to enter upon the government of the state, or upon a public office, *Cic.*—**G.** Of price: To rise, advance: *Pl.*

¶ *Hence, Fr. accéder*
ac-cēlērā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [acceler-(a)-o] *A hastening, acceleration:* *Anct. Her.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. accélération.*

ac-cēlōro (ad-), avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. u. n. [for ad-cēlōro] **I. Act.**: To hasten, accelerate: iter, *Cæs.* **II. Neut.**: To haste, make haste: accelera, signifier, *Liv.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. accélérer.*

ac-cen-do, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [*prob. for ad-can-do; fr. ad; root CAN; akin to Gr. κα-ω, κα-ω; cf. canus init.*] **I. Prop.**: To set on fire, kindle, etc.: tantum ignem, *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** To heat, cause to boil, etc.: aquas, *Sil.*—**B.** To light up, illumine, illuminate. **III. Fig.**: **A.** To inflame a person or thing; to set on fire, kindle, rouse: certamen, *Liv.*: quos merita accendit Mezentis ira, *Virg.*—**B.** To increase or augment: accendit fragilitas pretium, *Son.*

ac-censō, ōi, itum or um, ēre, 2. v. a. [for ad-censō] To reckon in addition to something else; to add to: in his cornicines, *Liv.*: accensore illi, c. e. I am his companion, *ov.*

1. accen-sus (for accens-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of accens-co.

2. accen-sus (for accend-sus), a, um, *P.* of accend-o.

3. accens-us, i, m. [accens-eo] (*One who is attached to another as an attendant; hence*) **1. A public officer**, whose duty it was to summon persons to court, maintain order, etc.; an apparitor, attendant: *Cic.*; *Snet.*—The person to whom one is accensus, is put in *Dat.*: *Neroni, Cic.*—**2. Plur.**: *Accensi* (supernumeraries, or reserve

troops, to take the place of those who fell in battle): *Liv.*

ac-cip-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for accap-tio; *fr. ACCAP, true root of accipio*] *A receiving, or accepting:* *Cic.*; *Sall.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. acception.*

ac-cip-to, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*freq. [for accap-to; fr. id.] To take, receive, or accept:* argentum, *Plant.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. accepter.*

ac-cip-tor, ōris, m. [for accap-tor; *fr. id.*] One who admits a thing as true, grants or approves it: *Plant.*

ac-cip-trix, icis, *f.* [for accap-trix; *fr. id.*] She who receives: *Plant.*

ac-cip-tum, i, n. [for accap-tum; *fr. id.*] That which has been received; receipts, tabulas expensi et recepti, *Cic.*—**Particular phrase**: In accip-tum referre alicui, To set down a thing to any one (i. e. to his account) as received; to place to one's credit: *Cic.*

ac-cip-tus (for accap-tus), a, um [*fr. id.*] **1. P.** of accipio. **2. Pa.**: Welcome, agreeable, acceptable: id gratum accipitque, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) accipitor omnibus, *Liv.*: (*Sup.*) acceptissimus militum amimis, *id.*

accers, v. accers.

ac-cēs-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for acced-sio; *fr. acced-o*] **1. a.** A going, or coming, to or near to; an approach: *Cic.*—**b.** Medical *t. t.*: The attack, or paroxysm (of a fever): *Cels.*—**2. a.** Prop.: An increase, addition: fortunæ et dignitatis, *Cic.*—**b.** Meton.: (*a.*) Concur: An addition, a new part, etc.: *Cic.*—(*b.*) Rhet. *t. t.*: An addition that makes a given definition complete: *Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. accession.*

ac-cēs-sus, ūs, m. [for acced-sus; *fr. acced-o*] **I. Prop.**: A going, or coming, to or near; an approach: solis, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: An approaching: ad eusam, *id.* **III. Meton.**: **A.** A means of approach, access, admittance: da, precor, accessum lacrimis, *ov.*—**B.** An entrance: *Virg.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. accès.*

ac-cid-ens, entis, *P.* of 2. accid-o.
accident-ia, a, *f.* [accidens, accident-is] That which happens or occurs; a casual event, accident: *Pl.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. accident.*

1. ac-cido, cidi, cisum, cidēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-cado] **I. a.** Prop.: To cut completely: crines, i. e. to cut close, *Tac.* **B. Meton.**: Of food, etc.: To consume: dapnes, *Virg.* **II. a.** Prop.: To hew or cut: arbores, *Cæs.* **B. Fig.**: To weaken, impair: res hostium, *Liv.*

2. ac-cido, cidi, n. sup., cidēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cido] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To fall upon or down upon; to reach by falling: in mensas, *ov.*—**Particular phrase**: Of a suppliant: Accidere genibus or ad pedes, To fall at one's knees or feet: *Liv.*; *Cic.* **B. Esp.**: Of missiles: To fall upon, reach, strike, hit the mark, etc.: *Cæs.*

II. Fig.: **A.** Of speech, the voice, etc.: To fall upon, reach, enter the ear, mind, etc.: animo nostro simulacra Accidere, *Lucr.*—**B.** To fall upon; i. e. to be true of, suit, fit (some one): istuc verbum in te, *Ter.*—**C.** To come, arrive: clamor, *Liv.*—**D.** To fall out,

end, terminate: *Ter.*—**E.** To fall out, come to pass, happen: si quid adversi acciderit, *Cic.*: (*Impers. fohd. by ut c. Subj.*) accidit, ut Hermæ depellerent, *Nep.*—**Particular phrase**: Si quid cui (humanitus) acciderat, *fr. any thing happens to one, or after the manner of men; i. e. if one dies:* *Cic.*

ac-cingo, xi, ctum, gēre (*Inf. Pass.* accingier, *Virg.*), 3. v. a. [for ad-cingo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To gird on; to gird around or about: lateri ense, *Virg.* **B. Esp.**: *Pass.* in reflexive force: To gird one's self about, etc.: accingitur ense, *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: To arm, equip, furnish, provide, etc.: gladiis accincti, *Liv.*

III. Fig.: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: To gird; i. e. to prepare, make ready: turmas ad munia accingit, *Tac.*—**2. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or *Pass.* in reflexive force: To prepare one's self, get ready, make one's self ready, etc.: se prædæ accingunt, *Virg.*: accingi ad consulum, *Liv.*—**B.** To equip or arm: Phræatem accingit paternum ad fastigium, *Tac.*

ac-cio, ixi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [for ad-cio] **I. Prop.**: To cause to come or go to a person or place; to summon, call, etc.: Sullam accitum audierat, *Sall.*: (without Object) si accirit, accurrunt, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: To summon, procure, take, etc.: mortem, i. e. to commit suicide, *Vell.*

ac-cipio, cepi, ceptum, cipēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-capio] **I. Prop.**: **A.** To take a person or thing to one's self, etc.: hominem et aurum, *Plant.*—**B.** To take, receive: te gremio, *Virg.*—**C.** Without denoting the means: **1. a.** To take: conditionem pacis, *Cæs.*—**b.** (*a.*) To receive or entertain: as a guest, etc.: Zënon, *Virg.*—(*b.*) To receive or admit to political privileges: in civitatem accipit, *Liv.*—**c.** Ironically: To treat, to give a (certain) reception to: indignis acceptus modis, *Ter.*—**2.** To take, get, receive: vulnera tergo, *Virg.*

—**D.** To receive money: Philippus, *Nor.* **II. Fig.**: **A.** To take, receive: accipe daque fidem, *Virg.*—**B.** Mentally: (*To take a thing into one's mind, i. e.*) **1. a.** To perceive, hear, observe, learn: quæ gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, *Cic.*—**b.** (*a.*) To receive intelligence of any thing, to learn: *Sall.*—(*b.*) To receive instruction, etc.: Quint.—**2.** To comprehend or understand any thing communicated: ut celeriter acciperet, quæ tradebantur, *Nep.*—**3.** To take or regard a thing in any way; to consider, interpret, explain: quam in partem acceptæ sint (sc. literæ), *Cic.*—**Particular phrase**: Accipere omen, aliquid omen; also, without omen: To regard a thing as a (favourable) omen, to take as an omen: *Liv.*; *Cic.*: deos, *Virg.*—**C.** To take a thing to or upon one's self, to undertake: iudicium, *Cic.*—**D.** To bear, endure, or suffer anything disagreeable or troublesome: calamitatem in bello, *Cic.*—**E.** To accept, be satisfied with, approve of a thing: "equi te Esse fieri similem, dico," *Ridemus, et ipse Mess-*

ACCIPITER

ACCUSATIO

fas: "accipio," *I allow it, I agree to it*, Hor.—**F.** Acceptum, etc., aliquid referre alicui, *To set down to one as received from him; to ascribe something to one (both in a good and bad sense): Cic.*

accip-iter, tris, *m.* (*f.* Lucr.) [usually referred to accip-io; hence, *The seizer;—*acc. to some from AC, root of ac-no, and PER, root of pet-o, hence, *The quick flier*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A bird of prey: Hor.—B.* Esp.: *A hawk: Ov.: sacer* (because auguries were taken from it), Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Of a rapacious man: A hawk: pecunie, Plant.*

accid-sus (for accid-sus), *a, um: 1.* P. of accid-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Cut off or down, i. e. destroyed, disordered, impaired, ruined: opes, Hor.*

1. acci-tus, *a, nm, P. of acci-o.*
2. acci-tus, *us, m.* (only in *Abt. sing.*) [acci-o] *A summoning, summons, call: Cic.: Virg.*

acclāma-tio, *ōnis, f.* [acclām(a)-o] **1. a.** *A crying out or an outcry against: Cic.—b.* *A shout of favour or approbation: Liv.—2. a.* Gen.: *A crying aloud: Auct. Her.—b.* Esp.: *Rhetor. l. i.: An exclamation: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. acclamation.*

acclām-ito, *no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. freq.* [acclām-o] *To cry out or exclaim repeatedly: Plant.*

ac-clāmo (ad-), *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.* [for ad-clamo] **I.** Neut.: *(To call out at; hence) A. To cry out, or exclaim, against: civil, Cic.—B.* *To cry out to one, etc., with applause; to applaud, etc.: populus Neroni acclamavit, Tac. II. Act.: To call out or proclaim aloud: populus acclamavit ipsa esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acclamer.*

ac-clāro, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for ad-clāro] *To make clear, or evident: to make known or show: Augural l. i.: uti signa nobis acclārāssis (=acclāraveris), Liv.*

acclin-is, *e, adj.* [acclin-o] **I.** Prop.: *Leaning on or against something: inclined to or towards: arboris truncus, Virg. II. Fig.: Inclined, disposed, or attached to: falsis animus, Hor.*

ac-clino, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for ad-clino] **I.** Prop.: *To lean on or against something: se acclinavit in illum, Ov. II. Fig.: To incline to: ad causam, Liv.*

ac-cliv-is, *e, us, a, um, adj.* [ad; cliv-us] *Inclining upwards, ascending, up hill: viæ pars valde acclivis, Cic.*

accliv-itas, *ātis, f.* [accliv-is] *(The state of the acclivis; hence) A rise, activity, ascent: Cass.*

Acco, *ōnis, m.* *Acco; a chief of the Senones Gauls.*

accōl-a, *a, comm.* [accol-o] *A dweller by or near a place; a neighbour: I. Prop.: ejus loci, Liv. II. Fig.: Ceresis, i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to dwell near her temple: Cic.*

ac-cōlo (ad-), *cōlui, cultum, cōl-ere, 3. v. a. and n.* [for ad-cōlo] **I.** *To dwell by or near a place, etc.: A. Act.*

locum, Cic.—B. Neut.: aedibus, Plaut. II. To till, cultivate: vitem, Cat.

accommodāt-e, *adv.* [accommodat-us] *Fittingly, suitably: ad veritatem accomodate, Cic.: (Comp.) accommodatissimē, id.*

accommodā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [accommod(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *An adapting or adjusting of one thing to another: Cic. II. Fig.: The adapting of one's feeling or will to another's; complaisance, complaisance, indulgence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. accommodation.*

accommodā-tus, *a, um: 1.* P. of accommod(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Fitted or adapted to a thing; suitable, conformable, appropriate: accommodatus ad persundendum, Cic.: (Comp.) concionibus accommodator, id. (Sup.) exemplum, id.*

ac-commōdo, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for ad-commodo] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.: To fit or adapt one thing to another; to adjust: lateri accommodat ensem, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To apply one's self to, to undertake: se ad res gerendas, Cic.—2. Of property: To lend for use: ei quid aedilibus accommodavit, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To adjust, adapt, or accommodate one thing to another: meum consilium ad tuum, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Pass.: To be adapted, to suit: ad numerum, Cic.—2. With Personal pron.: To admit one's self to another's opinion, wishes, etc., i. e. to accommodate or conform to, to comply with: ad eorum arbitrium se accommodant, Cic.—Particular phrase: Accommodare alicui de aliquā re, To gratify one about: Cic. III. Meton.: To devote or apply: curam patris, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. accommoder.*

ac-commōdus, *a, um, adj.* [for ad-commodus] *Suitable, fit: fraudi, Virg.*

ac-congēro, *gessi, gestum, gē-āre, 3. v. a.* [for ad-congēro] *To heap up in abundance: huc domo, Plaut.*

ac-crēdo, *dīdi, dītum, dēre (Subj. Pres. accredus, Plaut.), 3. v. a. and n.* [for ad-crēdo] **I.** Act.: *To believe or credit a thing: hoc, Lucr. II. Neut.: To believe, credit, give credit to a person: tibi, Hor.*

ac-cresco, *ēvi, ētum, escēre, 3. v. n.* [for ad-cresco] **I.** *To grow or increase up to, or as far as: pectori accreverat caspes, Tac. II. To increase, become larger, etc.: A. Prop.: flumen, Cic. B. Fig.: invidia, Hor. III. (Prop.): To grow on to; Fig.): To be attached or annexed to: quum dictis accresceret fides, Liv. IV. To increase further, etc., to multiply: gremio accrescere natos, Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. accroître.*

accre-tio, *ōnis, f.* [accre-sco] *An increase: Cic.*

accub-itio, *ōnis, f.* [accub-o] *A lying down, reclining: epularis, Cic.*

accub-itus, *us, m.* [id.] *A reclining at table: Stat.*

ac-cubo (ad-), *ūi, itum, āre, 1. v. n.* [for ad-cubo] **I.**: **A.** Of persons:

To lie down, or recline, at, by, or near: mihi in convivii, Cic.: juxta accubat, Virg.—B. Of place: *To be adjacent or close to: theatrum monti, Suet. II.*: **A.** Of persons: *To lie, lie down, recline, esp. at table: qui accubant, Cic.—B.* Of things: *To lie: cadus accubat horreis, Hor.*

accūbū-o, *adv.* [accubo, through obsol. adj. accubu-us] *Lying near: Plaut.*

ac-cūdo, *no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a.* [for ad-cūdo] (Prop.: *To hammer on to something; Fig.) To add: Plant. āre, 3. v. n.* [for ad-cūbo] **I.** Gen.: *To lay one's self down upon, to lie on: in viā, Plant. II. Esp.: To recline at table: epulis divum, Virg.*

accūmūlā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [accumul(a)-o] *A heaping up of earth round the roots of plants, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. accumulation.*

accūmūlāt-issime, *sup. adv.* [accumulat-us] *Most abundantly or copiously: Auct. Her.*

accūmūlā-tor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *An accumulator: opum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. accumulator.*

ac-cūmūlo, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for ad-cūmulo] (To heap one thing upon another; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To heap up, accumulate: A. Prop.: accumulat mors confertos, Lucr.: (without Object) addit, accumulāt, Cic. B. Fig.: curas, Ov. II. Esp.: In gardening: To heap up earth round the roots of plants: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. accumuler.*

accūrāt-e, *ade.* [accurat-us] *Carefully, exactly: accurate, Cic.: (Comp.) accuratus, id.: (Sup.) accuratissime, id.*

accūrā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [accur(a)-o] *A taking care, carefulness: Cic.*

accūrā-tus, *a, um: 1.* P. of accur(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Prepared with care, studied, elaborate, exact (only of things): malitia, a studied artifice, Plaut.: (Comp.) accuratus, Cic.: (Sup.) accuratissima, id.*

ac-cūro, *āvi, ātum, āre* (accūrāssis = accuraveris, Plaut.;—Inf. accurarier, id.), *1. v. a.* [for ad-cūro] **I.** *To take care of, bestow care upon, prepare or pursue with care: melius accurantur, quæ consilio geruntur, Cic. II. Of guests: To regale: Ter.*

ac-cūro, *cūcūri and cūri, cūsum, cūrre, 3. v. n.* [for ad-cūro] **I.** Prop.: *To run to, come to by running, hasten to: si inelamāro, ut accuras, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) accurrit ad universis, Tac. II. Fig.: Of ideas: To occur: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. accourir.*

accur-gas, *us, m.* [for accur-sus; fr. accur-o] *A running up: populi, Tac.*

accūsā-bilis, *e, adj.* [accus(a)-o] *Blameworthy, reprehensible: turpitudō, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. accusabile.*

accūsā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An accusing, complaint, accusation. Accusationem comparare (or constituere), to bring in, Cic.: facitare, to*

ACCUSATOR — ACHEMENIDES

pursue or *urge*, id. **II.** Esp.: *An indictment*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusation*.

accusā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An accuser, plaintiff*, in a state trial: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *An informer*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusateur*.

accusā-tōri-e, adv. [accusatori-us] *After the manner of an accuser*: Cic.

accusā-tōri-us, a, um, adj. [accusator] *Of, or pertaining to, an accuser*: lex, Cic.: vox, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusatoire*.

accusā-trix, icis, f. [accus(a)-o] *A (female) accuser*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusatrice*.

accūs-īto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. freq. [accus-o] *To accuse*: Plaut.

ac-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ac-cūs-o; fr. ad; cans-a] *To bring or challenge to a judicial process*; hence **I.** Prop.: *Law t. t. To accuse of crime; to arraign, bring to trial*, etc.: (with Gen. or Abl. of charge) *ambitus alterni*, Cic.: *suis cum criminibus accusabo*, id.: (with Acc. of neut. pron. and Acc. of person) *id me*, Plaut.: (without Object) *accusant* ii, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** With persons as objects: *To complain of or against; to reproach, blame, chide*, etc.: *Pompeium*, Cic.—**B.** With things as objects: *To blame, find fault with, complain of*: *consilia*, Liv.

Acē, ēs, f., *Ακη. *Acē; a town of Galilee* (now *Acre*).

1. **ācer**, ēris, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The maple tree*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Maple-wood*, used for writing-tablets: Ov.

2. **ā-cēr**, cris, ere, adj. [for ac-cēr; fr. ac-no] (Prop.: *Sharp, pointed, edged*, etc.; Fig.) **I.** Sharp: (Sup.) *acerimus* sensus videndi, Cic.: *sonitus*, Virg.: odor, Pl.: *cibi*, id.: *acris hiems*, Hor.—**2.** Violent, vehement, strong, passionate, consuming: *dolor*, Virg.: *metus*, id.—**3.** a. Of intellectual qualities: *Subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd*: *memoria*, *strong, retentive*, Cic.: *ingenium*, Cic.—b. Of moral qualities: (a) In a good sense: *Active, ardent, spirited, zealous*: (Comp.) *studio acrior* esse, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *Violent, hasty, hot, fierce, severe*: *equus*, Virg.: *egestas*, *Lucer*: *bellum*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ācre*, *agire*.

ācerb-e, adv. [acrb-us] **1.** *Harshly, bitterly, with hostility or cruelty*: *severus*, Cic.: (Sup.) *acerbissime*, Cass.—**2.** *Painfully, with pain or sorrow*, etc.: (Comp.) *acerbius ferre*, Cass.

ācerb-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the acerbus; hence) 1. Harshness, acerbity, harsh taste of fruits*: Cic.—**2.** Of moral qualities: **a.**: (a) *Hardness, harshness, severity, rigour, unkindness, moroseness*: *morum*, Cic.—(b) *Satirical severity*: Quint.—(c) *Violence, anger*: Cic.—(d) *Bitterness*: *nomen vestrum acerbitati nationibus exteris futurum*, Cic.—b. *Grief, sorrow, anguish, affliction*: *omnes acerbitates*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ācerbité*.

ācerb-o, no perf., ātum, āre [id.]

1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To make harsh or bitter, to embitter*: *gaudia*, Stat. **II.** Meton.: *To augment or aggravate* any thing disagreeable, etc.: *crimen*, Virg.

āc-erbus, a, um, adj. [ac-no] (*Pointed, sharp*; hence) **1.** a. Prop.: *Of the taste*: (a) Gen.: *Harsh*: *sapor*, Pl.—(b) Esp.: (a) *Sharp, sour, pungent*, etc.: *elatine*, Pl.—(B) *Salt, bitter, briny*, etc.: *Neptuni corpus*, Luc.—b. Meton.: (a) *Unripe, immature, crude*: (Sup.) *acerbissima oliva*, Pl.—(b) Of sound: *Harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill*, etc.: vox, Auct. Her.—c. Fig.: (a) *Unfinished, imperfect, crude*: *res*, Cic.—(b) *Untimely, premature*: *funus*, Cic.—**2.** Of persons: **a.** *Rough, repulsive, morose, violent, harsh, rigorous, severe*: *simul*, Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Acerba, Harshly, sourly, morosely*: *tuens*, Virg.—b. *Violent, furious, hostile, bitter*: *acerbus Odissi*, Virg.—Adverbial expression: *Acerba, Violently, furiously, bitterly*, etc.: Virg.—**3.** a. Of things: *Harsh, heavy, disagreeable, bitter, troublesome, rigorous, grievous, sad*: *memoria*, Cic.: (Comp.) *acerbiore imperio* *ut*, Nep.—As Subst.: **acerbum**, i, n., *Calamity, misfortune*, etc.: *tot acerba*, Virg.—b. Of death: (a) *Painful, violent, sad*, etc.: Cic.—(b) *Painful, causing pain to others, afflictive, distressing*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acerbe*.

ācer-nus, a, um, adj. [1. acer] *Made of maple, maple*: *trabes*, Virg.

ācer-ra, æ, f. [prob. for acer-na; fr. acer, maple] *A maple-thing*; hence **An incense-box** (acc. to some, an incense-pan or censer): Virg.; Hor.

Ācerre, ārum, f. *Acerra; a town of Campania, near Naples* (now *Acerra*).—Hence, **Ācer-rā-nus**, i, m. *An inhabitant of Acerra*.

ācerscōmēs, æ, m. = *ἀκροκομῆς* (One with unshorn hair): *A young man*, a youth: Juv.

ācerv-ālis, is, f. [acerv-us] *(The heaped-up thing; hence) An argument by accumulation*: Cic.

ācerv-ātim, adv. [acerv(a)-o] (Prop.: *By or in heaps*; Fig.) *Collectively, summarily*: *acervatim reliqua dicam*, Cic.

ācerv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [acerv-us] **I.** Prop.: *To heap or pile up*; to amass: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To accumulate, multiply*: *leges*, Liv.

ācerv-us (or **acer-vus**), i, m. [etym. dub.; usually referred to root AC; and so, the pointed thing, or the thing brought to a point; acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root *kr̥*, "jare"; and so, the thing cast up] **I.** Prop.: *A heap*: *eris et auri*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A heap*; i. e. number, quantity, multitude: *facinorum*, Cic.—**B.** Logic. t. t.: *A heap*; i. e. a sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments: Cic.

āc-esco, tū, no sup., escere, 3. v. n. [ac-no] *(To become sharp; hence) To become or turn sour*: Hor.

Ācesta, æ, -e, es, f. *Acēsta or Acēste; a town of Sicily, named after*

King Acēstes (earlier *Egesta*, later *Segesta*).

Acēstes, æ, m. = *Αἰσῆτος (Healer). *Acēstes; a king in Sicily*.

ācēt-ābūlum, i, n. [acēt-nūm] *(That which carries vinegar; hence, Prop.: A vinegar vessel or cruet; Meton. 1. a. A cup-shaped vessel; Quint. —b. With jugglers; The cup with which they perform their feats; Sen. —2. In Botany: A flower-cup, calix; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. acétabule.*

ācēt-āria, ium, n. [id.] *(Things pertaining to acētum; hence) Herbs eaten (raw) with vinegar and oil; salad*: Pl.

ācē-tūm, i, n. [acē-sco] *(The sharp-tasted thing; hence) 1. Prop.: Vinegar*: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *Pungent wit*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acétum*.

Āchēmēnēs, is, m. = Ἀχαιμῆνες. *Acchēmēnēs, the first king of Persia*.—Hence, **Āchēmēn-i-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Pertaining to Achēmēnes; Meton. Persian*.

1. **Āchæus**, i, m. *Achæus; a king of Lydia*.

2. **Āchæus**, a, um, adj. = Ἀχαιός: **1.** *Belonging to Achæa, Achæan*: *finēs*, Lucr.—As Subst.: **Āchæi**, ōrum, m. *The Achæans*.—**2.** *Grecian, Greek*.—As Subst.: **Āchæi**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of a Greek colony upon the Black Sea*.

Āchāia (-āja), æ, f. = Ἀχαια: **I.** Prop.: *Achæa or Achaja; a province in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth, earlier called Argiæa (maritime country)*. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Greece*.—**B.** *The southern part of Greece (south of Thessaly)*.

Āchāi-ās, ādis, f. adj. [Āchai-a] *Achæan, Grecian, or Greek*.

Āchāl-cus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Achæan, Grecian, Greek*: Cic.; Hor.

Āchāis, idis, adj. f. = *Achæa*. *Achæan, Grecian, Greek*.—As Subst.: **Āchais**, idis, f. (sc. terra) *Achæa or Greece*.

Āchālus, a, um, adj. *Achæan, Grecian*.

Ācharnæ, ārum, f. = Ἀχαρνά. *Acharnæ; a principal Demus of Attic*.—Hence, **Āchār-nā-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Acharnæ*.

Āchātes, æ, m. Ἀχάτης (Agate). *Achates*: **1.** *A small river of Sicily (now Dirillo)*.—**2.** *A companion of Æneas*.

Āchēlōūs, i, m. = Ἀχελῷος. *Achelous*: **1.** *A river of Central Greece (now the Aspropotamo)*.—Hence, **Āchēlō-i-us**, a, um, adj.: **a.** Prop.: *Pertaining to the Achelous*.—**b.** Meton.: *Ætolian*: *heros*, i. e. *Tydeus*, the son of *Eneus*, king of *Ætolia*, Stat.—**2.** *A river-god*.—Hence, **a.** **Āchēlō-i-as**, iūdis, f. *A daughter of Achelous*.—**b.** **Āchēlō-is**, idis, f. *A daughter of Achelous*:—Plur.: *The Sirens*.

Āchēmēnīdes (Āchēm-), is, m. *Achēmēnides or Achēmēnides; a companion of Ulysses*.

Acherini, ōrum, m. *The Acherini; a people in Sicily.*

Acheron, ntis, m., Ἀχέρων (-os, i, m., Liv.); (Stream of pain or grief) Acheron or Acherous: **1.** A river in Epirus, which flows through the Lake Acherusia into the Ambracian Gulf (now the Velethi or Delika).—**2.** A river in Lower Italy (now the Acro).—**3.** : a. Prop.: A river in the infernal regions.—Hence, **Achēront-ēs**, a, nm, adj. *Of the Acheron*.—b. Meton.: *The infernal regions.*

Achērontia, æ, f. *Acherontia; a small town in Lucania (now Acerenza).*

Acheros, i, v. Acheron.

Achērūns, untis, m. (also f. Plant.: —Acc. Achērunta, Lucr.) *Acheruns*: **1.** (=Acheron, no. 3. b.) mittere aliquem Acheruntē, to send one to Acheruns, i. e. to kill, Plant.—**2.** Acheruns ulmorum, An Acheruns of elm-rods; i. e. a slave upon whose back rods had been broken, Plant.—Hence, a. **Achērunt-icus**, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Acheruns or the infernal regions*.—b. **Achērū-sius** (-un-sius), a, um, adj. *Of the Acheruns (Acheron) or the infernal regions.*

Achilla, æ, v. Acholla.

Achillas, æ, m. *Achillas; the murderer of Pompey.*

Achilles, is, m.=Ἀχιλλεύς (Gen. Achillēi, quadrisyll. Hor.; Achilli; Virg.:—Acc. Achillēa, Luc.; Achillen; Virg.:—Voc. Achille, Prop.:—Abl. Achilli, Ov.; Achillē, Hor.), *Achilles*: **I.** Prop.: A Greek hero in the Trojan war; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis.—Hence, A. **Achill-ēs**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Achilles*.—**B.** **Achill-ides**, æ, m.=Ἀχιλλεύδης, A descendant of Achilles. **II.** Meton.: A handsome and strong man. Plant.

Achī-vus, a, um, adj. [for Achæ-fus; fr. Achæ-us] *Achæan, Grecian, Greek*.—As Subst.: **Achivī**, ōrum, m. *The Greeks: quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, whatever wrongs the (Grecian) kings perpetrate (before Troy), their subjects suffer for them: but it soon became a proverb: The people must suffer for the faults of the great*. Hor.

Acholla (-illa), æ, f. *Acholla* or Achilla: a town of Africa, near Thapsus.—Hence, **Achill-itani**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Achilla.*

Achrādina (Acr-), æ, f. *Achrādina* or Acradina; a part of the city of Syracuse.—Hence, **Achradin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Achrādina.*

Acidāllus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Acidalia or Venus.*

Acid-ūlus, a, um, adj. [acid-us] *A little sour, sourish; sapor, Pl.*

Ac-īdus, a, um, adj. [ac-u] (Prop.: *Pointed, sharp*; Fig.) **1.** *Of taste: Sour, hard, acid: sorba, Virg.: (Sup.) acidissimum acetum, Plant.—2. Unpleasant, troublesome, disagreeable. id acidum duobus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. acide.*

ac-īes, ei, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: An

edge, sharp edge of a sword, sickle, etc.; securium, Cic.: falcis, Virg. **II.**

Meton.: A. *Of sight: 1. Keen look or glance; power of vision; the sight: oculorum, Cæs.—2. a. The pupil of the eye: acies, quæ pupilla vocatur, Cic.—b. The eye: geminus flectit acies, Virg.—3. A look, glance: Lucr.—4. Brightness of the heavenly bodies: stellis acies obtusa videtur, Virg.—B. Milit. t. t. 1. Order of battle, battle-array of land or sea forces: exercitus, Cic.: classium, Nep.—2. a. An army drawn up in order of battle: primæ acies hastati erant, the vanguard, van, the first line, Liv.: dextra acies, the right wing, id.—b. The action of troops drawn up in battle-array; a battle: copias in aciem educere, Liv. III. Fig.: A. *The edge, sharpness, etc.: auctoritatis, Cic.—B. Acuteness of understanding, etc.; sharpness, penetration: ingenii, Cic.—C. A verbal contest, disputation: Cic.**

Acīlius, ii, m. *Acilius; a Roman name.—Hence, 1. Acīlius, a, um, adj. Of Acilius: Acilian.—2. Acī-lianus, a, um, adj. Acilian.*

acīna, v. acinus.

acīnāces, is, m.=ἀκινάκης [prob. Pers. athen, iron, and the diminutive termination ek] *A short straight sword, or sabre, of the Persians and Scythians: Hor.*

acīn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [acin-us] **I.** Prop.: Full of grapes: (Sup.) uve acinosissimæ, Pl. **II.** Meton.: Grape-like: semen, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. acineux.

acīnus, i, m.; -a, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A berry of any kind: Pl.; Cat. **II.** Meton.: A stone or seed in a berry: Cic.

acīpenser (acip-), ēris (-sis, is, Mart.), m. [etym. dub.]; prps. for ac-(i)-pen-(s)-er; fr. root ac; penn-a, so, the thing with pointed fins] *The acipenser (a fish very highly esteemed by the Romans), perhaps the sturgeon: Hor.*

Acis, is and Idis, m. *Acis* (A pointed thing; e. g. barb of an arrow, etc.) **Acis—1.** A river of Sicily (now the Chioce).—**2.** A river-god, beloved by Galatea on account of his beauty.

acīis, Idis, f.=ἀκινείς *A small javelin: Virg.*

Acmon, ōnis, m.=Ἀκμων (Anvil) *Acmon; a companion: 1. Of Æneas.—2. Of Diomedes.*

Acmonīdes, is, m. (Son of an anvil) *Acmōnides; one of Vulcan's workmen.*

Acetes, is, m.=Ἀκότης (Bed-fellow, spouse) *Acetes: 1. A pilot, afterwards priest of Bacchus.—2. An armour-bearer of Evander.*

acōnītum, i, n.=ἀκόνιτον. *Aconite: wolf's-bane or monk's-hood: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. aconit.*

Acoteus (trisyll.), ēi, m., Ἀκοτρεύς (Javelin-man). *Acoteus: 1. A Latin.—2. A companion of Perseus.*

Acōntius, ii, m. Ἀκόντιος (id.) *Acontius; a lover of Cydippe.*

ac-quiēscō, ēvi, ētum, acēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-quiēscō] **I.** Prop.: A.

Gen.: *To become physically quiet. ac come to physical repose; to rest, cease from activity, etc.: Lanuvii, at Lanuvium, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To rest or repose in death: Tac.: Nep.—2. Of things: To be still or quiet: quum aures acquiescant, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of things: To be in a state of quietness or rest: rem familiarem acquiescere, i. e. is not diminished, Liv.—B. To find rest in some object; to delight in, enjoy, be pleased with, etc.: in adolescentium caritate, Cic.: (with Dat.) alium, Suet.—C. To be satisfied with the grounds of an assertion, etc.; to acquiesce, give assent: acquiescis, approbas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acquiescer.*

ac-qui-ro, sivi, situm, rere, 3 v. a. [for ad-querō] **I.**: A. Gen.: To get or procure in addition; to add to, acquire: aliquid ad vitæ fructum, Cic.: viresque acquirit eundo, Virg. B. Esp.: To acquire or amass riches, etc.: (without Object) acquiritur votum, Juv. II. To get, procure, obtain, etc.: paucæ, Hor.: quod ad usum vitæ pertineat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acquérir.

acra, ōrum, n.; -a, æ, f.=ἀκρα. *A promontory or headland: Pl.*

Acragās, antis, m.=Ἀκράγας (Acc. Gr. Acraganta, Ov.): *Acragas; a mountain on the S.W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it (the city was also called Agrigentum, now Girgenti).—Hence, Agrigent-inus (Acragant-), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Agrigentum or Acragas.*

acr-e, adv. [2. acer, acr-is] *Harshly, severely, etc.: Pers.*

acrēdūla, æ, f. *The acredula; acc. to some, the thrush or the owl, acc. to others, a nightingale: Cic.*

acr-īculus, a, um, adj. dim. [2. acer, acr-is] *Slightly sharp, testy; senex, Cic.*

acr-tūōniā, æ, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: A. *Of taste, etc.: Sharpness, pungency: Cat.—B. Of the sight: A sharp penetrating look: Auct. Her. II. Fig.: Sharpness, power, energy: patris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acrimonie.*

Acristiōnē, es, f.=Ἀκριστιώνη (She who pertains to Acrisius) *Acrisio; the daughter of Acrisius, i. e. Danae.—Hence, 1. Acrisio-n-ēs, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Acrisio: acres, the city Argos.—2. Acrisio-n-īdēs, æ, m. A descendant of Acrisio; Persius.**

Acristus, ii, m.=Ἀκρίστος. *Acrisius; a king of Argos, father of Danae, unintentionally killed by his grandson Perseus.*

acr-īter, adv. [2. acer, acr-is] **1.**: a. Prop.: *Strongly, vigorously, vehemently, etc.: pugnam inire, Liv.: (Comp.) acris, Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Strongly, exceedingly, greatly, very much, etc.: intueri solem, Cic.—(b) Eagerly: (Sup.) acerrime expectare, Cic.—2. Sharply, keenly: contemplari, Cic.*

acrōdāmā, ātis, n.=ἀκρόδραμα **I.** Prop.: *A thing heard with pleasure, a gratification of the ear, either by music or reading: Cic. II. Metor: 83*

ACROASIS

ACUTE

An entertainer at table, by music (a performer, minstrel), or by reading (a reader); also, a buffoon: Cic.

acrōsis, *is*, *f.* = ἀκρόσις (a hearing, a listening to; only Meton.): **I.** *An assembly of the learned for listening to a discourse; a learned audience: Cic.—2.* *A discourse delivered before a learned audience: Vitruv.*

Acroceraurium, *li*, *n.* [ἀκρος; κεραυρός] (Thunderbolt-hence: *Acroceraurium*; a promontory or cape in Epirus (now Capo Linguetta):—**Plur.**: *Acrocerauria*; the high mountain-range between Macedonia and Epirus (now Kimara).—Hence, **Acroceraurinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Acroceraurinus*; Fig.) *Dangerous: vita*, *Ov.*

Acron, *ōnis*, *m.* *Acron: 1.* *A king of the Cæminenses, slain by Romulus.—2.* *A warrior slain by Mezentius.*

Acrota, *æ*, *m.* *Acrota; a son of Tiberinus, king of Alba.*

1. acta, *ōrum*, *v. l.* *actus.*

2. acta, *æ*, *f.* = ἀκτή. *The sea-shore: Cic.*

Actæon, *ōnis*, *m.* = Ἀκταίων (One having or inhabiting Acte) *Actæon; a grandson of Cadmus, who was changed into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own dogs, on Mount Cithæron.*

Actæus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = Ἀκταῖος. *Athenian.—As Subst.: Actæi*, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Athenians: Virg.*

Acte, *æ*, *f.* = Ἀκτή. (The thing breaking (the waves); i. e. coast-land or maritime country): *Acte: the early name of Attica.—Hence, Act-i-ās*, *adis*, *f.* *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Acte: Attic, Athenian.*

ac-to, *ōnis*, *f.* [for ag-to; fr. ag-to] **I.** *Gen.*: *A doing, performing, acting, action, act: deos spoliati actione, Cic.* *vita, active practical life, id.* *gratiam, the giving of thanks, id.* **II.** *Esp.*: **A. 1.** *A public action, a civil act, transaction: actiones tribunorum, Liv.—2.* *Negotiation, deliberation: de pace, Cic.—B.* *Law t. t.*: **1.** *An action, suit, process: actiones (suits) et res (the property in suit) peribant, Liv.—2.* *a. An accusation, statement of a crime, indictment, charge: Cic.—b.* *A judicial form: Cic.—3.* *A prosecutor's speech: Cic.—4.* *Permission for a suit: Cic.—C.* *Rhet. t. t.*: **1.** *Of an orator: Gesticulation or action; delivery: Cic.—2.* *Of an actor, Action: Cic.—D.* *Dramat. t. t.*: *The action; the connection or series of events, etc., in a play: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. action.*

act-ito, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *freg.* [obsolet. ac-to; freq. of ag-to] *To act, or be employed in, often or much: causas, Cic.*

Actium, *li*, *n.* *Actium: 1.* *A promontory and place of Acarnania, on the Ambracian Gulf (now Capo Figalo).—Hence, a. Act-i-acus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Relating to Actium.—b. Act-i-as*, *adis*, *f.* *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Actium.—c. Act-i-us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Pertaining to Actium.—As Subst.: Actia*, *ōrum*, *n.* *plur.* (Ac. festa), *The Actian games; a quinquennial festival established by Augustus, in commemoration of his victory*

over Antony: Suet.—**2.** *A harbour in Corcyra.*

actiun-cūla, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [for actiunculula; fr. actio, action-is] *A short judicial harangue: Pl.*

ac-tivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for ag-tivus; fr. ag-to] *Active: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. actif.*

1. ac-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [for ag-tor; fr. ag-to] **1. a.** *One who puts a thing in motion: habenas, i. e. a stinger, Stat.—b.* *A driver: pecoris, Ov.—2.* *A doer, performer: rerum, Cic.—3. a. Prop.*: *Law t. t.*: (a) *One who conducts a suit or brings an action; a plaintiff: Cic.—(b)* *An advocate, counsellor: Cic.—b.* *Meton.*: *An agent or attorney, e. g. an administrator or manager, overseer, of property or an estate, etc.: publicus, Tac.: summarum, agent or cashier, Suet.—4.* *Rhet. t. t.*: *One who delivers an oration; an orator, speaker: Cic.—5.* *A player, actor: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acteur.*

2. Actor, *ōris*, *m.* *Actor; a man's name.—Hence, Actōr-ides*, *æ*, *m.* *Descendant of Actor, i. e. Patroclus.*

actuariō-lum, *li*, *n.* *dim.* [actuariū (uncontr. Gen.) actuariō-i] *A small row-vessel: Cic.*

1. actū-ārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [2. actus (uncontr. Gen.), actū-is] (Pertaining to actus; hence) *Of a vessel: for rowing, row-t: navis, Cæs.—As Subst.: actuarium*, *li*, *n.* (sc. navigium), *A row-vessel: Cic.*

2. actū-ārius, *li*, *m.* [id.] (One pertaining to actus; hence) **1.** *A shorthand writer: Suet.—2.* *A clerk who keeps the public accounts, etc.: Eutr.*

actiōs-e, *adv.* [actuos-us] *Actively, with activity or vivacity: Cic.*

actū-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [2. actus (uncontr. Gen.), actū-is] *Full of performance, i. e. full of activity, very active, etc.: virtus, Cic. (Comp.) animus actuosior, Sen.*

1. ac-tus (for ag-tus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of ag-o.—**As Subst.: 1. actum, *i*, *n.* (A thing transacted; hence), *A public transaction (in the senate, before the people, or of a single magistrate): Cic.—2. acta*, *ōrum*, *n.*: **a.** *Acta or acta diurna, A register of public acts; records; a journal: Tac.—b.* *A register, etc.: populi, Suet.***

2. ac-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [for ag-tus; fr. ag-to] **1. a.** *Prop.*: *The moving of an object, impulse: fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus acta, Virg.* **Meton.**: (a) *The right of driving cattle through a place; a passage for cattle: Cic.—(b)* *A division made by bees in a hive: Pl.—2. a.* *The doing or performing of a thing; act, performance: in pravis actibus, Cic.—b.* *Public employment, business of state, esp. judicial: rerum, Suet.—c.* (a) *Of an orator: Action: Quint.—(b)* *Of an actor: (a) Prop.: The representation of a play; a part, a character, etc.: Cic.—(b) Meton.: An act in a play; quinto nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor.—(y) Fig.: An act: improbitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. acte.*

actū-tum, *adv.* [2. actus (un-

contr. Gen.), actū-is] *Immediately, instantly: Cic.; Virg.*

acūlē-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [acule-is] **I.** *Prop.*: *Furnished with stings or prickles; thorny, prickly: Pl. II.* *Fig.*: **A.** *Stinging, pointed, sharp: literæ, Cic.—B.* *Subtle, cunning: sophismata, Cic.*

acū-lēus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [1. acus (uncontr. Gen.), acū-is] (A little acule; hence) **I.** *Prop.*: **A.** *Of animals: 1.* *The sting of a bee: Cic.—2.* *The spur of a cock: Col.—B.* *Of plants: A thorn or prickly: Pl.—C.* *Of an arrow or dart: the point: Liv. II.* *Fig.*: *A sting: severitatis, Cic.*

acū-mēn, *inis*, *n.* [acu-o] (The thing sharpened; hence) **I.** *Prop.*: **A.** *A point: still, Cic.—Particular phrase: Aspicium ex acuminibus, An omen from the points; a military omen of victory, when the spears or lances stuck in the ground suddenly began to shine or burn at the points: Cic.—B.* *The sting of an animal: scorpil, Cic. II.* *Meton.*: *Of the taste: Sharpness, pungency: Pl. II.* *Fig.*: *Of the mind: A.* *Acuteness, shrewdness, acumen, penetration: ad-movit acumina chartis, Hor.—B.* *Cunning, subtlety: dialectici se compungunt enis acuminibus, Cic.—C.* *Fraud, deceit, craft: meretricis, Hor.*

acūmīn-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [acumen, acumin-is] **1.** *To make pointed, to sharpen: telum, Pl. II.* *To bring to a point, make pointed: cornu lunæ, Pl.*

ac-ūo, *ūi*, *ūtum*, *ūere*, *3. v. a.* [root ac; akin to Gr. ἀκ-ω:] **I.** *Prop.*: *To make sharp or pointed; to sharpen, whet: ferrum, Virg. II.* *Fig.*: **A.**: **1.** *Of the tongue: To what; to sharpen, exercise, improve: Cic.—2.* *With Personal pron.: To exercise one's self, to make one's self fit or capable: acueram me ad exagitantiam hanc legationem, Cic.—3.* *Of mental qualities, etc.: To sharpen: mentem, Cic.—B.* *To spur on, incite, drive on: duas res illum acuebant, Cic.: curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg.—C.*: **1.** *To rouse up, kindle, excite, or influence something: Martem, rousas up valour, Virg.—2.* *If the passion is already in existence: To augment, increase: furores, Virg.*

1. ac-us, *ūs*, *f.* [ac-uo] (Prop.: *A sharpening; Meton.: A thing sharpened; hence) 1. Gen.*: *A needle or pin: acu pingere, to embroider, Virg.—Prov.*: *Acu rem tangere, To touch the thing with a needle, i. e. to hit the nail on the head: Plaut.—2. Esp.*: **a.** *A sewing-needle, a needle used in surgery: Cic.—b.* *A hair-pin: Mart.*

2. ac-us, *i*, *m.* [id.] (The pointed one) *A sea-fish with a sharp pointed snout; the horn-back or needle-fish: Mart.*

acūt-e, *adv.* [acut-us] **1.** *Of the voice: Sharply, clearly, in a treble tone: sonare, Cic.—2.* *Of the sight: Sharply, clearly: cernere, Lucr.—3.* *Of the intellectual faculties: Acutely, keenly:*

(Comp.) acutius tractare, Cic. (Sup.) acutissime cogitare, id.

acūt-ūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *dim.* [acutus] *Somewhat acute, subtle, etc.: conclusions, Cic.*

acūt-us, *a*, *um*: **1. P.** of acu-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** Prop.: *Sharpened, sharp, pointed*: saxa, Hor.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Sharp, shrill, etc.*: hinnitus, Virg.—**Adverbial expression**: Acutum, *Shrilly*: Hor.—(b) *Of things affecting the body: Violent, severe*: sol, Hor.—*As Subst.*: acuta, *Grum, n. Severities, hardships, perils*: belli, Hor.—(c) *Of the scent*: Sharp, pungent: (Comp.) acutiora sunt costo, quas maxime nares ferunt, Pl.—**c.** Fig.: *Of intellectual qualities: Acute, intelligent, sagacious*: (Sup.) homo acutissimus, Hor.—**Adverbial expression**: Acutum, *Acutely, sharply*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. aigu*.

ād (old form *ar*, Plaut.), *prep.* **c.** **Acc.**: **1. A.** Prop.: *Of space: 1. Direction towards: To, towards*: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Virg.—**2. The point at which any thing arrives: a.** Without reference to the space traversed: *To, up to, down to*: ut ex tani alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur pervenisse, Cic.—**Particular expressions**: (a) *Ad me or aliquem*—*ad meam or aliquis domum*: Ter.; Cæs.—(b) *With the name of a deity in the Gen., elliptical*: *ad templum or ædem*: ad Dianam, Ter.: *ad Opis*, Cic.—(c) *With verbs which involve a hostile idea: Against*: Belgarum copias ad se venire, Cæs.—**b.** With reference to the space traversed: *To, even to*: quum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor.—**3. a.** *Near to, by, at*: errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum, Virg.—**b.** *Of persons: (a) Among*: ad hostes bellum apparatus, Liv.—(b) *Before*: ad iudices sic agi solet, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1. a.** *To*: animus ad vitia propensor, Cic.—**b.** *To, up to*: virgins ad necem credi, Cic.—**2.** *Of time: a.* *About, towards*: ad vesperum, Cic.—**b.** *Till, until, to, even to, up to*: Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragedias fecit, Cic.—**c.** *At, on, in, by*: ad horum destinatum, *At the hour designated*, Cic.—**3.** *Of amount: a.* *Near, near to, almost, about, towards*: annos ad quadraginta natus, Cic.—**b.** *To, unto, or even to*: miles viatica ad assem Perdidit, *to the last farthing*, Hor.—**Particular phrase**: Ad unum, *etc., omnes, or simply ad unum, etc.* (*All to one or up to one*; hence) *All together, all without exception*: Cic.; Virg.—**4. a.** *Of reference, etc.*: *With regard to, in respect of, in relation to, as to, in*: ad rationem solertiamque præstantior, Cic.—**b.** *Of agreement or conformity: (a) Agreeably to, according to, after*: ad eorum arbitrium, Cic.—**Particular expression**: *Ad speciem*: (a) *For show, display, or ornament*: Cic.—(b) *For appearance sake*: Cæs.—(c) *According to, at, on, in consequence of*: ad horum preces, Liv.—**c.** *Of the object, end, or aim*:

To, for: ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, Cic.: ad frena leones, Virg.: servi ad remum, servants at the oar (=oarsmen), Liv.—**d.** *Of comparison: To, compared to or with, in comparison with*: nihil ad tutum equitatum, Cic.—**5.** *Adverbial phrases: a.* *Ad omnia, Withal, to crown all*: Liv.—**b.** *Ad hoc, ad hæc, Moreover, besides, in addition*: Sall.; Liv.; Hor.—**c.** *Ad id quod, Besides that*: Liv.—**d.** *Ad aliquid or aliquid, Concerning or belonging to some person or thing*: Cic.—**e.** *Ad tempus*: (a) *At a definite, fixed time*: Cic.—(b) *At a fit, appropriate time*: Cic.—(c) *For some (short) time*: Cic.—(d) *According to opportunity or circumstances*: Cic.—**f.** *Ad præsens or præsentiam*: (a) *For the moment, for a short time*: Cic.—(b) *At the present, now*: Tac.—**g.** *Ad locum, On the spot*: Liv.—**h.** *Ad verbum, Word for word, literally*: Cic.—**j.** *Ad summum*: (a) *On the whole, generally, in general*: Cic.—(b) *In a word, in short*: Cic.—**k.** *Ad extremum, ad postremum*: (a) *Of place: At the extremity, extreme point, top, etc.*: Liv.—(b) *Of time: At last, finally*: Cic.—(c) *Of order: Finally, lastly*: Cic.—(d) *Of degree: Wholly and entirely, totally, quite*: Liv.—**m.** *Ad ultimum, To the last degree, utterly*: Liv. ¶ Placed after its case: quam ad Ter.: ripam ad Araxim, Tac. **II.** *In composition: A.* *Acc. to the usual orthography, the d of the ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before b, d, h, m, r, v*: ad-æo, ad-bibio, ad-duco, ad-hibeo, ad-moveo, ad-venio.—*It is assimilated to c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: ac-cipio, af-figo, ag-gero, al-labor, an-numero, ap-pello, ar-ripio, as-sumo, at-tinco.—*Before g and s it sometimes disappears*: ag-nosco, a-spicio, a-sto.—*Before qu it passes into c*: ac-quirō, ac-quiesco.—**B.** *Signification: 1. Prop.*: *Of place: a.* *To, towards*: accedo.—**b.** *At, by, near, beside*: accolo, appono.—**c.** *To, on to*: adjungo.—**d.** *On, upon*: accumbo.—**e.** *At, against*: accino.—**f.** *Up, upwards, up to*: assurgō, attollo.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** *To, towards*: advesperascit.—**b.** *At*: admiror, ag-gemo.—**c.** *Of degree or comparison: To, with*: adæquo.—**d.** *Of augmentation: In addition, further, besides*: addisco, addoceo.—**e.** *To denote commencement*: adamo, no. I.—**f.** *To denote reference or relation*: agnosco.—**g.** *Completeness, or a high degree of anything*: adamo, no. II. *N.B.* Without any perceptible additional force: accresco, no. II.: acquiesco. ¶ In words denoting relationship ad or at marks the fifth degree from a person (not included): atavus, adnepos or atnepos. **Adac-tio**, *ōis*, *f.* [for adag-tio; fr. ADAG, true root of adig-o] *A driving or urging to*: jurisjurandi, Liv.

1. adac-tus (for adag-tus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of adig-o, through true root ADAG.

2. ādac-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [for adag-tus; fr. ADAG, true root of adig-o] (*Ad bring-*

ing to or together; hence) *An application*: dentis, *i. e. a bite*, Lucr.

ād-æque, *adv.* *In like manner, equally so* (always with negatives): Plaut.

ād-æquo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.*: **I. Act.**: **A.**: **1. Prop.**: *To make equal to, or level with*: tecta solo adæquare, *i. e. to level to the ground*, Liv.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** *To make equal bring to an equality*: cum virtute fortunam, Cic.—**b.** *To make of equal duration with*: commemoratio nostri nominis cum omni tempore adæquanda, Cic.—**c.** *To compare to or with*: genus mortis Alexandri fatis, Tac. **B.**: **1. Prop.**: *To reach, or rise, to a level with*: muri altitudinem, Cæs.—**2. Fig.**: *To attain to, reach, equal*: deorum vitam, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To be equal or on a level*: mœnibus adæquare, Hirt. **B. Fig.**: *To be equal in degree, etc.*: virtute nostris, Cæs.

ād-alligo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *To bind or fasten to, to attach*: verniculos brachio, Pl.

ādāmant-ēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [adam-as, adamant-is] (Prop.: *Of steel, iron, etc.*; Fig.) *Hard as steel*: nares, Ov.

ādāmantinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *ādāmant-ēus*: **I. Prop.**: *Adamantine*: saxa, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *Extremely hard, firm, inflexible*: clavi, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. adamantin*.

ādāmas, *antis*, *m.* (*Acc.* always in Gr. form adamantā) = *ādāmas* (invariable): *A. Iron or steel of the hardest kind*: solido adamante columna, Virg.—**B. A diamond**: Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. diamant*.

ādāmastus, *i. m.*, *Adāmaστος* (unsubdud). *Adamastus*: *a man's name*.

ād-ambūlo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *To walk by or near*: Plaut.

ād-āmo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.*: **I.** *To begin to love, to conceive an affection for*: duritiam in Socratico sermone, Cic.: Nireus adamatus Homero, Ov. **II.** *To love exceedingly*: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, Sen.

ād-āpērio, *āvi*, *tum*, *ire*, *4. v. a.*: **I. Prop.**: *To open, throw open*: fores, Liv. **II.** *Meton.*: *To uncover, to bare*: caput, Sen.—**B.** *To make visible*: celum, Pl. **III.** *Fig.*: **A.** *To open*: aures, Curt.—**B.** *To manifest*: ad aperta fides, Stat.

ādāpert-ilis, *e*, *adj.* [adaperio] (*Sup.*) *adapert-um* *That may be opened*: latus, Ov.

ād-apto, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *To fit or adjust to a thing*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. adapter*.

ād-aqu-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [ad-aqu-a] *To bring water to, to water*: Pl.

ād-aqu-or, *ātus* *um*, *ari*, *1. v. dep.* [id.] **I.** *Of persons: To bring or procure water for one's self*: Hirt. **II.** *Of cattle: To go to drink*: Suet.

1. ādauc-tus (for adaug-tus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of adaug-co.

2. ādauc-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [for adaug-tus; fr. adaug-co] *An increase, growth*: Lucr.

ād-augēo, xi, etum, gēre, 2. v. a.: **I.** To increase or augment: ad id augendum, Cic. **II.** Sacrificial t. t.: To consecrate an offering: Plaut.

ād-augescō, no perf. nor sup., escōre, 3. v. a. To begin to increase, to grow, etc.: stridor, Cic.

ād-aug-men, inis, n. [ad-aug-eo] An increase, augmentation: Lucr.

adaxit, v. adigo.

ad-bībo, bibi, bibitum, bibēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To drink: quando adbibero, alludiabo, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: To imbibe, drink in, lay to heart (a speech, doctrine, etc.); i. e. to listen to attentively: puro Pectore verba, Hor.

¶ Hence, Fr. abreuer.

ad-bīto, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To come near, approach: Plaut.

ad-c, v. acc.

ad-dēcet, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. impers. It is fit or proper; it behoves: Plaut.

ad-densō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Gen.: To make thick, close, or compact: acies, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To make itself, etc., thick; to become thick; to thicken: aquam addensari, Pl.

ad-dico, xi, etum, cēre (Perf. Ind. addixi for addixisti, Mart.: Imperat. addice, Plaut.), 3. v. a. (To speak to a matter; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of an orator: To be propitious to, to favour: auspiciant ayes non addixerunt, Liv. — **B.** Law t. t.: **I.** Aliqui aliquid or aliquem, To award, or adjudge a person or thing to one: Cic. — **2.** Aliquem in aliquid, To assign over, or award for some purpose: Liv. — **3.** Addicere litem (sc. iudicii), To give over a cause to the judge: Gell. — **C.** In auctions: To make over to the highest bidder, to knock down to (with price in Abl.): qui bona Rabirii nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic. — **D.** Addicere bona alicuius in publicum, To adjudge to the public treasury, or to the fiscus; to confiscate: Cass. **II.** Meton.: To sell, to make over: Antonius regna addixit pecuniā, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **I.** Gen.: To deliver, yield, or make over to: Galliam servituti, Cass. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** In a good sense: To devote, to consecrate to: senatui me semper addixi, Cic. — **b.** In a bad sense: To give up, to sacrifice, to abandon: libidini nos addixit, Cic. — **B.** To ascribe or attribute a writing to one, etc.: nomini ejus addicuntur, Gell.

addic-tō, ōnis, f. [addic-o] An assigning or assignment by a praetor: possessionum, Cic.

1. addic-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of addic-o. — **2.** Pa.: **a.** In a good sense: Inclined, devoted, etc.: sententiis, Cic. — **b.** In a bad sense: (a) Devoted, destined: alitibus atque canibus Hector, Hor. — (c) Compelled, forced, bound, necessitated: jurare in verba magistrī, Hor.

2. addic-tus, i, m. [addic-o] (One awarded by the praetor to another; hence) A bondman for debt, given up to his creditor as a servant: Liv.

ad-disco, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a.: **I.** To learn in addition: ad-

discunt aliquid, Cic. **II.** To be informed of, to hear: Just.

additā-mentum, i, n. [addo, through obsol. freq. addit(a)-o] An addition, accession: inimicorum, Cic.

addit-us, a, um: **1.** P. of add-o. — **2.** Pa.: (Placed near one as a constant observer; hence) Persecuting, oppressing, inimical: Tencoris addita Juno, Virg.

ad-divino, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a.: To divine, prognosticate: Pl.

ad-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To put by, near, or beside; to put, bring, carry, place a person or thing to or near another; to add: eas epistolās in eundem fasciculum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: To bring near or to; to add to, to give: quos tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, Cic. — Particular phrase: Addere alicui calcar, To give one the spur, to spur one on: Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To add to by way of increase; to join or annex to; to augment: uno addito grano, Cic.: noctem addens operi, i. e. employing the night also in the work: Virg. — Particular phrases: **a.** Addere gradum (sc. gradui): To add step to step, i. e. to increase one's pace, or go faster: Plaut. — Hence, Quadrigae Addunt in spatia, i. e. spatia spatiis addunt, they add space to space: Virg. — **b.** Addito tempore, In time: Tac. — **2.**: **a.** Adde (huc, quod, etc.), Add to this; add to this the circumstance that; add besides or moreover: Liv.; Hor. — **b.** To add any thing: addebat etiam se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, Cic. — **3.** Auction t. t.: Nihil addo, I add nothing, I do not bid any more: Cic.

ad-dōcēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. To teach besides; to teach: ebrietas addocet artes, Hor.

ad-dormi-sco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incl. [ad; dormi-o] To fall asleep: Suet.

ad-dūbīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: **I.** Neut.: To be in doubt: quid potius dicat, Cic.: num a Voluminio senatore esset, id. an hoc inonestum Necne sit, addubitēs, Hor.: (Impers. Pass.) addubitatum est, Liv. **II.** Act.: To be doubtful of, to call in question: rem, Cic.

ad-dūco, xi, etum, cēre (Imperat., adduce for adduc, Plaut.: Perf. Ind., adduxi for adduxisti, Ter.: Inf., adduxit for adduxisse, Plaut.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To lead or bring to; to take or conduct to: gentes in Italiam, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) dextris adducor litora remis, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of a place which is, as it were, brought nearer: To bring to one: adductum propius Tarentum, Hor. — **2.** To take, lead, or carry any one with one's self, or in one's train: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic. — **3.** To bring or draw to one's self: habenas, quas vel adducas, vel remittas, i. e. tighten, Cic. — **4.** Of the skin, etc. To wrinkle, contract: Ov. — **5.** Of the brow: To contract from anxiety, grief, trouble, etc.: Quint.

II. Fig.: **A.** To bring on, occasion: febres, Hor. — **B.** To bring to an end or limit, or into a certain condition; to put into a certain position, etc.: in invadim falso crimine, Cic. — **C.** To bring to a certain act, feeling, etc.; to prompt, excite, or move to: ex eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, Cic. — **D.** Pass. with ellipse of Inf. (credere, etc.): To be induced to believe, to be convinced, to believe: ego non adducor, quoniam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic.

adduct-us, comp. adv. [adduct-us] More harshly, seriously, etc.: Tac.

1. adduc-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of adduc-o. — **2.** Pa.: **a.** Prop.: Stretched, strained, drawn tight, contracted: vultus, Suet. — **b.** Fig.: Of character: Grave, serious, severe: Tac.

ad-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēre (adest = adedit, Luc.), 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To begin to eat, to bite: in perf. and tenses derived from it, to eat up, to consume: saepe favos ignotus adedit Stello, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of fire: To consume, destroy: extis adesit, Liv. **III.** Fig.: To use up, consume, waste money, etc.: adesa pecuniā, Cic.

adem-ptio (-tīo), ōnis, f. [fr. ADEM, trut root of adem-o] A taking away, a seizure: civitatis, Cic.

adem-ptus (-tus), a, um, P. of adem-o, through trut root ADEM.

1. ad-ēo, ēvi or ēi, ētum, ēre, v. n. and a.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To go to, or approach: **1.** Neut.: ad istum fundum, Cic. — **2.** Act.: Stygius manes, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To go to, or up to one, for the purpose of addressing, etc.: **a.** Act.: aliquem me adierunt, Ter. — Particular phrases: (a) Adire aliquem per epistolam, To approach one in writing or by letter: Plaut. — (b) Adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., To approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant: Cic.: Tib. — (c) Adire libros Sibyllinos, etc., To go to the Sibylline Books, etc., in order to obtain advice from them: Liv.; Virg. — **b.** Neut.: ad me, Cic. — **2.** To go to in order to examine; to visit: oppida castellaque, Sall. — **3.** To rush upon in a hostile manner; to assail, attack: **a.** Neut.: prior adito tu, ego, etc., Ter. — **b.** Act.: virum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To go to the performance of an act; to enter upon, expose one's self to, undertake, set about, undergo, submit to: **1.** Neut.: ad causas, Cic. — **2.** Act.: periculum capitis, Cic. — **B.** Of an inheritance: To enter on: hereditatem patris, Cic. — **C.** To attain to: Graios sales carmine patrio, Virg. — **D.** Of a name: To assume (under a will): Vell.

2. ad-ēō, adv. [prob. for ad-eom; fr. ad; eom = eum, Acc. of is] **A.** To denote the limit: **1.** Of space: So far, as far: surculum artito usque adeo, quo, etc., Cato. — **2.** Of time: So long (as); so long (ill): usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad, etc., Cic. — **B.** To denote intensity or degree: In the same degree, or measure, or proportion . . . in which or as: adeo in venustus aut infelix, ut, etc., Per. —

C.—1. *Moreover, besides:* tibi adeo lectus dabitur, Plaut.—2. *Adeo ut, in order that, to the end that:* Plaut.—**D.** In narration: *Yet, on the contrary, etc.:* adeo illum mentiri sibi credit, Plaut.—**E.**—**A.** To give emphasis: *So, so much, so very:* adeone hospes huius urbis, ut hae necias? Cic.: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poni, Virg.: adeo astutus, Ter.—Particular phrases: *Adeo non . . . ut;* adeo nihil . . . ut; *So little that, so far from that:* Liv.—**B.** Used enclitically: 1. After Pronn.: **a.** *Just, precisely, even, indeed:* hae adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt, Virg.—**b.** And (intensive), and just, etc.: id adeo, si placet, considerate, Cic.—**c.** *Indeed, I, etc., for my part:* nec me adeo fallit, Virg.—**d.** *Ipe adeo, Ours self, adeo in:* adeo: ipsum adeo contor, Plaut.—2. *Atque adeo, And more; and more than this; and further, in addition, besides:* hoc significant, atque adeo aperte ostendunt, Cic.—3. With *si, nisi, etc.:* *If or unless indeed:* Plaut.—**Ter.**—4. With adverbs: *Indeed:* jam adeo, Virg.: vix adeo, id.—5. *Indeed, even, very, fully:* tres adeo incertos caecæ caligine soles Erramus, three whole days we wander about, Virg.—6. With *sive* or *aut*, or *indeed*, or *rather:* Cic.; Plaut.—7. With Imperat.: *Yet:* propra adeo, Ter.—**C.** *Indeed, truly, very, so entirely:* nec sum adeo informis, Virg.—**D.**—1. To denote what exceeds expectation: *Even:* quam adeo civis Thebanis ruminant probrum, and whom even the Thebans (who are always ready to speak evil of others) declare to be an honest woman, Plaut.—2. *Besides, too, over and above:* hae adeo tibi me . . . fari omnipotens Saturnia iussit, Virg.—**III.** After Cicero: **A.** For: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibal erat, Liv.: non verbis commotior (adeo iram considerat), cunctaque, etc., Tac.—**B.** So, thus: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg.—**C.** Rather, indeed, nay: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv.—**D.** So much the more or less: *much less than, still less:* ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium nunquam addit, Tac.

adeps, *ipsis, comm. gen.* [πρps. akin to Greek ἀλεφα, ἄολ, ἀλπα, oil, fat] **I.** Prop.: The soft fat or grease of animals: Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of men: *Compulgence:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of a speaker: *Bombast:* Quint.

adep-tio, *onis, f.* [for adap-tio; fr. ADAP, true root of adap-iscor] *An obtaining, attainment:* boni, Cic.

adep-tus (for adap-tus), *a, um, P.* of adap-iscor, through true root ADAP.

ad-egui-to, *avi, itum, are, 1. v. n.* **I.** To ride to, towards, or up: ad nostros, Cæs.: castris, Tac. **II.** To ride near: iuxta aliquid, Suet.

ad-erro, *avi, itum, are, 1. v. n.* To wander up to: **I.** Prop.: scopolis, Stat. **II.** Fig.: ululatus aderrat Auribus, Stat.

adesdum or **ades dum** (*Imperat.* of adsum with dum).

ād-ēsūr-yo, *ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. n.* To hunger after: Plaut.

ādē-sus (for adē-sus), *a, um: 1. P.* of adē-o.—2. *Pa.: (Baten; hence) Worn away by water, smooth, polished:* lapides, Hor.

adē, adg., *v. aff., agg.*

ād-hær-so, *si, sum, rere, 2. v. n.*

I. Prop.: To cleave, stick, or hang on; to adhere: fronte cuspis, Ov.: navis ancoris, is fastened to the anchors, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things as subjects: To hang on to, i. e. to be close to, adjoin, touch, border upon, etc.: vineis modica silva adhaerebat, Tac.—**B.** Of living beings as subjects: To keep close to, not to go from: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** To adhere, cling, cleave, stick, etc.: cui Canis cognomen adhaeret, Hor.—**B.** Of time: Part. Pres.: Present: Quint.

¶ Hence, Fr. *adhérer*.

adhære-sco, *hæsi, hæsum, hærescere, 3. v. n. inch.* [adhære-o] **I.** Prop.: To stick, or hang on; to adhere: tracula ad turrim, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: To stick, i. e. to remain or sojourn at, etc., a place in his locis, Cic.: ad columnam (sc. Mæmiam), to remain fixed upon the debtor's column, i. e. to be punished as a fraudulent debtor, id.

III. Fig.: **A.** To adhere, cleave, cling, etc.: ad quamcumque disciplinam, Cic.—**B.** To be at a standstill, to falter, etc.: oratio ita libera fluebat, ut nunquam adhaererebat, Cic.—**C.** To be joined close to a thing; to fit to or suit: si non omnia ad omnium vestrum studium adhaerescerent, Cic.

adhæsita-tio, *onis, f.* [adhæreo, through absol. form, adhæsit(a)-o] *An adhering, adhesion:* Cic.

adhæ-sus, *us, m.* [for adhaer-sus; fr. adhaer-o] *An adhering, adhesion:* Luor.

ād-hā-lo, *avi, itum, are, 1. v. a.*

To breathe on; fungos, Pl.

Adherbal, *allis, m.* *Adherbal: 1.*

A Numidian prince, son of Micpsa.—2.

A Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.

ād-hīb-ō, *vi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a.*

[for ad-hab-ō] **I.** **A.** Prop.: To hold or apply to some other object; to direct towards: manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg.: allici calcaria, Cic. **B.** Fig.: 1. To apply, give: animos, Virg.: neque est ad vulgus adhibenda (sc. oratio), Cic.—2. To add to: quatuor initiis rerum quintam hanc naturam, Cic.—

II. **A.** Of persons: To bring to, i. e. to make use of for any thing: sive medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, non convalesces, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition): hos castris adhibe socios, these as allies, Virg.—Particular phrases: 1.

Adhibere aliquem ad or in conidium; or simply adhibere. To send for or summon one in order to receive counsel (from him); to consult one: Cæs.; Pl.; Cic.—2. Adhibere in consilium, Cic.—

3. Adhibere aliquem, epulis, etc., To invite one to a banquet, etc.: Virg.; Hor.—4. To treat in a particular way: universos liberaliter,

Cic.—5. Adhibere se ad aliquem, To betake or apply one's self to a thing, i. e. to devote attention to it: Lucr.—

Adhibere se, To appear or to behave one's self in any manner: Cic.—**B.** Of things as objects: To employ, use, make use of, etc.: in amicorum periculis fidem, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1.

Adhibere modum, To set a limit to, to set bounds to: vitio, Cic.—2. Adhibere memoriam contumelie, To retain an affront in memory: Nep.

ād-hīb-it-us, *a, um, P.* of adhib-o, **ad-hinnō**, *ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n.* To neigh to or towards: **I.** Prop.: Of horses: equus adhinnit equas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: ad illius orationem, Cic.

ādhortā-tio, *onis, f.* [adhort(a)-or] *An exhortation, encouragement:* Cic.

ādhortā-tor, *oris, m.* [id.] *An exhorter, encourager:* operis, Liv.

ādhortā-tus, *a, um, P.* of adhort(a)-or.

ād-hortor, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.*

To exhort, encourage, or incite to a thing: milites, Cic.: (folded by Subj.): propterea, Ter.: (folded by ut or ne c. Subj.) ut velint, Cic.: ne destituerent, Suet.: (without Object) nullo adhortante, Tac.

ād-huc, *adv.* 1. Of place, etc.: To this place, hitherto, thus far: adhuc ex dixi, Cic.—2. Of measure or degree: So far, to such a degree: adhuc in pudens, Cic.—3. Of time: **a.** Until now, hitherto, as yet: quod adhuc semper tacui, Cic.: adhuc locorum, Plaut.—

Particular combinations: (a) Adhuc non, or neque adhuc, Until now, i. e. not up to this time; not yet; nor (and both not) up to this time, or yet: Cic.; Virg.—(b) Nihil adhuc, Nothing as yet, or not at all as yet: Cic.: (c) Nunquam adhuc, Never as yet, never yet: Plaut.—**b.** To denote continuance of action, etc.: Yet, still: stertis adhuc? are you still snoring? Pers.: quid adhuc precibus locus, Virg.—**c.** Antithetical to aliquando, c. c.: At present, yet, now, etc.: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, etc., Cic.—**d.** To denote that a thing was in a certain state, etc., before another thing happened: Still, yet, while yet: inconditam multitudinem adhuc disiecit, Tac.—4. Of increase: **a.** Besides, further, in addition, moreover: addam minam adhuc, Plaut.—**b.** In comparisons, for emphasis: Yet, still: melius quidem adhuc cæ civitates (sc. faciunt), Tac.—5. Even: Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur Flurina, Virg.

adicio, *v. adicio.*

ād-ig-o, *egi, actum, igere (adaxint = adigant, Plaut.), 3. v. a.* [for ad-ago]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To drive, bring, or take to a place, etc.: Of cattle, persons, or things: pecore alonginquoibus vicis adiecit, Cæs.: me fulmine ad umbras, Virg.: turri adacta (sc. flamma), Cæs. **B.** Esp.: Of weapons: 1. To plunge or thrust; to drive home: ferro per pectus adacto, Ov.—2. To hurt or send to or up to a place, etc.

tormentum missum **adigi** non posset, Cass. **II**. Fig.: **A**. To drive, urge, force, impel, or bring one to a situation, state of mind, act, etc.: **adigi** me ad insaniam, Ter.: *vertere morūs Exignam in Cereerem*, Virg.: (*without object*) **adigit** ita Postumia, Cic. — Particular phrases: **1.**: **a**. **Adigere** aliquem **ad** iururandum, *To put one on oath, to cause one to take an oath*: Cass.—**b**. **Adigere** aliquem (*iurejurando* or *sacramento*), *To force one to something by oath; to bind by oath*: Liv.; Tac.—**c**. **Adigere** iururandum, *To force or impose an oath upon a person*: Liv.—**d**. **Adigere** aliquem in verba alicujus, *To force one into the words of the oath of some one*: Tac.—**2**. **Adigere** (aliquem) arbitrium, *To force one to go to an umpire or to arbitration; to summon one, or to compel one to appear, before an arbitrator*: Cic.—**B**. **To subject**: **adactum** legibus Istrum, Stat.—**C**. **Of time**: *To bring near, etc.*: tempus, Lucr.—**III**. **Meton.**: **A**. *To work, form, fashion, shape*: in faciem prone pinus **adacta** novæ, Prop.—**B**. **Of a wound**: *To inflict*: alte vulnus **adactum**, Virg.

ad-imo, emi, emptum, imēre (ad-emptus=ademerit or adinaui, Plant.), 3. v. a. [for ad-emo; cf. emere] **I**. Gen.: *To take a thing to one's self*: multa ferunt anni venientes commodasecum, Multa recedentes adimunt, Hor. **II**. Esp.: *With reference to the person, etc.*: from whom, etc., anything is taken: (*To take to one's self from another*; hence) **A**. In a good sense: *To take away, remove, free from*: das adimisque dolores, Hor.—**B**. In a bad sense: *To take away; to deprive, strip, or rob of*: exercitus adimendus est, Cic.: (*with Dat.*) vitam mihi, id.: (*with Inf.* as *Object*) nec ademit posse reverti, Ov.

adip-atum, i, n. [adeps, adip-is] (*A thing provided with adeps*; hence) *Pastry, etc., prepared with fat*: Juv.

adip-atus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Prop.: *Provided with fat, greasy*; Cic.) *Of style*: Coarse, gross: oratio, Cic.

ad-ipsor, eptus sum, ipisci, 3. v. dep. [for ad-ipsor] **I**. Prop.: In space: **A**. *To arrive at, reach*: vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut.—**B**. *To reach, to overtake*: fugientes Gallos, Liv. **II**. Fig.: *To attain to by effort, get possession of, obtain*: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adepti, Cic.: (*with Gen.*) rerum, Tac.—Particular phrase: **Adipisci** mortem, *To commit suicide*: Suet. **III**. In Pass. force: adeptam victoriam retinere, Sall.

adi-tio, ōnis, f. [ADI, root of i. ade-o] *A going to, approach*: (*with Acc.*) quid tibi hanc adiutio est? Plant.

adi-tus, a, um, P. of ade-o, through true root ADI.

2. adi-tus, ūs, m. [ADI, root of i. ade-o] **I**. Prop.: *A going to, approach*: **aditus** ad eum difficilis, Cic.: (*with Dat.*) rari **aditus** non alienis modo, sed etiam tutoribus, Liv. **II**. Meton. *An entrance, avenue, etc.*: si portis,

aditus, cognovisset, Cass. **III**. Fig.: **A**. Possibility, leave, means, or permission of approaching or of admittance; access: nactus **aditus**, Cass.: *ad summam auctoritatem*, Cic.—**B**. *An entrance, etc.*: *ad causam*, Cic.

ad-jace-ns, ntis, P. of ad-jace-o.—As Subst.: **ad-jacentia**, tum, n. plur. (sc. loca): *Contiguous or adjacent places*: in **ad-jacentia** erupturus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adjacent*.

ad-jācēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To lie or be situate near; to be contiguous or adjacent*: *With things or persons as subjects*: quæ (sc. regio) **Ad-jacentis** **ad-jacet**, Cass.: (*with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*): gentes mare, Nep.

ad-jācēo, ōnis, f. [for ad-jacio; fr. ADJAC, true root of ad-jicio] **I**. Prop.: *An addition*: **ad-jicio** populi Albani, Liv. **II**. Meton.: *A right of incorporation or selling amongst others*: Hispaniensibus familiarum **ad-junctiones** dedit, Tac.

1. ad-jec-tus (for ad-jac-tus), a, um, P. of ad-jic-o, through true root ADJAC.

2. ad-jec-tus, ūs, m. [for ad-jac-tus; fr. ADJAC, true root of ad-jicio] *An adding*: odoris, Lucr.

ad-jicō, jeci, jectum, jicere (ad-jicit, Mart.: *adici*, Stat.), 3. v. a. [for ad-jacio] **I**. *To cast, fling, or throw*: ex locis superioribus telum, Cass. **II**. *To throw or cast upon*: proclamante *adici* (c. sidera) cervicibus Atlas, Stat.

III. **A**. Prop.: **1**. Gen.: *To throw or cast to or towards*: album calculem errori, Pl.—**2**. Esp.: *Of the eyes*: *To turn or direct towards*: cupiditatis oculos ad omnia vestra **ad-jecerunt**, Cic. **B**. Fig.: *To turn or direct towards*: animum **ad** consilium, Liv.—**C**. Meton.: *To erect towards or near*: rogam bustumve novum, Cic. **IV**. (*To cast something in addition*; hence) **A**. Prop.: *To add*: succos, Ov. **B**. Fig.: **1**. *To add*: *ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam*, Cic.: *ad-jecit* in domo ejus esse venenum, Tac.—**2**. In auctions: *To add to a bidding; to bid higher*: supra **ad-jecit**, Cic.

ad-judicēo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I**. Prop.: *To award a thing judicially; to adjudge*: mulierem Veneri in servitutum, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Ad-judicare* causam alicui, *To adjudge a suit to one, i. e. to decide a suit in one's favour*, Cic. **II**. Fig.: *To make a decision, to decide*: **ad-judicato**, cum utro sies, Plant. **III**. Meton.: *To impute, ascribe, attribute, or assign*: mihi salutem imperii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ad-juger*.

ad-jū-nementum, i, n. [for ad-juv-nementum; fr. adjuv-o] (*The aiding thing*; hence) *Help, assistance*: Cic.

ad-jū-nctio, ōnis, f. [for ad-jung-tio; fr. adjung-o] **I**. Gen.: *A joining or adding to; union, conjunction*: verborum, Cic. **II**. Esp.: **A**. *An adding to by way of augmentation, an addition*: virtutis, Cic.—**B**. *A limiting addition; limitation, restriction*: esse quasdam cum **ad-junctione** necessitudines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ad-jonction*.

ad-junc-tor, ōris, m. [for ad-jung-tor; fr. adjuv-o] (*The aiding thing*; hence) *Help, assistance*: Cic.

ad-jū-nctrix, icis, f. [for ad-jung-trix; fr. adjung-o] **I**. Gen.: *A joining or adding to; union, conjunction*: verborum, Cic. **II**. Esp.: **A**. *An adding to by way of augmentation, an addition*: virtutis, Cic.—**B**. *A limiting addition; limitation, restriction*: esse quasdam cum **ad-junctione** necessitudines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ad-jonction*.

ad-junc-tor, ōris, m. [for ad-jung-

tor; fr. adjung-o] *One who adds, joins, or unites*: Cic.

ad-junc-tus (for ad-jung-tus), a, um: **1**. P. of adjung-o.—**2**. Pa.: *Joined, added to, or connected with*: (*Comp.*) quæ **ad-junctoria** sunt, Cic.—As Subst.: **a. ad-junc-tum**, i, n. *A thing closely connected with, belonging or suitable to, something, etc.*: pietatis, Cic.—**b**. Plur.: *Rhet. t. t.: Accessory circumstances*: Cic.—**c**. Logic. t. t.: *A conditional proposition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ad-joint*.

ad-jungo, xi, ctum, gēre, 3. v. a. **I**. Prop.: (*To join, bind, or fasten on to a thing*; hence) **A**. *Of animals*: *To yoke or harness to any thing*: tigrinus **ad-junctis**, Ov.—**B**. *To fasten, bind, or attach to*: ulmis vitas, Virg. **II**. Fig.: **A**. **1**. *To join, bind, or attach to*: totam **ad** imperium populi Romani Ciliciam, Cic.: *se viro*, Virg.—**2**. *To attach to one's self, etc.*: *to conciliate, make friendly*: multas sibi tribus, Cic.—**3**. **a**. *To add or join on*: *to annex*: juris scientiam, Cic.—**b**. *To add on to a statement, etc.*: illud **ad-junxi**, Cic.—**B**. *To attach, apply, etc.*: suspensionem potius **ad** prædam, quam **ad** egestatem, Cic. **III**. Meton.: **A**. *To bring or place close to or beside any thing*: lateri castrorum **ad-juncta** (sc. classis), Virg.—**B**. Part. Pass.: *Of places*: *Situate or lying close to*: **ad-jacent**: fundo prædia **ad-juncta**, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ad-jindre*.

1. ad-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I**. *To swear, affirm by oath, take an oath, etc.*: **ad-juras** id te non facturum, Cic. **II**. *To swear by*: per omnes tibi **ad-juro** deos nunquam eam me deserturn, Ter.: (*with Acc. of Object sworn by*) Stygiū caput implacabile fontis, Virg. **III**. *To swear besides or in addition*: præter iururandum hæc **ad-jurare**, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ad-jurer*.

2. ad-jūro=**ad-juvero**; v. adjuvo.

ad-jūta-bilis, e, adj. [ad-jut(a)-o] *Helping, assisting*: Plant.

ad-jū-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I**. Prop.: [for ad-jut-o; fr. adjuv-o] *To help, aid, assist*: istocine pacto me **ad-jutas**? Plant.: (*with double Acc.*) *ad-juta* me, Ter.

ad-jū-tor, ōris, m. [for ad-juv-tor; fr. adjuv-o] **I**. Gen.: *A helper, assistant*: *ad-jutores* Stoicos habemus, Cic.: tibi, **ad-jutor**, id. **II**. Esp.: **A**. *An assistant, adjutant, deputy, etc.*: Manlius **ad-jutor** datur, Liv.—**B**. Stage t. t.: *A subordinate actor*: in scenā solus constiit, nullis **ad-jutoribus**, Phæd.

ad-jū-tor-ium, ii, n. [ad-jutor] (*A thing pertaining to an adjutor; hence*) *Help, aid, support, succour*: Quint.; Sen.

ad-jū-trix, icis, f. [for ad-juv-trix; fr. adjuv-o] *She who helps, supports, etc.*: *a female assistant, helper, etc.*: quæ res Plancio in petitione fuisset **ad-jutrix**, Cic.—As Adj.: *Assisting, aiding*: legiones, i. e. legiones raised by the proconsul in the provinces, for the reinforcement of an army, Tac.

ad-jū-tus (for ad-jut-tus), a, um, P. of adjuv-o.

ad-jūvo, jūvī, jūtum, jūvāre (*Fut. Perf.*: adjūro pro adjuvoro, Cic.: ad-jūrit pro adjuverit, Ter.), 1. v. a. and n. **I. Prop.**: **A. Act.**: *To help, assist, support*: fortes fortunam adjuvare, Liv.: (with Acc. of *Neut. Pron.*) si quid ego adjūro curamve levāssō, Cic.: (*Impers.*) eorum opinionem adjūvabat, quod sine jumentis ad iter profectos videbant, Cæs.—**B. Neut.**: *To help, give assistance, etc.*: ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Act.**: *To cherish, sustain, foster*: adjuvandus (sc. error), Cic.—**2. To animate, encourage, etc.: clamore militem, Liv.—**B. Neut.**: *To procure, avail, be of use, be profitable*: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor.: in re malā animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Plaut.**

ad-, v. all.

ad-mātūro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. *To mature*: defectionem, Cæs.

admen-sus (for admet-sus), a, um, *P.* of admet-ior.

ad-mētor, mētus sum, mētīrī, 4. v. dep. *To measure or mete out*: frumentum ex arā, Cic.

Admētus, i, m. Ἀδμήτος (Unsubd.) Admetus: 1. A king of Phœre, in *Thessaly*, the husband of Alceste.—2. A king of the Molossi, who protected Themistocles when a fugitive.

ad-migro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. (*Prop.*: *To migrate to a place*; *Fig.*) *To be added to*: Plaut.

adminicūlo, āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. [adminicul-um] *To prop up, support*: **I. Prop.**: vites adminiculatē sudibus, Pl. **II. Fig.**: id ipsum ex illis Homerici versibus adminiculari potest, Gell.

adminicūl-or, ātus sum, ārī, 1. v. dep. [id.] *To prop up, support*: Cic.

ad-min-icūlum, i, n. (prob. ad; 1. min-or, or min-eo) (*That which serves for projecting or leaning against*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A prop, stay, support*; especially, a stake or pole (around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported): vites claviculis adminicula, tanquam manibus, apprehendunt, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Support, assistance, succour, aid*: id senectuti adminiculum fore, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. adminicule.

ad-minister, tri, m. **I. Gen.**: *A servant, attendant, assistant, etc.*: **A. Prop.**: sine administris, Sall. **B. Fig.**: audacia, Cic. **II. Esp.**: Milit. t. l.: *One who is employed in working engines of war, a workman*: opus et administris tutari, Sall.

ad-ministra, æ, f. *A female servant or helper, a handmaid*: **Fig.**: artes administræ virtutis, Cic.

administrā-tio, ōnis, f. [admin-istr(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *A going of aid; aid, assistance*: sine hominum administratione, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Direction, management, or administration*: ab omni curatone et administratione rerum vacare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. administration.

administrā-tivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Fit for administration, practical*: ars, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. administratif.

administrā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *A manager, conductor, etc.*: belli gerendi, Cic.—2. *A servant, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. administrateur.

ad-ministro, āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: *To take in hand, to take charge or care of; to manage, guide a person or thing; to administer, execute, perform, accomplish, carry out, etc.*: rempublicam, Cic.: (with Acc.) *to be supplied from context* milites neque pro opere consistere, neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare (sc. opus) poterant, Sall. **II. Neut.**: *To attend, wait, serve*: ad rem divinam, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. administrer.

administrā-bilis, e, adj. [admir(a)-or] 1. *Worthy of admiration, admirable*: oratio, Cic.: in dicendo admirabiles, id.—2. *Act.*: *That excites wonder, wonderful, strange, rare*: (Comp.) admirabilis Romanos Græciā peli, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. admirable.

admirābil-itas, ātis, f. [admirabil-is] (*The quality of the admirable*; hence) 1. *Admirableness, wonderfulness*: Cic.—2. *Admiration*: Cic.

admirābil-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Admirably*: Cic.—2. *In an astonishing manner*: Cic.

admira-ndus, a, um; 1. *P.* of admir(a)-or.—2. *Pa.*: *To be admired or wondered at, admirable, wonderful*: admirandum in modum, Nep.

admira-tio, ōnis, f. [admir(a)-or] 1. *An admiring, admiration*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *In admiratione esse, To be admired, Pl.—2. Wonder, surprise, astonishment*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *In admiratione esse, To be an object of wonder or surprise*: Pl.—3. *A longing desire*: divitiarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. admiration.

admira-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An admirer*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. admirateur.

ad-miror (am-), ātus sum, ārī, 1. v. dep.: 1. *To admire, to regard with admiration*: quorum ego copiam vehementer admiror, Cic.—2. *a. To regard with wonder or astonishment; to wonder or be astonished*: admiratus sum brevitate ejus (sc. epistolæ), Cic.: admiratus sum, quod ad me tuā manu scripsisses, id.—b. (a) *To gaze at passionately, to strive after a thing from admiration of it, to desire to obtain*: nil admirari, to be dazzled by nothing, Hor.—(b) *To look at a thing enviously or with jealousy*: invidia admirante: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. admirer.

ad-miscēo, scōi, xtum or stum, scōre, 2. v. a. (*To mingle in addition*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To mix with, to admix*: admixto calore, Cic.: aquæ calorem, id. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of things as objects: *To mingle, mix in with, etc.*: stirpem Phrygiam, Virg.: versus orationi, Cic.—**B.** Of persons as objects: 1. *To add or join to*: admiscerunt plebei, Liv.—2. *a. Gen.*: *To implicate or mix up in a matter*: neme admiscuus, Ter.—b. *Esp.*: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To mix one's self up*

in a matter, i. e. *to interfere or meddle*: ad id consilium admiscere? Cic.

admiss-arius, a, um, adj. [2. admiss-us] (*Belonging to admissus; hence*) Of a horse, ass, etc.: *Used for covering*: equus, i. e. a stallion, Var.—As Subst.: **admissarius**, il, m. 4. *stallion or stud-horse*; **Fig.**: Of a lascivious person: Cic.

admis-se, v. admitto.

admis-sio, ōnis, f. [for admitt-sio; fr. admitt-o] *An admission to a person, an audience*: admissionem dare alicui, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. admission.

admis-sum, i, n. [for admitt-sum; fr. admitt-o] *A thing perpetrated; a crime*: nullum, Cic.

1. **admis-sus** (for admisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of admitt-o.

2. **admis-sus** (am-), us, m. [for admitt-us; fr. admitt-o] *An admission or letting in*: Lucr.

admis-tus (for admisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of admisc-o.

ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, mitterē (admissee for admississe, Plaut.), 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To allow, permit, or suffer a person, etc. to go to a place; to admit*: te ad meas capsas, Cic.: (with Supine in um) spectatum admissi, Hor. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To admit for the purpose of saluting, etc.*: to grant an audience or interview to; to receive: quenquam, Cic.—2. Of a horse: (*To let the reins go to*; hence) *To give the reins or the head to*: in Postumium equum admisit, Liv.: admisso equo, at full gallop, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of persons: *To admit; to allow to enter, approach, or come to*: ad consilium, Cic.—**B.** Of words, entreaties, etc.: *To allow to come to one; to give access or admittance to; to admit*: pacis mentionem aurbis, Liv.—**C.** *To let or allow to be done; to suffer to come to pass; to allow, permit, etc.*: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter.: simul aves rite admissent, Liv.—**D.** Of a crime, disgrace, etc.: (*To allow to come to one's self*; hence) *To incur, become guilty of, commit*: dedecus, Cic.: nihil admittes in te formidine penne, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. admettre.

admix-tio, ōnis, f. [for admisc-tio; fr. admisc-o] *A mingling, admixture*: animus admixtionē corporis liberatus, Cic.

admix-tus (for admisc-tus), a, um; 1. *P.* of admisc-o.—2. *Pa.*: *That is mingled with something; not simple, impure*: nihil animis admixtum, Cic.

ad-mōdē-rāte, adv. [ad; moderat-us] (*In a well arranged manner*; hence) *Suitably, appropriately*: Lucr.

ad-mōdē-ror, ātus sum, ārī, 1. v. dep. *To moderate, restrain*: Plaut.

ad-mōdum, adv. [ad; modum, Acc. of modus] **I. Prop.**: (*According to measure*; hence) **A.** With Adj. Part. or Advv.: *Very, very much, exceedingly, quite*: admodum dedita religionibus, Cæs.: gratum admodum, Cic.: nuper admodum, Ter.—Particular phrases: 1. *Admodum nihil or nihil admodum, Nothing at all*

nothing whatever: Cic.—2. Nullus admodum, *None at all*: Liv.—B. With words denoting age: *Excessively, very, quite*: admodum tum adolēscens, Cic.—C. With verbs: *1. Fully, completely, sufficiently*: admodum mitigāci animi erant, Liv.—2. *Very much, extraordinarily, exceedingly*: me literæ tuæ admodum delectarunt, Cic.—3. In affirmative or corroborative replies: *Just so, quite so, certainly*: bellan' videtur specie mulier? admodum, Plaut. II. Meton.: A. With Adj. or Adv. denoting number: *About, pretty nearly, at most*: turres admodum exx., Cæs.; usque admodum quinquies quinque numeres, Cato.—B. With Part. or Adj. denoting time: *Fully, wholly, entirely, quite*: exacto admodum Februario, Liv.: menses admodum septem, Just.

ad-moni-o, īvi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [ad; moni-a] (*To bring forces to the walls; hence*) *To besiege, invest*: Plaut. **ad-mōlīor**, itus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. I. Act.: *To move or bring one thing to or upon another*: ubi sacro manūs sis admolitus, Plaut. II. Neut.: *To strive or struggle to or toward a place*: ad nidum, Plaut.

ad-mōnē-fācio, feci, factum, fācēre, 3. v. a. [admonē-o; facio] *To cause to bring to mind; to admonish*: Cic.

ad-mōnēō, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To bring to one's mind; to put in mind of; to admonish, suggest*: admonēbat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suæ, Sall.: deudere campis, Virg.: (with Acc. of thing and Acc. of person) illud me præclare admones, Cic.: (with Objective clause) admonēbant alii alios supplicium ex se, non victoriam, peti, Liv.: (without Object) si sitis admonerēt, Tac.: (with Subj.) nisi Seneca admonuisset, venient! matri occurreret, Tac.: (with ut, or ne c. Subj.) me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, Cic.: ne nimis indulgenter loquar, id.—2. Esp.: a. *To recall a thing past to memory; to bring to remembrance*: domine, Tib.—b. Of a creditor: *To remind a debtor of his debt; to press for payment; to dun*: aliquem arsi alieni, Cic. B. Meton.: *To urge or incite to action*: tecto admonuit bijugos, Virg. II. To admonish further: hoc unum te, Sen.

ad-mōn-ītio, ōnis, f. [admon-eo] 1.: a. A friendly warning or admonition: Cic.—b. An angry warning or admonition: a reprimand: Suet.—2. A reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admonition*.

ad-mōn-ītor, ōris, m. [admon-eo] 1. *He who reminds one of something; an admonisher*: Cic.—2. One who urges to action: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admoniteur*.

ad-mōn-ītrix, icis, f. [id.] *She who reminds or admonishes*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admonitrice*.

ad-mōn-ītum, i, n. [id.] (*That which reminds; hence*) *An admonition*: Cic.

1. **ad-mōn-ītus**, a, um, P. of admon-eo.

2. **ad-mōn-ītus**, ūs, m. [admon-co]

(only in Abl.) *A reminding, suggestion, admonition, exhortation*: Cic.

ad-mordēō, mordi, morsum, mordēre, 2. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To bite or gnaw at; to bite into*: admoso in stirpe, Virg. II. Fig.: *To bite, i. e. to bleed, fleece*: triparcos homines, Plaut.

ad-mor-sus (for admord-sus), a, um, P. of admord-eo.

ad-mō-tio, ōnis, f. [for admov-tio; fr. admov-eo] *A moving to a thing; application*: digitorum, Cic.

ad-mō-tus (for admov-bus), a, um, P. of admov-eo.

ad-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvere (admōrum, admōrim, etc., synocopated through all the persons, for admovere, admoverim, etc., Virg.; Ov.: admōrunt for admoveunt, Virg.), 2. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To move, conduct, lead, etc., to or towards*: fasciculum ad naves, Cic. B. Esp.: 1.

To bring up or apply: admoto igne, Cic.—Particular phrases: a. *Admove re aurem, To apply the ear, to listen*: Cic.—b. *Admove re manum or manūs*: (a) *To apply or employ the hand*: Cic.—(b) *To lay violent hands on, attack, assail*: Liv.—c. *To lay hands on, pilfer, pillage, etc.*: Cic.—2. Pass.: Of places: *To lie near, close, or adjacent; to be situated near*: Africa Nilo admota, Juv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To bring up, apply, etc.*: illi fabricas, Plaut. B. Esp.: 1.: a. *Admove re aliquem propius alicui, To bring a person nearer to one; i. e. to make friends; to reconcile*: Vell.—b. Pass.: *To be nearly related or akin to*: genus admotum Superis, Sil.—2. *To apply, direct*: admovenda ad eum curatio, Cic.—3. *To occasion, cause to one, excite, etc.*: terrorem, Liv.

ad-mūgto, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. *To low or bellow to or at*: admugit femina tauro, Ov.

ad-murmūr-ātio, ōnis, f. [ad-murmur(a)-o] *A murmuring, in approbation or disapprobation, etc.*: Cic.

ad-murmūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To murmur at any thing with approbation or disapprobation*: admurmurante senatu, Cic.

ad-mūtīlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To crop or clip thoroughly; i. e. to cheat outrageously*: Plaut.

ad-nascor, adnātus, v. agn.

ad-nāto, adnavigo, adnecto, v. ann.

ad-nomen, adnominatio, ad-nosco, v. agn.

adn, for other words in, v. ann.

1. **ad-ōl-ēō**, ūi (rarely āvi), ultum, ēre, 2. v. a. (usually referred to as; *ol-o*=*creco*) (Prop.: *To cause to grow up, to increase, make large, etc.*; Meton.) Religious: 1. *To magnify, honour, propitiate, etc.*, the gods: flammis adolere Penates, Virg.—2.

To offer up as sacrifice in honour of the gods; to burn, consume upon the altar, etc.: verbenas adole pingues, Virg.—b. *To burn, consume*: utque levest stipulæ demptis adolentur aristas, Ov.—3. *To cover, etc.*: altaria dopis, Virg.

2. **ad-ōl-ēō**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To give out or emit a smell of odour, to smell of*: unguenta, Plaut.

adōlesc-ens (adul-), entis (Gen. Pl. usu. adolēscētium; once, adolēscētum, Plaut.) 1. P. of adolēsc-o.—2. Pa.: *Growing up, not yet come to full growth, young*: a. Prop.: Africanī filia adolēscens, Cic.—As Subst.: comm. gen.: *A youth, a young man; a young woman, a maiden* (properly from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year; but often till the 40th year, or even upwards): nisi forte, adolēscens factus est, Cic.: optima adolēscens, Ter.—b. Fig.: Of the new Academic philosophy: (Comp.) adolēscēter Acadēmia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adolēscēnt*.

adōlescēnt-ia, æ, f. [adolēscēns, adolēscēt-is] *The state of the adolēscens; youth*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adolēscēnce*.

adōlescēnt-ūla (adul-), æ, f. dim. [id.] *A young maiden*: Plaut.

adōlescēnt-ūlus (adul-), i, m. dim. [id.] I. Gen.: *A young man*: Cic. II. Esp.: *A young soldier, a recruit*: Cic.

adōlē-sco (adul-), ōlēvi (rarely ōlii), ultum, ōlēcere (Perf. Inf.: adōlē-scere for adolēvisse, Ov.), 3. v. n. inch. [1. adole-o] I. Prop.: *To grow up, to grow*: Of men, animals, plants, etc.: qui adoleverit, Cic. II. Fig.: *To grow, increase, be augmented, become greater*: dum prima novis adolēscit frondibus ætas, Virg. III. Meton.: *Sacrificial t. t.*: To be kindled, to burn: ignibus aræ, Virg.

Adōnis, nis or nīdis (Acc. Adonidem, Claud.: Adonim, Prop.: I. Voc. Adoni, Ov.), m.=*Adōnis*. Adonis: a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus for his beauty. Hewas mortally wounded in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to others, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy; but was changed by Venus into a flower, and was bewailed by her yearly on the anniversary of his death.

ad-ōp-erio, ūi, tum, īre, 4. v. a. *To cover, to cover up or over* (mostly in Part. Perf.): capite adopto, Liv.

ad-ōp-nor, no perf. nor sup., āri, 1. v. dep. *To conjecture*: Lucr.

ad-ōptāt-icūs (-ītus), a, um, adj. [adopto, (Sup.) adoptat-um] *Adopted, adoptive*: Plaut.

ad-ōptā-tio, ōnis, f. [adopt(a)-o] *An adopting*: Cic.

ad-ōpt-ō, ōnis, f. [adopt-o] I. Prop.: *A taking or receiving one in the place of a child; adoption* (properly of one who was still under paternal authority): Cic. II. Fig.: Of plants: *An engrafting*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adoption*.

ad-ōpt-ivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Pertaining to adoption, made or acquired by adoption, adoptive*: I. Prop.: sacra, the sacra of the family into which one has been adopted: Cic. II. Fig.: Of plants, etc.: fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, bears fruits not natural to it, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adoptif*.

ad-ōpto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

I. Gen.: **A. Prop.**: *To take or accept for one's self, with design; to choose, select, etc.*: eum sibi Achaei patronum adoptarunt, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To attach to by choice; se Caesaris libertis, Pl. II. Esp.*: **A. Prop.**: *Law t. t.*: *To take in the place of a child, etc.*; to adopt: minore Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, Cic.—Particular expression: Adoptare se, *To adopt one's self, i. e. to assume another name*: Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To adopt*: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. adopter.

ād-ōr, ōris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root, AD; Gr. ἄδ-ομαι; Lat. ed-o] (*The thing that is eaten*). Spelt (*a species of grain*): Hor.

ādōra-tio, ōnis, *f.* [ador(a)-o] Adoration: humilis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. adoration.

ādōrēa (-ia), *v. adores.*

ādōr-ſus (-tus), *a, um, adj.* [ador] *Pertaining to spelt; consisting of spelt*: liba, Virg.—**As Subst.**: **ādōrēa** (-ia), *ae, f.* (*sc. donatio*) (Prop): *A reward in spelt or grain to gallant soldiers*; Virg. *Glory, fame, renown*: Hor.

ād-ōr-iōr, ortus sum, ōriri (in 2nd and 3rd pers. of the *Pres. Ind. acc.* to 4th conj.), adoriris, adoritur), *v. dep.*: **I.**: *To rise up to; hence* **A.**: *To approach in order to accost; to accost*: hospitem, Ter.—**B.**: *To enter upon, take in hand, undertake, attempt*: ne convellere adoriāmur ca, quae non possit commoveri, Cic. **II.**: *To rise up against; hence* **A.**: *To attack, assault, assail, etc.*, in a secret or crafty manner: **A. Prop.**: tribunum gladiis, Cic. **B. Fig.**: paventes adortus clamor, Liv. **III.**: *To rise or spring up*: ex insidiis, Hirt.

ād-ōr-no, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.*: **I.**: *To decorate or adorn*: **A. Prop.**: forum comitūmque adornatum magnifico ornatu, Cic. **B. Fig.**: legem, Quint. **II.**: **A.**: *To prepare, get ready*: ut accusationem et petitionem consulatus adornet, Cic.—**B.**: *To furnish or provide*: maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic.—**C.**: *To equip, fit out, etc.*: naves, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) adorer.

ād-ō-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.*: **I.**: (Prop): *To speak to or address*: **A. Meton.**: **I.**: *To worship, adore*: Placuit taciturnius adorari, Ov.—**2.**: *To show reverence or respect to; to bow humbly to, etc.*: vulgus, Tac. **B. Fig.**: *To respect, esteem highly, admire*: priscorum curam, Pl. **II.**: **A.**: *To beg, beseech, entreat; to address an entreaty or supplication to*: vos Turnus adoro, Virg.—**B.**: *To ask for, entreat, a thing*: deum pacem, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. adorer.

ador-sus, *a, um, P.* of ador-iōr.

ador-tus, *a, um, P.* of ador-iōr.

adv. v. app.

adv. v. acq.

ad-rādo, si, sum, dēre, *3. v. a.*: **I. Gen.**: *To scrape, pare away, etc.*: latere adraso, Pl. **II. Esp.**: **A.**: *To cut or lop*: cacumen, Pl.—**B.**: *To shave*: adrasum quendam, Hor.

Adrāstus, *i, m.* = Ἀδραστος (not

running away). *Adrastus; a king of Argos; father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices.*

adrāsus (for adrad-sus), *a, um, P.* of adrad-o.

ad-rēmīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.*

To row to or towards: Flor.

adr. v. arr.

Adria, *ae, etc.*; *v. Hadria, etc.*

Adrumetum, *i, v. Hadrumetum.*

adsc. adse. adsi. adso. adsp.

adst. adsu. v. as.

adt. v. att.

Adūātica, *ae, f. Aduatica; a fort of the Belgae (now Tongres).*

Adūātici (-ici), ōrum, *m.* *The Aduatici or Aduatci; a people of Cambrian origin in Gallia Belgica.*

ādūla-nis, antis, *P.* of adul(a)-or.—**As Subst.**: *m.* *One who bows down or prostrates himself*: Liv.

ādūla-tio, ōnis, *f.* [adul(a)-or] **I.**

Prop.: *Of dogs: A fawning; caum;*

Cic.: *Of doves: A wooing or courting*:

Pl. III. Meton.: *Flatterers*: Liv.

¶ Hence, Fr. adulatōr.

ādūla-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cringing flatterer; a sycophant*: Auct. Her.

¶ Hence, Fr. adulateur.

ādūlātōr-tus, *a, um, adj.* [adulator]

Pertaining to a flatterer; flattering: Tac.

adulesc. *v. adolesce.*

ād-ūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.* and *a.* [=adulor] **I. Prop.**: *Neut.*: *Of animals: To fawn*: Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *Act.*: *To fawn upon, flatter*: Cic. **III. Meton.**: *Act.*: *To stroke or wipe off*: caudā sanguinem, Cic.

ād-ūl-or, ātus sum, āri, *l. v. dep.*

[etym. dub.; acc. to some ad; oip-a; a tail"] (*To wag the tail at*; hence)

I. Act.: **A. Prop.**: *To fawn upon*: dominum ferre, Sen. **B. Fig.**: *1. To fawn upon, flatter*: adulantem omnes

videre te volui, Cic.—**2.**: *To bow down to the ground or prostrate one's self before*: Hephæstionem more Persarum

adulata, Val. Max. **II. Neut.**: **A.**

Prop.: *Of animals: To fawn*: ferarum agmen adulantūm, Ov. **B. Fig.**: *To fawn, flatter*: presentibus, Liv.

¶ Hence, Fr. aduler.

1. adulter, eri, *m.*; **ādultēra**, *ae, f.* [etym. dub.] **1.**: *a. Masc.*: *An adulterer*: Cic.—**B. Fem.: *An adulteress*: Hor.; Ov.—**2.**: *A paramour*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. adultère.**

2. adulter, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [1. adulor] (*Of or belonging to an adulter*:

I. Prop.: *Adulterous, unchaste*: conjux, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *Spurious, false*: minium, Pl.

ādultēra, *ae, v. l. adulter.*

ādultēr-inus, *a, um, adj.* [adulteror] (*Of or belonging to an adulter*:

I. Prop.: **A.**: *Of a person, etc.*:

Bastard: Pl.—**B.**: *Of animals: Not of a pure breed, not of full blood*: Pl.

II. Fig.: **A.**: *Not genuine or pure*: false: nummus, Cic.—**B.**: *Counterfeit*: signa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. adultérin.

ādultēr-ium, *i, n.* [adulteror] (*The acting of the adulter*; hence) **I.**

Prop.: *Adultery*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *An*

adulterating, adulteration of food, etc.: mellis, Pl. **III. Meton.**: *Immodescens or lascivious figures*: vasa adulteris caelata, Pl.

ādultēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.*

and *n.* [adulter] **I. Act.**: (*To act the adulter*; hence) **A. Prop.**: *To pollute, defile, etc.*: matronas, Snet. **B. Fig.**:

1.: *To corrupt, pollute, etc.*: jus pecuniā, Cic.—**2.**: *To change the form of, etc.*: faciem arte, Ov.—**3.**: *To adulterate by admixture of a foreign substance, etc.*: piper adulteratur sinnapi, Pl. **II. Neut.**: (*To be an adulter or adultera*; hence) *To commit adultery*: fraudare, adulterare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. adultérer.

ādul-tus, *a, um* (for adol-tus) **1.**

P. of adol-escō.—**2. Pa.**: *Grown up, adult*: **a. Prop.**: virgo, Cic.: (*Comp.*)

aduliores pulli, Pl.—**B. Fig.**: *Athenae*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. adulte.

ādumbrā-tim, *adv.* [adumbr(a)-o]

In shadow or outline: Lucr.

ādumbrā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I. Prop.**:

A sketching in outline; a perspective sketch or draft: Vitr. **II. Fig.**: *An outline or sketch of a speech*: Cic.

ādumbrā-tus, *a, um*: **1. P. of adumbr(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Counterfeit, feigned, false*: Pippæ vir adumbratus, Cic.**

ād-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.*:

I. Prop.: *In Painting: To shadow forth, delineate*: quos pictor omnia adumbrare didicit? Quint. **II. Fig.**:

A.: *To represent a thing in an appropriate manner*: id ipsum sumus in sermone adumbrare conati, Cic.—**B.**

To represent a thing only in outline, and therefore imperfectly: imaginem glorie, Cic.

ādunc-itās, ātis, *f.* [adunc-tus]

(*The state of the aduncus*; hence) *A bending inwards, hookedness*: rostro-

rum, Cic.

ād-uncus, *a, um, adj.* *Bent towards one or inwards; hooked*: nasus, Hor.: ungues, Cic.

ād-urgēo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, *2. v. a.*: **I. Prop.**: *To press on or against*: dens digito adurgendus, Cels. **II. Fig.**: *To pursue after*: aliquem remis, Hor.

ād-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, *3. v. a.*:

I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To burn*: aduratur ad sudorem, Pl. **B. Esp.**: **1.**

Pass. in reflexive force: To burn one's self: to inflict burns upon one's self: sine gemitu aduruntur, Cic.—**2.**: *To burn up, to destroy or consume by fire*: ossa Flammis, Hor.—**3.**: *Of the hair, etc.*: *To singe off*: carvone capillum, Cic.—**4.**: *Medic. t. t.*: *To cauterize*: os

ferro, Cels.—**5.**: *In cooking, etc.*: *To scorch, burn*: panis adustus, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *Of love: To burn, waste, consume, etc.*: non erubescendis adurit (sc. te) Ignibus, Hor. **III. Meton.**:

A.: *Of cold or frost: To nip, freeze*: nec frigus adurat Poma, Ov.—**B.**: *Of heat: To scorch, parch, dry up, etc.*: arbores fervore, Pl.—**C.**: *To inflame, etc.*: femora equitatu, Pl.

ād-usque (for usque ad), *prep.*

ADUSTIO

and *ade.* **I.** *Prep. c. Acc.*: *To, quite or even to, all the way to*: *adusque moenia, Hor.* **II.** *Adv.*: *Throughout, wholly, entirely, everywhere*: *oriens tibi victus adusque, etc., Ov.*

adus-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for *adur-tio*; fr. *adur-o*] **1.** *Act.*: **a.** *Prop.*: *A scorching, burning*: Pl.—**b.** *Meton.*: (a) *A burn*: Pl.—(b) *Inflammation*: Pl.—**2.** *Pass.*: *A being burnt, a burnt state*: *piceis, Pl.*

adus-tus (for *adur-tus*), *a, um*: **1.** *P. of adur-o.*—*As Subst.*: **adusta, ōrum, n.** *Burns (upon the flesh)*: *Cels.*—**2.** *Pa.*: (Burned by the sun; hence) *Scorched, made brown, swarthy*: (Comp.) *adustior color, Liv.*

advect-icius (-itius), *a, um, adj.* [*advcho*, (*Sup.*) *advect-um*] *Brought to a place, imported, foreign*: *vinum, Sall.*

advect-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for *advect-tio*; fr. *advch-o*] *A bringing or conveying, transport*: Pl.

advect-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre, 1. v. a. freq.* [for *advch-to*; fr. *advch-o*] *To carry often to a place*: *rei frumentariæ copiam, Tac.*

advect-tor, *ōris, m.* [for *advch-tor*; fr. *advch-o*] *One who conveys or carries; a carrier*: *Plaut.*

1. advect-tus, (for *advch-tus*), *a, um, P. of advch-o.*

2. advect-tus, *ūs, m.* [for *advch-tus*; fr. *advch-o*] *A bringing or conveying to a place*: *deum, Tac.*

adv-velō, *xi, ctum, hēre* (*advexti* for *advextisti*, *Plaut.*; *advexte* for *advextisse*, *ib.*), **3. v. a. 1. Gen.: *To carry or bring to a place, etc.*: *ex agris frumentum, Cic.* **II.** *Esp.*: *Pass.*: **A.** (*To be carried in or on anything to a place*; hence): **1.** *To ride*: *in eam partem equo citato, Liv.*—**2.** *To sail, etc.*: *Uticam, to Utica, Sall.*—**B.** *In reflexive force*: (*To carry one's self to*; i. e.): **1.** *To go or proceed to*: *Tucros, to the Trojans, Virg.*—**2.** *To arrive at a place*: *scopulos Sirenum advecta (sc. classis), Virg.***

adv-velō, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre, 1. v. a. 1.* *To wrap, encircle, surround, etc.*: *tempora lauro, Virg.*

advēn-a, *ae, gen. om.* [*adv-en*] (*One who comes to a place*; hence) *A forerunner or stranger*: *pergrini atque advēne, Cic.*—*As Adj.*: *Foreign*: *not of one's own land or native place; of, or from, a strange land*: *exercitus, Virg.*; *grus, Hor.*: *Tibris (because flowing into the Roman territory from Etruria), Ov.*

adv-venīō, *venī, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. 1.*: **A.** *Prop.*: **1.** *Gen.*: *In temp. pres.* (act incomplete): *To come to a person or thing; to proceed, come onwards, advance, etc.*—*In temp. perf.* (act complete): *To have come to a person or thing; i. e. to arrive, reach, be present, etc.*: *advēnientem non esse peregrinum, Cic.*: *Tyriam urbem, Virg.*—**2.** *Esp.*: *Of a letter*: *in temp. perf.*: *To have reached one, or come to hand, etc.*: *advēnere literæ, Suet.* **B.** *Fig.*: **1.** *In temp. perf.*: *To have come or arrived*: *dies, Sall.*—**2.** *To*

come to one's lot; to befall one, accrue to one: *Numidia partem ultro adventuram, Sall.*—**3.** *To happen, take place, occur*: *ros sponte sua mox adventura, Liv.* **II.** *To come besides, further, or in addition*: *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. advent.*

advēnt-icius (-itius), *a, um, adj.* [*adv-en-tus*] **1.** (*Pertaining to a person*; hence) **a.** *Coming from abroad, foreign*: *copie, Cic.*—**b.** *Extraneous, foreign, not properly appertaining to one*: *tepor, Cic.*—*Particular phrases*: (a) *Adventicia pecunia, The money which a son obtains besides his paternal inheritance*: *Cic.*—(b) *Adventicius fructus, Additional, extraordinary gain or advantage*: *Liv.*—**2.** *That pertains to an arrival*: *cœna, Suet.*

advēn-to, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. intens.* [*adv-en-to*] *In temp. pres.* (act incomplete): *To come to a person or thing; to proceed, come onwards, advance, etc.*—*In temp. perf.* (act complete): *To have come to a person or thing; to arrive, reach, be present, etc.*: *advēntare ac prope adesse, Cic.*; *quo quum advēntaret, Hirt.*

advēn-tor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *One who arrives; a guest, visitor*: *Plaut.*

advēn-tus, *ūs (i, Ter.), m.* [*id.*] (act incomplete): *A coming to a person or thing; a drawing near, approach, etc.*—(act complete): *An arrival, a being present, etc.*: **I.** *Prop.*: *ad urbem, Cic.*: *in urbem, id.*: *Romani, Liv.* **II.** *Fig.*: *Of abstract things*: *lucis, Sall.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. advent.*

advēnsaria, *ae (ōrum), v. advēnsarius.*

advēns-ārius, *a, um (Gen. Plur. advēnsārium, Ter.)*, [*advēns-ūs*] *adv.* (*Pertaining to adversus*; hence) **I.** *Gen.*: *Turned towards or lying before the eyes, fronting.*—*As Subst.*: **advēnsaria**, *ōrum (sc. scripta)* *Mercantile l. c.*: *Books in which all matters are temporarily entered as they occur; a waste-book, day-book, memorandum-book, etc.*: *Cic.* **II.** *Esp.*: *Standing opposite, opposed to one as an antagonist*: *advēnsarius tribunus, Cic.*—*As Subst.*: **A. advēnsarius**, *ii, m.*: *1. An antagonist, opponent, adversary, etc.*: *Cic.*—**2. An enemy, adversary, foe in war: *Sall.*—**B. advēnsaria**, *v, f.*: *A female adversary, etc.*: *Cic.*—**C. advēnsaria**, *ōrum, n. (sc. argumenta)* *The arguments of the opponent*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. adversaire.***

advēnsā-trix, *icis, f.* [*advēns(a)-*] *A female antagonist or adversary*: *Plaut.*

advēn-siō, *ōnis, f.* [for *advēnt-siō*; fr. *advēnt-o*] *A turning or directing of one thing to or towards another*: *Cic.*

advēns-itas, *ātis, f.* [*advēns-ūs*] (*The state of the adversus*; hence) (*Opposition, contrariety, antipathy*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. adversité.*

advēn-so (*advērs-*), *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. freq.* [for *advēnt-so*; fr. *advēnt-o*] *To attend to or observe assiduously*: *animo advēnsavi sedulo, Plaut.*

ADVERSUS

advers-or (*advērs-*), *ātus sum, āvi, 2. advērs-ns*] *1. v. dep.* **I.** *Prop.*: *To stand opposite to, be against one*: *adversante vento, Tac.* **II.** *Fig.*: *To resist, oppose, withstand, etc.*: *adversante natura, Cic.*: *libidini, id.*

adversum (*advērs-*), *1. n., and adv.*, *v. 1. advērsus, and 2. advērsus.*

1. advērs-us (*advērs-*), *a, um* [for *advērs-ns*] **1.** *P. of advēnt-o.*—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Turned to or towards a thing*; hence) **a.** *Prop.*: *Of locality*: *With the face or front towards one, etc.*; *turned towards, in front, opposite*: *sol adversus, Virg.*: *antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic.*: *vulnus adversum, a wound turned towards the enemy, i. e. in front, id.*: *adversus flumine, the stream being opposite, i. e. against one*; *against or up stream, Cæs.*: *so, adverso monte, the mountain being opposite or against one*; *i. e. up the mountain, Lucr.*—*Adverbial expressions*: (a) *Ex adverso, or ex-adverso, Opposite to, over against*: *Liv.*; *Pl.*—(b) *In adversum, To or on the opposite side, against*: *Virg.*—*As Subst.*: **adversum, i. n.** *The opposite quarter*: *hic ventus adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, the opposite quarter to those setting out from Athens, i. e. blows against them, Nep.*—**b.** *Fig.*: (a) *Opposite, reverse, contrary*: *qui timet his adversa, Hor.*—(b) *In hostile opposition, adverse, unfavourable, unpropitious*: *adversæ res, misfortune, calamity, adverse fortune, Cic.*: *valētudo, i. e. sickness, Liv.*: *adversio ruinare esse, to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation, Tac.* (*Comp.*) *aliud adversum, Pl.* (*Sup.*) *advērsissimū ventū, Cæs.*—*As Subst.*: (a) **adversum, i. n.** *Misfortune, calamity, disaster, evil, mischief*: *nilhil adversi, Cic.*—(b) **advērsus, i. m. (sc. homo)** *An adversary, opponent*: *populi partium, Sall.*—(c) **adversā, v, f. (sc. mulier)** *A female adversary or opponent*: *innocentia, Quint.*—(c) *Of feelings, etc.*: *Contrary, hateful, or odious to*; *hated by*: *quis omnia regna adversa sint, Sall.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. adverse.*

2. advērs-us (*-um, -vōr-*), *adv.* and *prep.* **I.** *Adv.*: *Opposite to, against, to or towards a thing, in a friendly or hostile sense*: *Plaut.*; *Liv.*—*Particular expression*: *Of a slave*: *Adversum ire, or venire, To go or come to meet one's master*: *Plaut.*; *Ter.* **II.** *Prep. c. Acc.*: **A.** *In a friendly sense*: **1.** *Of place*: *Turned to or towards, opposite to, before, over against*: *adversus advocatos, Liv.*—**2.** *In the presence of, before*: *te adversum mentiar?* *Plaut.*—**3.** *With that to which a reply is made*: *To*: *adversus ea consul respondit, Liv.*—**4.** (*Held to or against a thing*; hence) *In comparison of*; *compared to or with*: *adversus veterem imperatorem comparari, Liv.*—**5.** *Of behaviour*: *To, towards*: *quoniam modo me gererem adversus Cresarem, Cic.*—**6.** *In relation, in respect, or in regard to*: *adversus magistrum morum, Cic.*—**B.** *In a hostile sense*: *Against*: *adversum leges, Cic.*

adversus *callos*, Entr. **133** Adversus when it governs a pronoun is sometimes put after it: hunc adversus, Nep.: quos adversum, Sall.

ad-vertō (**-vortō**), ti, sum, tēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To turn to, or towards: pedem ripe, Virg.: aures ad vocem, Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self, or to direct one's way, towards: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov.—2. Naut. t. t.: To direct, turn, steer to, or towards: classem in portum, Liv.: terrae proras, Virg. **II. Fig.**: A. To turn or direct to, or towards: numen malis, Virg.—Particular expressions and combinations: Advertere animum (in the poets and Livy also animos, rarely mentes) To direct the mind, feelings, thoughts, or attention to a thing, to observe, remark: Plaut.; Tac.; Liv. **B. 1.**: Advertere aliquem, To turn, direct, or draw the attention of someone: Tac.; Liv.—2. Advertere aliquid, To turn, direct, or draw something towards or on one's self: Tac.—**C.** Advertere or advertere animum, To call the attention to something; i. e. to admonish or urge: Sen.; Tac. **III. Meton.**: A. Animum advertere (or, as one word, animadvertere), advertere, or animo, etc., advertere To observe, recognise, perceive, by directing the mind to an object: quidam Ligos animum advertit inter saxa repentes cochleas, Sall.: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Cas.: donec advertit Tiberius, Tac.: (*Imperat. used parenthetically*) paucis, adverte, hoc loco, heed me, or attend, Virg.: animis advertito vestris, id.—**B.** In Tac. Advertere in aliquem, To punish one, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avertir*.

ad-vesp̄rascit, āvit, 3. v. n. *impers.* and *inch.* [ad; vesp̄rascō] It draws towards evening, evening is coming on; quum advesperascit, Cic.

ad-vigīlo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To watch by, or at; to keep guard over, be watchful, or vigilant: ad custodiam ignis, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To bestow care or attention, to watch: two rei dignitate, Cic.

advocā-tio, ōnis, f. [advoc(a)-o] 1. Law t. t.: (In pass. force: I have called to a person's aid as counsellor, etc.; hence) A. Legal assistance, advocacy of a cause: Cic.—B. Legal assistance; i. e. a body of counsel, counsellors, etc.: Cic.—C. Consultation of counsel or advocates about a matter: maximarum rerum, Cic.—2. (The obtaining a delay, etc.; hence) Delay, adjournment: A. Gen.: ratio advocat-ionem sibi petiti, ira festinat, Sen.—B. Esp.: For obtaining legal aid: binas advocaciones postulare, Cic.

advocā-tus, i, m. [id.] (One who is called to another in order to give him aid; hence) I. Prop.: Law t. t.: A legal assistant; an advocate, counsellor, witness, etc. (but not a pleader): Cic. **II. Meton.**: Advocate, attorney, etc.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avocat*.

ad-vōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To call or summon to a person or thing: aliquem gradis, Hor.: viros primarios in consiliū, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Law t. t.: To call to one's self as an assistant, counsellor, witness, etc.: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. To call to itself, etc.: animum ad se ipsum, Cic.—B. To call to one's aid; to call to for help: arma, Virg. **III. Meton.**: To obtain a respite, to delay: veniam advocandi peto, Pl.

advōlā-tus, ūs, m. [advol(a)-o] A flying to one: Cic.

ad-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.**: Of winged creatures: To fly towards: avis advolans ad cas aves, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To speed, or hasten to or towards: classem advoluturam esse, Cas.: fama Advolat Æneæ, Virg.: ad urbem incredibili celeritate, Cic.

ad-volvo, vi, ūtum, vēre, 3. v. a. **I. Gen.**: To roll to or towards: focis ulmos, Virg. **II. Esp.**: Pass in reflexive force: To roll one's self to the feet, etc., of some one, an altar, etc.; to fall prostrate before or at (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) quum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac.

ād-ŷtum, i, n. [advortō] (not to be entered) **I. Prop.**: The altarium or innermost secret part of a temple; the sanctuary, which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered: æternumque adytis effort penetrabilibus ignem, Virg. **II. Fig.**: The innermost recess: cordis, Lucr.

III. Meton.: A grave or tomb: Virg. **Æacus**, i, m.=Ἀἰακός (Gr. Acc. Ἄιακον, Ov.) Æacus, a son of Jupiter by Europa, king of Ægina; on account of his justice made judge in the lower regions.—Hence, **Æacides**, ūs, m. (Voc. Ἀεαδῆ, Ov.; Ἀεαδῆς, id.) A descendant of Æacus: esp.: 1. His son Phocus.—2. His son Pelæus.—3. His grandson Achilles.—4. His great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.—5. His later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.—6. Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Æmilius Paulus.—Hence, a. **Æacid-ŷtus**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to an Æacide: regna, i. e. Ægina, Ov.—b. **Æacid-inus**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to an Æacide: Æacid-inis minis expletus, i. e. Of Achilles, Plant.

Æeā, ū, f.=Ἀἰαίη. Æeā; an island in the Tuscan Sea, where the Circe of Homer dwelt, and where Calypso, also, had her abode (now called Monte Circello).—Hence, **Ææus**, a, um, adj.=Ἀἰαικός: A. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, Æeā; Æeān: puella, i. e. Calypso, Prop. **B. Meton.**: Pertaining to Circe: artes, i. e. magic arts, Ov.

Ææus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Æeā; an island in the river Phasis: Meton.) Colchian: Circe, Virg.

Æas, antls, m.=Ἄϊας. Æas; a river in Epirus, springing from Pindus.

æd-epol, v. edepol.

æd-es (-is), is, f. [prob. akin to aīō=] (The shining or burning thing; hence, with reference to an altar or hearth) **I. Prop.**: A. A dwelling (cf.

the gods); a sanctuary, temple: Mercurii, Liv.:—Plur. (only when several temples are spoken of): Capitoli fastigium et ceterarum ædium, Cic.—**B. A dwelling** (for men); a house, etc.: 1. Plur. (so, mostly; as being a collection of several apartments): in ædibus, Cic.—2. Sing. (as representing one apartment alone; so, only of the early ages): ædis nobis arce, Plant. **II. Meton.**: A. A dwelling-room: penitusque cave plangoribus ædes Feminis ululant, Virg.—B. Of bees: Cells or hives: clausis cunctantur in ædibus, Virg.

æd-ŷcula, ŷe, f. dim. [æd-es] (A small ædes; hence) 1. A small temple: Cic.—2. a. Plur.: A small dwelling or abode: Cic.—b. Sing.: A small room, a closet: Plant.

ædificā-tio, ōnis, f. [ædific(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: A building or constructing: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A building, structure, edifice: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édification*.

ædificātūn-cūla, ŷe, f. dim. [for ædification-cūla; fr. ædificatio, ædification-is] A little building: Cic.

ædificā-tor, ōris, m. [ædific(a)-o] (Prop.: A builder; Meton.) A maker, architect: mundi, Cic.—As Adj.: Fond of building: nemo illo fuit minus edificator, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édificateur*.

ædific-ium, ii, n. [ædific-o] A building of any kind: Liv.; Cas. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édifice*.

æd-if-ic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for æd-i-fac-o; fr. æd-es; (i); fac-o] (To make an ædes; hence) **I. Naut.**: To build; to raise a structure, building, etc.: druit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. **II. Act.**: A. Prop.: To build, erect, construct a dwelling, etc.: domum, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To build, found, establish, etc.: republicam, Cic. **C. Meton.**: 1. To make, form, construct: hortos, Cic.: equum, Virg.—2. To raise up like a building: compagibus caput, i. e. with ornaments, etc., Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édifier*.

æd-il-ŷtus (-ŷtius), a, um, adj. [æd-il-is] Pertaining or belonging to an ædile: munus, Cic.—As Subst.: **æd-il-ŷtus** (-ŷtius), ii, m. (sc. vir) One who has been an ædile, an ex-ædile: Cic.

æd-il-is, is, m. (Abt. ædili, Tac.) [æd-es] (One pertaining to an ædes; hence) An ædile; a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, sewers, highways, etc., also, of private buildings (to prevent them from becoming ruinous), of markets, provisions, taverns, weights and measures (to see that they were legal), the expense of funerals and other similar objects of internal police: Cic.—As Adj.: Pertaining to, or of, an ædile or ædiles: ludi, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édile*.

æd-il-itas, ātis, f. [æd-il-is] The office of an ædile, ædileship: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édilité*.

ædilitus, a, um, v. ædilitus.
ædis, is, v. ædes.

ÆDITIMUS

ÆNIGMA

æd-ītīmus (-ītīmus), i, m. [æd-es] (One connected with an ædes; hence) A sacristan, overseer of a temple: Cic. **æd-i-tu-ens**, entis, m. [æd-es; (1); tu-ens, P. of tu-er] (One guarding an ædes; hence) A temple-keeper; Lucr.

æd-i-tū-us, i, m. [æd-es; (1); tu-er] (One who guards an ædes; hence) A keeper of a temple; a sacristan: I. Prop.: ædulis custodesque, Cic. II. Fig.: quales ædulus habeat virtus, Hor.

Ædii, ōrum, m. *The Ædii; a tribe in Gallia Celtica (in the modern Departments la Côte-d'Or, la Nièvre, Saône-et-Loire, and Rhône).*

Æetes (-a), æ (Nom. Æetes, Ov.; ~ Acc. Æetam, Cic.; ~ Voc. Æētā, id.), m. = Αἰήτης. *Æetes, or Ætā; a king of Colchis, father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece.*—Hence, I. **Æet-ias**, iadis, f. *Daughter of Æetes, i. e. Medea.*—2. **Æet-inē**, es, f. *Daughter of Æetes.*—3. **Æet-æus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Æetes.*

Æge, ōrum, f., Αἰγά. *Æge; a town of Macedonia (probably the same as Edessa).*

Ægeon, ōnis, m., Αἰγάων. *Ægeon: 1. A giant: Virg.—2. A sea-god, son of Pontus and Terra.*

Ægeus (-eus), a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] *Ægean: Mare Ægeum, the Ægean Sea, extending eastward from the Gulf of Corinth to the Hellespont (now the Archipelago), Cic.—As Subst.: Ægeum, i, n. (sc. mare) The Ægean Sea: in patenti Ægei, Hor.—Hence, Ægeus, a, um, adj. (1), or belonging to, the Ægean Sea: Necturus, Virg.*

Ægætes, um, f. *The Ægætes islands in the Mediterranean, south of Sicily.*

æger, gra, grum, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Physically: Unwell, indisposed, ill, sick, diseased; suffering, feeble, weak; valetudo, Cic.: ex vulnere, id.: vulneribus, Nep.: pedibus, Quint.—As Subst.: **æger**, gri, m. (sc. homo) A sick person: ægro adhibere medicinam, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Mentally: Troubled, sad, dejected, low-spirited, distempered: mortales, Virg.: (with Gen.) æger animi, Liv.—B. Of the State: Suffering, weak, frail, feeble, infirm: ægra reipublice pars, Cic.—C. Of abstract things: Sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate: amor, Virg.: (Comp.) quidquam ægrius, Plant.: (Sup.) Psyche agerrima, App.—D. Distempered, envious: ægri oculi, Tac.

Ægides, æ, m., Αἰγίδης. A descendant of *Ægeus: 1. Theseus.*—2. Plur.: Descendants, children, or grandchildren of *Ægeus.*

Ægina, æ, f., Αἰγίνα. *Ægina: 1. An island near Athens, earlier called Enone or Enopia (now Engia or Egina).*—Hence, **Ægin-eta**, æ, m. A native of *Ægina.*—2. The mother of *Æacus.*

ægis, idis, f. = αἰγίς, ἰδός (acc. to some, "goatskin") acc. to others, that which moves or is shaken violently) I. Prop.: An ægis or shield: A. Of Jupiter: Virg.—B. Of Minerva, with Medusa's head: Hor. II. Fig.: A

shield, protection, defence: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *égide.*

Ægisthus, i, m., Αἰγισθος. *Ægisthus; the son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, and was himself slain by Orestes.*

Æglē, ēs, f. = αἴγλη (Radiance, brightness). *Ægle; a Naiad.*

Ægon, ōnis, m., Αἶγων (One having goats, a goatherd). *Ægon; the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues.*

Ægos Plumen, n. = Αἶγος. *Ægos (Goat's River). A river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Lysander defeated the Athenians, 405 B.C.*

ægre-e, adv. [æger, ægr-i] I. With regret or displeasure; vexatiously, reluctantly, etc.: ægre ferre repulsam, i. e. to take ill, be displeased at: Cic.—2. With difficulty or effort; scarcely, hardly: (Comp.) nihil ægrius factum est, Cic.: (Sup.) quod ægrissime confecerat, Cæs.

ægr-ēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [id.] To be sick: Lucr.

ægre-sco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [ægr-o] I. Prop.: To become sick, to be taken ill: morbis ægrescimus, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To grow worse, to be increased: violentia Turni ægrescit mendando, Virg.—B. To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved: sollicitudine, Tac.

ægr-īmōnia, æ, f. [æger, ægr-i] Sorrow, anxiety, trouble, etc., of mind: Cic.

ægr-ītūdo, inis, f. [id.] (The state of the æger; hence) I. Physically: Indisposition, sickness: Tac.—2. Mentally: Grief, sorrow, care, etc.: Cic.

ægr-or, ōris, m. [ægr-o] Sickness, disease: Lucr.

ægrōtā-tio, ōnis, f. [ægrōt(a)-o] A being sick or ill; sickness, illness, disease: Of body or mind: Cic.

ægrōt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [ægrōt-us] I. Prop.: Physically: To be sick, diseased, or ill: vehementer diuque ægrotavit, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Mentally or morally: To be sick, etc.: quā (sc. re) animus ægrotat, Cic.—B. To languish, become feeble, etc.: ægrotat fama vacillans, i. e. suffers, Lucr.

ægr-ōtus, a, um, adj. [æger, ægr-i] Sick, ill, diseased: I. Prop.: Physically: corpus, Hor.—As Subst.: **ægrōtus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A sick person: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Mentally: animus, Cic.—B. Of the State: respublica, Cic.

Ægyptus, i, f., Αἴγυπτος. *Ægypt.*—Hence, **Ægyptius**, a, um, adj. *Ægyptian.*—As Subst.: **Ægyptius**, ū, m. (sc. homo) An *Ægyptian.*

æīnos, i, m. = αἰνός. A song of lament, a dirge: Ov.

Ælius, ū, m. *Ælius; the name of a Roman gens.*—Hence, **Ælius (-iā-nus)**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to an Ælius, Ælianus.*

Ællō, ūs, f., m., Ἀελλώ (Storm). *Ællo: 1. The name of a harpy.*—2. One of Æolus's hounds.

Æmilianus, i, m. *Æmilianus; the name of a Roman gens.*

Æmilīus, ū, m. *Æmilius; the name of a Roman gens, greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it produced.*—Hence, **Æmilī-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, an *Æmilius; Æmilian.*—As Subst.: **Æmilia**, æ, f. (sc. via): 1. Prop.: The *Æmilian Way.*—2. Meton.: The country between Ariminum and Placentia, on the *Via Æmilia.*

æmulā-tio, ōnis, f. [emul(a)-or] I. In a good sense: Emulation, rivalry: a. Prop.: glorie, Tac.—b. Fig.: nature, Pl.—2. In a bad sense: Rivalry, jealousy, envy, grudge, etc.: vitiosa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émulation.*

æmulā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] An emulator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émulateur.*

æmulā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] Emulation, rivalry: Tac.

æmul-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [emul-us] (To be an æmulus; hence)

I. In a good sense: To emulate; to strive to equal or come up to; to endeavour to surpass or excel: Pindarum quisquis studeat æmulari, Hor.: (with Dat.) veteribus æmulantur, Quint. II. In a bad sense: To strive after or vie with enviously; to be envious of: (with Dat.) iis æmulemur, qui ea habent, quæ nos habere cupimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émuler.*

æm-ūlus, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to im-itor] I. A. In a good sense: Emulating; that vies with or emulates; emulous: (with Gen.) laudis, Cic.: (with Dat.) summis oratoribus, Tac.—As Subst.: **æmulus**, i, m. (sc. homo) One who emulates, an emulator: stadiorum ac laborum, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: Envious, jealous, grudging: Triton, Virg.—As Subst.: 1. **æmulus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A rival: Cic.—2. **æmula**, æ, f. (sc. femina) A female rival: Ov.; Tac. II. Of things: *Vying with, rivaling, i. e. comparable to, similar to:* ūbia tubæ æmula, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émule.*

Ænāria, æ, f. *Ænaria; an island on the western coast of Campania, the landing place of Æneas (now Ischia).*

Ænās, æ (Acc. Ænean, Ov.; ~ Voc. Ænēs, Ov.), m., Αἰνείας. *Æneas; son of Venus and Anchises, ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after death as Jupiter Indiges.*—Hence, 1. **Ænō-ades**, æ, m.: a. Prop.: A descendant of *Æneas; his son Ascanius.*—b. Meton.: () Plur.: (Gen. sync. Æneadum, Virg.) a. The Trojans.—(β) The Romans.—() Sing.: An adulatory epithet of Augustus. 2. **Ænē-is**, idis or idos, f. *The Æneid; an epic poem by Virgil: the hero of which is Æneas.*—3. **Ænē-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of Æneas.* **æ-nē-us** (āhē-), a, um, adj. [for ær-neus; fr. æs, ær-is] I. Prop.: Made of bronze or copper; bronze-, copper-: candelabra, Cic.: æneus ut stes, i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee, Hor. II. Fig.: Brazen: proles, Ov. III. Meton.: A. Of the colour of bronze: barba, Suet.—B. Hard as bronze: murus, Hor. **ænigmā**, ātis, n. = αἰνίγμα. A

riddle, enigma: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énigme*.

æñ-i-pes (ahe-), ðis, adj. [aen-us; (i) pes:] *That has feet of bronze or brass; brazen-footed*: boves, Ov.

æñ-nus (ahe-), a, um, adj. [for ær-nus; fr. æs, ær-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of copper or bronze*: falces, Virg.—**As Subst.**: **æñnum**, i, n. (sc. vas) *A copper vessel used for boiling, etc.*: litore æña locant, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Firm, invincible*: manus, Hor.

Ænus (-os), i, f., Αἶνος. *Ænus* or *Ænos*: **1.** *A harbour of Thrace, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus (now Eno)*.—**2.** *A river between Rhætia and Noricum (now the Inn)*.

Æolēs, um, m., Αἰολεύς. *The Æolians; originally in Thessaly; afterwards in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lesbos, etc.*: Cic.

1. Æolia, æ, f., Αἰολία (sc. γῆ). *Æolia* in Asia Minor.—Hence, **Æoli-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æolia*.—**As Subst.**: **Æolii**, òrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The Æolians*.—Hence, **1. Æoli-us**, a, um, adj. *Æolian*: puella, i. e. *Sappho*, as a Lesbian woman, Hor.—**2. Æoli-cus**, a, um, adj., Αἰολικός. *Æolic*.

2. Æolia, æ, v. *Æolus*. **Æolus**, i, m., Αἰόλος (*The changeable one*). *Æolus*: **1.** *The god of the winds*.—Hence, **a. Æoli-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æolus*.—**As Subst.**: **Æolia**, æ, f. (sc. terra) *The land of Æolus*: a group of islands near Sicily (now *Isolæ de Lipari*) where *Æolus* reigned.—**b. Æoli-ides**, æ, m. *A descendant of Æolus*: i. e. *c.* *Sisyphus*.—**(b) Æolus**, as the reputed son of Sisyphus.—**c. Æoli-is**, idis, f. *A female descendant of Æolus*: (a) *Halcyone*.—**(b) Canace**.—**2.** *A companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus*.

æquā-bilis, e, adj. [æqu(a)-o] (*That may be made, or is, equal; hence*) **1.** Of degree, kind, etc.: *Equal: prædæ partitio*, Cic.—**2.** Of character, nature, etc.: **a.** Gen.: *Uniform, equable*: motus certus et æquabilis, Cic. (Comp.) *æquabilior* firmitas, Sen.—**b.** Esp.: Of style: *Uniform*: tractatus orationis, Cic.—**3.** In morals: *Equitable, just, right*: jus æquabile, *that deals alike with all*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *équable*.

æquā-bil-itas, ātis, f. [æquabil-is] (*The quality of the æquabilis; hence*) **1.** *Equality, equal condition, etc.*: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *Uniformity, equality*: motus, Cic.—**b.** Of style: *Uniformity, i. e. absence of rhetorical embellishment*: Cic.—**3.** *Equity, justice, impartiality*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équabilité*.

æquā-bil-iter, adv. [id.] *Uniformly, equally*: æquabiliter prædām disperte, Cic. (Comp.) *æquabilis*, Sall. **æqu-æ-v-us**, a, um, adj. [æqu-us; æv-um] *Of equal age, just as old, coeval*: amicus, Virg.

æquā-lis, e, adj. [æqu(a)-o] (*That equals; hence*) **1.** Of dimension, etc.: *Of similar or corresponding length, magnitude, or size; equal*: corpus, Virg.—**2.** Of surface, etc.: *Equal, uni-*

form, level, plain, smooth, even: terra, Ov.—**3.** Of degree or amount: *Equal, corresponding*: cæci; peccata, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) *quum pauperatatem divitiis aequalum esse velimus*, id.—**4.** Of a speech, etc.: *Equal to the subject, etc.; adapted, suited*: Cic.—**5.** Of persons or things: **a.** With reference to others: *Equal, like, resembling*: Bastarnis Scordisci linguā et moribus æquales, Liv.—**b.** With reference to themselves: *Uniform, equable, etc.*: (Comp.) *lentior* (sc. procella) *æqualiorque*, Liv.—**6.** Of time: **a.** Of persons: (a) *Of the same age, as old, coeval*: chorus æqualis Dryadum, Virg.—**As Subst.**: **æqualis**, is, m. *One of the same age, an equal in years*: adolescens ita dilexi senem, ut æqualem, Cic.—**(b)** *Living at the same date with, corresponding in time to, contemporary with*: Demosthenes maximos oratores æquales habuit, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) *æqualis* temporibus illis scriptor, Liv.—**As Subst.**: **æqualis**, is, m.: (a) *A contemporary, one living at the same date*: Cic.—**(B)** In the comic poets: *Brother in age, friend of one's youth, comrade*: Plaut.—**b.** Of things: (a) *Equal in duration*: æquali ictu freta scindere, t. e. *with measured stroke of the oar*, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **æqualis**, is, f. *That which is of the same duration as something else*: æqualem ætatis sue memoriam deposcit, Cic.—**(b)** *Coeval, co-existent with*: memoriam nota et æqualis, i. e. *which belongs to our time*, Cic.—**(c)** *Equal in degree or force*: imber regular or steady rain, Liv.—**(d)** *Of metre*: *Equal in time or quantity*: Cic.—**As Subst.**: **æqualis**, is, m. *An equal of something else*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *égal*, (mod.) *égal*.

æquā-litas, ātis, f. [æqual-is] (*The state or quality of the æqualis; hence*) **1.** Of surface: *Evenness, smoothness*: Sen.—**2.**: **a.** *Equality, similarity of condition*, etc.: Cic.—**b.** *Political equality*: Tac.—**3.** *Equality of age, equal or corresponding age*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *égalité*, (mod.) *égalité*.

æquā-l-iter, adv. [id.] *Evenly, smoothly, etc.*: collis æqualiter declivis, Cæs.—**2.** In an equal degree, equally, similarly: *æqualiter distributum*, Cic.—**3.** *Uniformly, equably*: (Comp.) *æqualius* ducl parebant, Tac.

æqu-ā-nim-itas, ātis, f. [æqu-us; anim-us] (*The state of one who has æquus animus; hence*) **1.** *Favour, good will*: Ter.—**2.** *Equanimity, calmness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équanimité*.

æquā-tio, ōnis, f. [æqu(a)-o] *An equalizing, equal distribution*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équation*.

æqu-e, adv. [æqu-us] **1.** *Equally, just as*: æque longæ, Cæs.—**2.** In like manner, equally, just so: æque laborare, Cic.—**P.** Particular phrases: **a.** *Æque cum*, *Equally with*: Plaut.—**b.** *Æque with Abl.* denoting comparison: *In an equal degree, etc.*, with: Plaut.—**c.** *Æque et, æque que, Equally with; as much as*: Cic.; Hor.—**d.** *Æque atque, or ac, Equally with;*

to the same degree or extent as; as much as: Cic.—**e.** *Æque ac si, Just as if, altogether as if*: Cic.—**f.** *Æque . . . quam, As . . . as; in the same manner . . . as; as well . . . as*: Plaut.—**g.** *Æque . . . ut, æque . . . ut quasi, Like . . . as; equally with, like as though*: Pl.: Plaut.—**h.** *Æque as æque, As well . . . as; as much . . . as*: Hor.—**j.** *Æque = æque ac, Equally with, as much as, etc.*: Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** *Justly, with equity*: societatem conjunctionis humane æque tuens, Cic.

Æqui, òrum, m. *The Equi; a warlike people of ancient Italy*.—Hence, **Æqui-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of the Equi, Æquian, Aquic*.—Hence, **Æquic-ulus** (-ulus), a, um, adj. dim. *Æquian*.—**As Subst.**: **Æquiculus**, i, m. *One of the Equi*.

æquī-lib-r-itas, ātis, f. [æquilibr-is, evenly balanced] (*The quality of the æquilibris; hence*) *An even balancing or equal distribution of the powers of nature*: Cic.

æqu-i-lib-r-um, ūi, n. [æqu-us; (i); libr-o] (*An even balancing; hence*) *A level or horizontal position, æquilibrum*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équilibre*.

Æqu-i-mæ-li-um (-mæ), ūi, n. [æqu-um; (i); Mæli-us] (*The level of Mælius*) *The Æquimælium; an open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the Carcer, where once stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp. Mælius, who was slain by Aulus during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus (now in the Via di Marforio)*.—**æquinoct-ālis**, e, adj. [æqui-noct-um] *Pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équinoxial*.

æqu-i-noct-um, ūi, n. [æqu-us; (i); nox, noct-is] (*The thing pertaining to equal nights; hence*) *The equinox*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équinoxe*.

æquī-pā-rā-bilis, e, adj. [æquipar(a)-o] *That may be compared, comparable*: Plaut.

æqu-i-pā-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [æqu-us; (i); par-o] (*To bring to, or put on, an equality; hence*) **I.** *To put a thing (in judging of it) on an equality with another thing; to compare, liken*: Jovis Solisque equis dictatore, Liv. **II.** *To come up to in worth; to equal*: nec calamis solum æquiparas sed voce magistrum, Virg.

æqu-itas, ātis, f. [æqu-us] (*The quality of the æquus; hence*) **1.** (Prop.: *Evenness; Fig.*) *Conformity, uniformity, symmetry*: membrorum, Suet.—**2.**: **a.** *Just, equitable, humane, or kind conduct; courtesy, kindness*: belli æquitas sanctissime fœtiali jure perscripta est, Cic.—**b.** *Justice*: quam habet æquitatem, ut agrum, qui nullum habuit, haberet? Cic.—**3.** (with or without animus) *An equable, quiet, tranquil state of mind; moderation in desire; calmness, equanimity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équité*.

æqu-i-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [id.] (*To make æquus; hence*) **I.** *To make even, level, or smooth; to level*: quo in summo est æquata agri

planities, Cic. **II.**: **A.** To make equal, to place on an equality, to equalize: *æquato omnium periculo*, Cres.: *nocti ludum*, i. e. to prolong throughout the night, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** Milit. *Æquare frontem* or *aciem*, To form a front or line equal to that of the enemy: Liv.—**2.** Polit. *Æquare sortes*, To equalize the lots, i. e. to see whether the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name: Plant.—**B.** To become equal to, to reach by equalling; to equal: **1.** Neut.: *qui jam illis fere æquarunt*, Cic.—**2.** Act.: *sagitta æquans ventos*, i. e. in speed, Virg.—**C.** To place on an equality with, to compare to: *Hannibali Philippum*, Liv.

æquor, *æris*, n., [æqu-o] (The thing made, or that is, æquus; hence) **I.** Gen.: An even or level surface: *camporum patentium æquora*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** 1. Prop.: The even, smooth surface of the sea (in its quiet state); the calm smooth sea: Var.—**2.** Meton.: The water of the sea; the sea, even when agitated by storms: Virg.—**B.** The surface of a stream: Virg.—**C.** A level field, plain, etc.: Virg.

æquior-ëus, a, um, adj. [æquor] *Of, or pertaining to, the sea*: rex, i. e. Neptune, Ov.: *genus*, i. e. fish, Virg.

æquus, a, um, adj. [prps. akin to Sanscrit *eka-s*, "one"; usually referred to *ek-o*] (Pertaining to one kind, nature, etc.;—like) **1.**: **A.** Prop.: Of place, with reference to the surface: (*of one uniform nature throughout*; hence) *Plain, smooth, even, level, flat*: *sive loquitur ex inferiore loco, sive æquo, sive ex superiore*, i. e. before the judges sitting on raised seats, or on the floor of the senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostrum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *legio in æquiore loco constit erat*, Cæs.—As Subst.: **æquum**, i. n. (sc. solum): (a) A level spot, a plain: Liv.; Tac.—(b) A level or smooth slope: Tac.—**B.** Fig.: (a) Of place or time: *favocurable, advantageous*: *locum se æquum ad dimicandum dedisse*, Cæs.: *tempore æquo*, Suet.—(b) Of persons or things: *favocurable, kind, friendly, benevolent*, etc.: *æqua Venus Teueris*, Ov.—As Subst.: **æquus**, i. m. **A.** friend: *et æqui et iniqui*, Cic.—(c) In a moral sense: (a) Of persons: *Fair, equitable*, etc.: *prætor æquus et sapiens*, Cic.—(b) Of things: *Equitable, reasonable, fair, honourable*: (*Sup.*) *id, quod æquissimum est*, Cic.—As Subst.: **æquum**, i. n. *That which is reasonable, right, proper, etc.; equity, fairness*, etc.: *servantissimus æqui*, Virg.—Particular combination: *Æquum et bonum, Equitable, kind, noble, generous conduct*: *de æquo et bono disputare*, Cic.—Also without a conj.: *illi æquum bonum tradiderunt*, Cic.—(d) Mentally: *Even, equitable, calm, composed, tranquil*, etc.: *æquus animus*, Cic.—Particular phrases: (a) *Æquo* (*æquiore, æquissimo*) *animo*, With equanimity, quietly, with forbearance: Cic.; Suet.—(b)

Æqui bonique (or *æqui boni*) *facere aliquid*, To take a thing pleasantly, not to take it ill or amiss, to put up with it, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—(c) *Æqui bonique dicere*, To propose something reasonable: Ter.—**2.** (*Like some other thing or person*): **a.** *Equal, like, corresponding, similar*, etc.: *pars*, Cic.: *æquo Marte pugnare*, i. e. to have a drawn battle, Liv.—*Adverbial phrases*: (a) *Ex æquo*, In an equal degree, equally: Ov.—(b) *In æquo ponere*, To place on an equality: Liv.—As Subst.: **æquus**, i. m. (sc. homo) *An equal in rank, etc.*: Auct. Her.—**b.** *Equal to something in height, etc.*; *on a level with*: *urbis nubibus æqua*, Ov.

æer, *æëris*, m. (*Acc. æëra and æërem*) = *æër*, **I.** Prop.: The air; the lower air or atmosphere: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Cloud, vapour, mist*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. air.

ær-arius, a, um, adj. [æs, ær-is] (*Of, or belonging to, æs; hence*) **1.** *Of, or pertaining to, copper or bronze*: *metallum, a copper mine*, Pl.—As Subst.: **a.** *ærarius*, ii, m. (sc. faber) *A copper-smith; a worker in bronze*: Pl.—**b.** *æraria*, æ, f.: (a) (sc. fodina) *A copper-mine*: Cæs.—(b) (sc. fornax) *A smelting furnace for copper*: Pl.—**2.** *Of, or pertaining to, money*: *milites ærarii, mercenarii troops*, Var.—As Subst.: **a.** *ærarius*, ii, m. (sc. civis) *A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax, and had no right of voting. Other citizens were at times degraded (by the censors) into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities*: Liv.—**b.** *ærarium*, ii, n. (a) Prop.: (a) *Gen.*: *A bank or treasury*: Nep.—(b) Esp.: At Rome: *The place in the temple of Saturn, where the public treasure was kept; the public treasury; here also the public archives, and the military standards, were deposited*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—*Sanctius ærarium*, The more sacred ærarium; i. e. that part of the ærarium where was deposited the fund which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity: Liv.—(b) Meton.: (a) *The public treasure or finances*: Cic.—(b) *A private fund or collection*: Nep.—(c) Fig.: *Of the mind*: *A depository, store-house*: Quint.

ær-atus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Provided with æs; hence*) **1.**: **a.** *Provided with bronze*, etc.: *lecti, with bronze feet*, Cic.: *naves, with beaks of bronze*, Hor.—**b.** *Made of bronze*: *catenæ*, Prop.—**2.** *Provided with money; rich, opulent*: tribuni, Cic.

ær-ëus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Pertaining to æs; hence*) **1.** *Made of copper or bronze*; *copper, bronze*: *cornua*, Virg.—**2.** *Covered with copper; coppered*: *clipeus*, Virg.—**3.** *Of the colour of copper, copper-like*: *turbida* (sc. gemma) *ærëis venis*, Pl.

ær-i-fer, æra, ærum, adj. [æs, ær-is; (i); fer-o] *Carrying copper*, etc., i. e. *bronze cymbals*: *mauus*, Ov.

ær-i-pes, ædis, adj. [æs, ær-is; (i); pes] *Bronze-footed*: *tauri*, Ov.

ær-i-sus-us, a, um, adj. [æs, ær-

is; (i); son-o] *Resounding with bronze or copper*: Sil.

ærëus (-ëus), a, um, adj. = *æërios*: **1.** *Of, or belonging to, the air; airy, aerial*: *ærëi volatus avium*, Cic.—**2.** *Flitting aloft in the air, high*: *ultmus*, Virg.

Æöröpe, es; -ä, æ, f., 'Æöröþy (Aër-scær) *Æöröpe or Aeropa; the wife of Aërus*.

ærugin-ösus, a, um, adj. [ærugo, ærugin-is] *Full of copper-rust, rusted*: Sen.

ær-ügo, mis, f. [æs, ær-is] (*That which springs from æs; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Lust of copper*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Envy, jealousy*: Hor.—**B.** *Avarice*: Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Rusty coin*: Juv.—**B.** *Verdigris*: Pl.

ær-ümna, æ, f. [etym. dub.]; referred by some to Sanscrit root *jas*, "to strive" *Great trouble, hardship, toil, whether of body or mind; pain, distress, tribulation, calamity*, etc.: *ærümna est ægritudo laboriosa*, Cic.

ærümna-blis, e, adj. [ærümna, through obsol. verb. ærumn(a)-o] *Wretched, full of trouble, calamitous*: Lucr.

ærümna-ösus, a, um, adj. [ærümna-a] *Full of trouble, wretched, suffering*: *afflicti, ærumnosi*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *nihil ærumnosius*, Sen.: (*Sup.*) *ærümnoissimus*, Cic.

æs, æris, n. (*Plur., Nom. and Acc., æra, freq.*) [akin to Sanscrit *ayas*, "iron"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** (with or without Cyprum) *Copper*: Pl.: *scoria æris, copper-dross or scoria*, id.—**B.** *A composition of copper and tin, bronze* (not brass, which is properly a mixture of copper and zinc, and which most probably was never used by the ancients): *statua ex ære*, Cic.: *ducere aliquem ex ære*, to cast one's image in bronze, Pl.—so, *ducere æra*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Anything made of copper, bronze, etc.* (*statues, weapons, armour, tables of laws, utensils of husbandry, etc.*) *fixum est ære publico senatus consultum*, Tac.: *ardentes clypeos atque æra mientia cerno*, Virg.: *æro with the trumpet* *cicere viros*, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Money*: *æs circumforaneum, borrowed from the brokers in the forum*, Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** *Æs alienum* (*The money of another; hence*) *A sum owed, a debt*: Cic.—**b.** *In ære meo est* (*He is in my pay; i. e.*) *He is my adherent, supporter, etc.*: Cic.—**c.** *Alienijus æris esse*, To be of some value, Gell.—**d.** *In ære suo censeri*, To be esteemed in its own money (i. e. according to its intrinsic worth), Sen.—**e.** *Per æs et libram*, By means of money and scale (a formality of sale, by which the seller, in token of the bargain being struck, put a piece of money into the scale): Liv.—**2.** = *as*: *The unit of the coin standard*: *æs grave*, the (old) heavy coin (which was weighed, not counted out), Liv.—So, *æs alone in Gen. Sing.*, instead of *assium*: Liv.—Also for coins smaller than an *as* (*quadrans, triens*, etc.): *æs lavantur* (the price of admission to

the baths was a quadrans, Juv.—3. Plur.: a.: (a) A soldier's pay: Liv.—(b) Military service, period of service: Cic.—b. Reward, payment: Juv.

Æsacus (-os), i, m., Ἀἰσᾶκος. *Æsacus*; a son of Priam.

1. **Æsar**, m. *Æsar*; a name of the supreme deity among the Etruscans.

2. **Æsar**, aris, m. *Æsar*; a vicere in Lower Italy, near Crotona (now Necole).—Hence, **Æsar-ëus**, a, um, adj. *Of the Æsar*.

Æschines, is, m. (Acc. Gr. Ἀσχινης, Pl.), Ἀἰσχύνης. *Æschines*: 1. A disciple of Socrates.—2. An Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.—3. An orator of Miletus, contemporary with Cicero.

Æschylus, i, m., Ἀἰσχύλος. *Æschylus*: 1. The first great tragic poet of Greece.—Hence, **Æschyl-ëus**, a, um, adj. *Of Æschylus*.—2. A rhetorician of Onidos, contemporary with Cicero.

Æsculapius, ii, m., Ἀσκληπιός. *Æsculapius*; son of Apollo and Coronis, deified for skill in medicine: Cic.

æscul-ëtum (esc-), i, n. [æsculus] (A place supplied with æsculi; hence) An oak forest: Hor.

æscul-ëus (esc-), a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, the æsculus; oaken, oak-: Ov.*

æsculus (esc-), i, f. [perhaps connected with Greek ἄσχυλος] *The æsculus; the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter: Virg.*

Æsernia, æ, f. *Æsernia*; a town of Samnium, on the Vulturnus (now Isernia or Sergina).—Hence, **Æsernius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æsernia*.

Æsôn, ônis, m., Ἀἰσών. *Æsôn*: a Thessalian prince, step-brother of Pelias, and father of Jason, who, in extreme old age, was transformed into a youth by the magic arts of Medea.—Hence, 1.

Æsôn-ides, æ, m. A descendant of *Æsôn*; i. e. Jason: Ov.—2. **Æsôn-ÿus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æsôn*; Æsonian: heros, i. e. Jason, Ov.

Æsôpus, i, m., Ἀἰσώπης. *Æsôpus*: 1. A fabulist, native of Phrygia, in the time of Cræsus.—Hence, **Æsôp-ÿus** (-ëus), a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Æsôp*; *Æsopian*.—2. A tragic actor, friend of Cicero.

æs-tas, âtis, f. [prob. akin to æst-us] (*The burning season; hence*) I. Prop.: The summer: æstate inæunte, at the beginning of summer, Cic. II. Meton.: A year: quæ duabus æstatibus gesta, Tac.—B. Summer air: Virg.—C. Summer heat: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. été.

æst-i-fer, ëra, ërum, adj. [æst-us; (i); fer-o] 1. Bringing, causing, or producing heat: Canis, i. e. the Dog-star, Virg.—2. Suffering heat, sultry, hot: Luc.

æstima-bilis, e, adj. [æstim(a)-o] To be esteemed, estimable. ¶ Hence, Fr. estimable.

æstima-tio, ônis, f. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: The estimating a thing according to its extrinsic worth: an estimation, assessment, valuation, value:

æqua, Cæs.: frumenti, the valuation by the prætor, etc., of corn to be furnished, Cic.: pœne, the assessment of a fine, id.: litum, the assessment of damages in a suit, id.: in æstimationem prædia accipere, to accept an estate at a valuation, Cic.: facetiously, æstimationem accipere, to suffer loss, id.—b. Meton.: Plur.: *Æstates*: quando æstimationes suas vendere non potes, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: The estimating a thing according to its intrinsic worth; a valuation, estimation: honoris, Liv.—b. Meton.: The worth or value (of a thing): me non movet æstimatione, sed, etc., Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. estimation.

æstimä-tor, ôris, m. [id.] 1. An estimator of a thing according to its extrinsic value; a valuer, appraiser: frumenti, Cic.—2. An estimator or valuer of a thing according to its intrinsic worth: rerum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. estimateur.

æs-timo (-ûmo), âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [prob. for ær-timo; fr. æs, ær-is] I. Prop.: To estimate the extrinsic or money value of a thing; to value, rate: domum, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Æstimare litem*: A. To affix or assess the damages at the termination of a suit: Cic.; Nep.—B. To assess the amount for injury done, etc.: Cæs. II. Fig.: To estimate the intrinsic or moral worth of a thing; to weigh: idem expendant et æstimant voluptates, Cic.: (with Gen. or Abl. of estimation) auctoritatem allicuius magni, id.: aliquid permagno, id.: (with Relative clause) æstimabitis, qualis illa pax, etc., Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. estimer.

æstiva, örüm, v. æstivus. [*In a summer-like manner: æstive admodum vacanti sumus, i. e. very scantily, Plaut.*]

æstiv-o, âvi, âtum, âre [id.] 1. v. n. To spend or pass the summer: Pl.

æstiv-us, a, um, adj. (for æstativus; fr. æstas, æstat-is) *Of summer, as in summer, summer-like, summer-æstivus menses rei militari dare, Cic.: æstivi saltus, where flocks find summer pasture, Liv.—As Subst.: æstiva, örüm, n.: 1. (sc. castra): a. Prop.: Summer camp: Cic.—b. Meton.: (The time spent in a summer camp; i. e.) A military expedition, a campaign: Cic.—2. (sc. loca): a. Prop.: Summer pastures: Pl.—b. Meton.: The cattle in summer pastures: Virg.*

æsti-är-ium, ii, n., [æstus, (uncontr. Gen.) æstu-is] (*A thing pertaining to æstus; hence*) 1. A part of the coast which the sea alternately covers and leaves; the marshy shore, etc.: in æstuaria, ac paludes, Cæs.—2. a. Prop.: A creek, inlet, frith, estuary: itinera concisa æstuaris, Cæs.—b. Meton.: Mining t. t.: An air-hole, air-shaft: fodere æstuaria, Pl.

æsti-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. [id.] I. a. Of things: To be warm or hot: to glow: scribitur æstuant, Plaut.: ager æstuat, Virg.—B. Of persons or animals: To feel heat, to be warm or hot: alendo, æstundo, Cic.:

sub pondere, Ov. II. Of the passions: A. Gen.: To be inflamed or excited, to burn: æstuarie illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic.—B. Esp.: Of love or passionate desire: To burn, glow, rage, etc.: in illa, Ov. III. Of fire: To wave, surge, roll, etc.: æstuat formosus ignis, Virg. IV.: A. Prop.: Of the sea, etc.: 1. To rise in waves or billows, to surge, etc.: Maura unda, Hor.—2. To be in violent agitation or fury: to rage: voragine gurgis, Virg.—B. Meton.: Of other things: To undulate, or have a waving or wave-like motion: to be tossed, to heave, etc.: in ossibus humor, Virg. V.: A. To rage, become furious, etc.; to boil as the sea: imo in corde pudor, Virg.—B. To waver or vacillate; to be uncertain or in doubt; to fluctuate: dubitatione, Cic. **æstus-o**, adv. [æstus-us] I. Prop.: With great or fierce heat; hotly: (Comp.) æstuosius, Hor. II. Fig.: Fiercely, impetuously: Plaut.

æsti-ösus, a, um, adj. [æstus, (uncontr. Gen.) æstu-is] (*Full of æstus; hence*) 1. Full of heat, very hot, burning hot: via, Cic.: (Sup.) æstuosissimi dies, Pl.—2. Full of billows, in violent ebullition: freta, Hor. **æs-tus**, üs, m. [prob. akin to æd-w] (*A burning; hence*) 1. a. Prop.: Of fire: Heat: Virg.—B. Meton.: Of other things: (a) Heat, warmth: Lucr.—(b) Glowing or scorching heat: Canicula, Hor.: æstibus mediis, in the mid-day heats, Virg.—(c) Febrile heat; the heat of disease: Cic.—c. Fig.: Fire, rage, excitement, passion, etc.: regum et populorum, Hor.—2. a. Prop.: Of fire: A waving or rolling motion: Virg.—B. Meton.: (a) Of the sea: (a) The swell, surge: Cic.—(ß) The agitated sea; the waves, billows, etc.: Virg.—(c) The flux and reflux of the sea; the tide: Cic.—(b) In Lucretius: (a) The atomic efflux from one body to another.—(ß) The magnetic fluid.—c. Fig.: (a) A wave, billow, etc.: belli, Lucr.: pectoris, Ov.—(b) A vacillating, irresolute state of mind; embarrassment, vacillation, etc.: Cic.

Æsüla, æ, f. *Æsüla*; a town in the neighbourhood of Tibur.—Hence, **Æsül-änus**, a, um, adj. *Of Æsüla*.

æt-as, âtis, f. (Gen. Plur. usu. ætatum; ætatum, Vell.; Liv.) [for æv-tas; fr. æv-um] (*The state of ævum; hence*) I. Prop.: Of living beings: A. Gen.: The period of life, lifetime, life, age: a primo tempore ætatis, Cic.: flos ætatis, i. e. youth, id.—Adverbial expressions: 1. *Ætatem*: A. Through the whole life, during lifetime, continually: Plaut.—b. A long time, a long while: Ter.—2. In ætate: a. At times, sometimes, now and then: Plaut.—b. Always, ever, at any time: Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. Age, old age: affectus ætate, Cic.—2. Early life, youth: ambo florescentes ætatis, Virg.—3. A particular season of life; age: consularis, i. e. the legal age for the consulship, Cic.: id ætatis jam sumus, we are now at that season of life, id. II. Fig.: Of things: A. Age,

old age: hanc ætatem fert (sc. vinum), i. e. it keeps well, Cic.—**B.** Age in general: differentia ætatis (sc. arborum), Pl. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Time: omnia fert ætas, Virg.—**B.** An age or generation: herocæ ætates, Cic.—**C.** A generation, i. e. men living at a particular time: quid nos dura refugium ætas? Hor.

ætāt-ūla, æ, f. dim. [ætās, ætatis] *Yearful or tender age:* Plaut.; Cic. **ætorn-itās**, ātis, f. [ætarn-us] (The state of the æternus; hence) **I.** Eternity: Cic.—**2.** Eternal duration: a. Prop.: æternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: As a title of the Emperors: Pl. Ep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éternité*.

1. ætern-o, adv. [id.] *Eternally, everlastingly, etc.*: vivere, Pl.

2. ætern-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [id.] *To perpetuate, immortalize*: virtutes in ævum, Hor.

æt-ernus, a, um, adj. [for ætæternus; fr. ætas, ætatis] *Pertaining to ætas*; hence) **1.** Enduring for a long time, durable, lasting: (Comp.) æternior natura, Pl.—**2.** Eternal, everlasting: deus, Cic.—**A**derbal phrases: a. In æternum or simply æternum: *For all time, for ever*: L. &. Virg.—**b.** Externum, *Incessantly*: Virg.

æthēr, ēris (and Gr. êros), m. = aîþēr (The burning or shining thing). **I.** Prop.: The upper air, the ether: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The god Æther, son of Chaos and father of Cælem: Cic.—**B.** Jupiter: Virg.—**C.** Heaven: Virg.—**D.** The sky: Virg.—**E.** The air in gen.: Virg.—**F.** The (upper) world, the earth: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éther*.

æthēr-i-us (ēus), a, um, adj. [æthēr] (Of, or pertaining to, æther; hence) **1.** Ethereal: postignem ætheriā domo Subductum, Hor.—**2.** Heavenly, celestial: arces, Ov.—**3.** Of, or belonging to, the air: nubes, Lucr.—**4.** Of, or belonging to, the (upper) world: vesi aurā ætheriā, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éthéré*.

Æthiōps, opis, m., Aîðiōp (One with sun-burnt face or dark-looking one). **1.**: a. Prop.: An Ethiopian: Pl.—As adj. (also fem.): Ethiopian: stipes, an Ethiopian log, as a term of contempt, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) An Egyptian: Hor.—(b) A black man, a blackamoor: Juv.—**2.** Ethiops; a son of Vulcan.

Æthōn, ōnis, m. [aîþōn] (Burning), *Æthōn*, the name of a horse in the chariots of various heathen deities. **1.** æthra, æ, f. = aîþra. The bright air, the cloudless sky: Virg.

2. Æthra, æ, f., Aîþra (Bright air). *Æthra*: 1. Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.—**2.** Daughter of Pitheus.

Ætna, æ; -nē, ēs, f., Aîτνῆ (The burning thing). *Ætna* or *Ætnæ*: **1.** A volcanic mountain of Sicily (now Monte Gibello), containing, acc. to fable, the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclops forged thunderbolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried Typhon.—Hence, **Ætn-æus**, a, um, adj.: a.

Prop.: Of *Ætna*: fratres, the Cyclopes, Virg.—Meton.: (a) *Sicilian*: tellus, Ov.—(b) *Such as is, etc.*, in *Ætna*: five-vomiting: antra, Virg.—**2.** A town at the foot of Mount *Ætna*.—Hence, **Ætn-enis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Ætna*.

Ætōlia, æ, f., Aἰτωλία. *Ætolia*: a province in Central Greece.—Hence, **1.** **Ætōl-icus**, a, um, adj. *Ætolian*.—**2.** **Ætōl-is**, ldis, f., Aἰτωλῖς. *An Ætolian woman*.—**3.** **Ætōl-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Ætolian*: heros, i. e. Diomedes, who once reigned in *Ætolia*: Ov.—**4.** **Ætōl-us**, a, um, adj., Aἰτωλός. *Ætolian*: urbs, i. e. *Arpi* in *Apulia*, built by Diomedes, Virg.—As Subst.: **Ætōl-i**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Ætolia*: Liv.; Virg.

æv-itās, ātis, f. [æv-um] (The state of ævum; hence) *Age, time of life*: Cic.

ævum, i, n. (-us, i, m.), Lucr. [akin to Sanscrit *dyus*, "life," Gr. *aîs*]. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Lifetime*: flos ævi, youth, Ov.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Age, old age: Virg.—**2.** A particular season of life, age, time of life: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** An age or generation: ter ævo functus, Hor.—**B.** A generation, i. e. men living at a particular time: Pl.—**C.** Uninterrupted, never-ending time; eternity: Hor.

Æfer, fri, m.: **I.** Prop.: *Afer*: a son of the Libyan Hercules.—Hence, **Afr-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Afer*: terra, the land of *Afer*, i. e. *Africa*: Liv.—As Subst.: **A.** **Africa**, æ, f. (sc. terra): **1.** Prop.: *Africa*.—Hence, **Afric-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Africa*: *African*: Cic.—As Subst.: **A.** **Afric-ānus**, i, m. *Africanus*; a cognomen of the two most distinguished Scipios: (a) *Of P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama, B. C. 202*.—(b) *Of P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus, who conducted the third Punic war, and destroyed Carthage, B. C. 146*.—**b.** **Africana**, æ, f. (sc. fera or bestia) *A panther*: Liv.—**2.** Meton.: **A.** The people of *Africa*: Sall.—**b.** *Libya*, or the territory of *Carthage*: Pl.—**B.** **Africus**, i, m. (sc. ventus): **1.** Prop.: (The African wind) the wind that blows from *Africa* (The south-west wind (=Gr. *Æþ*: now called among the Italians *Africo* or *Gherbino*): Sen.—Hence, **Africus**, a, um, adj. Caused by *Africus*.—**2.** Meton.: Personified: *Africus*: the god of the south-west wind. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: The descendants of *Afer*: the *Africans*: Cic.; Virg.—Hence, **Afer**, fra, frum, adj.: **A.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the *Afri*: *African*.—As Subst.: **Afer**, fri, m. (sc. homo) (Prop.: An *African*: Meton): *A Carthaginian*; esp. *Hannibal*: Hor. **B.** Meton.: *Getulian*: murex, Hor.

affā-bilis (adf-), e, adj. [aff(a)-] That can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind: Cic.: nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg. (Comp.) affabilior, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affable*. **affābil-itās**, ātis, f. [affābil-is] (The quality of the affabilis) *Courtesy*,

affability: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affabilité*.

affābr-e (adf-), adv. [affāber, affābr-i, skilful] *Skilfully, ingeniously*: Cic.

af-fātim (ad-), (also, written separately) adv. [for ad fatim] *Sufficiently, enough*: seminibus affatim vesi, Cic.: (with Gen.) copiarum, Liv.

1. affā-tus (adfa-), a, um, P. of aff(a)-or.

2. affā-tus (adfa-), ūs, m. [aff(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A speaking to, accosting, or addressing*: address: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Epistolary correspondence*: Cland.

affectā-tor (adf-), ōris, m. [affect(a)-or] *One who earnestly strives for something*: In a good or bad sense: amoris, Eutr.

affectā-tus (adf-), a, um: **1.** P. of affect(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: Rhet. t. t.: *Choice, select, studied*: (Comp.) aliquid affectatius, Quint.

affect-iō, ōnis, f. [for affac-tio; fr. AFFAC, true root of affic-iō] **I.** Prop.: (A being affected; hence) **A.** A disposition, etc., towards an object; relation, reference: Cic.—**B.** Passion, feeling, affection, etc., whether mental or bodily: Cic.—**C.** A fixed condition, disposition, constitution or frame of mind or body: Cic.—**D.** Of the feelings: *Affection, love*: Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of the heavenly bodies, etc.: *Position with respect to one another*: constitution, etc.: astrorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affectio*.

affect-o (adff-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I.** [2. affect-us] *To have an affectus for a thing*; hence) **A.** To endeavour to obtain, strive after, pursue, aspire to, aim at, etc., whether in a good or bad sense: regnum, Liv.: sideras tangere sedes, Ov.—**B.** In Hist.: *To seek to draw or attach to one's self*: civitates, Tac.—**C.** To assume falsely; to feign, pretend, affect, etc.: famam clementiæ, Tac.—**D.** To pursue, enter upon any course, etc.: iter, Cic.: spem, Liv. **II.** [for affic-to; as freq. of affic-iō] *To seize, lay hold of, etc.*: exercitum gravi morbo affectari, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affecter*.

1. affect-us (adff-), a, um (for affac-tus, fr. AFFAC, true root of affic-iō) **1.** P. of affic-iō.—**2.** *Pa.*: a. *Endowed, gifted, provided*, etc.: virtutibus, Cic.—**b.** *Affected, attacked*, etc.: (a) Prop.: *gravier affectus*, Cic.: (Sup.) *inopīa affectissimī*, Vell.—(b) Fig.: (a) *Disordered, embarrassed in a bad condition*: res familiaris, Liv.: fides, broken credit, Tac.—(b) *In time*: *Almost at the end, near its, etc.*, end: bellum, Cic.—**c.** (a) Prop.: *Disposed, constituted, inclined, affected, minded*, etc.: varie affectus literis, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (a) *Disposed or adapted*: ad munus fungendum, Cic.—(b) *Placed, constituted*, etc.: cœlum, Lucr.

2. affect-us (adf-), ūs, m. [for affac-tus, fr. id.] (A being affected in some way; hence) **1.** Of the body: A state or condition: Cels.—**2.** Of the mind: a. Gen.: A state or disposition,

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a mood: Cic.; Ov.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: (a) *Love, fondness, goodwill, sympathy, affection*, etc.: Suet.—(b) *Desire, eagerness*: *opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt*, Tac.—(c) *Passion, agitation, disturbance*, etc., of the mind: Sen.—(b) Meton.: Plur.: *Beloved objects; dear or loved ones*: tenuit nostros Lesbos affectus, Luc.

af-fēro (adf-), attūli (adt-), allitum (adt-), afferre (adf-), 3. v. a. [for ad-fēro] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *To bring, take, carry, convey* a thing to or up to a place, etc.: *to bring*, etc., *up* things: equitibus Romanis afferuntur ex Asia litera, Cic.: huc scyphos, Hor.—Particular phrases: **1.** *Afferre manus (To bring hands to one; i.e.): a.* In a good sense: *To stand by, aid, assist, succour*: Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To lay hands on, attack, employ force against, assail*: Cic.—**2.** *Afferre sibi, etc., manus, To lay violent hands on one's self, to commit suicide*: Cic.—**3.** *Afferre manus (alieni rei), To lay hands on; i.e. to rob, plunder, pillage*, etc.: Cic.—**4.** *Afferre manus vulneribus, To lay hands on one's wounds, i.e. to treat them open*: Cic.—**5.** *Afferre pedem, To bring one's foot, i.e. to come*: Cat. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Passive in reflexive force: To betake one's self, to go or come, to a place, etc. (with acc. of place)* urbem afferimur, Virg.—**2.** *Of the soil, etc. To bear, bring forth, produce, yield, to one*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. Gen.: *To bring, carry, convey, etc., to one*, etc.: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Afferre vim alicui, To employ force against one*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To bring, bear, or carry tidings about; to bring word or news; to report, announce, publish*, etc.: si ei subito sit allatum periculum patriae, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) attulerunt quietis omnia apud Gallos esse, Liv.—**2.** *To produce, cause, occasion, impart, etc.*: qui risus magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic.—**3.** *To bring forward, allege, produce, assign, advance, etc., a reason, etc.*: iustas causas, Cic.: (with *cur*) cur credam afferre possum.—**4.** *Afferre aliquid, To bring something to, i.e. to contribute to a definite object; to help, assist, etc.*: negat Epicurus diuturnitatem temporis ad beatè vivendum aliquid afferre, Cic.

af-ficio (ad-), celi, ectum, icere, 3. v. a. [for ad-facio] **I. (To do something to a person or thing; hence) A.** *To treat or use in any way*: corpus, Cic.: civitatem, id.—Particular phrase: *Afflicere aliquem or aliquid aliquā re, To affect a person or thing with something* (commonly translated by a verb or verbal expression akin to the Latin Abl.): aliquem bonis nutus, *to announce good news to*, Plaut.: aliquem honoribus, *to honour*, Cic.—Pass constr.: magnā difficultate afficiebatur, *was brought into great difficulty*, Cæs.—**B.** *Physically: To affect, to seize, attack, lay hold of; ut fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, Liv.—C. Mentally: To affect in any way*:

literæ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut, etc., Cic. **II. (To make one thing to be on, or joined on to, another; hence) A.** *To attach to, to connect with*: quæ (sc. res) affectæ sunt ad id, etc., Cic.

affic-tio (ad-), ōnis, f. [for affig-tio; fr. affig-o] **An affixing, fastening on**: Phæd.

affic-tus (for affig-tus), a, um, P. of affig-o.

af-figo (ad-), ixi, ixum, Igere, 3. v. a. [for ad-figo] **I. Prop.**: *To attach, fasten, fix on, annex*: Minervæ talaria, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To attach, impress in or on*: aliquid animo, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *afficher*.

af-fingo (ad-), inxi, ictum, ingere, 3. v. a. [for ad-fingo] *(To form or fashion a thing, and put it to or on to another; hence) I. Prop.*: *To attach, affix, add on, etc.*: nullam partem corporis affictam sine aliqua necessitate reperietis, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A. To attach, annex: faciunt ut intelligatis, quid error affinxerit, etc., Cic.—B. To impute, assign: crimen, Tac.*

af-finis (ad-), e, adj. (Abl. regularly affini; once affine, Ter.) [for ad-finis] **I. Prop.**: *Bordering upon, adjacent to*: gens affinis Mauris, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Allied, kindred**: affinia vincla, Ov.—**As Subst.**: affinis, is, *common gen.*: A connection or relation by marriage: Cic.; Tac.—**B. Taking part in; connected with; sharing, accessory to, etc.: (with Dat. or Gen.) turpitudinis, Cic.: rerum, Ter.**

affin-itas (adf-), ātis, f. [affin-is] *(The state or condition of an affinis; hence) I. Prop.*: *Relationship by marriage*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Relationship, affinity, conformity, resemblance*: Quint. **III. Meton.**: *Relatives, kinsmen*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affinité*.

affirmā-tio (adf-), adv. [affirmatus] *With asseveration, with assurance, certainly, assuredly, positively*: affirmatè promittere, Cic.: (Sup.) affirmatissime, Gell.

affirmā-tio (adf-), ōnis, f. [affirm(a)-o] *An affirmation, asseveration, avowment*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affirmation*.

af-firmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-firmo] (Prop.) *To make strong*: Fig.: **A.** *To strengthen, establish, confirm a thing*: alicui spem, Liv.—**B.** *To give assurance of truth or certainty; to confirm, corroborate*: hæc affirmaverunt auctoritate suā, Liv.—**C. To affirm, assert, maintain, asseverate: nihil ut affirmem, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) affirmo mihi offensionis esse possessionum, id.: (Impers. Pass.) affirmatur, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affirmer*.**

affixus (for affig-sus), a, um, 1. P. of affig-o.—**2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: *Fashioned to a person or thing; closely joined or fitted to; always remaining in some place*: Ichaca in saxulis affixa, Cic.—**b. Fig.**: (a) *Of the mind*: (a) *Impressed: causa in animo affixa, Cic.—(b) Bent upon something*: Sen.—(c) *Intent upon*: navita oculo, Sil.—(b) *Of other things: Joined or united to*: affixa ad rem, Cic.

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afflā-tus (adf-), ūs, m. [affl(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *A blowing or breathing upon something*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *A breath, blast, etc.*: vaporis, Liv. **III. Fig.**: *Inspiration: divinus, Cic.*

af-flōo (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-flōo] *To weep at*: Plaut.

afflictā-tio (adf-), ōnis, f. [afflict(a)-o] *Physical pain, torture, torment*: Cic.

afflic-to (adf-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for afflig-to; fr. afflig-o] **I. To greatly damage, injure, shatter, etc.**: naves tempestas afflictabat, Cæs. **II.**: A. Gen.: *To greatly trouble, vex, harass, annoy, injure, afflict, etc.*: ne legio afflictaret Batavos, Tac. **B. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force: To grieve, vex, trouble, or disquiet one's self; to feel great trouble, etc.*: de quibus afflictor, Cic.

afflic-tor (adf-), ōris, m. [for afflig-tor; fr. afflig-o] *A subverter*: Cic.

afflic-tus (adf-), a, um [for afflig-tus]: **1. P.** of afflig-o.—**2. Pa.**: (Cast down; hence) a. *Miserable, unfortunate, overthrown, wrecked, distressed, etc.*: (Comp.) afflictior conditio, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Res afflictæ, Disordered, embarrassed, or ruined circumstances; affairs in a bad state*: Sall.—b. *Dejected, discouraged, desponding*: vita, Virg.—c. *Abandoned, base, mean, low, vile*: homo, Cic.

af-fligo (ad-), ixi, ictum, igere, 3. v. a. [for ad-fligo] **I.**: A. Prop.: *To dash or strike to the ground; to dash, strike, or throw down; to overthrow*: statum, Cic.: imaginem solò, Tac. **B. Meton.**: *To damage, injure, shatter, etc.*: tempestas naves afflixit, Cæs. **C. Fig.**: **1.** *To ruin, weaken, damage, injure, harass, cast down, overthrow, afflict, etc.*: virtus nostra nos afflixit, Cic.—**2.** *To reduce, lower, or lessen in value*: rem vituperando, Cic.—**3.** *To cast down, dishearten, impair*: animos metui, Cic.—**4.** *Of a lawsuit*: *To give up, abandon*: Tac. **II.**: A. *To strike or dash one thing against another*: navem ad scopulos, Cic.: (with Dat.) saxo caput, Tac.—**B.** *To strike or dash against*: aquila corvos afflixit, *swooped upon*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affliger*.

af-flō (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ad-flō] **I.**: A. **1. Prop.**: *To blow or breathe on or upon*: a. Act.: nos ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, Virg.—b. Neut.: illis Canidia, Hor.—**2. Fig.**: a. *To be friendly, favourable, or propitious*: felix, cui placidus leniter afflat amor, Tib.—b. *To inspire, etc.*: afflata est numine dei, Virg.—**B.**: **1. Gen.**: *To breathe something forth on or upon*: membris vaporem, Lucr.—**2. Esp.**: *Of a deity: To breathe something on one, i.e. to bestow on one, impart to one, etc., by breathing*: oculis afflavit (sc. Venus) honores, Virg. **II.** *To breathe something to or towards one; to waft towards* (only Fig.): auram voluptatis, Cic.

afflū-ens (adf-), entis: **1. P.** of afflu-o.—**2. Pa.**: a. *Abounding, abund-*
G

ant, copious, rich, numerous, etc.: copia, Cic. (Comp.) affluentiores aquae, Vitr.—Particular phrase: *Ex affluent, In abundance, profusely, Tac.—b. Abounding or rich in*: lepore et venustate, Cic.—*c. Flowing by or along*: (a) Prop.: ad ripam, Tac.—(b) Fig.: Of time: anni, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affluent*.

affluēt-ter (adf-), adf. [for affluēt-ter; fr. affluens, affluent-*is*] *In abundance, richly, copiously, etc.*: affluenter, App.: (Comp.) affluentius, Cic.

affluēt-ia (adf-), æ, f. [fr. id.] *1. (A flowing or coming to any point; hence) A collecting, collection*: Pl.—*2. a. Richness, exuberance*: ingenii, Quint.—*b. (a) Prop.: Abundance, profusion*: annona, Pl.—(b) Meton.: Pomp, magnificence, splendour, etc.: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affluence*.

af-fluō (ad-), xl, xum, ēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-fluo] *1. A. Prop.: To flow to or towards*: bis affluunt, bisque remeant (sc. aestūs), Pl. *B. Meton.: To stream or pour towards* like fluids: quum infinita inagnum species ad deos affluat, Cic. *II. A. 1. With abstract subjects*: *To flow, come, or stream to or up to*: voluptas ad sensus, Cic.: incautus amor, Ov.—*2. With persons as subjects*: *To throng or flock up to*: affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac.—*3. To flow or stream to one*: *To abound*: otium atque divitiæ, Sall.—*B. 1. To flow or rise upwards*: cibo affluente, i. e. rising in the throat, Suet.—*2. (Prop.) To rise to a great height*: Fig.: *To abound*: voluptatibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affluer*.

af-for (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for ad-fors] (prps. found only as follows: *Ind. Pres.*: affatur, affanur, affamini, affantur; *Imperf.*: affabatur; *Perf.*: affata est; *Imperat.*: affare; *Subj. Pluperf.*: affatus esset; *Inf.*: affari; *Part. Perf.*: affatus, etc.) *I. Gen.: To speak or say to*: *to address or accost*: hos, Virg. *II. Esp.: A. To address a deity in prayer, etc.*: *to implore, beseech*: precando Vestam, Ov.—*B. To address the dead*: *to take a last adieu, to bid a last farewell* (by saying *vale* three times): positum corpus, Virg.—*affore* (adf-), etc., v. assum.

af-formido (ad-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-formido] *To fear or dread*: Plaut.

af-frango (ad-, -fringo), ēgi, actum, angere (ingere), 3. v. a.: *I. [for ad-frango] To break against*: Stat. *II. [for ab-frango] (Prop.) To break off or awa.*: Fig.: *To tear away*: Stat.—**af-frēmo** (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-frēmo] *To roar out*: Sil.; Val. Fl.

af-frico (ad-), ūi, tum and ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-frico] *I. Prop.: To rub on or against*: Pl. *II. Fig.: To communicate, impart, etc.*: Sen.

affric-tio (adf-), ōnis, f. [affric-o] *A rubbing against*: Phaed.

affric-tus (adf-), ūs, m. [id.] *A rubbing against*: Pl.

affringo, ēre, v. affrango.

af-fulgēo (ad-), fulsi, no sup., fulgere, 2. v. n. [for ad-fulgeo] *I. Prop.: To shine on an object*: *to beam, be radiant, glitter*: instar veris vultus tuis affulsit, Hor. *II. Fig.: To shine, dawn, appear*: spes, Liv.

af-fundo (ad-), fudi, fūsum, fund-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fundo] *I. Prop.: To pour upon*: *to sprinkle on*: Mose fluminis os amnem Rhenum Oceano affundit, Tac. *II. Meton.: A. To add, etc.*: equitum tria millia cornibus, Tac.—*B. Pass. in reflexive force*: *To cast or throw one's self down*, *to prostrate one's self, etc.*: amplexique pedes, affluasque poscere vitam, Ov.

af-forem, ab-forem, v. absum.

Afrānūs, ii, m., f. *Africanus*; a Roman name: *1. L. Africanus*; a Roman comic poet.—Hence, *Africanus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Africanus*.—*2. A general of Pompey in Spain*.—Hence, *Afrānī ānus*, a, um, adj. *Of Africanus*.—*3. L. Africanus*; a son of the foregoing.—*4. T. Africanus*; a leader against the Romans in the Marsic war.

Afri, Africa, v. i. Afer.

afui, afore, etc., v. absum.

Āgāmēdēs, æ, m., Ἀγαμέδης (He who plans very skillfully). *Agamedes*; a brother of Trophonius, with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

Āgāmēmnon, ōnis, m. (Nom. Agamemnon, Stat.), Ἀγαμέμνων (One greatly or firmly remaining; i. e. One very steadfast or resolute). *Agamemnon*; a king of Mycenæ, and commander-in-chief of the Greek forces before Troy.—Hence, *1. Āgāmēmnon-īdēs*, æ, m., Ἀγαμέμνονιδης. *A descendant of Agamemnon*; his son Orestes.—*2. Āgāmēmnon-īus*, a, um, adj., Ἀγαμέμνωνιος. *Of, or belonging to, Agamemnon*: phalanges, i. e. the Greek troops before Troy: Virg.

Āgānippē, ēs, f., Ἀγανίππη. *Aganippe*; a fountain in Boeotia, at the foot of Helicon, sacred to the Muses.—Hence, *1. Āgānipp-ēus*, a, um, adj. *Of Aganippe*.—*2. Āgānipp-is*, īdis, f. adj. *Of Aganippe*.

Āgāsō, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.: A stable boy; a hostler, groom*: Liv. *II. Meton.: A servant, mental*: Hor.

Āgāthyrsti, ōrum, m., Ἀγάθυρσται. *The Agathyrsi*; a Scythian people, who painted the face and limbs.

Āgāvē (-aue), es, f., Ἀγαύη (High-born, or illustrious one). *Agave* or *Agavē*; wife of Echion king of Thebes, who tore in pieces her son Pentheus, because he contemned the orgies of Bacchus.

age and agedum, v. ago.

āgelli-lus, i, m. [for agello-lus; fr. agellus (uncontr. Gen.), agello-l] *A very small field*: Cat.

āgell-lus, i, ūm, m. [for age(-)l-lus; fr. āger, agr-] *A small field*: Cic.

āgēmā, atis, n. = ἄγημα. *In the Macedonian army. A body of troops* (usually horse soldiers): Liv.

Āgendicūm, i, n. *Agendicum*: a

town of Gallia Lugdunensis (now Sens in Champagne; acc. to others, Provins).

Āgenōr, ōris, m., Ἀγήνωρ (Manly or haughty one). *Agenor*; king of Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido: Agenor's urbs, i. e. Carthage, Virg.: Agenor's natus, i. e. Cadmus, Ov.—Hence, *1. Āgenōr-īdēs*, æ, m. *A descendant of Agenor*: a. Cadmus.—*2. Perseus*.—*2. Āgenōr-ēus*, a, um, adj.: *a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Agenor*: bos, Jupiter, who in the form of a bull carried off Europa, daughter of Agenor, Ov.—*B. Meton.: Carthaginian*: Sil.

āg-ens, entis: *1. P. of ag-o*.—*2. Pa.*: Efficient, effective, powerful: utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acrobis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agent*.

āger, gri, m. [Gr. ἀγρός] *I. Prop.: Improved or productive land*; a field (pasture, arable, nursery ground, etc.); fertile, Cic.: in agrum, into the field, i. e. in depth (opp. in fronte, in the front or in frontage), Hor. *II. Meton.: A. Territory, district*: his civitas data, agerque, Liv.—*B. Plur.: 1. The open country, fields*: annus pestilentis urbi agrisque, Liv.—*2. Plain, valley*: montes agrosque salutat, Ov.

Āgēsilaus, i, m., Ἀγίσλαος (Leader or driver of the people). *Agēsilaus*; a Spartan king, who defeated the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Boeotians, at Coronæ. *āgēs* is, i. e. age sis, v. ago.

ag-gēmo (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-gemo] *To groan or sigh at a thing*: Ov.

agger, ōris, m. [2. agger-o] (That which is brought to a place; hence) *I. Prop.: Materials for forming an elevation or filling up a hollow place*, e. g. stone, earth, sand, wood: aggerē paludem explore, Cæs. *II. Meton.: A pile or heap*: armorum, Tac.: aggeres Alpini, i. e. the Alpine mountains, Virg.—*B. Milit. t. t. 1. A mound (erected before the walls of a besieged city, for the purpose of sustaining the battering engines, and which was gradually advanced nearer and nearer to the town)*: Cæs.—*2. A mound (raised for the protection of a camp in front of the entrenchment (fossa), and from earth dug from it)*: Virg.—*3. The tribune (in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers)*: Luc.—*C. Of a road*: An embankment or causeway formed of materials thrown up: via, i. e. a military or public road, Virg. *III. Fig.: Wall, mound*: agger oppugnandæ Italiæ Grecia, Cic.

1. aggēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [agger] (To form an agger; hence) *I. Prop.: To heap or pile up*: cadavera, Virg. *II. Fig.: To heap up*: iras, Virg. *III. Meton.: To fill, or fill up by accumulating*: spatium, Curt.

*2. ag-gēro (ad-), ēssi, ēstum, ēdēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-gero] *I. Prop.: To bear or carry to or towards a place, etc.*: *to bring to*: aggeritur tumultus, Virg. *II. Fig.: To bring for**

ward, advance, lay to one's charge: falsa, Tac.

1. **agges-tus**, a, um (for agger-tus) P. of agger-o.

2. **agges-tus** (adg-), ūs, m. [for agger-tus; fr. agger-o] *A carrying to a place; a collecting, accumulation, collection: Tac.*

ag-glōmēro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-glōmēro] (*To wind to or on to*; hence) **I.** *To heap up, etc.*: fretum, Val. Fl. **II.** With Personal pron. or alone: **A.** *To join, attach one's self*: lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg. —**B.** *To collect in a body, etc.*: crowd together: cuneis se coactis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. agglomérer.

ag-glūtino (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-glūtino] (*To glue on to*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To fasten to, attach to, etc.*: Cels.—**B.** *To solder on, etc.*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To add, annex, etc.*: illud (sc. prociemum) desecabex, hoc agglutinabilis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agglutiner.

ag-gravesco (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. inch. [for ad-gravesco] (Prop.: *To become heavy*: Fig.) Of sickness: *To become violent, severe, dangerous*: Ter.

ag-grāv-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-grāv-o; fr. ad; grav-is] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To add to or increase the weight; to make heavier*: pondus, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To aggravate, increase the violence of, render more severe, etc.*: si aggravatæ res essent, Liv. **II.** (only Fig.): **A.** *To bear heavily or hard upon*: reum, Quint.—**B.** *To annoy, incommod, etc.*: odor aggrāvans caput, Pl.: (without Object) quod aggravaret, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. aggraver.

ag-grēd-o, no perf., gressum, grēd-ere, 3. v. a. [for ad-grād-o; fr. ad; grad-us] *To go to or approach*: hoc si aggrēdiās, Plaut.

ag-grēdior (ad-), gressus sum, grēdi (2 Pers. Pres. aggrēdi, Plaut.: Inf. aggrēdiri, id., and aggrēdirier, id. [for ad-grādiōr] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go to or approach*: ad hunc, Plaut.: quo aggrēdi cupiet, Cic.—Particular phrase: Aggrēdi aliquem, *To go to, approach, one to entreat, ask counsel, solicit something, etc.*: Sall.; Cic.; Tac. **B.** Esp.: *To go towards or against; to fall upon, attack, assault, etc.*: quis audeat in militari viā bene comitatum aggrēdi? Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To go to or set about an act or employment; to undertake or begin*: ancipitem cansam, Cic.—**B.** *To approach*: crudelitatem Principis aggrēditur, i. e. stirs up, excites, Tac.—**C.** *To make an attack or onset upon; to assault*: animos largitione, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) aggrēdir.

ag-grēg-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-grēg-o; fr. ad; greg-is] **I.** (Prop.): *To lead to a flock*; Fig.: *To attach to, connect with, etc.*: te in nostrum numerum, Cic.: se ad eorum amicitiam, Cæs. **II.** (*To bring together as a flock*; hence) *To collect or rather into a body, etc.*: naufragos, Cic.

agres-sio (adg-), ōnis, f. [for

aggrēd-sio; fr. aggrēd-ior] (Prop.: *A going to or approaching*; Fig.) Rhetor. t. 1: *The exordium or introduction to a speech*: Cic.

agres-sus (adg-) (for aggrēd-sus), a, um, P. of aggrēd-ior.

ag-gūbēro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-gūbēro] *To guide, direct, govern, manage, rule*: **I.** Prop.: iter pedibus, Flor. **II.** Fig.: aggu-bēre fortunā, Flor.

āg-ilis, e, adj. [ag-o] **I.** Pass.: *Easily moved, easy to be moved*: classis, Liv.: (Comp.) aer agilior, Sen. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *That moves easily or quickly; agile, nimble, quick, rapid*: dea, Ov.—**2.** *Quick in action; prompt, active, busy*: vir, Vell. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of things: *Quick, sudden, rapid*: argumentatio, Quint.—**2.** Of the mind: *Active, prompt, ready*: animus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. agile.

āg-il-itas, ātis, f. [agil-is] (*The condition of the agilis*; hence) *Nimbleness, activity, quickness*: **I.** Prop.: navium, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *nature*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agilité.

Agis, idis, m. (Acc. Agin, Cic.) *'Ayes* (Leader). **Agis**: **1.** *The name of several kings of Sparta*: a. Agis IV. put to death by his subjects.—**b.** Brother of Agestianus and son of Archidamus.—**2.** *A Lycian warrior*.

āg-it-a-bilis, e, adj. [agit(a)-o] *That can be easily moved*: Ov.

āg-it-a-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **1.** **A.** Prop.: *A moving; movement, motion, agitation*: fluctum, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Activity, emotion of the mind*: Cic.—**2.** *Pursuit, prosecution, etc.*: studiorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agitation.

āg-it-a-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **1.** *A driver of cattle*: aselli, Virg.: equorum, i. e. a charioteer, id.—**2.** *A charioteer, a competitor in the games of the Circus*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agitateur.

āg-it-a-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of agit(a)-o. **2.** Pa.: *Quick, rapid, animated*: (Comp.) actio agitator, Quint.

āg-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [ag-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To put in constant or violent motion*; hence) **1.** Of cattle, etc., as object: *To drive about, drive*: greges, i. e. to tend, Virg.: in curru leones, Lucr.—**2.** *To shake, toss, agitate, drive, force, move violently, etc.*: hastam, Ov.: agitari inter se concursu, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: Of animals as objects: *To hunt, chase, pursue*: feras, Cic.: columbas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To rouse up or excite; to put in a certain state of mind*: *To move, urge, drive, impel*: plebem, Liv.: in furias agitantur eque, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To disquiet, vex, trouble, torment, torture*: videtisne ut eos agitent furie, Cic.—**b.** *To attack or assail one with reproach, derision, insult; to scoff at, deride, mock*: rem militarem, Cic. **B.**: **1.** *To occupy one's self with, be engaged in; to have, hold, keep, celebrate, etc.*: natalem, Plaut.: convivium, Ter.: legem, Cic.—**2.** Of time, life-time, etc.: **a.** *To pass, spend, etc.*: ævum, Virg.—**b.** Without immediate object (esp. in Sall., Tac. and

Ter.): *To live, abide, sojourn, be*: hic propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall.—**3.** *To pursue, turn over, revolve, weigh, or consider a thing; and with the idea of action to be performed, or a conclusion to be made, to deliberate upon, to devise or plot; to be occupied with, to design, intend a thing, etc.*: figam, Virg.: aliquid in mente, Cic.: aliquid jandum invadere magnum Mens agitât mihi, Virg.—**C.** *To treat, talk, or speak of or concerning a thing, to confer about, or deliberate upon*: quum de federe victor agitaret, Liv. ¶ Sat agitare, c. Gen. in Plaut.= satagere: *To have enough to do with, to have trouble with*: rerum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. agiler.

Aglaia, æ, or es, f., Ἀγλαία (Brightness, splendour). *Aglaia*: one of the Graces.

aglaspidēs, idum, m. [ἀγλαός, glittering; σπρίς, shield] *Soldiers with bright shields*: Liv.

Aglauros, i, f., Ἀγλαυρος (Brilliant or bright one). *Aglauros*: a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone.

ag-mōn, inis, m. [ag-o] (*That which is set in motion*; hence) **I.**: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of rivers: *A course or stream*: Virg.—**b.** Of rain: *A stream, fall*: Virg.—**c.** *A line or train of any thing*: Ov.—**d.** *A movement, etc.*: agmine remorum celeri, i. e. with rapid stroke, Virg.—**2.** Meton.: *A path, course, etc.*: agmina fati, Gell.—**B.** Of an army: *The passage, progress, march*: Sall. **II.**: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *A multitude, troop, crowd, number, band*: Of persons, animals, or things: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv.: turba agminis aligeri, Virg.: denso sum agmine nubes, in a dense or compact mass, Lucr.—**2.** Fig.: *A crowd, multitude, etc.*: occupationum, Pl.—**B.** Milit. t. 1: Prop.: *An army (on march)*; a column: agmen justum, in close ranks, Tac.: agmen quadratum, i. e. a square, with the baggage in the middle, so as to be ready for the enemy, Sall.: hence, agmen quadratum sometimes = acies, an army formed in line of battle, Hirt.: primum, the vanguard, Liv.: medium, the centre, id.: extremum or novissimum, the rear-guard, id.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Army, host, troops*: occidit Daci Cotionis agmen, Hor.—**b.** *Military service, warfare*: rudis agminum Sponsus, Hor.

agn-a, æ, f. [agn-us] *A ewe lamb*: Hor.

a-gnascor (ad-), gnātus sum, gnasci, 3. v. dep. [for ad-gnascor (=gnascor)] **I.** (=born in addition): Of children born after the father has made his will: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To grow in addition to the proper number, etc.*: membra agnata, i. e. supernumerary, Pl. **B.** Meton.: *In time*: *To grow or rise*: Hercarum pili agnati, Pl. **III.** *To grow on or upon*: agnatis mibus cubitalibus (sc. foliis), Pl.

agnāt-ŏ, ōnis, f. [agnat-us] *The condition of the agnatus, consanguinity on the father's side:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agnation*.

1. agnā-tus (adg-), a, um, P. of agna-scor.

2. a-agnā-tus (ad-), i, m. [for ad-agna-tus; fr. ad; gna-scor.] (*One born to a person; i. e.*) *A kinsman by birth;* by usage, only of relatives on the father's side: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agnat*.

3. a-gna-tus, i, m. [id.] *A child born beyond the number intended to be reared by its parents:* Tac.

agn-ellus, i, dim, m. [agn-us] *A little lamb, lambkin:* Plaut.

agn-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, a lamb:* exta, Plaut.—*As Subst.*: *agnina, æ, f.* (sc. caro) *The flesh of a lamb, lamb:* Hor.

agnī-tŏ, ōnis, f. [for agno-tŏ; fr. agno-sco] **1.** *A knowing, knowledge:* animi, Cic.—**2.** *A recognising, recognition:* cadaveris, Pl.

agnī-tus (adg-) (for agno-tus), a, um, P. of agno-sco.

agnōmen (adn-), ūnis, n. [for ad-gnomen; fr. ad; gnomen=nomen] (*An additional nomen; hence*) *An agnomen or second cognomen:* Capitol.

Agnōnides, æ, m., Ἀγνωνίδης (*Son or descendant of Agnon*). *Ag-nōnides; an Athenian demagogue.*

a-gnosco (ad-, ad-n-), gnōvi, gnultum, gnoscere, 3, v. a. [for ad-gnosco [gnosco = nosco]] **I. Prop.** (*To know a person or thing, in relation to one's self; hence*) *To recognize or distinguish as one's own:* idem aspexit agnovitque in alio, Cic. **II. Meton.** **A.** *To acknowledge as one's own:* quantum ego nec agnosco (*admit as due to me*) nec postulo, Cic.—**B.** *To recognize an object already known:* veterem amicum, Virg.—**C.** *To confirm the truth of a thing, to acknowledge as true or right; to concede, grant, admit, assent to, approve:* facti gloriam, Cic.

—D. **1.** *To know, recognize, perceive by, from, or through something:* deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, Cic.—**2.** *To become acquainted with, to know; also, to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark:* see ut quisvis ea possit agnoscere, Cic.

agn-us, i, m. (*orig. comm.*) [akin to ag-ŏs] *A lamb:* Hor.—*In collect. force:* villa abundat agno, Cic.—*Prov.*: Agnum luppo eripere velle, *To try to rescue a lamb from a wolf, i. e. to attempt an impossibility*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agneau*.

āg-o, āgi, actum, āgĕre, 3, v. a. [akin to Gr. ἄγω] **I. Prop.** **A. Gen.** (*To put in motion, to move; hence*) **1.** *Of cattle and other animals:* *To lead, drive:* olitoris aget mercede caballum, Hor.; capellas potum, Virg.—**2.** *Of men:* *To lead, drive, conduct, impel:* multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, Liv. **B. Esp.** **1.:** **a.** *With Personal pron., or simply agree, to put one's self in motion; to come, go, etc.*: Æneas se matutinus agebat, Virg.: unde agis? Plaut.—*Imperat.* **as adv.**: age, agite, also with particles

(hence, sts. agedum and agesis as one word), *An exclamation, a call to others:* (a) *In encouragement, exhortation:* Up! on! come! come on! quick! *in* age, rumpe moras, Virg.: agite dum, Liv.—*Also* age with a verb in the plur.: mittite agedum, legatos, Liv.—(b) *In transitions:* Well then! well! age porro, tu, cur, etc? Cic.—*And* age with a verb in the plur.: age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considerate, Cic.—(c) *As a sign of assent:* Well! very well! good! right! age sane, Cic.—**b.** *In Livy:* Pass. in reflexive force: *To go, to march:* quo multitudo agebatur.—**2.** *Of living objects:* **a.** *To take and drive or carry off (animals or men):* to steal, rob, or plunder: redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov.: agros vastare, prædas agere, Sall.—*Particular phrase:* Ferre et agere (Gr. ἄγειν καὶ φέρεν), *To carry and drive off;* i. e. *To rob, plunder*, Liv.—**b.** *Of animals or men, as objects:* *To chase, pursue, drive about or onwards in flight,* etc.: apros, Virg.: aliquem in exiliū, Liv.—**c.** *Of hounds:* *To cheer or urge on:* Ov.—**3.** *Of inanimate objects:* **a.** *To move, impel, or push forward:* vineas turesque egit, Cic.: in litus passim naves egerunt, drove the ships ashore, Liv.—*Particular phrases:* (a) *Agere navem, To steer or direct a ship*, Hor.—(b) *Agere currus, To drive a chariot*, Ov.—**b.** *To throw out, etc.*: se lætus ad auras Palmes agit, i. e. shoots forth, etc., Virg.—*Particular phrase:* *Atinim agere, To expel the breath of life, to breathe one's last, give up the ghost, expire:* Cic.—**c.** *To drive, shoot, or strike downwards, etc.*: per glebas sensim radicibus actis, Ov.: tabernæ rimas agunt, i. e. crack or split, Cic. **II. Fig.** **A.** *To lead:* animum auditoris agunto (sc. poemata), Hor.—**B.** **1.** *Of persons:* *To move, impel, excite, urge, prompt, induce, stir up, rouse vehemently, drive:* matres Idem omnes simul ardor agit nova quæveret tacta, Virg.—**2.** *Of things:* *To put in motion, excite, stir up:* bonitas, quæ nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep.—**C.** *To pursue with hostile intent; to persecute, disturb or vex, attack or assail:* quem deus ultor agebat, Ov.—**D.** **1.** *Of actions in gen.:* *To do, act, perform, effect, transact, accomplish, etc.*: nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil quum ageret, Cic.: (without Object) aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, id.—*Particular phrases:* **a.** *Quid agitur? how do you do? how are you?* Plaut.; Ter.—**b.** *Quid agis? what are you doing? also, how goes it with you? how are you?* Plaut.; Cic.—**Hor.**—**c.** *Nihil or non multum agere, To effect or accomplish nothing or not much:* Plaut.; Cic.—*Prov.*: Actum or acta agere, *To do what has been already done, i. e. to act to no purpose*, Ter.—**2.** *Of war:* *To conduct, manage, carry on, administer, wage:* longe illa ratione bellum agere, Cæs.—**3.** *Of offices, employments, etc.*: *To admin-*

ister, exercise, conduct: prefecturam, pretorii, Suet.—**4.** *Of civil and political transactions in the senate, the forum, etc.*: *To manage or transact; to do; to discuss, treat, speak, deliberate:* recordere velim, quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, Cic.: (without Object) quum agere cepisset, id.—*Particular phrases:* *Of magistrates:* Agere cum populo, or simply agere, *To address the people (in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval or rejection, acceptance or refusal, of a thing)*, Sall.; Cic.—**5.** *Of proceedings in a court of law:* Agere causam, etc., *To take proceedings; to plead; to bring, manage, conduct a cause, action, or suit:* causas amicorum, Cic.: (without Object) e sponso agere, *to bring an action on an agreement, id.:* lege agere in hereditatem, id.—**6.** *Agere reum, or simply agere, To plead or take proceedings against a defendant; to accuse one:* Liv.; Cic.—**7.** *Pass:* *Of the thing which is the subject of accusation:* *To be in suit or question; to be pleaded:* aguntur injuriæ sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio veritasque judiciorum, Cic.—**8.** *Of an orator:* *To represent by external action, etc.*: quæ sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, Cic.—**9.** *Of an actor:* *To represent, play, act:* partes, Ter.: gestum in scenâ, Cic.—**10.** *Sacrificial t. t.*: (*To do; euphemistic for*) *To give the blow to the victim; to dispatch, slay, kill, slaughter* (in performing this rite the sacrificer asked the priest AGONE? shall I do it? and the latter answered AGE, or HOC AGE, do it): qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros Semper "Agone" rogat, nec nisi jussum agit, Ov.—**11.** *With a subst., as a circumlocution for the action indicated by the subst.*: prælium, *to give battle*, Liv.: gratias or grates (never gratiam), *to give thanks, or thank*, Liv.: triumphum, *to triumph*, Cic.—**12.** *Agere forum, To hold a session, to sit for judgment, to administer justice* (used of the governors of provinces): Cic.—**13.** *Agere senatum, To hold or convene the senate:* Suet.—**14.** *To pursue in one's mind, to revolve, be occupied with, think upon, have in view, etc.*: nihil aliud, Cic.: (without Object) agitasse Galium de intrandâ Britannia satis constat, Tac.—**E.** *Of time, etc.*: **1.** *To spend, pass, pass through:* tolerabilem agere senectutem, Cic.: dies festos, id.—**2.** *With annus and an ordinal ad:* *To be of a certain age, to be so old:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic.—**3.** *Without immediate object:* *To live; to spend, or pass time; to be:* Africa (=Afri), quæ procul a mari incultus agebat, Sall.—**F.** *Se agere, or simply agere, To behave or deport one's self*, Sall.; Tac. **III. Meton.** **A.** *Of inanimate objects:* *To plunder, carry off, steal:* nâ pulchram prædam agit (of a pph of gold), Plaut.—**B.** *Transf.* *From political sphere to common life:* **1.** *Agere cum aliquo de re ut, or sim-*

ply agere: To treat, deal, confer, talk with one upon any thing, by asking, admonishing, beseeching, etc.; to endeavour to persuade, or move one, that, etc.: Cic., Liv.—2. Agere cum aliquo *solid, by objective clause: To propose to some one that something be done, etc.:* Suet.—3. Agere cum aliquo bene, proclare, male, etc.: *To deal well or ill with one, to treat or use one well or ill:* Cic.; Val. Max.—In Pass.: *To stand, be, or go well or ill with one: to be well or badly off:* intelligit scum actum esse pessime, Cic.: agitur proclare, id.—C. Pass.: *To be at stake or at hazard, to be in peril:* tua res agitur, paries quum proximas ardet, Hor.—D.: 1. *To represent or personate one: to act as, or behave like one:* egli illos omnes adolescentes, Cic.—2. Perf. Pass.: (Something has been acted; hence) Something is all over: acta hæc res est, i.e. is quite lost, Ter.—Impers. Pass.: Actum est, It is all over, i.e. all is lost, I am ruined, undone: Ter.; Cic.—E. From the call of the priest at sacrifices (hoc age) warning the people to be quiet and to give attention: 1. Hoc or id agere: a. So, alone: *To give attention to this, etc.; to mind, heed, give the mind to this, etc.:* Cic.—b. With ut or ne c. Subj.: *To pursue this, etc.; to have this, etc., in view; to aim at or design this, etc.:* id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic.: egi, ne interesse, id.—2. Aliud or alias res agere: (To heed another thing or things; hence) *Not to attend to, not to heed or observe the matter before one; to be heedless, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agir*.

Agōn, ōnis, m., ἀγών, ōnos, A struggle, contest, or combat in the public games; intrans, Suet.—Prov.: nunc demum agon est, now is the time for action, id.

Agōnalis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Agonalia; a Roman festival in honour of Janus and the guardian deities of the state: Ov.

Agōnia, ōrum, n. The Agonia; another name for the Agonalia: Ov. See preceding art.

*agr-arius, a, um, adj. [ager, agr-i] Of, or relating to, the fields or lands: agrarie leges, agrarian laws, laws about the disposal of public lands: Liv.—As Subst.: agrarii, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) Supporters of the agrarian laws, the agrarian party: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agricaire*.*

Agraulos, i, -e, es, f. Ἀγρᾱυλος (One dwelling in the field). Agraulos or Agraulæ; a daughter of Cecrops.

agr-estis, e, adj. [ager, agr-i] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, land, fields, or the country; country-like, rustic: te hospitio agresti accipiens, Cic.—As Subst.: agrestis, is (Gen. Pl. agrestium, Ov.), comm. A countryman or countrywoman; a rustic, swain: conventus agrestium, Cic.: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. II. Meton.: Growing wild, wild: poma, Rusticæ palme, Cic. III. Fig.: A. Rustic; boorish, clownish, raw, uncultivated,

*wild, savage, barbarous: genus hominum agreste, Sall. (Comp.) agrestiores Musæ, Cic.—B. Wild, brutish: vultus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agreste*.*

*agr-i-cōl-a, æ, m. (Gen. Plur. agricolium, Lucr.) [ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] I. Prop.: A cultivator of land: agricolæ assidui, Cic. II. Meton.: Of the gods: A patron or tutelary deity of agriculture: redditur agricolis gratia cultibus, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adj.) *agricole*.*

agr-i-cul-tio, ōnis, f. [for agr-i-col-tio; fr. ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] Husbandry: Cic.

*agr-i-cul-tor, ōris, m. [for agr-i-col-tor; fr. ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] An agriculturist, husbandman: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agriculteur*.*

*agr-i-cul-tura, æ, f. (also, as two words, agri cultura) [for agr-i-col-tura; fr. ager, agri; (i); col-o] Agriculture: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agriculture*.*

Aggrigentum, i, n. Aggrigentum; one of the largest and richest cities on the coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum, Gr. Acragas (now Girgenti).—Hence.

Aggrigent-inus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Aggrigentum.—As Subst.: Aggrigentini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Aggrigentum.

Aggrīdōs, ōntos, m. [ἀγρίδος; ὄδους] (force tooth) Agriodos; the name of a hound.

agr-i-pōt-a, æ, m. [ager, agr-i; (i); pot-o] One who strives for the possession of land: Cic.

Agrippa, æ, m. Agrippa; a Roman name: 1. Menenius Agrippa, who related to the people upon Mons Sacro the fable of the stomach and limbs.—2. M. Vipsianus Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, husband of Julia, and father of Agrippina.—3. Agrippa Postumus, son of the former.—4. Herodes Agrippa I. and II. kings of Judea.

Agrippina, æ, f. Agrippina: 1. The wife of the Emperor Tiberius, granddaughter of Atticus.—2. A daughter of Vipsianus Agrippa and of Julia; the daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of Caligula.—3. A daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, and mother of Nero.—Hence.

Agrippin-ensis, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Agrippina: Colonia Agrippinensis (now Cologne).—As Subst.: Agrippinenses, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Colonia Agrippina.

Agrius (-os), ō, m., ἄγριος (One living in the fields). Agrius or Agrios; a man's name.

Agryieus (trisyll.), ἄγριος, m., ἄγριος (One belonging to the streets). Agryieus; a surname of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and public places.

Agylla, æ, f. Agylla; a town in Etruria, afterwards Cære (now Cerveteri).—Hence, Agyll-inus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Agylla.—As Subst.: Agyllini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Agylla.

Agýrium, ū, n. Agyrium; a town of Sicily, the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus (now S. Filippo d'Argiro).—Hence, Agyri-nensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Agyrium.—As Subst.: Agyrinenses, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Agyrium.

Agyrtēs, æ, m., Ἀγύρτης (A collector; also, a vagabond). Agyrtēs, a parricide mentioned by Ovid.

ah (sts. written without *h*), *interj.* Ah! alas! ha! ah me! An exclamation expressive of pain, grief, indignation, entreaty, joy, etc.: ah, nescis quam doleam, Ter.: (with Acc.) ah me, Cat.: (with Voc.) ah! stulte, Ter.

āhā, interj. Ah! ha! hah! An exclamation expressive of reproof, denial, laughter, etc.: Plaut.

Āhala, æ, m. Ahala; a Roman name; e.g. C. Servilius Structus Ahala, who, as magister equitum, slew the turbulent Melius.

Āharna, æ, f. Aharna; a town of Etruria.

aheneus, ahenipes, etc., v. nē.

1. *ai* = *ai*, *interj.* denoting grief. Ah! alas!: Ov.

2. *ai*, *imperat.* of *aiō*.

ai-ens, entis: 1. P. of ai-o.—2. Pa.: Affirming, affirmative: negantia contraria sentibus, Cic.

ain' = *ai-ne, v. aiō.*

ai-o, v. affect. (the forms in use are Pres. Indic. *aiō*, *ais*, *ait*—*aiunt*.—Pres. Subj. *aias*, *aiat*—*aiant*.—Imperf. Indic. throughout, *aicbam*, *aiebas*, etc.—Imperat. *ai*.—Part. pres. *aiens*.—From *ais* with the interrog. particle *ne*, *ain'* is used in familiar language.—For Imperf. also *aibas*, *aiat*, *aiant* were used.—The *ai* is always dissyll. except in the Imperat. *ai*; also, in Plaut., *ais*, *ait*, are sometimes monosyll.) [akin to Sanscrit root *ai*, for *aghi*, "to say, speak"] I. Gen.: *To speak; to utter speech:* Aius iste Loquens, quum eum nemo nōrat, aiebat et loquebatur, et ex eo nomen inventit, Cic. II. Esp.: A. 1. Neut.: *To say "yes":* Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.—2. Act.: *To say yes to a thing: quasi ego id cūrem, quid ille aiat aut neget, Cic.—B. To say, assert, state, etc.:* nisi quid patet ait aliud, Ter.: (without Object) ait Statius noster in Synepheis, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Aiunt or aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt: a. In quoting a proverbial phrase: *Men say, as men say, as is said, so to speak:* Ter.; Cic.—b. In quoting an anecdote, as it is related: Hor.—2. *Ain'?* = *ai-ne?* also often strengthened, *ain' tū?* *ain' tute?* *ain' tandem?* *ain' vero?* *Do you really mean so?* *is it possible?* often only an emphatic *what?* Plaut.; Cic.—Also with a plur.: *ain' tandem?* inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv.—3. *Quid ais?* *a. What! what do you say?* Plaut.—*b. What do you mean? what do you say or think?* Ter.—*c. What is your opinion? what do you say?* Plaut.

Aius (Loquens, or Locutius):

(The speaker saying, or the sayer) *Aus Loquens* or *Locutus*; a deity, who announced to the Romans that the Gauls were coming.

Ājax, ἄϊας, *m.*, Ἀίας (usually referred to as, "alas"). *Ājax*: I. Prop.: The name of two Greeks renowned for their valour: **A.** Telamonius (son of Telamon, king of Salamis), who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles, and, when the former obtained them, became insane and killed himself. From his blood the hyacinth sprang up.—**B.** Oileus (son of Oileus), king of the Locri. II. Meton.: **A.** The title of a tragedy of Ennius: Cic.—**B.** The title of an unfinished tragedy of the Emperor Augustus: Suet.—**C.** The name of a picture of Timomachus: Cic.

ā-la, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. for *ag-la*, fr. *ag-l*]. The moping thing; hence) I. Prop.: Of flying creatures: *A wing*: quantitat (sc. Harpyie) alas, Virg. II. Fig.: *A wing*: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. III. Meton.: **A.** In man: I. The upper and under part of the arm (where it unites with the shoulder): Hor.—2. The armpit: Hor.—**B.** Military t.t.: The wing of an army (composed originally of the Roman cavalry, and afterwards of the troops of the allies): Cic.—**C.** Plur.: Feathers (laid to lines, used as tools in hunting): dum trepidant alas, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alé*.

Ālabandra, ἄλ., *f.*, and *grum*, *n.* plur. *Alabandra*; a town of Caria, distinguished for its wealth and luxury.—Hence *al.* 1. **Alaband-i**, *grum*, *n.* The inhabitants of *Alabanda*.—2. **Alaband-enses**, *rum*, *m.*=*Alabandi*.—3. **Alaband-ēni**, *grum*, *m.*=*Alabandi*.—4. **Alaband-eus**, *a*, *um* (quadrissyll.), *adj.* (Of *Alabanda*).

Ālabaster, tri, *m.*, also plur. *alabastra*, *grum*, *n.*=*ἀλάβαστρος*, plur. *ἀλάβαστρα*. I. Prop.: *A box or vase* (for unguents or perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, made originally of alabaster, whence the name, afterwards of other materials): redolent alabastra, Mart. II. Meton.: *A rose-bud* (before it opens): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alabâtre*.

Ālacer, cris, *e*, *adj.* (Nom. masc. *alacris*, Ter.; Virg.—Anciently *alacer* comm.) [etym. dub.] Lively, roused to action, brisk, quick, eager. In the class. age, with the idea of joyous activity: *glad, happy*. I. Prop.: *videbant Catilinam alacrem*, Cic. (Comp.) *alacrior* ad reliquum perficiendum, Auct. Her. II. Fig.: Of things: *alacris voluptas*, a lively pleasure, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alégre*.

Ālacr-itas, ātis, *f.* [alacer, alacris] (The quality or state of the alacer; hence) 1. Liveliness, ardour, eagerness, readiness, alacrity: Cic.—2. Transport, rapture, joy, gladness, ecstasy: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alacrité*, *alégresse*.

Ālāmānni, *grum*, *v.* Alemanni.

Ālāni, *grum*, *m.*, Ἀλανοί: I.

Prop.: *The Alani*; a warlike Scythian nation.—Hence, **Ālān-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the Alani. II. Meton.: *Wild, fierce, barbarous men*: Luc.

Ālāpa, æ, *f.* [prob. onomatop.] *A blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear*: Phaed.—In the emancipation of a slave a slight *alapa* was given by his master; hence, multo majoris *alape* mecum venenat, i. e. with me freedom is much more dearly purchased, Phaed.

Āl-aris, *e*, *adj.* [al-a] = *alaris*, Liv. **Āl-arius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] That is on the wings (of an army), of the wing: equites, Liv.—As Subst.: *alarii*, *grum*, *m.* (sc. milites) Soldiers in the wing of an army: Cæs.

Ālāstor, ōris, *m.*=*ἀλάστωρ* (Tormenter) *Alastor*; one of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.

Āl-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [al-a] *Furnished with wings, winged*: plantæ, i. e. of Mercury, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ailé*, *alauda*, æ, *f.* [a Celtic word; lit. great songster; from *al*, excellent, and *ud*, a wind or blast of a clarion or trumpet] I. Prop.: *The crested lark*: Pl. II. Meton.: *The name of a legion raised by Cæsar in Gaul*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alouette*.

Alba, æ, *f.* [akin to Gr. ἀλφός, Sabine, alpus, *Alp*, the name for a high mountain] I. *Alba* (called also *Alba Longa*), the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, between the Alban lake and Mons Albanus.—Hence, **Āl-b-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Alba*; *Alban*.—As Subst.: **a.** *Ālbāni*, *grum*, *m.* (sc. civitas) The people of *Alba*; the *Albans*.—**b.** *Āl-b-ānum*, *i*, *n.* (sc. prædium) An estate at or near *Alba*: Cic.—2. *Alba Fuentia*, or simply *Alba*; a town north-west of Lacus Fucinus (now *Celano*): Cæs.—Hence, **Āl-b-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Alba*.

Āl-b-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [al-b-um] (Provided with *albus*; hence) *Clothed in white*: dominus, Cic.—In the Christian games, one party, which is clothed in white, was called *alaba*: Pl.

Āl-b-ēo, *no* perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. *v. n.* [al-b-us] To be white: campi ossibus albens, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Albente celo*, When the sky is white, i. e. at daybreak, Cæs.

Āl-b-ēo, *no* perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. *v. a.* [al-b-e] To begin to be white, to become white: mure albescit, Cic.: albescent capilli, Hor.

Āl-b-ici, *grum*, *m.* pl. *The Albici*; a people near the Massilienses.

Āl-b-ico, *no* perf. nor sup., āre, 1. *v. n.* [al-b-us] To be white: nec prætina albicant pruinis, Hor.

Āl-b-īdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [al-b-eo] *Whitish, white*: spuma, Ov.: (Comp.) *albidior*, Pl.: (Sup.) *albidissimus*, Cels.

Āl-bīnūs, *i*, *m.* *Albinus*; a Roman of plebeian, who conveyed the sacred vessels, etc., to Cære, after the defeat on the *Alia*.

Āl-bīnōvānus, *i*, *m.* *Albinovanus*:

I. *C. Peto Albinovanus*: *C. Peto*; an epic poet, a contemporary and friend of Ovid: Ov.—2. *Celsus Albinovanus*; a contemporary of Horace.

Āl-bīntimēlium, *i*, *n.* *Albintimellum*; a town of Liguria (now *Ventimiglia*).

Āl-bīnus, *i*, *m.* *Albinus*; a Roman name.

Āl-bis, *is*, *m.* *The Albia*; a river of Germany (now *the Elbe*).

Āl-b-ītūdo, *inis*, *f.* [al-b-us] (The state of the *albus*; hence) *Whiteness*: Plant.

Āl-būs, *i*, *m.* *Albius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Āl-b-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, an *Albius*.

Āl-būciūs, *i*, *m.* *Albucius*; a Roman name.

Āl-b-ūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dim. [al-b-us] *Whitish, white*: columbus, Cat.: freta, i. e. through the foaming waves, Mart. As Subst.: **Āl-bula**, æ, *f.* (sc. aqua) (*White water*) *The Albulæ*, another name of the Tiber: amicit verum vetus *Albulæ* nomen, Virg.

Āl-b-ūnea (-na), æ, *f.* [prob. al-b-us] (*The white thing*) *Albinea* or *Albuna*; a fountain at Tibur gushing up between sleek rocks (or poet, the nymph who dwelt there), near which was the villa of Horace.

Āl-b-urnus, *i*, *m.* [id.] (*id.*) *Alburnus*; a mountain of Lucania (now *Monte di Postiglione*).

albus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Gr. ἀλφός] I. Prop.: *White* (prop. dead white): color, Cic.: quæ alba sint, quæ nigra dicere, id.: pedibus qui venerat albis, i. e. whitened (as slaves exposed for sale), Juv.—Proverbial phrases: **A.** *Dentibus albis deridere*, To deride with white teeth, i. e. as to show the teeth; hence, to deride vehemently: Plaut.—**B.** *Albus an ater sit*, etc.; *ignorant, etc.*, Not to know whether one be white or black; to know and care nothing about one: Cic.—**C.** *Albo rete aliquid oppugnare*, To attack or seize upon with a white net, i. e. in a delicate skilful manner: Plaut.—**D.** *Alba lineâ aliquid signare*, To mark something with a white line, i. e. to make no distinction in a thing: Gell.—**E.** *Alba avis*, etc., *A white bird*, for a rarity, something uncommon: Cic.—**F.** *Filius albe gallinæ*, A son of a whetstone, i. e. a child of fortune: Juv.—**G.** *Equis albis præcurrere alieum*, To run before or outstrip one with white horses, i. e. to excel, surpass one (the figure drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot): Hor.—As Subst.: **albus**, *i*, *n.* (*The white thing*; hence) 1. *White colour, white*: maculis insignit at albo, Virg.—2. *The white of the eye*: Cels.—3. *The white of an egg*: Cels.—4. *A white tablet* on which any thing is inscribed: **a.** *The tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year*: *Annales maximi*, Cic.—**b.** *The tablets of the prætor, on which his edicts were written, and which were posted up in some public place*: Sen.—**c.** *A roll, list, or register of names*, etc.: *senatorium*

Tac.: iudicium, Suet.: citharædorum, id. **II.** Fig.: Favourable, lucky, propitious: steila, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Pale, from sickness, etc.: aqueus albo Corpore languor, Hor.—**B.** Of the wind: Making clear, dispersing the clouds: Notus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. aube.

Alcæus, i, m., Ἀλκαῖος (Mighty one). Alcæus; a lyric poet of Mitylene, inventor of the Alcæic verse.

Alcander, dri, m. Alcander; a man's name.

Alcathōe, ēs, f., Ἀλκαθώη (Defender or warder off). Alcathōē; the citadel of Megara.

Alcathōus, i, m., Ἀλκαθόους (id.) Alcathous: **1.** A son of Pelops, founder of Megara.—**2.** A person mentioned by Virg.:

alcēdo, ōnis = alcyon. The kingfisher: Var.

alcēdōn-ia, ōrum, n. [alcēdo, alcēdōn-is] (Prop.: Things pertaining to the alcēdo; i.e. the days while the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm; Fig.) A calm, profound tranquillity: Plant.

alces, is, f. = ἀλκή [akin to the old Germ. elch: Gr. ἀλκή] The elk: Cæs.

Alcestis, is, f., Ἀλκείστις or Ἀλκήστις. Alcestis; a daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phæra; for the preservation of whose life she resigned her own. She was brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.

Alcibiādes, is, m. (Voc. Græc. Alcibiade, Liv.). Ἀλκιβιάδης. Alcibiades; an Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

Alcidāmas, autis, m., Ἀλκιδάμας (He that subdues by strength). Alcidas; a wrestler mentioned by Ovid.

Alcides, æ, m., Ἀλκείδης, A descendant of Alceus, the father of Amphitryon; his grandson Hercules.

Alcimēdon, ontis, m. Ἀλκιμέδων (One bethinking himself of defence). Alcimedon; a carver in wood.

Alcinōus, i, m., Ἀλκίνοος (id.) Alcinous; a king of the Phæacians, renowned for his love of horticulture. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men juvenus Alcinœi.—**Prov.**: Alcinœo dare poma, To give fruits to Alcinœus, i.e. to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.

Alcis, is, m. Alcis; a deity of the Noharvati.

Alcithōe, ēs, f., Ἀλκιθώη (She with active strength). Alcithōē; a daughter of Mitys, changed into a bat.

Alcmēna (Alcū-), æ, also **Alcmēne**, ēs, f., Ἀλκμήνη, Alcmēna, Alcmena, or Alcmene; a daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryon, mother of Hercules and Iphicles.

Alcon, ōnis, m. Alcon; a man's name.

alcyōn (hal-), ōnis, f. = ἀλκυών. The kingfisher, halcyon: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. alcyon.

Alcyōne (Hal-), ēs, f., Ἀλκυώνη. Alcyone or Halcyone: **1.** a. Prop.: A daughter of Æolus, who, from love

to her shipwrecked husband Ceyx, threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher.—**b.** Meton.: The kingfisher: Stat.—Hence, **Alcyōn-ēus** (Halc-, -ius), a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, the alcyon: Alcyoneidies, Col.—As Subst.: **Alcyōnēum**, i, n. (sc. medicamen), Secoam, a remedy employed by the ancients: Pl.; Ov.—**2.** A Pleiad; daughter of Atlas and Pleione.

āl-ēa, æ, f. [prob. for as-lea; fr. the Sanscrit root AS, "to cast," or "throw"] (The thing thrown, or thing for throwing: hence) **I.** Prop.: A die or dice for playing at games of chance: iacta est alea, the die is cast (the expression of Cæsar on his deciding to cross the Rubicon and march to Rome), Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A game of chance or hazard. Cic.—**B.** Gaming, gambling, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of anything uncertain, doubtful, etc.: Chance, hazard, venture, risk, etc.: Cic.

ālēa-tor, ōris, m. [alea, (unconstr. Gen.) alea-i] (One employing the alea; hence) A gambler, gamester: Cic.

ālēstōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [alator] Of, or pertaining to, a gamester: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. aléatoire.

ālec (all-, hal-), ēcis, n. or **ālex** (hal-), ēcis, f. and m. (plur. not used); acc. to Pl., The sediment of a costly fish-sauce (garum); gen. fish-pickle, fish-brine: Hor.

Allecto, ōs, f. (only in Nom. and Acc.) Ἀλλεκτώ, ōs (The unceasing or implacable one). Allecto; one of the three Furies.

Alēmōn, ōnis, m. = ἀλῆμων (Wanderer) Alēmon; a Greek, father of Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy.—Hence, **Alēmōn-idēs**, æ, m. The son of Alēmon, i.e. Myscelus.

ālē-o, ōnis, m. [alc-a] (One having alea; hence) A gamester: Cat.

ālē-o-s, alitis (Abl. Sing. aliti, Sen.; Gen. Plur. alitum, Mart.; alitum, Virg.) adj. [for al-i-(t)-s; fr. al-a; i root of eo] (Wing-going; hence) **I.** Prop.: With wings, winged: avis, Cic.: equus, i.e. Pegasus, Ov.: deus, i.e. Mercury, id.—As Subst.: ales, itis, comm.

A. **1.** Gen.: A bird: A Prop.: argentea, i.e. the raven, before its metamorphosis, Ov.: albus, the swan, Hor.: cristatus, the cock, Ov.: Jovis, the eagle, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: Of a poet: Mæonii carminis ales, a bird of Mæonian (i.e. Homeric or Epic) song, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: a Prop.: Angur. l. t.: A bird of sight, i.e. that affords omens by its flight: alites et oscines, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Angury, omen, sign: mala, Hor.—**B.** A winged or flying person, etc., one who flies: Cyllenius ales, i.e. Mercury, Claud. **II.** Meton.: Swift, rapid, etc.: Auster, Virg.: passus, Ov.

āl-esce, no perf. nor sup., ēro, 3. v. n. [al-o] To grow up, increase: Lucr.

Alēsia, æ, f. Alēsia; a town of Gaul (now Alise).

Alētes, is, m. Ἀλῆτης (Wanderer) Alētes; a companion of Æneus.

alex, v. alec.

Alexander, dri, m., Ἀλέξανδρος

(Defender of men). Alexander: **1.** Son of Philip and Olympias, surnamed Magnus, the founder of the Macedonian empire.—**2.** Son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.—**3.** A tyrant of Phæra, in Thessaly.—**4.** A king of Epirus.—**5.** A name of Paris, son of Priam.

Alexandria (-ēa), æ, f., Ἀλεξάνδρεια (A thing—e. g. a city—pertaining to Alexander). Alexandria or Alexandrea: **1.** The city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, upon the north coast of Egypt, the residence of the Ptolemies, noted for its luxury (now Scanderun).—Hence, **Alexandri-nus**, a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, Alexandria: vita, i. e. luxurious, Cæs.—**2.** A city of Troas.

Alexirrhōe, ēs, f., Ἀλεξίρρῳη (She who wards off the stream). Alexirrhoe; a daughter of the river-god Gæranus, mother of Asacus.

Alexis, itis (Acc. Alexim, Virg.; Voc. Alexi, id.), m., Ἀλέξιος (Help). Alexis: **1.** The name of a beautiful youth.—**2.** A freedman and amanuensis of T. Pomponius Atticus.

alga, æ, f. [etym. dub.] Sea-weed. Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. algue.

alge-nis, entis: **1.** P. of alge-o.—**2.** Pa.: a Prop.: Cold: loci, Pl.—**b.** Meton.: Admitting the cold: toga, i. e. thin or tattered, Mart.

algeo, si, no sup., gēre, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to ἀλγέω] To be cold, to feel cold: **I.** Prop.: eruditum juvenutem, aligendo, astuendo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: probitas laudatur et alget, i. e. is not cherished, Juv.

alge-sco, alsi, no sup., algescere, 3. v. n. incl. [alge-o] **I.** To catch cold: ne ille alserit, Ter. **II.** To become cold: vites, Pl.

Algid-um, i, n. [1. algid-us] (The cold thing) Algidum; a town on Mount Algidus (now Rocca del Papa).—Hence, **Algid-us**, a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, Algidum.

1. algid-us, a, um, adj. [alg-co] Cold: algidā nive, Cat.—As Subst.: **Algid-a**, æ, f. (sc. terra) The cold country; i. e. Thrace. ¶ Hence, Fr. algide.

2. Algidus, i, m. [1. algidus] (The cold mountain) Algidus; a high wooded and snow-capped mountain near Rome.

alg-or, ōris, m. [alg-co] Cold that is felt, coldness: Tar.

alg-us, us, m. -u, n. indecl. [alg-co] Cold that is felt, coldness: Plant.

ālī-ā, adv. [ali-us] By another way or road: Flor.

ālī-as, adv. [ali-us] **1.** Of place: At another place, in other places, elsewhere: facite is quidem, sicut alias, as in other passages, Cic.—**Particular combination:** With alius: One in one place, another in another: alii sunt alias, Cic.—**2.** Of time, past or future: At another time, at other times, on another occasion: gubernatores alias imperare soliti, tum, etc., Curt.: alias jocabimur, Cic.—**Particular combinations:** A. Alias... alias, At one time... at another... once...

another time; now . . . now: Cic.—**B.** Alias . . . plerumque, etc., At one time . . . frequently, etc.: Cic.; Pl.—**C.** Alias aliter, alias aliud, etc., At one time in one way . . . at another in another; now so . . . now otherwise; now this . . . now that: Cic.—**D.** Sæpe alias or alias sæpe . . . nuper, quondam, tum, etc., Also quum sæpe alias . . . tum, etc., Frequently at other times, . . . now, lately, once, or formerly; as, frequently, on the one hand . . . so, especially, on the other; both, frequently, on the one hand . . . and, especially, on the other: Cic.; Nep.—**E.** Sæpe alias, Always at other times: Suet.—**F.** Raro alias, Rarely at other times: Liv.—**G.** Non alias, At no other time, never: Virg.; Liv.—**3.** Of circumstances: A. In other respects, for the rest, otherwise: alias salubri potu ejus auge, Pl.—**B.** Non alias quam, From no other reason, on no other condition, in no other circumstances than; not other than: Tac.

ālī-bī, adv. [ali-us] **I.** Prop.: At another place, elsewhere: scio equidem alibi animum tuum, Plaut.—Particular combinations: **A.** With negatives: Nec alibi, And no where else: nusquam alibi, not elsewhere, no where else, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** **1.** Alibi . . . alibi, At one place . . . at another place; here . . . there: Liv.—**2.** Alibi . . . alibi, At one place . . . at another place . . . at another place, still: Liv.—**3.** Hic . . . illic . . . alibi, Here . . . there . . . there again or elsewhere: Virg.—**C.** Alibi alius or aliter, The one here or the other there; one in this, the other in that manner: Liv.—**D.** Alibi atque alibi, In this place and in that place, in various places: Pl.—**E.** Alibi quam, Elsewhere than; with nusquam, etc.: Nowhere else than: Tac.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** In other things, in other respects, in something else: si alibi plus perdidim, minus ægre habeam, Plaut.—**2.** With quam: To denote comparison: In another thing, or other things, than, etc.: alibi quam in innocentia spem habere, Liv.—**B.** Of persons: With some other person: priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi animum amori deditum, Ter.—**C.** Otherwise: rarus alibi animal, Curt.

ālī-ca, æ, f. [al-o] **The nourishing or nutritious thing; hence I.** Prop.: A kind of grain, spelt: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Grits prepared from alica; spelt grits: Cels.—**B.** A drink prepared from spelt-grits: Mart.

ālīc-tibi [aliqu-is] Somewhere, any where, at some place or any place: si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit alibi ubi, etc.—Particular combinations: **1.** Alicubi . . . alicubi . . . alicubi . . . somewhere . . . elsewhere . . . elsewhere still: Sen.—**2.** Alicubi hic, Somewhere here, near here, whereabouts: Ter.; Cic.

ālī-cūla, æ, f. [al-a] **That which is made for covering the upper part of the arm; hence A.** Cape or short cloak with a cape: Mart.

ālīc-unde, adv. [aliqu-is] **I.** Prop.: From somewhere, from some place: precipitare alicunde: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** From some person, from some quarter: non quaesivit procul alicunde, Cic.—**B.** From some thing or any thing: quibus est alicunde objectus labos, Ter.

alid, v. alius.

ālīnā-tiō, ōnis, f. [alien(a)-o] **1.** **A.** Prop.: A transferring or surrendering of a thing to a person: Cic.—**B.** Fig.: (A transferring of one's self: i. e.) (a) The going over to another person or thing; separation, withdrawal, parting, etc.: consulum, Cic.: amicitiae, id.—(b) Desertion, etc.: exorbitis, Cass.—(c) Aversion, hatred, enmity: in Vitellium, Tac.—**2.** Medic. t. t.: Alienatio mentis, or simply alienatio, Loss of mind or reason, insanity, madness, Cels.; Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliénation*.

ālīn-gēn-a, æ, m. [alien-us; (i); gen-o] One born in a foreign land; a foreigner, stranger, alien: Cic.—As Adj.: Foreign, belonging to another or foreign land: Of persons or things: alienigenæ hostes, Cic.: vino alienigenæ uisuros, Gell.

ālīn-gēn-us, a, um, adj. [id.] **1.** (Born or produced in a place, etc., not one's own; hence): Foreign: mulier alienigeni sanguinis, Val. Max.—For alienigeni sanguinis, Val. Max.—**2.** Produced from materials not one's, etc., own; heterogeneous: partes, Lucr.

ālīn-o, avi, atūa, are, i. v. a. [alien-us] (To make a person or thing alienus; hence) **I.** **A.** Of persons: To change into another: tu me alienabis nunquam, Plaut.—**B.** Of things: To make different, to alter the nature of: sacropenium alienatur, Pl. **II.** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Business t. t.: To transfer by sale; to alienate from one's self; to surrender to another: de vestris vectigalibus, non fruentis, sed alienandis, Cic.—**2.** To make subject to another; to give up, lose, etc.: pars insule alienata, Liv. **B.** Fig.: To withdraw or remove from friendship, etc.: to alienate, estrange, set at variance, etc.: omnes a se bonos, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Alienari ab aliquā re, To keep at a distance from something, i. e. to be distinguished to, or have an aversion for, to shrink from: Cic.—**2.** Medic. t. t.: **a.** (a) Mentem alienare, or alienare alone, To deprive of reason, make delirious, drive mad, take away the mental powers or senses: Liv.; Sen.—(b) Alienari mente, etc., To be deprived of one's mind, etc.: Pl.; Liv.—**b.** Pass.: Of deadened members, etc.: To perish: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliéner*.

ālī-nus, a, um, adj. [ali-us] (Belonging to the alius; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Belonging to another person or thing; not one's own: pecuniis aliis locupletari, Cic.: vulnus, intended for another, Virg.: alieno Marte pugnant (sc. equites), i. e. as footmen, Liv.—As Subst.: alienum, i. n. The property of another: largiri eis alieno, Cic.—**B.** Of one's family, acquaint-

ance, or country: Not belonging to one; not related or allied: strange, foreign: homo, Cic.: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.—As Subst.: **alienus**, i. m. A stranger: Plaut.; Cic.—so, in Comp. and Sup.: ut neque amicis, neque alienioribus desim, Cic.: se tuque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Foreign to a thing or person; not suited, unsuitable, incongruous, inconvenient, not favourable: alienus dignitatis, Cic.: alienus illi causæ, id.: (Sup.) homine alienissimum, id.—**B.** Averse, hostile, estranged, unfriendly: mens, Sall.: alieno a te animo fuit, Cic.: alieno esse animo in Cæsarem milites, Cæs.—**C.** Of places: Unsuitable, unfavourable for an engagement: alieno loco prælium committunt, Cæs.—**D.** Of time, etc.: Unfitting, inconvenient, unfavourable, unsuitable: (Comp.) alieniore etate, Ter.—**E.** Dangerous, perilous, hurtful, injurious: suis rationibus, Sall.—**F.** Unversed, unacquainted: in physicis, Cic.: a literis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliéné*.

ālī-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [al-a; (i); ger-o] **I.** Prop.: Bearing wings, winged: amor, Virg.: agmen, i. e. of birds, id. **II.** Meton.: Drawn by winged creatures: aligerio tollitur axe Ceres, i. e. drawn by dragons, Ov.

ālīment-arius, a, um, adj. [alīment-um] Of, or relating to, nourishment: Law i. t. lex, Cic.: ¶ Hence, Fr. *alimentaire*.

ālī-mentum, ū, n. [al-o] (The nourishing thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: Nourishment, nutriment: alimenta corporis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Food, provisions, alimentary substance: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint., alimenta flammæ, Ov.—**B.** The reward or gratitude due to parents from children for their rearing: quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis (patria). **III.** Fig.: Food, etc.: addidit alimenta rumoribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliment*.

ālī-mōnīa, æ, f. [id.] Nourishment, sustenance: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alimōne*.

ālī-mōnīum, ū, n. [id.] Nourishment, sustenance: Tac.; Suet.

ālī-o, adv. [ali-us] **1.** **A.** Prop.: Of place: To another place, elsewhere: Arpinumne mihi eundem sit, an quo alio, Cic.—**B.** Fig.: (a) Of persons or things: Elsewhere; to another person or thing: vocat me alio (to another subject) tacita vestra expectatio, Cic.: quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugeret? Liv.—(b) To or in a different direction: hoc alio spectabat, Nep.—**C.** For another purpose: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, Cic.—**2.** **A.** Also . . . alio, In one way . . . in another; hither . . . thither: Cic.—**B.** Alio atque alio, In one way and another: Sen.—**C.** Alius, etc., alio, One in one way . . . another in another: Cic.—**D.** Aliunde alio, From one place to another: Sen.

ālīō-qui (-in), adv. [prop. Abl. from ali-us quis] **I.** Prop.: In other respects, for the rest, otherwise: alioqui

magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. **II.** Meton. *a. Vel besides, besides, in general, generally, moreover:* validus aliqui speruendi honoribus, Tac.—Particular combinations: Alioqui et... et, quum... tum, etc.: *Both in general (or in other respects) ... and:* Liv.—**B.** In itself; even in itself, himself, etc.: illa (sc. Phryne) speciosissima aliqui (in herself even most beautiful), Quint.—**C.** Otherwise, else: aliqui narrasses mihi, Pl.

alio-rsum (-us), (also, **alio-vor-sum**, **alioversus**), *adv.* [contr. fr. alio versum] **1.** Directed to another place (other men, objects, etc.), elsewhere: Plaut.—**2.** In another manner: aliorsum aliquid accipere, i. e. to take it differently, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ailleurs*.

al-i-pes, *edis*, *adj.* (*Abl.* alipedi, Val. Pl.) [*al-a*; (*i*); *pes*] **I.** Prop.: With wings on the feet, wing-footed: deus, i. e. Mercury, Ov.: alipedes equi, i. e. the horses of the sun, id.—As Subst.: **alipes**, *edis*, *m.* (sc. deus) The wing-footed god, i. e. Mercury, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *SicUT, fleet, quick:* cervi, Lucr.—As Subst.: **alipes**, *edis*, *m.* A swift-footed-horse: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alipède*.

ālīptēs (-ta), *æ, m.* = ἀλῑπτῆς (*Alōpter*) **1.** With the Greeks: One who anted the bodies of the athletes, and trained them for exercise: Cels.—**2.** With the Romans: A slave who anted his master in the bath: Cic.

ālīquā, *adv.* [sc. viā; *Abl.* of aliquis] **I.** Prop.: By some way or road: Cic. **II.** Fig.: In some manner or other: Virg.

ālīquam, *adv.* [*orig. Acc. Fem.* of aliquid = in aliquam partem] In some degree (only with diu or multus): **1.** Aliquam diu or as one word aliquamdiu, A while, for a while, for some time: also pregn.: a considerable time: Cic.; Liv.; Cæs.—Particular combination: Aliquamdiu... donec, A considerable time... until; some time... until: Suet.—**2.** Aliquam multus (of number or quantity), Considerable: Gell.

ālīqu-ando, *adv.* [*aliqu-is*] Or time past, future, or present: **1.** At some time or other; formerly, hereafter, now, once: illescet aliquando dies, Cic.: quis civis meliorum partium aliquando?, id.: quærere ea nūm vel e Phlone vel ex illo Academico audivisset aliquando, id.—Particular phrase: Si forte aliquando, or si aliquando, If at any time, if ever; or of a distant, but undefined, point of time: If once, at one time or one day: Ter.; Cic.—**2.** Once; formerly, hereafter: quod sit in presentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando et industria recuperetur, Cic.—**3.** Sometimes, occasionally: sine aliquando mentiri boni viri? Cic.—Particular combination: Aliquando... aliquando, At one time... at another time; now... now, Quint.—**4.** On this present occasion, for this once, now: dicendum enim aliquando est, I must for once say it,

Cic.—**5.** At length, now: aliquando miseremini sociorum, Cic.—**6.** Finally, at length, now, at last: utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic.

ālīquantil-lus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [*for aliquantulus-lus; fr. aliquantulus-us*] A very little: Plaut.

ālīquant-isper, *adv.* [*aliquant-us*] For a while, for some time: Plaut.

ālīquant-o (-um), *adv.* [*aliquant-us*] **1.** Considerably, not a little, rather, somewhat: **a.** Of amount or degree: intra legem et quidem aliquanto, not a little, Cic.—**b.** Of time: quum in isdem locis aliquanto ante (some time before) fuisset, Cic.—**2.** With comparatives (the force depending on the context): Much more or a little more; some more: aliquanto plus, Cic.: carinas aliquanto planiores, Cæs.

ālīquantul-um (and once, **ālīquantul-o**), *adv.* [*aliquantulus-us*] A little, somewhat, some little: Cic.

ālīquantul-lus, *a, um, adj.* [*for aliquantulus-lus; fr. aliquantulus, (un-contr. Gen.) aliquantulo-i*] Very little: numerus, Hirt.—As Subst.: **aliquantulum**, *i, n.* A very little, a very small amount, etc., of something: aeris alimen, Cic.

ālīquant-us, *a, um, adj.* [*al-i-us; quantus*] Some, moderate, tolerable, considerable: timor, Sall.: spatium, Liv.—As Subst.: **aliquantum**, *i, n.* A little, somewhat of something: aliquantum agri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliquante*.

ālīquā-tēnus, *adv.* [*ālīquā, Abl. of aliquis; tenus*] **1.** To a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat: Sen.—**2.** In some measure, in some respect, partly: Quint.

ālī-quī, *aliqua, aliquid* (*Gen. Sing., aliquid; Dat., aliquid; Nom. Plur., aliqui, aliquæ, aliqua; —the Nom. Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. were originally aliquæ*) [*al-i-us; qui*] *indef. pron. adj.*: **1.** Some, any: si est aliqui sensus in morte præclarorum virorum, etc., Cic.: aliquæ vaccæ, Virg.—As Subst.: **aliqua**, *æ, f.* (sc. femina) Some woman or other: Ov.—**2.** Some: hæc enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, in some degree, Cic.—As Subst. in Neut. Plur.: Aliqua, Some, several: aliqua mutanda, aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint.—**3.** With numerals: Some, about: tres aliter aut quatuor, Cic.

ālīquid, *adv.* [*Adverbial neut. acc. of aliquis*] In some degree, to some extent, somewhat.

ālī-quīs, *aliquid*: *Gen. Sing., aliquis; Dat., aliquid; Nom. Plur., aliqui* (*Fem. Sing. and Fem. and Neut. Plur. not used:* the forms usu. supplied here, *aliquæ, aliqua*, properly belong to *aliqui*—*Abl. Sing., aliqui, Plaut. —Dat. and Abl. Plur., aliquis, Pl.*) [*al-i-us; quis*] *indef. pron. subst.*: **1.** Some one, somebody, any one; something: Plur. Some, any, many: si modo est aliquis, Cic.: aliquid magnum, Virg. (*with unus to denote some one indefinite person*) ad unum aliquem confugiebant, id.; aliquis ex vobis, id.; aliquis de tribus nobis, id.; cum

aliquibus principum, Liv.: (*in neut. with Gen. of subst., or of adj. of 1st or 2nd decl. = aliqui and subst.*) aliquid pugnae = aliqua pugna, Plaut.: aliquid monstri = aliquid monstrum, Ter.: aliquid falsi = aliquid falsum, Cic.: (*with plural verb*) aperite aliquis ostium, Ter.: (*once with 2nd pers. sing.*) exorari aliquis, Virg.—As *Adj.*: aliqui labos, Ter.—**2.** Some or any other; something or anything else: velle aliquid Antonio, præter illum libellum, libuisset scribere, Cic.: aliud aliquid flagitii, Ter.—**3.** Somebody or something considerable, important, or great: aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, etc., Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** Esse aliquem or aliquid, To be some one or something, i. e. to be of some worth, value, or note; to be esteemed: Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Dicere aliquid, To say something of importance, to assert something not groundless, Ck.—**c.** Fiet aliquid, Something of importance or great will come to pass or happen: Plaut.

aliquo, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. of aliquis*] **1.** Somewhere, to some place, somewhere: aliquo exire, Cic.: aliquo terrarum, id.—**2.** Somewhere else, to some other place: aliquo concedere, Cic.

ālī-quōt, *indef. num. adj. indef.* [*al-i-us; quot*] Some, several, a few, not many: epistolæ, Cic.—As *Subst.*: Some persons, several persons: aliquot me adire, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aliquote*.

ālīquōt-ies (-ions), *aliquot* [*aliquot*] Some, certain, or several times; at different times: causam agere, Cic.

ālīs, *v. alius*.

ālī-tēr, *adv.* [*al-is, v. alius (ind.)*] **1.**: **a.** In another manner, otherwise: tu, si aliter existimas, nihil erabis, Cic.: aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, id.: aliter ac nos vellemus, id.: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant, quam libere, id.—Particular phrases and combinations: (a) With a negative: In no other way or manner, not otherwise, just so, just as, etc.: non fut faciendum aliter, Cic.: neque Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, Hor.—(b) Non aliter nisi, By no other means (on no other condition, not otherwise), except: Cic.—(c) Non (nec, ne) aliter, quam ut, On no other condition than that: Suet.—(d) Aliter esse = aliter se habere, To be different: Cic.; Plaut.—(e) Aliter... aliter, Otherwise... otherwise; in a different way... in a different way; in one way... in another way: Cic.—(f) With alius, etc.: One in one way... another in another way, etc.; here in this way... there in that way, etc.: Cic.—**b.** (a) Otherwise; in the contrary manner: dis aliter visum, Virg.—Particular phrase: Qui aliter fecerint, etc., Who will not do that, Sall.—(b) In a contrary direction: aliter curvantem brachia cernunt, Ov.—**2.** In any other case, otherwise, else: jus cum semper est questum æquabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic.

ālī-tus, *a, um, P. of al-o.*

ali-ubi, adv. [ali-us; ubi] *Elsewhere*. Pl.—Particular combinations: **1.** Aliubi . . . aliubi, *Here . . . there; in one place . . . in another*. Pl.—**2.** Aliubi atque aliubi: **a.** *Here and there; now here, now there*. Sen.—**b.** *In different places*. Sen.

alium, ii, n. alium.

ali-unde, adv. [ali-us; unde] *From another person, place, or thing; from elsewhere*: aliunde mutuati sumus, Cic.: aliis aliunde est periculum, Ter.—Particular phrase: Aliunde stare, aliunde sentire, *To stand on one side; to have the feelings on the other side*. Liv.

ali-us, a, ud (Gen. Sing. ali-us; Dat. ali; old form, Nom. Sing. aliis, alid; Lucr.; Cat.—Dat. Masc. ali; Lucr.—Fem. Gen.: Cic.: Liv.:—Fem. Dat. aliae, Plaut.) adv. [akin to al-los] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Another, other of many (whereas alter is one of two)*: aliis viri, Liv.: (fold. by Abl., atque, ac, et, nisi, quam, or, prater, to express a comparison, etc.) neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor.: illi sunt alio ingenio, atque tu, Plaut.: alia, ac tu scripseras, nunciantur, Cic.: alia est solis et lychorum lux, id.: quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturae repugnare, id.: pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus sylvestris, Pl.: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic.—Particular phrases and combinations: **1.**: **a.** Nihil aliud nisi, *Nothing more than, nothing further than*: Cic.—**b.** Nihil aliud quam, *Nothing else than; nothing but, only, merely*: Liv.—**c.** Quid aliud quam? *What other than? What else than?* Liv.—**2.** In distributive clauses (several times repeated; also interchanged with nonnulli, quidam, partim, etc.) *The one . . . the other*: Plur.: *Some . . . others*: Cic. Liv.; Tac.—**3.** Aliud . . . aliud, *One thing . . . another (or quite a different) thing*: Cic.—**4.** Repeated in another case, or with alias, alter, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc., to point out what different persons respectively do, or how persons act at different times, under different circumstances, etc.: alius alium percontamur, cujus est navis? Plaut.: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place and some in another*, Cic.—**5.** Alius ex alio, *super alium, post alium, etc.*, *One following upon, or after, another*: Cic.; Liv.; Sall.—**6.** Alius atque alius or alius atque; also (in Sall.), alius deinde alius or alius post alius, *The one and the other; now this, now that; various*: eadem res sepe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic.—**7.** With a negative and the comparative to enhance the idea: mulier, quā mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *to whom no other woman is superior in beauty, meaning, no other woman is so beautiful*, Plaut.—**B.** Esp.: *Of another nature, different*: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall.—Particular expressions: **1.**

Aliquem alium facere, etc., *To make one entirely another, to transform one*: Plaut.—**2.** Alius fieri, etc., *To become another person; to be changed, become different*, etc.: Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** In alia omnia ire, discodere, or transire *To go, etc., into all other things; i. e.*: *To differ from the thing proposed; to reject or oppose it; to go over to the opposite side*: Cic.; Hirt.—**II.** Meton.: **A.** *The rest, the remainder*: alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv.—**B.** Like alter: *One of two; the other, the second*: huic fuerunt filii nati duo; alium servus surripuit, etc., Plaut.—Also, with a proper name: ne quis allus Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, *no second Ariovistus*, Tac.—**III.** **alius-mōdi** [Adverbial Gen. of ali-us; modus] adv. *Of another kind*: Cic.

ali-lābor (ad-), apsus sum, ābi, 3. v. dep. [for ad-labor] *To glide towards; to flow, glide up to, etc.*: viro alapsa sagitta, Virg.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) allabatur (sc. fama) aures, id.: extrinsecus, Cic.

ali-lāboro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-laboro] **I.** *To labour or toil much*: ore allaborandum est tibi, Hor. **II.** *To add to by labour*: myrto nihil allabores, Hor.

ali-lacrimans (ad-; -ymans), antis [for ad-lacrimans; P. of obsol. al-lacrimo; fr. ad; lacrimo] *Shedding tears, weeping*: Juno allacrimans, Virg.

1. allap-sus (adl-), a, um [for allab-sus], P. of allab-or.

2. allap-sus (adl-), ūs, m. [for allab-sus; fr. allab-or] *A gliding to; a stealthy approach*: Hor.

ali-lātro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-latro] **I.** Prop.: *To bark at*: Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Fig.: *Of persons: To revile, rail at*: Cato alatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv.

ali-lātus (ad-), a, um [ad; root LA; v. fero init.], P. of allero.

allaudā-bilis (adl-), e, adj. [allaud(a)-o] *Worthy of praise*: Plaut.

ali-laudo (ad-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-laudo] *To praise greatly, to extol*: Plaut.

allec, v. alec.

allec-tō (adl-) āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freg. [for allac-to; fr. ALLAC, true root of allē-o] *To allure, entice*: Cic.

1. allec-tus (for allac-tus), a, um, P. of 2. allec-o.

2. allec-tus (for allac-tus), a, um, P. of allē-o, through true root ALLAC.

3. Allectus, i, m. [1. allectus] (*The chosen one*) Allectus; a Roman governor in Britain, who usurped the imperial title.

allēgā-tio (adl-), ōnis, f. [1. allēg(a)-o] *A sending away, a dispatching, a mission to any one*: Cic.

1. allēgā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *An instigating or instigation to deceit, etc.*: Plaut.

2. allēgā-tus, a, um, P. of 1. allēg(a)-o.—As Subst.: *allegatus*, i, m. *A deputy, commissioner*: Cic.

1. al-lēgo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre,

1. v. a. [for ad-lēgo] **I.** Prop.: *To send one to a person or thing with a commission or charge; to dispatch on private business*: te ad illos, Cic.: homines nobiles is, id.: (without Object) quum patrem allegando, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To instigate or incite any one to an act of deceit, etc.*: hunc senem, Ter.—**B.** *To bring something before one in speech; to relate, recount, mention*: exemplum, Pl.: (with Objective clause) priorem se petiit ab Alexandro allegat, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alleguer*.

2. al-lēgo (ad-), ēgi, ectum, Ig-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-lēgo] *To select for one's self; to choose; to choose for, or elect to, a thing, or into a corporation*: aliquem in senatum, Suet.: augures de plebe, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) allegatur, a choice is made, Cæs.

allēvā-mentum, i, n. [allev(a)-o] *An alleviation*: Cic.

allēvā-tio (adl-), ōnis, f. [id.] *An alleviating, assuaging, easing*: Cic.

al-lēvo (ad-) āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-lēvo] **I.** Prop.: *To lift up on high; to raise, set up*: gelidos complexibus allevet artūs, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lighten, alleviate troubles; or referring to the person who suffers, to lift up, sustain, comfort, console*: sollicitudines, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) allevor animum, Tac.—**B.** *To diminish the force or weight of a thing, to lessen or lighten*: adversariorum confirmatio allevatur, Cic.—**C.** *To exalt, to make distinguished*: Cæsar eloquentia allevabatur, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *al-leger*.

allex or **alēx**=alec q. v.

Allia, æ, f. *The Allia; a little river 11 miles northward from Rome, rendered memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls in the year 365 U.C., xv. Kal. Sextil. (18 July), which day (hence called dies Alliensis) was considered ever after as a dies nefastus*.—Hence, **Alli-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Allia*.

allēc-o-fācio, no perf., tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [allēc-o; (ē); facio] *To allure; viros ad societatem imperii*, Suet.

al-lēco (ad-), lēxi, lectum, lē-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-lēco] *To allure; to entice or draw to one's self, etc., by alluring*: officis benevolentiam, Cic.

al-lēdo (ad-), lēsi, isum, lē-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-lēdo] **I.** Prop.: *To thrust, strike, or dash one thing upon or against another*: pars (sc. remigum) ad scopulos allēda, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To wreck, make shipwreck of, ruin, etc.*: in quibus (sc. damnationibus) allisus est, Cic.

Allifæ, ārum; **-a**, æ, f. *Allifæ or Allifæ; a town of Samnium*.—Hence, **Allif-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Allifæ; Allifan*.—As Subst.: **Allifāna**, ōrum, n. (sc. pocula) *Drinking-cups made at Allifæ*: Hor.

al-līgo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-līgo] **I.** *To bind to something*: cuius ad statuum Siculi alligabantur, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bind, bind up, bind about, etc.*: vulnus,

Liv. B. Fig.: *To bind, to hold fast, to hinder, or detain; or, in a moral sense, to oblige or lay under obligation: beneficio alligari, Cic. (with Gen. of crime or charge) hic furti se alligat, i. e. shows himself guilty of, Ter. C. Meton.:* *To bind or make fast; to bind, fasten, fix: alligat (sc. naves) ancora, makes or holds fast, Virg.:* *lac alligatum, curdled milk, Mart.:* *Particular expression: At chess: Alligatus calculus, a piece that cannot be moved, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *allier*.*

al-līno (ad-), levī, litum, linēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-līno] *To besmear; to varnish or colour over: I. Prop.:* *schedam, Pl. II. Fig.:* *nullas sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, Cic.*

allī-sus (ad-), a, um (for allid-sus) P. of allid-o.
allūm (all-), ū, n. *Garlic: Virg.:* *Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ail*.*

Allōbrōges, ūm, m. [*Celtic word*] (*People of another land: The Allobroges; a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis.*—In Sing.: **Allōbrox,** ōgis, m. *One of the Allobroges: infidelis Allōbrox, Hor.:* *qui toties Ciceronem Allōbroga dixit, Juv.*

allōcū-tio (ad-), ōnis, f. [for al-loqu-tio; fr. al-loqu-or] *1. A speaking to, an addressing: Pl.—2. An address for consolation, consolation, comfort: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *allocution*.*

allōcū-tus (for alloqu-utus), P. of al-loqu-or.

allōqu-ium (ad-), ū, n. [for al-loqu-ium; fr. al-loqu-or] *1. A speaking to, addressing, etc.: Liv.—2. Conversation: Luc.*

al-lōquor (ad-), cātus sum, qui, 3. v. dep. [for ad-loquor] *I. Gen.:* *To speak to, address: quem nemo al-loqui vellet, Cic. II. Esp.:* *To speak to a person in order to comfort; to console: afflictum, Sen.*

al-lūbe-sco (ad-), no perf. *nor sup., 3. v. n. inch. [for ad-lube-sco; fr. ad; lube-o] To begin to please: Plant.*

al-lūceo (ad-), xi, no sup., cēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for ad-luceo] *I. Neut.:* *To shine: nisi aliquis igniculus alluxerit, Sen. II. Act.:* *To light up, to kindle: faculam, Plant.*

allucinatio, allucinor, v. aluc.

al-lūdo (ad-) ūsi, ūsum, dēdere, 3. v. n. [for ad-ludo] *I. Prop.:* *To play or sport with or at a thing; to joke, jest; to do any thing sportively: nec plura (sc. dixit), alludens, Virg.:* *alludens copiose, Cic. II. Fig.:* *To sport or play with or upon: in alludentibus undis, Ov.:* *mare terram appetens litoribus alludit, i. e. dashes upon, Cic.*

al-lūdo (ad-), ūi, no sup., ūēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-lūdo] *To wash again; to flow near to: I. Prop.:* *fluvius latera hanc alluit, Cic. II. Fig.:* *barbaria fluctibus alluitur (sc. Massilia), Cic.*

allūv-ies (ad-), ēi, f. [for allu-ies; fr. allu-o] *A pool (occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river): Liv. allūv-io (ad-), ōnis, f. [for allu-io; fr. allu-o] (*Prop.:* *An overflow,**

inundation; Meton.:) *Law t. t.:* *Al-luvial land: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alluvion*.*

Almo, ōnis, m. **Almo. I. Prop.:** *The Almo; a stream flowing into the Tiber (now the Acquafaccia). II. Meton.:* *A river-god, father of the nymph Lara.*

al-mus, a, um, adj. [al-o] *I. Prop.:* *Nourishing, nutritious: Ceres, Virg. II. Fig.:* *Genial, refreshing, kind, propitious, indigent, beautiful, etc.: dies, Hor.:* *sacerdos, Prop.*

al-nus, i, f. I. Prop.: *The alder: Virg. II. Meton.:* *Any thing made of alder-wood: A. A ship, vessel: Virg.—B. A pale, post, etc.: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aune*.*

āl-o, ālū, ālitum, and altum, alere [*prob. akin to Gr. ἀλ-εω, "to cause to grow"*] 3. v. a. *I. Prop.:* *A. Gen.:* *To nourish, support, sustain, maintain: agellus illum non satis aleret, Cic. B. Bsp.:* *Pass. in reflexive force: To sustain or support one's self; to live: viperinis carnibus ali, Pl. II. Fig.:* *To cherish, nourish, support, foster: hæc studia adolescentem alunt, Cic. III. Meton.:* *Of streams: To swell: amnis, imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas, Hor.*

ālōē, ēs, f., ἀλόη. *I. Prop.:* *The aloë: Pl. II. Fig.:* *Bitterness: Juv.*

Alceus (trisyll.), ēi and ēos, m., Ἀλκίους (Thresher or Vintageer). *Alceus; a son of Neptune and Canace, husband of Iphimelia.—Hence, Alce-idae, ārum, m., Ἀλκείδαι. *The sons of Alceus, i. e. Otus and Ephialtes, Virg.**

Alpēs, ūm (sts. in the sing., **Alp-is, is, f.** [either akin to Celt. Alp, a height, eminence; or to Gr. ἀλφ-ός, white] (Hence, *The high things; or the white things*) *I. Prop.:* *The Alps; the high mountain range between Italy, Gallia, and Helvetia.—Hence, A. Alp-icus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Alps; Alpine.—As Subst.:* **Alp-ici,** ōrum (sc. incolæ). *The inhabitants of the Alpine regions.—B. Alp-i-nus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Alps; Alpine: Sil. II. Meton.:* *A high mountain. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Alpes*; (adj.) *Alpin*.***

alpha, n. indecl. = ἄλφα. *I. Prop.:* *Alpha; the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet: Juv. II. Meton.:* *The first or chief in a thing: alpha pænuatorum, Mart.*

Alphēas, ādis, f., Ἀλφεΐας (The one belonging to Alpheus). *The Alphēiad; the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus.*

Alphēsi-bœa, æ, f., Ἀλφεσιβοία (She that brings or yields oxen). *Alphēsi-bœa; a daughter of Phœgeus, and wife of Alcmeon.*

Alphēsi-bœus, i, m., Ἀλφεσιβόιος (He that brings or yields oxen) *Alphēsi-bœus; the name of a herdsman, in Virg.*

Alphēus (-eios) (trisyll.), i, m., Ἀλφεῖος (The white or pellucid thing) *Alpheus; the chief river of Pelopon-nesus. It rises in the southern part of*

Arcadia, unites with the Eurotas, then loses itself under ground, and appears again in Megalopolis. Its disappearance under ground gave occasion to the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence it is personified as the lover of the nymph Arethusa.—Hence, Alph-æus, a, um, adj., Ἀλφεῖος. Of, or pertaining to, the Alpheus: Alpheæ Pisce, founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alpheus, Virg.

Alpicus, a, um, **Alpis,** is, v. Alpes.

al-sus (-sūs), a, um, adj. [for alg-sus (-sūs); fr. alg-ōo] *Chilly, cold, cool: alsia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr.—The form alsus only in the Comp. neut.:* *Antio nihil quietus, nihil alsius, Cic.*

alt-aria, ūm, n. [alt-um] (*Things pertaining to the altum; hence*) *I. Prop.:* *That which is placed upon the altar (ara) for the burning of the victim: structæ diris altariabus aræ, Luc. II. Meton.:* *A high altar, an altar (on which sacrifices were offered only to the superior gods) in equator aras: Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria, Phœbo, high altars to Phœbus, Virg.—Also of a single altar: a cūjus altari-bus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *autel*.*

alt-e, adv. [alt-us] *1. On high, highly: A. Prop.:* (*Sup.*) *altissime volare, Suet.—B. Fig.:* *animi altius se extulerunt, Cic.—2. Deeply: a. P. Prop.:* *caput addidit alte, Virg.—b. Fig.:* *alte repetita, Cic.*

alter, tēra, tērum, adj. (*Gen. Sing., usually, alterus; alterius, Ter.:* *Dal Sing. Fem., alteræ, Plap; Ter. Nep;* [akin to al-lius] *I. Prop.:* *One, another; also the one, the other, of two huic alteræ patria quæ sit, profecto nescio, Plant. (with Gen.) alter con-sulum, Liv.:* *hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, these other five, Cic.—As Subst.:* *Another person: nihil alterius causâ fecit, Cic.—Particular phrases or combinations: A. Alter above, One or both of two (often in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMOVE SE IS VIDERETUR, etc.; the mood and tense varying according to the construction of the context), Cic.—B. Alter . . . alter, The one . . . the other: Cic.; Cæs.—C. Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alterque, etc.: 1. The one and the other; two: Cic.; Suet.; Tac.—2. Of an indefinite number: One and another; this and that; several: Ter.; Cic.; Hor.—D. Alterum tantum, Another so much; i. e. as much more or again, twice as much: Cic.; Liv.—E. To mark the similarity of one object to another: Another, a second: Verres, alter Orcus, Cic.—F. Alter ego or idem, Another, or second, self: Cic. II. Meton.:*

A. The second, the next; fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, Virg.—B. 1. Either of two, the one, or the other, of two, without a more precise designation: fortasse utrumque, alterum certe, Cic.—2. Once with a

negative: *Neither of two: hos nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex, Liv.—C. Opposite: factio, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. autre, autrui.*

altercā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [alterc(a)-or] **1.** *A strife or contest in words; a dispute, debate: Cic.—2.* *An altercation; a severe cross-examination in a court of justice: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. altercation.*

alter-co, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. n.** [alter] *(To do something with another; hence, in bad sense) To wrangle, quarrel: cum patre altercāsti, Ter.*

alter-cor, ātus sum, āri, **1. v. dep.** [id.] (id.) **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.: To have a debate with any one, to dispute: and when it is conducted with passion, to wrangle, quarrel, etc.: altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Cæs.: mullerum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. B. Esp.: To cross-question in a court of justice: Cic. II. Fig.: To contend, struggle with: altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor.*

altern-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a. and n.** [altern-us] *To do anything by turns, to interchange with something, to alternate: I. Act.: vices, Ov. II. Neut.: alternantes praelia miscuit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. alterner.*

altern-nus, a, um, *adj.* [alter] *(Pertaining to alter; hence) I. Gen.: One after another, by turns, alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable: alternopo pede terram quantum, Hor.—A d-verbial Abl.: Alternis, Alternately: Virg.—In the Roman courts of law the accused, and afterwards the accuser, could by turns reject the judges appointed by the prætor; hence, the expression: alterna consilia, alternos iudices, etc., rejicere, Cic. II. Esp.: Of verses: Interchanging (between hexameters and pentameters); elegiac: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. alterne.*

alter-iter, alterutra (more freq. than altera utra), alterutrum (more freq. than alterum utrum), *adj.* (and so in the Oblique Cases alterutris, alterutri, etc.) *One of two, the one or the other, either: alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor.: alterutris partes, Cic.*

Althea, æ, *f.*, Ἀλθαία (Healer); also, as an appellative, The marsh-mallow. *Althea; a daughter of Thestius, wife of Æneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.*

alt-i-cinctus, a, um, *adj.* [alt-us; (i); cinctus] *(High-girded; hence) Active, busy: Phaed.*

alt-ilis, e, *adj.* [alo, (Sup.) altum] **1.** *Nourished, fattened, esp. of domestic animals; bовes, Var.—As Subst.: altilis, is, f. (sc. avis) A fattened bird, esp. a fowl: satur altilium, Hor.—2.* *Well-fed, fat, full, large: gallina, Pl.*

alt-i-son-us, a, um, *adj.* [alt-us; (i); son-o] **I. Prop.**: *High-sounding, sounding from on high: cardo, Enn. II. Fig.: High-sounding, sublime: Maro; Juv.*

alt-i-tōnans, antis, *adj.* [alt-us; (t); tonans] **I. Prop.**: *Thundering on*

high: Juppiter, Enn. II. Meton.: Of wind: Loud-roaring: Lucr.

alt-itūdo, inis, *f.* [alt-us] *(The quality of the altus; hence) 1. Height, loftiness, altitude: a. Prop.: ædium, Cic.—b. Fig.: orationis, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Depth: spelunca infinita altitudo, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of mind, etc.: Depth, impenetrability, reserve: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. altitude.*

altus-cūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for altior-culus; fr. altior, Comp. of altus] *Rather high: calcamenta altiuscula, Suet.*

alt-i-vōlans, antis, *adj.* [alt-us; (i); volans] *Flying high, soaring: solis rota . . . Altivolans, Lucr.—As Subst.: altivolans, antis, f. (sc. avis) A bird: Enn.*

alt-or, ōris, *m.* [al-o] *(The accomp-lisher of nourishing; hence) A nourisher, sustainer: Cic.*

alt-ri-n-secus, a, *adv.* [for alteri-n-secus; fr. alter, alteri-us; (n); secus] *Al to or on the other side: quin retines altrinsecus? Plant.*

alt-rix, icis, *f.* [al-o] **I. Gen.:** *(The female accomp-lisher of nourishing; hence) A female nourisher, cherisher, or sustainer: Cic. II. Esp.: A nurse: Ov.*

alt-rō-vorsum (contr. **alt-rō-rsum**), *adv.* [for alter-o-vorsum; fr. alter, alteri-us; (o); vorsum] *adv. On the other side: Plant.*

altum, i, v. *altus*. **altus**, a, um: **I. P. of al-o. II. Pa.** *(Grown or become great by nourish-ing, support, care, etc.; hence) A. Seen from below: 1. Prop.: High: alti montes, Virg.: (with Acc. or Gen. of measure) clausi lateribus pedem altis, Sall.: alta novem pedum, Col.—As Subst.: altum, i, n.: a. Gen.: A high place, a height: Cic.—b. Esp.: The height of heaven, the high heaven: Virg.—2. Fig.: a. High, lofty: (Sup.) altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic.—b. Mentally: Elevated, lofty, magnan-imo-us, high-minded, sublime, etc.: (Comp.) qui altiore animo sunt, Cic.—c. In rank, etc.: Lofty, great, noble, august, etc.: rex ætheris altus Jupiter, Virg.—d. Of the voice, etc.: High, loud, shrill, clear: Cat.—e. Of the countenance: Proud, stern, disdain-ful: Juxta Rejecto alto donec nocentium Vultus, Hor.—B. Seen from above: 1. Prop.: Deep, profound: gurgite in alto, Virg.: radices, Cic.—As Subst.: altum, i, n.: a. Gen.: Depth, the interior: ex alto dissimulare, Ov.—Particular phrase: Of dis-cour-se: Ex alto repetere, or petere, To bring from far (in Part. Perf., Far-fetched): Cic.; Virg.—b. Esp.: (a) The deep, the main, the open sea: navi-bus aditus ex alto est, Cic.—(b) Of a river: The deep part: quum in altum reperantur (sc. elephanti), Liv.—2. Fig.: Deep, profound: quies, Virg.: artes, Quint.—3. Meton.: Ancient, old, remote, venerable: genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. haut.*

ālū-cīnor (all-, hall-), ātus sum, āri, **1. v. dep.** [prob. akin to ἀλύω, ἀλύ-σκω] *To wander in mind, to dream, talk idly, rave: quas Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic.*

āl-umma, æ, *f.* [al-o] **1. Pass.** *(She that is nourished, etc.; hence) A nursing; a foster-daughter or -child: Plaut.—2. Act. (She who nourishes, etc.; hence) A nourisher, supporter: alumna urbis Ostia, Flor.*

āl-umnus, i, m. [id.] *(He that is nourished; hence) 1. Of persons: A nursing; a foster-son, or -child: a. Prop.: quid voveat dulci nutrícula majus alumnum, Hor.—b. Fig.: pacis, Cic.: Platonis alumni, i. e. disciples of, id.—2. Of animals, etc.: A suckling, etc.: Hor.*

Alutrum (Hal-), i, n. Ἀλου-τρον, Ἀλούτρον, *Alutium or Halutium; a town of Sicily (græc. now S. Marco).—Hence, Alut-ivus (Hal-), a, um, *adj.* *Of Alutium.—As Subst.: Alutini* (Hal-), ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Alutium.**

ālūta, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Aluta; a description of leather, softened by means of alut: Cæs. II. Meton.: Of things made of aluta: A. A shoe: rupta, Mart.—B. A purse or pouch: tumida superbus alutā, Juv.—C. A patch (put on the face for ornament): Ov.*

alvō-ārium, ī, n. (-re, is) [alve-us] *(A thing pertaining to an alveus; hence) I. Prop.: A bee-hive: seulo lentio fuerit alvearia vimine texta, Virg. II. Meton.: A bee-house, an apiary: Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. alvéolaire.*

alvō-lus, i, m. *dim.* [alveus, (un-contr. Gen.) alveo-l] *(A little alveus; hence) 1. A little tray, trough, or tub: Liv.—2. A pail, bucket, or watering-tub of wood: Phaed.—3. A wooden dish or platter: Juv.—4. A hollow gaming-board: Cic.—5. A small channel of a river: Curt. Fr. alvéole.*

alv-ēus, i, m. [alv-us] *(Prop.: A thing pertaining to or resembling an alveus; Meton.) 1. A hollow, cavity, ex-cavation: illicis, Virg.—2. A trough or tray: fluitans alveus, Liv.—3. a. The hold or hull of a ship: navium, Sall.—b. A small ship, boat, or bark: accipit alveo Æneum, Virg.—4. A hollowed gaming-board: lusorius, Pl.—5. a. A hive: apes alveo se contin-ent, Pl.—b. A hive, i. e. a swarm of bees: alvei apium emoriuntur, Pl.—6. a. A hot-water bath (usually of marble, sunk in the floor of the bath-room, having a step at the bottom, which the bather could use as a seat): in bal-neum venit . . . ut in alveum descend-eret, etc., Auct. Hor.—b. A bathing-tub: alveus fagineus tepidis impletur aquis, Ov.—7. The bed of a river, a channel: fluminis, Virg.*

alvus, i, f. (anciently also m.) [acc. to some, al-o; and so, the nourishing thing;—acc. to others, akin to vultus, Sanscrit, ulva, “the womb”] **1. a. Prop.**: *The belly, the abdomen: purgatio alvi, Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) The Excrement, ordure: Cels.—(b) Flux,*

diarrhæa.—(b) *The stomach, the digestive organs*: Cic.—(c) *A bee-hive*: Var.—2. *The womb*: Cic.

Alÿattes, is or ei, *m. Alyattes*, king of Lydia, father of Cræsus: Hor.

Alÿmon, ðnis, *m. Alÿmon*; the father of Iphimedia.

am, v. *ambi*.

amā-bilis, e, *adj.* [am(a)-o] *That deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely*: Of persons or things: *filioia tua amabilis*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *amabilior mihi Velia fuit*, id.: (*Sup.*) *amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aimable*.

amābil-itas, ātis, *f.* [amabil-is] (*The quality of the amabilis*: hence) *Amiability, amiability, loveliness*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amabilité*.

amābil-iter, adv. [id.] *1. In a lovely manner, pleasantly, delightfully*: *lusiit amabiliter*, Hor.—2. *Lovingly, amicably*: (*Comp.*) *amabilibus*, Ov.

Amāthæa, æ, *f.* Ἀμαθία. *Amathæa*: 1. *A nymph, daughter of Melis-sus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk*—or, acc. to some, the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amathæe, or Cornu Coptie, from which nectar and ambrosia used to flow: Cic.—2. *The name of the Cretan Sibyl*: Tib.

amandā-tio, ðnis, *f.* [amand(a)-o] *A sending away, removing*: Cic.

ā-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (*To bid one go away*: hence) *To send away, to remove, commonly with the access. notion of contempt, scorn, etc.*: *amandat hominem*, Cic.

āma-nis, ntis, 1. *P.* of am(a)-o.—2. *Part. a. Prop.*: Of living beings: (a) *Fond, loving, kindly disposed to*: (With Gen.) *cives amantes patriæ*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *ad nos amatissimos tui veni*, id.—As *Subst.*: *comm. gen.*: *A lover*: *amantium iræ amoris integratio est*, Ter.—(b) *Fond of, desiring, etc.*: *erucioris*, Ov.—b. *P. fig.*: Of things: *Friendly, affectionate*: (*Comp.*) *nomen amatius*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amant*.

āman-ter, adv. [for *amant-ter*], fr. *amans, amant-is* ¶ *Lovingly*: Cic.: (*Comp.*) *amantius*, Tac.: (*Sup.*) *amantissime*, Cic.

Amantia, æ, *f.* *Amantia*: a maritime town of Illyria (prps. non *Nisiza*).—Hence, **Amanti-āni**, ðrum, *m.* *The people of Amantia*.

ā-manū-ensis, is, *m.* [a; manus (*unconstr. Gen.*) manu-is] (*One who is at one's hand*: hence) *A secretary, amanuensis*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amanuensis*.

Amānus, i, *m. Amānus*: a mountain range between Syria and Cilicia.—Hence, **Amānensis**, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Mount Amānus*.

āmārāc-īnus, a, um, *adj.* [amarac-us] *Of, or pertaining to, marjoram*: oleum, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **amarac-inum**, i, n. (*sc. unguentum*) *Marjoram ointment*: Lucr.

āmārācus, i, *comm. gen.*—um, i; æ.—ἀμαράκος, *ov.* *Marjoram*: Cat.

āmārantus, i, *m.* = ἀμαραντος (*unfading*). *Amaranth*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amarante*.

āmār-e, adv. [amar-us] *Bitterly*: Plaut.: (*Comp.*) *amarius*, Macr.: (*Sup.*) *amarissime*, Suet.

āmār-ities, ei, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the amarus*: hence) *Bitterness*: Cat.

āmār-ītudo, ītis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the amarus*: hence) *I. Prop.*: *Bitterness*: Var. *II. Fig.*: *A. Bitterness, acrimoniousness, offensiveness*: Pl.—B. *Of voice*: *Harshness*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amertume*.

āmār-or, ðris, *m.* [id.] (*A being amarus*: hence) *Bitterness*: Virg.

āmārus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *Bitter in flavour*: *salices*, Virg. *II. Fig.*: *A. Calamitous, unpleasant, sad*: *casus*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) *amari-sime leges necessitatis*, Val. Max.—As *Subst.*: **amara**, ðrum, *n.* *Bitter-nesses, bitter things*: *curarum*, Hor.—B. *Bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe*: *dicta*, Ov.—C. *Morose, ill-natured, sour, irritable*: (*Comp.*) *amariorem me senectus facit*, Cic.—D. *Inevitable, implacable*: *hostis*, Virg. *III. Meton.*: *A. Of sound*: *Rough, sharp, shrill*: *sonitus*, Stat.—B. *Of smell*: *Disagreeable, odious*: *fructus amarus odore*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amer*.

Amāryllis, īdis, *f.* *Amaryllis*: a girl's name.

Amāsēnus, i, *m.* *Amasenus*: a river of Latium (now Toppia, or Fiume dell' Abozzia).

āmā-sius, ii, *m.* [am(a)-o] (*The loving or loved one*: hence) *A lover, suitor, sweetheart*: Plaut.

Amastris, is, *f.* Ἀμαστρίς. *Amastris*: a town of Paphlagonia (now Amassero).—Hence, **Amastri-īacus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Amastris*.

Amāt-a, æ, *f.* [amat-us] (*Loved one; darling*) *Amata*: the wife of King Lælinus.

Amāthūs, untis, *f.* Ἀμαθούς (Acc. Gr. *Amathunta*, Ov.). *Amathus*: a town of Cyprus (now Limisso).—Hence, 1. **Amāthūs-īa**, æ, *f.* *The goddess of Amathus*, i. e. *Venus*.—2. **Amāthūs-īacus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Amathus*.

āmā-tio, ðnis, *f.* [am(a)-o] (*A loving*: hence) *An amour, love-intrigue*: Plaut.

āmā-tor, ðris, *m.* [id.] (*The accomp-lisher of loving*: hence) *I. A lover, friend*: *vir bonus amatorque noster*, Cic.—2. *A paramour*: *aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amateur*.

āmātor-cūlus, i, *m. dim.* [amator] *A little lover*: Plaut.

āmātorī-e, adv. [amatori-us] *Amorously*: Cic.

āmātor-īus, a, um, *adj.* [amator] (*Pertaining to an amator*: hence) *Amorous, amatory*: *voluptas*, Cic.

āmā-trix, icis, *f.* [am(a)-o] (*A female accomp-lisher of loving*: hence) *A female lover*: Mart.—As *Adj.*: *Amor-ous*: *amatrices aquæ*, Mart.

āmā-tus, a, um, *P.* of am(a)-o.

Amāzōnes, um, *f.* [acc. to an etym. fancy ἀμαζόν, "without breast;" but really a Scythian word] *I. Prop.*: *Amazons*: a community of warlike women who dwell on the River Thermodon.—Sing.: **Amāzon**, ðnis, *f.* *One of the Amazons*: *an Amāzon*: Virg.—Hence, **A. Amāzōn-īcus**, a, um, *adj.* *Amazonian*.—B. **Amāzōn-is**, īdis, *f.* *An Amazon*.—C. **Amāzōn-tus**, a, um, *adj.* *Amazonian*.—II. *Meton.*: Sing.: *A heroine*: "love": Ov. *amb*, v. *ambi*.

ambactus, i, *m.* [from *Celtie andbaht*, servant] *A vassal, dependant*: Cass.

amb-ādēdo, ēdi, *no sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a. *To eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely*: Plaut.

amb-āg-es, is, *f.* (found only in *Abl. Sing.*; but complete in *Plur.*:—*Gen.* *ambagum*) [amb; ag-o] *I. Prop.*: *A going around, a roundabout way*: *dolos lecti amblagesque resolvit*, Virg. *II. Fig.*: *Of speech*: *A. Digression, circumlocution, evasion*: *missis ambagibus, without circumlocution*, Hor.—B. *Obscurity, ambiguity, intricacy*, *cā ambage*, Tac.: *per ambages, in a secret or mysterious manner*, Liv.

Ambarri, ðrum, *m.* *The Ambar-ri*: a people of Gaul.

amb-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdēre (*Part. Præs.* *ambens*, Lucr.), 3. v. a.: *I. Prop.*: *To eat or gnaw around*: *ambes assumere menses*, Virg. *II. Meton.*: *To consume, devour*, *eat*: *robora ambesa flammis*, Virg.

ambens, v. *ambedo*, *ini*.

ambē-sus, a, um (for *ambēd-sus*) *P.* of *ambēd-o*.

ambi (abbrev. *amb*, *am*, *an*), præp. [ἀμφί, Dor. ἀμπί] *Around, round about*: used only in composition: 1. *Before vowels*: mostly *ambi*: *ambages, ambēdo, ambigo, amburo*—but, *amies, amicio, Amicturum, anhele*; once *amp*: *ampulla*.—2. *Before consonants*: *am*: *amploror, amsegtes, amsanctus* (also *ampanctus*);—*an*: *anogeis, aniculus, anquiro*.

Ambibāri, ðrum, *m.* *The Ambibari*: a people of Gallia (Armorica).

Ambigātus, i, *m.* *Ambigatus*: an ancient king of the Celts in Gaul.

amb-īgo, no perf. nor sup., Igēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for *amb-ago*] *I. Prop.*: *To go about or around*: *amb-igens patriam*, Tac. *II. Fig.*: *A. Act.*: *To doubt a thing; to be in doubt or hesitation about a thing*: *quod (sc. jus) ambigitur inter peritissimos*, Cic.: (*with Objective clause*) *ne quis ambigit cuncta regno villoria habere* (*sc. eum*), Tac.—B. *Neut.*: 1. *To waver, doubt, hesitate, be undecided*: *quum de regno ambigerent*, Just.—2. *To argue, debate*: *de vero*, Cic.—3. *To contend, dispute, wrangle, etc.*: *de fundo*, Cic.

ambigū-e, adv. [ambigu-us] *Ambiguously, doubtfully*: Cic.

ambigū-ītas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the ambigus*: hence) *Ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambiguû*.

ambig-ūsus, a, um, adj. [ambig-o] (*Going round*; hence) **I.** *Wavering, uncertain*: favor, Liv.—**2.** **a.** Gen.: *Uncertain*: doubtful: haud ambiguus rex, Liv.: (with Gen., or *Gerund* in di) futuri, Tac.: imperandi, id.—As *Subst.*: **ambiguum**, i, n. *Doubt, uncertainty*: Hor.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Of speech: *Obscure, dark, ambiguous*: oracula, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **ambiguum**, i, n. *An obscure, dark saying*: Cic.—(b) Of moral conduct: *Uncertain*: not to be relied on, doubtful: esse ambiguaē fide, Liv.—(c) Of fortune: *Fickle, fluctuating*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. **ambigu**.

Ambiliati (-ialiti), ōrum, m. *The Ambiliati*; a people of Gaul.

1. amb-īo, ivi or īi, ium, ire, 4. v. n. and a. (although a compound of eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout; hence, *Part. Perf.* ambitus; in the *Imperf.*, however, together with ambiebat, we find ambibat, Ov.) **I.** **a.** Prop.: *To go round or about a thing*: ambitat fundamina terrae, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *Polit. t. t.*: **a.** To canvass persons for votes: (a) Act.: singulos ex senatu, Sall.—(b) Neut.: petamus, ambiamus, Cic.—**b.** To canvass for an office: magistratum sibi, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: *To ask, entreat, solicit, court a person; to strive for, seek to gain a thing*: amicos, Ter.: to prece, Hor. **II.** **a.** Prop.: *To surround, encircle, encompass*: ambitat litora terrae, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To surround one's self*: plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur, Tac.

Ambiorix, Igis, m. *Ambiorix*; a chief of the Eburones, in Gaul.

ambi-tio, ōnis, f. [ambi-o] **1.** Of candidates for office: *A canvassing for votes in a lawful manner*: Cic.—**2.**: *a.* *Striving for one's favour or good-will; an excessive desire to please; great attention or courtesy; flattering behaviour*: ambitioe relegatā, without flattery, Hor.—**b.** *A desire or longing for honour, etc., from others; ambition, vanity*: Hor.—**c.** *Exertion, effort*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. **ambition**.

ambitios-ē, adv. [ambitios-us] (*In the manner of the ambitiosus*; hence) *Ambitiously, ostentatiously, etc.*: Cic.: (*Comp.*) ambitiosius, id.: (*Sup.*) ambitiosissime, Quint.

ambiti-ōsus, a, um, adj. [for ambition-ōsus; fr. ambitio, ambition-is] (*Full of ambitio*; hence) **1.** **a.** Prop.: *Going round, surrounding*; hence: (a) Of plants, etc.: *Entwining, clasping* (*Comp.*) lascivis heredis ambitiosior, Hor.—(b) Of a river: *Winding, with many windings*: amnis, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Of oratorical ornament: *Excessive, superfluous*: ambitiosa recidet Ornamenta, Hor.—**2.** **a.** *Seeking for or desirous of favour; trying to ingratiate one's self*: pro nato cæula mater Ambitiosa, Ov.—**b.** *Condescending, submissive*: Suet.—**3.** **a.** Act.: (a) Prop.: Of persons: *Desirous of honour, ambitious*: Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Vain, vainglorious, ostentatious*: Cic.: Tac.—**b.** Pass.: *That is solicited, or*

much sought; honoured, admired: turba celestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov.—**4.** *Eager, urgent*: preces, Tac. ¶ Hence Fr. **ambitieux**.

1. ambi-tus, a, um, *P.* of ambi-o. **2. ambi-tus**, ūs, m. [amb; i, root of o-o] **1.** **a.** Prop.: *A going or moving round; a revolution*: aquae per agros, Hor.—**b.** Fig.: Of speech: *Circumlocution*: Liv.—**c.** Meton.: (a) *A circuit, circle, circumference, border*: castrata lato ambitu, Tac.—(b) *The open space left round a house*: Var.—(c) Rhet. *t. t.*: *A period*: verborum, Cic.—(d) *Desire of display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade*: Sen.—(e) Of style: *Bombast, parade*: Quint.—**2.** *A suing for office, canvassing for votes, esp. with bribery or other unlawful means; prohibited by very severe laws*: Cic.

Ambivareti, ōrum, m. *The Ambivareti*; a people of Gaul.

Ambivariti, ōrum, m. *The Ambivariti*; a people of Gaul.

Ambivivus, īi, m. *Ambivivus*; an actor in the time of Terence.

ambo, bæ, bo, num. adj. (*Acc. Plur.* orig. ambo: ambo for ambe, Plaut.) [ἀμφω] **I.** Prop.: *Both*; used of two persons, etc., who do, etc., something conjointly or at the same time: Cæsar atque Pompeius — diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Two*: partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Virg.

Ambraçia, æ, f., Ἀμβρακία. *Ambraçia*; a town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name (now Arta or Larta).—Hence, **1. Ambraçiensis**, e, adj. *Ambraçian*.—As *Subst.*: **Ambraçiensēs**, ium, m. (*sc. incolæ*) *The inhabitants of Ambraçia*.—**2. Ambraç-iotes**, æ, m. *An Ambraçiot*.—As Adj.: **Ambraçiot**: vinum, Pl.—**3. Ambraçius**, a, um, adj. *Ambraçian*.

Ambrones, um, m. *The Ambrones*; a tribe of the Cimbri.

ambrosia, æ, f. = ἀμβροσία (*Immortality*). *Ambrosia*. **I.** Prop.: *The food of the gods*: non enim ambrosiā Deos aut nectare latari arbitror, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An unguent of the gods*: ambrosiā cum dulci nectare mixtā Contigit os, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ambroise*, (mod.) *ambrosie*.

ambrosi-ŭs, a, um, adj. = ἀμβροσίος (*Immortal, divine*; hence) *Lovely, pleasant, sweet*, etc.: comæ, Virg.

ambubaia (quadrissyll.), æ, f. [a Syriac word = tibīæ] *Syrian girls* (in Rome, who were flute-players and dancers): Hor.

ambūla-erum, i, n. [ambul(a)-o] (*That which serves for walking*; hence) *a walk near a house*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambulacre*.

ambūla-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A walking about, a walk*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A walk, i. e. a place for walking; a promenade*: Var.

ambulatū-cūla, æ, dim. f. [for ambulation-cula; for ambulatō, ambulation-is] **1.** *A short walk*: Cic.

— **2.** *A small place for walking*: Cic.

ambūla-tor, ōris, m. [ambul(a)-o] (*One who walks about*; hence) **1.** *An idler, loiterer*: Cato.—**2.** *A hawker, pedlar*: Mart.

ambulatōr-ŭs, a, um, adj. [ambulator] (*Pertaining to an ambulator*; hence) *Movable*: turres, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambulateur*.

ambūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ἀμολῶ = ἀναπολῶ] **I.** Prop.: *To go backwards and forwards or up and down*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To walk, to walk about, to take a walk*: quum in sole ambulem, Cic.—**B.** *To go, to travel on foot, in carriages, etc.*: eo modo Cæsar ambulat, ut, etc.: Cic.—Particular expressions: **1.** Bene ambula, *A good journey to you, farewell*: Plaut.—**2.** Ambulare in jus, *To go into court*: Plaut.—**3.** With mare, viam, etc.: *To navigate, sail, traverse*, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Pl.—**C.** *To strut about*: licet superbus ambules pecuniā, Hor. **III.** Fig.: Of inanimate things: *To walk*, etc.: Nilus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ambuler*.

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. (mostly in *Part. Perf.*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To burn round, to scorch*: ambustus incendio, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of completeness: *To burn up wholly, to consume*: Phaethon, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To injure or nip by cold; to burnum*: ambusti multorum artibus vi rigoris, Tac. **III.** Fig.: *Part. Pass.* **A.** *Scorched, injured, damaged*: ambustus fortunarum reliquiis, Cic.—**B.** *Burnt up, destroyed*: damnatione ambustus, Liv. **ambustus**-us (for amburtus), a, um, *P.* of ambur-o.

ānellus, i, m. *Purple Italian starwort*: Virg.

Amēnānus, i, m. Ἀμενάνος. *The Amenanus*; a river of Sicily (now Gindicello).—Hence, **Amenan-us**, a, um, adj. *Of the Amenanus*.

ā-mens, entis, adj. (*Out of mens*; hence) **1.** *Out of one's senses; mad, frantic, distracted*: (*Comp.*) indices amentior, Suet.: (*Sup.*) homo amentissimus, Cic.: (with Gen.) animi, Virg.—**2.** *Foolish, stupid*: homo, Cic. **āment-ia**, æ, f. [amens, ament-is] (*The quality of the amens*; hence) **1.** *Want of reason, madness, senselessness*: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Folly*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *amence*.

āment-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ament-um] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish a lance, etc., with a thong or strap*: hastæ amentatæ. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To hurl or dart a lance by means of a thong*: jaculum, Luc.—**B.** *Of the wind*: *To give an impetus*: amentante Noto, Sil.

ā-mentum, i, n. [for ag-mentum; fr. ag-o] (*That which puts in motion*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A leather thong, attached to the middle of a spear or lance, in order to give assistance in throwing it*: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A shoe-tye*: Pl.

Amēria, æ, f., Ἀμερία. *Ameria*, an ancient town of Umbria (now A-

melia).—Hence, **Amōrinus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, America.*

ām-e-s, ītis, prob. m. [for am-i(t)-s; fr. am; i, root of eo] (*That which goes round*; hence) *A pole for spreading bird-nets: amite tendit retia*, Hor.

āmēthyst-inus, a, um, adj. [*amēthyst-us*] (*Pertaining to amēthyst-us*; hence) *1. Of the colour of amēthyst: vestes, Mart.—As Subst.: amēthystina, drum, n. (sc. vestimenta) Amēthyst-coloured garments: Juv.—2. Set or adorned with amēthyst: trientes, Mart.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *amēthystin*.

āmēthystus, ī, f. = ἀμέθυστος (*without intoxication*) *The amēthyst: Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *amēthyste*.

amfractus, v. anfr.
ām-ica, æ, f. [am-o] (*A loved one*; hence) *A female friend: Ter.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *amie*.

āmīc-e, adv. [ī. amic-us] *In a friendly manner: Cic. (Sup.) amicissimē, Cæs.*

ām-īcō, īcōi or īxi, īctum, īre (*Put. Pass., amicibor, Plaut.*), 4. v. a. [for am-jacio] *I. Prop.* (Gen.): *To throw around, to wrap about; Esp.* With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To put or throw one's garments, etc., about one's self; to clothe one's self: dum calcabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet. (with Gr. Acc.) nube humeros amictus, Hor. II. Meton.: To veil around, clothe, wrap up: pipper et quidquid chartis amictur ineptis, Hor.*

āmīc-īter, adv. [ī. amic-us] *In a friendly manner: Plaut.*

āmīc-ītia, æ, f. (Gen. Sing., amicitia, Lucr.) [*amic-us*] (*The quality of the amicus*; hence) *I. Prop.: A Friendship: Cic.—B. A league of amity between different nations: Cæs.; Sall. II. Meton.: A friend: Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *amitié*.

āmīcīties, ei, f. = amicitia: Lucr.

āmīc-tus, a, um, P. of amic-o (*A throwing on of a garment*; hence) *I. Prop.: Mode of dress, fashion: Cic. II. Meton.: An outer garment: duplex, of double texture, Virg. III. Fig.: Clothing, garment: coeli mutentus amictum, i. e. go into another climate, Lucr.*

āmīc-ūla, æ, f. dim. [*amic-a*] *A dear little female friend: Cic.*

āmīc-ūlum, ī, n. [*amic-io*] (*That which serves for throwing about one*; hence) *A mantle, cloak: Cic.; Nep.*

āmīc-ūlus, ī, m. dim. [*amic-us*] *A dear little friend: Cic.*

ām-īcus, a, um, adj. [*am-o*] *I. Prop.: Of living beings: Loving; friendly, amicable, kind, favourable (Sup.) conjunctissimus et amicitissimus, Cic. (Comp.); also, with Dat., amicorū Cilem ararīs, quam nostro, id. II. Fig.: A. Of things: Favourable: amica silentia lune, Virg.—B. Pleading, agreeable: nec dīs amicum est, nec mihi, te prius Obire, Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *ami*.

2. ām-īcus, ī, m. [īd.] (*Gen. Plur.*

amicūm, Ter.) (*A loved one; or a loving one*; hence) *1. In private life: a. A friend: Cic.—b. A patron, protector: Hor.; Juv.—c. Companion, comrade: Ov.—2. In public life: a. A friend of the state: Liv.—b. In and after the Aug. age: A counsellor, minister of a prince: Nep.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *ami*.

Āminæus (-ēus), a, um, adj. *Āminæus, Of, or belonging to, Aminæa; a district of the Piceni, celebrated for the culture of the vine.*

1. Amisia, æ, m. *The Amisia; a river of Germany (now the Ems).*

2. Amisia, æ, f. *A fortress built by the Romans upon the Ems.*

āmī-sīo, ōnis, f. [for amitt-sio; fr. amitt-o] *A losing, loss: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (old law l. l.) *amission*.

1. āmī-sus, a, um, P. of amitt-sus, P. of amitt-o.

2. āmī-sus, ūs, m. [for amitt-sus; fr. amitt-o] *A loss: Sicilia, Nep.*

Āmisus, ī, f., Ἀμισός. *Amisus; a town of Pontus (now Eski Samsun).*

āmīta, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A paternal aunt: Liv.*

Ām-ītern-um, ī, n. [for Amātern-um; fr. am; Atern-us] (*The thing—e. g. town—about the Aternus*) *Amīternum; a Sabine town, near the sources of the Aternus, the birthplace of Sallust (now S. Vittorino).*—Hence, **Amīternus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Amīternum.*

ā-mītto, īsi, īssum, īttēre (amisti, for amisti, Ter.) *amissis, for amiseris, Plaut.*), 3. v. a.: *I. Prop.: To let go from one; to let slip, dismiss: hunc, Plaut.: prædam de manibus, Cic. II. Fig.: To let go, etc.: tempus, Cic.: occasionem, Cæs. III. Meton.: To lose: classes optimæ amisse, Cic.*

ammīror, **ammitto**, v. adm.

Ammon, ōnis, m., Ἀμμων (Egypt. Amun or Ammūn) *Ammon; the supreme divinity of the Ethiopians or Libyans; afterwards, an appellation of Jupiter worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram (upon the present Oasis Siwah).*—Hence, **Ammon-īctus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Belonging to Ammon; Meton.) African, Libyan.*

amn-ī-cōl-a, æ, comm. [amn-is; (i); col-o] (*Stream-dweller*) *That which lives or grows near a river: salices, Ov.*

amn-īcūlus, ī, m. dim. [amn-is] *A little stream; a rivulet, brook: Liv.*

amn-ī-gēn-a, æ, m. [amn-is; (i); gen-o] *Son of a river: Val. Fl.*

amnis, īs, m. (f., Plaut.; Var.: Abl. Sing., regularly amne; sometimes amni) [akin to Sanscrit *apnas*, from *ap*=*aqua*, and root *ni*, "ducere"] (*Water-conductor*; hence) *I. Prop.: A broad, deep-flowing, rapid water; a rapid stream; a river: scilicet amnis, i. e. a majestic full river flowing noisily onwards, Cic.: secundo amni, down the stream, Virg.: adverso amne, up or against the stream, Curt.: Oceani amnes, Virg. II. Fig.: Of a constel-*

lation: A stream: Cic. III. Meton.: Water: Virg.

ām-o, āvi, ātum, āre (amāssō = amavero, Plaut.), 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *kām*, "to love"; Persian *kām*, "desire"] *I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: To love: quem omnes amare meritisime debemus, Cic. (without Object) Cicerones pueri amant inter se, id.—Particular phrases: 1. Ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament or amabunt, So help me heaven! Plaut.; Ter.—Elliptically: ita me Jupiter (sc. amet or amabit)! Plaut.—As a salutation: Heaven bless thee: Plaut.—2. Of vain persons: Amare se, To be in love with, to be very much pleased with, one's self: Cic.—B. In a bad sense: To be in love, to have an amour: Plaut.; Sall. II. Fig.: To love a thing, to be fond of, to find pleasure in: nomen, orationem, vultum, incesum aliquis amare, Cic.: hic ames dii pater atque princeps, Hor.—Particular phrases: A. Amare aliquem (de or in aliquā re, quod, etc.), To be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, to have to thank: Plaut.; Cic.—B. Amabo or amabo te (but never amabo vos, etc.), I shall be under very great obligation to you if you say, do, etc., that for me; hence, in entreaties (=oro, queso, precor), Be so good, I pray, I entreat you: Cic.; Ter. III. Meton.: To be wont or accustomed: aurum per medicos ire satellites Et perempere amat saxa, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aimer*.*

Āmōbeus (trisyli), ei, m., Ἀμοιβεύς (*The Changer or Requirer*). *Amōbeus; an Athenian performer on the cithara.*

āmōn-e, adv. [āmōn-us] *Pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully: fumificare, Plaut. (Comp.) aliquid amenius, Gell. (Sup.) amenissimo, Pl.*

āmōn-ītas, ātis, f. [īd.] (*The state or quality of the amēnus; hence*) *Pleasantness, delightfulness, agreeableness, loveliness, etc.: I. Gen.: hortorum, Cic. II. Esp.: As a term of endearment: Delight, charmer: uxor mea, mea amēnitās, quid tu agis? Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *aménité*.

ām-ēnus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; perhaps am-o] *I. Prop.: Pleasant, delightful, lovely, agreeable, charming: locus, Cic. (Sup.) amēnissima edificia, Tac.—As Subst.: amēna, drum, n. (sc. loca) Pleasant or delightful places: litorum, Tac. II. Meton.: Of dress: Luxuriosus, showy: (Comp.) cultus amēnior, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *amène*.*

ā-mōlōr, itus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. *I. Prop.: To remove a person or thing from a place with effort or difficulty: to move, or carry away, to remove: obstantia silvarum, Tac.: me hinc, Plaut.; i. e. I take myself hence. II. Fig.: A. To put away, avert: invidiam ab aliquo, Tac.—B. To pass over: nomen meum, Liv.—C. To refute, repel, rebut: singula, Quint.*

ā-mōl-i, a, u, n, P. of amoll-or, āmōl-mum (-ōn), ī, n. = ἀμολύνω

AMOR

AMPLIUS

Amomum; an aromatic shrub: Virg. **¶** Hence, Fr. *amome*.

āmō- (old form **amos**, Plaut.), **ōris**, m. [am-o] **I.** Prop.: *Love*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *An eager desire or longing*: consulatūs, Cic.: scribendi, Hor.: casūs cognoscere nostros, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** A beloved object: Cic.—**B.** An object producing love: Virg.—**C.** Personified: **1.** The god of love, *Cupid*: Virg.—**2.** Plur.: *Cupids, Loves*: Ov. **¶** Hence, Fr. *amour*.

āmos, v. amor.

āmō-tio, ōnis, f. [for amov-tio; fr. amov-eo] **A** removing, removal: Cic.

āmō-tus (for amov-tus), a, um, P. of amov-eo.

ā-mōvēō, mōvī, mōtum, mōvēō, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To move from a place, etc. to remove, etc.*: illū ex istis locis, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To take one's self off*: to retire, withdraw: te hinc, Ter.—**2.** To remove or take away by stealth, to steal: moves per dolū, Hor. **3.** To remove by banishment, to banish: amotus Cercinam, to Cercina, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To remove, get rid of: amoto queramus seria ludo, Hor.—**B.** Of time as subject: *To take away*: quācumque vetustate amovet aetas, Lucr.

Amphōlos, i. m., Ἀμφόλος (Vine), *Ampeles*; a youth, beloved by Bacchus.

Amphīārāus, i. m., Ἀμφιάραος, *Amphiarus*; a distinguished Greek seer and hero, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus. He at first refused to join the expedition against Thebes; but was induced to do so by his wife Eriphyle, who had been enticed to use her influence by the present of a handsome necklace. In his flight from Thebes, he was swallowed up, with his chariot, in the earth: **1.** **Amphīārā-ēus**, a, um, *Amphiaran*.—**2.** **Amphīārā-īdes**, a, m. *A* descendant of Amphiarus, i. e. Alcmaeon, Ov.

amphībōlīa, a, f. = ἀμφιβολία. Ambiguity, double-meaning: Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. (old) *amphibolie*.

Amphictyōnes, um (Acc. Gr.-as), m., Ἀμφικτυόνες (= ἀμφικτιόνες, Those that dwell around, neighbours). The Amphictyons; the members of the congress of the confederate Greek States at Thermopylae, afterwards at Delphi.

Amphīlōchia, a, f., Ἀμφιλοχία. *Amphilochia*; a district of Acarnania.

Amphimēdon, ontis, m., Ἀμφιμέδων (He that holds sway around). *Amphimedon*; a Libyan slain by Perseus.

Amphīon, ōnis, m., Ἀμφίων. *Amphion*; a king of Thebes, husband of Niobe, famous for his performances on the lyre. He killed himself for grief at the loss of his children, who were slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana.—Hence, **Amphīon-īus**, a, um, adj., *Amphionic*.

amphibāna, a, f., ἀμφίβανα (The one going both ways). *The amphibāna*; a serpent which begins its

motion either at its head or its tail: Luc. **¶** Hence, Fr. *amphibōne*.

Amphissa, a, f., *Amphissa*; the chief town of the Locri Ozola.

Amphissius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Amphissa*; a promontory of Locri Epizephrii, in Lower Italy.

Amphissus (-os), i. m. *Amphissus* or *Amphissos*; a son of Apollo and Driope, founder of the town Elia, at the foot of the mountain of the same name.

amphithēatr-ālis, e, adj. [amphithēatr-um] Of, or pertaining to, the amphitheatre: Mart. **¶** Hence, Fr. *amphithéatral*.

amphithēatrum, i, n. = ἀμφιθέατρον (That which causes or enables one to see around). *An amphitheatre* (a circular or oval building, which furnished an unobstructed view all around): Tac. **¶** Hence, Fr. *amphithéâtre*.

Amphitrite, es, f., Ἀμφιτρίτη (She that passes beyond and round; the encircler). *Amphitrite*: **I.** Prop.: *The wife of Neptune and goddess of the sea. **II.** Meton.: *The sea*: Ov.*

Amphitryō (-ōo, -ōn), ōnis, Ἀμφιτρίων, ōnos. *Amphitryo*; a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena.—Hence, **Amphitryōn-īdes**, a, m. *A* descendant of Amphitryo, i. e. Hercules.

amphōra, a (Gen. Plur. as a measure, usually amphōrtum), f. = ἀμφόρεα (A thing carried on both sides, i. e. by two handles). *An amphora*: **I.** Prop.: *A large vessel, of an oblong shape, with a handle on each side of the neck*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A measure for liquids* (also called *quadrantal*), = 2 urne, or 3 modii, or 8 congi, or 48 sextarii: Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *amphore*.

Amphrysus (-os), i. m. = Ἀμφρύσιος. *Amphrysus* or *Amphrysos*; a small river of Phthiotis, near which Apollo fed the flocks of King Admetus.—Hence, **Amphrys-īus**, a, um, adj. (Prop. Belonging to *Amphrysus*; Meton.) Belonging to Apollo: vates, i. e. the Sibyl: Virg.

ampl-e, adv. [ampl-us] **1.** Abundantly, copiously, *ampl*: ample dicere, Cic.—**2.** Magnificently, splendidly, honourably: (Sup.) amplissime efferri, Cic.

am-plecto, no perf., xum, ctere, 3. v. a. = ampletor: amplectitote errura fustibus, Plaut.

am-plector (old form **amplēctor**), exus sum, ecti, 3. v. dep. [am; i. plecto] **I.** Prop.: *To wind or twine around a person or thing; to surround, encompass, encircle*: of living beings, to embrace: visne ego te, ac tute me amplectare? Plaut.: circum ecti ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To embrace with the mind, i. e. **1.** To understand, comprehend, see through: omnia consilio, Cic.—**2.** To reflect upon, to consider carefully: cogitationem pectore, Cic.—**B.** In speech: *To comprehend, i. e. 1.* To discuss particularly, to handle, treat: non ego cuncta meis amplecti verbis opto, Virg.—**2.** To comprehend under a name: quod virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.—**C.**

To embrace with love or esteem, i. e. to love; and of things, to value, esteem, honour, cling to: virtutem, Cic.: hoc se amplectitur, i. e. piques himself on: Hor.

amplex-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for amplec(t)-so; fr. amplec(t)-to] **To embrace**: **I.** Prop.: hanc amplexabo, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: auctoritatem censorum amplexato, Cic.

amplex-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. intens. [for amplec(t)-sor; fr. amplec(t)-tor] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To encircle, embrace*: aram, Plaut.: inimicum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To embrace lovingly*: mitte jam osculari a que amplexari, Ter. **II.** Fig.: *To love, be fond of, value, esteem*: aliquem, Cic.: otium, id.

1. **amplex-us** (for amplec(t)-sus), a, um, P. of ampletor.

2. **amplex-us**, ūs, m. [for amplec(t)-sus; fr. amplec(t)-or] **I.** Gen.: *An encircling, embracing, surrounding*: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: *A loving embrace, caress*: Virg.; Tac.

amplificā-tio, ōnis, f. [amplific(a)-o] **I.** An extending, enlarging, amplifying: rei familiaris, Cic.—**2.** Rhet. t. t.: *An exaggerated description, an amplification*: Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *amplification*.

amplificā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An amplifier*: Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *amplificateur*.

amplific-e, adv. [late Lat., amplific-us] *Spendingly*: Cat.

ampl-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ampl-i-fic-o] fr. ampl-us; (i); fac-iō] **I.** Prop.: *To extend, enlarge, give space to: urbem, Cic. II. Fig.: **A.** Of abstract objects: *To extend, enlarge, increase*: fortunam, Cic.—**B.** Rhet. t. t.: *To amplify, dilate upon, enlarge, set off*: rem ornando, Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *amplifier*.*

ampl-i-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ampl-us] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To widen, extend, enlarge*: ampliato Apollinis templo, Suet. **B.** Fig.: *(To enlarge or extend the time for doing something; hence) Judicial t. t. 1.* To delay a judgment or decision, in order to make further investigation: Cic.—**2.** To defer a person: Auct. Her. **II.** *To amplify, increase, etc.*: rem, Hor. **III.** *To render glorious*: Quint.

ampl-iter, adv. [id.] **1.** Abundantly, copiously, *ampl*, fully: Plaut.—**2.** Spendingly, magnificently: Tac.

ampl-ītudo, inis, f. [id.] (The state, or quality, of the amplius; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *The wide extent of a thing; width, amplitude, size, bulk*: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Greatness*: animi, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Dignity, grandeur, consequence: Cic.—**b.** Rhet. t. t.: *Copiousness of expression*: Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *amplitude*.

ampl-i-us, comp. adv. [neut. of comp. of ampl-us] **1.** *More extensively; more, longer, further* (of time or number): nec jam amplius ullas Apparent torrens, Virg.: sedecim, non amplius, legionibus defensum Imperium est, Liv.—Particular phrases: **Am-**

plius, *Longer, further*: Legal *i. t.* of judges, when they deferred a cause for further examination, Cic.—2. *Besides, further, more, in addition*: fuere alia amplius, Sall.—Particular *wharves* and combinations: a. Amplius non petere, *To bring no further action; to make no further claim*: Cic.—b. Nilhil dico amplius, *More than or beyond this*: besides: Cic.; Suet.—d. Nilhil amplius quam, *nothing further, nothing else than*: Cic.; Suet.—e. Nilhil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that there is *nothing further* than has been declared: Cic.

amplector, v. amplector.

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am; pl-eo] (*Filled all round*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Of large extent, great, ample, spacious, roomy: domus, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Comprising much, abundant, great, full, copious, large, etc.: res pecuaria, Cic.: divitiasque habeo tribus amplas regionibus, Hor.—As *Subst.*: amplius, n.: Something or any thing more, beyond, further, or besides: daturus non sum amplius, Cic.—With Gen.: More, additional: negotii, Cic. **III. Fig.**: A. Ample, extensive: (Comp.) aliquid amplius, Cic.—B. Strong, great, violent, mighty, etc.: morbus, Ter.—C. Magnificent, splendid, glorious: premia, Cic.—D. Illustrious, noble, renowned, distinguished, glorious: **I. Gen.**: amplæ et honestæ familia, Cic.—2. Esp.: (Sup.) amplissimus, as a term of honour, etc.: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic.—E. Of speakers or speech, dignified and copious: candidicus, Cic.: orationis genus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. ample.

amp-ulla, æ, f. [for amb-olla] (A circular olla, a pot bellying out) **I. Prop.**: An ampulla; a vessel for holding liquids, with a narrow neck, and round or scollen in the middle; a bottle, flask: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Bombast: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ampoule.

ampull-arius, a, um, adj. [ampull-a] *Of, or belonging to, an ampulla*: Plaut.—As *Subst.*: ampullarius, ii, m. (sc. homo) A maker of ampullæ: Plaut.

ampull-or, âtus sum, âri, *i. v. dep.* [id.] *To employ a bombastic style of discourse*: Hor.

ampul-tâ-ô, ônis, f. [ampult(a)-o] A pruning, cutting off or cutting off of branches, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. amputation.

am-pûto, âvi, âtum, âre, *i. v. a. I. Prop.: Of trees, etc.: *To cut around or away; to top off*: caput, Suet.: vitem ferro, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. *To cut off*: quicquid est pestiferum, Cic.—B. *To curtail, shorten, diminish*, etc.: unde aliquid amputem, Cic.—C. *To remove, banish*, etc.: amputata inanitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. amputer.*

Ampyx, ἄψις, m. (Acc. Gr. -a, Ov.), Ἀμυγξ (Head-band); **Ampyx**: **I. One of the Lapithæ, father of the seer Mopsus**.—Hence, **Ampyx-ides**, æ, m. Son of Ampyx, i. e. the seer Mopsus.—2. One of the companions of Phœneus changed by Perseus into a stone.

Am-sanctus (Amp-), i, m. (*Holy all round*) Ansanctus; a lake in Italy, dangerous from its exhalations (hence in the poets the entrance to the infernal regions; now Lago d'Ansante).

Amûlius, ii, m. [prob. akin to amulus] (A rival) Amulius; a king of Alba, who dethroned his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.

âmurca, æ, f. = ἀμύργη. The scum of oil: Virg.

â-mus-sis, is, f. (Acc. amussim; Abl. and Plur. not used) [prob. for ad-met-sis; fr. ad; met-ior] (A measuring; conor.; A measure; hence) A rule or level used by carpenters, etc.: Var.

â-muss-îtâtus, a, um [amussis] (Provided with an amussis; hence) Accurate, perfect: indoles, Plaut.

Âmyclæ, ârum (-e, ðs, Sil.), f., Ἀμύκλαι. Amycle or Amyclæ: **I. A town of Laconia, the birth-place of Castor and Pollux** (now Sitarochori).—Hence, **Amycl-æus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of Amyclæ: canis, Virg.—b. Meton.: Spartan: Sil.—2. A town of Latium.

Amycl-ides, æ, m. A descendant of Amyclæ, founder of Amyclæ, i. e. Hyacinthus.

Âmycus, i, m., Ἀμυκος. Amycus: **I. A centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithæ**.—2. A Trojan.—3. The name of two followers of Æneâs, killed by Turnus.

Âmydôn, ônis, f. Amydon; a town of Pœonia, which sent aid to the Trojans. **Âmygdâlum**, i, n. = ἀμυγδαλον: **I. Prop.**: An almond: Ov. **II. Meton.**: An almond-tree: Col.

Âmymône, es, f., Ἀμυμώνη (The blameless one). Amymone; a fountain near Argos.

Âmyntas, æ, m., Ἀμύντας (The defender or warder-off). Amyntas: **I. The name of two kings of Macedonia**.—Hence, **Amynt-âdes**, æ, m. A descendant of Amyntas, i. e. Philip: Ov.—2. A shepherd in Virg.

Âmyntor, ôris, m., Ἀμύντωρ (id.) Amyntor; a king of the Dolopians, father of Phœnix.—Hence, **Amyntôr-ides**, æ, m. Son of Amyntor, i. e. Phœnix.

âmystis, ydis, f. = ἀμυστις (A not closing the month). The emptying of a cup at one draught: Hor.

Âmythâôn, ônis, m., Ἀμυθαών, Amythæon; a Greek, the father of Melampus.—Hence, **Âmythâôn-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Amythæon.

1. ân, conj. [prob. a primitive word] **I. In disjunctive interrogations**: a. Or: utrum superbiam prius memorem

an crudelitatem? Cic.: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, etc., Sall.—b. When the second member is to be made emphatic: Or rather, or on the contrary: ea quæ dixi ad corpusne refers? et est aliquid, quod te suâ sponte delectet? —c. The first question is often not expressed, but is to be supplied from the preceding context; then an begins the whole interrogation: Or, or indeed: De. Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarum videro. Ar. An tu esse me hilarum putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plaut.

—Particular combinations: (a) An non (and in one word, annon): Or not: Ter.; Cic.—(b) An ne (commonly together, anne), pleon. for an: Or, whether: Plaut.; Cic.—2. In disjunctive sentences that express doubt: a. Or: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic.—b. With the first distributive clause to be supplied: Whether or not: qui cis an, quæ jubæm, sine vi faciat? (vine conatus is to be supplied), whence knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion? Ter.—c. Haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an, f. almost think, I might assert, I might almost say, it is possible that, etc.; also, perhaps, probably: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.

2. an, v. ambi.

Ana (-as), æ, m. The Anæ or Anas, a river of Hispania Bætica (now Guadiana).

ânâbâthrum, i, n. = ἀνάβαθρον. A raised seat: Juv.

Ânâces, um, m. = Ἀνακες (Kings) The Anaces; an epithet of the Dioscuri.

Ânâcharsis, is, m., Ἀναχάρσις. Ancharchis; a Scythian philosopher.

Ânâcrœôn, ontis, m., Ἀνακρέων. Anacreon; a lyric poet of Teos.

ânâdemâ, âtis, n. = ἀνάδημα (That which binds up) A head-band, fillet. Lucr.

Ânâgnia, æ, f. Anagnia; a town of Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici (now Anagni).—Hence, **Anâgn-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of Anagnia.—As *Subst.*: Anagnini, òrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Anagnia.

ânâgnôstês, æ, m. = ἀναγνώστης. A reader: Cic.

ânâlecta, æ, m. = ἀναλέκτες. The collector (a name of the attendant or slave who collected the crumbs, etc. left at meat-time): Mart.

ânâlec-tris, idis, f. [pprs. for analæg-tris; fr. ἀναλέγω] (That which is made by gathering up) A shoulder pad: Ov.

ânâncæum, i, n. = ἀναγκαῖον (necessary). A large drinking-cup (which one was compelled to drink at a draught); a brimmer or bowl: Plaut.

ânâpæstus, i, m. = ἀνάπαιστος (Struck back) Anapest (a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables, followed by a long syllable; a reversed dactyl): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. anapeste.

Ânâphê, es, f., Ἀνάφη (That which is kindled up). Anaphæ; a vêt

cunic island in the Cretan Sea (now Naxos).

Anāpis, is, *m.* *The Anapis; a river of Sicily.*

Anartes, ium, -i, *drum, m.* *The Anartes or Anarti; a people of Transylvania, on the Theis.*

1. **ānas**, anātis, *comm. gen. (Gen. Plur. anatum, rarely anatum), [akin to νῆστος from νέω] A swimmer; hence) A duck: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) anet, anete.*

2. **Ānas**, æ, *m.* *The Anas; a river of Spain (now Guadiana).*

anāt-icūla, æ, *f. dim.* [anas, anat-is] *A little duck, a duckling: I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of enslavement: Plaut.*

anāt-inus, a, um, *adj. [id.] Of, or pertaining to, a duck: Plaut.*

anātōicimus, i, m. = ἀνατοικισμός (That which brings forth again). *Interest upon interest, compound interest: Cic.*

Anæus, i, m., Ἀγκαῖος (He of the mountain-glens). *Anæus; an Arcadian killed by the Cadydomian boar.*

Anacētes, um, *m.* *The Anacētes; a people of Britain.*

an-cep-s (an-cip-es, *Plant.*), cip-itis (*Abl. Sing. everywhere ancipiti*), *adj. [for an-cipit-s; fr. 2. an; caput, capit-is] I. Prop.: That has two heads, two-headed: Janus, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of mountain summits: Double-peaked: Ov.—B. Of weapons: Double-edged: Ov.; Lucr. III. Fig.: A. 1. Gen.: Two-fold: sapientia, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Of animals: Of a two-fold nature, amphibious: bestia, Cic.—b. B. From, or on, both sides: prolium, Cæs.—B. 1. Doubtful, uncertain, undecided: fortuna belli, Cic.: ius, a disputed point of law, Hor.—As Subst.: ancēps, ipitis, n. Doubt, uncertainty: tractus in ancēps, Tac.—2. Of an oracle: Ambiguous: oraculum, Liv.—C. Dangerous, perilous, critical: vox pro republicā honesta, ipsi ancēps, Tac.*

Ancharīus, īi, *m.* *Ancharius; a Roman name.*

Anchīlūs, i, f., Ἀγκίλαος (Near the sea, or sea-girt) *Anchilus; a town of Thrace.*

Anchises, æ, m., Ἀγκίσις, *Anchises; a son of Cypus, father of Æneas, who bore him upon his shoulders from the flames of Troy.—Hence, I. Anchis-ēus, a, um, *adj. Belonging to Anchises, Anchisean.—2. Anchis-īdēs*, æ, *m.* *The son of Anchises, i. e. Æneas.**

anchora, anchorale, *v. anc.*

ancile (-īle), is, *n. (Gen. Plur. anciliorum, Hor.) [prob. akin to ἀγκύλος, curved, rounded] (The curved or rounded thing) I. Gen.: A small oval shield: Virg. II. Esp.: The shield which was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the continued preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to depend: Liv.*

ancil-la, æ, *f. dim. [for ancil-la; tr. ancil-a, a maid-ser-vant] A maid-*

servent, hand-maid: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) ancēle, ancēlle, ancille.

ancillārīō-lus, i, *m.* [ancilla, through obsol. ancillarius, (*uncun-* Gen.) ancillario-i, "one pertaining to ancille"] *One fond of maids: Mart.*

ancill-āris, æ, *adj. [ancill-a] Relating to female servants: Cic.*

ancill-ūla, æ, *f. dim. [id.] A little serving-maid, a young female slave: Cic.; Ov.*

ancipes, v. ancep-s.

an-ci-sus (am-), a, um, *adj. [for an-cēd-sus; fr. 2. an; cēd-o] Cut around or away: Lucr.*

ancōn, ōnis, *f. (-a, æ, Cic.), ἀγκών (Elbow). Ancon or Ancona; a seaport town in the north of Picenum (now Ancona).*

ancōra (anch-), æ, *f. = ἄγκυρα. I. Prop.: An anchor: ancoram jacere, to cast anchor, Cæs.: consistere ad ancoram, to lie at anchor, id.: ancoram tollere, to weigh anchor, Cic. II. Fig.: An anchor, i. e. refuge, hope, support: ultima fessis ancora, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. ancre.*

ancōr-āle, is, *n.* [ancor-a] *(A thing pertaining to an anchor; hence) A cable: Liv.*

ancōr-ārius, a, um, *adj. [id.] Pertaining to an anchor: tunes, cables, Cæs.*

Ancyra, æ, *f.* *Ancyra; a town of Galatia (now Angora).*

andabātā, æ, *m.* *An andabata; a gladiator, whose helmet was without any aperture for the eyes: Cic.*

Andegavī (-cavi), *drum, Andes*, ium, *m.* *The Andegavi, Andecavi, or Andes; a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou.*

Andræmon (-ēmon), ōnis, *m.* Ἀνδραμόν (Skilled in men, or Bloody Man). *Andræmon: 1. The father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus.—2. The father of Theas, who fought at Troy.*

Andria, æ, *v. Andros.*

Andrōgēōs (-ūs), i, also, -on, ōnis, *m.* (Acc. Sing. Androgeona, Prop.) Ἀνδρόγεως, Androgeos or Androgeon; a son of Minos, king of Crete, killed by the Athenians and Megarians.—Hence, **Andrōgēōn-ēus**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Androgeon.*

andrōgynus, i, *m.* -gynē, es, *f.* = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρὸ γυνή. *A man-woman; a hermaphrodite: Cic.*

Andrōmāchē, ēs, (-a, æ), *f.* Ἀνδρομάχη (She who fights with men). *Andromache; a daughter of King Eëtion, and wife of Hector.*

Andrōmēda, æ, -ē, es, *f.* Ἀνδρομένη (She who provides for or rules, men). *Andromeda or Andromede; a daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopea, rescued by Perseus from a sea-monster. After her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven.*

andrōn, ōnis, *m.* = ἀνδρῶν (A thing pertaining to men). *A passage between two walls or courts of a house: Pl.*

Andronicus, i, *m.* = Ἀνδρόνικος (Conqueror of men). *Andronicus (L. Livius) a native of Tarentum, the*

manumitted slave of M. Livius Salinator, and the first epic and dramatic poet of the Romans.

Andros (-us), i, *f.*, Ἀνδρος. *Andros or Andrus: 1. One of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea (now Andri).—Hence, Andr-ūs, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Andros.—As Subst.: Andria*, æ, *f.* (cc. femina) *The Maid of Andros: the name of a comedy of Terence.—2. An island off the coast of Britain (prob. Bardsey, in St. George's Channel).**

ānel-lus (ann-), i, *m.* *dim. [for annul-lus; fr. annul-us] A little ring: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. anneau.*

ānethum, i, *n.* = ἄνηθον. *Dill, anise: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. aneth.*

an-frac-tus (am-), ūs, *m.* [for an-frag-tus; fr. 2. an; fra(n)g-o] *I. Prop.: A turning, bending round: litorum, i. e. the windings, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of the sun: A circuit, revolution: Cic.—B. A tortuous, circuitous route: per anfractūs jugi procurrere, Liv. III. Fig.: A. Of style: Diffusiveness, prolixity: Cic.—B. Intricacies of law, legal quibbling: Cic.
angel-lus, i, *m.* *dim. [for angulus; fr. angul-us] A little angle or corner: Lucr.**

ang-ina, æ, *f.* [ang-o] *(The throttling thing; hence) The quinsy: Plaut., Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. angine.*

ang-i-portus, ūs, *m.*, -um, i, *n.* [ang-o; (i); portus] *(A squeezed passage; hence) A narrow street, lane, or alley: Cic.*

Angitia, æ, *f.* *Angitia; a sister of Melea and Circe, worshipped by the Marsi.*

Angli, ōrum, *m.* *The Angli; a German tribe, on the Elbe, of the race of the Suevi, who afterwards passed over, with the Saxons, into Britain.*

ango, xi, ctum or xum, gēre, 3. v. a. [cyw] *I. Prop.: To draw or press tight; to squeeze, compress, etc.: guttur, Virg. II. Meton.: Of living creatures: To choke, strangle, throttle: tussis sues, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To drive into straits; to press, be hard upon: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.—B. Pass: To suffer physical pain: Pl.—C.: 1. Act: To torment, torture, vex, tease, trouble: me illa cura angit vehementer, Cic.—2. Pass: To feel anguish, to suffer torment: de Statio manumisso et alius rebus angor, Cic.*

ang-or, ōris, *m.* [ang-o] *I. Prop.: A compression of the throat; a strangling: Liv. II. Fig.: Anguish, torment, trouble: Cic. III. Meton.: The quinsy: Pl.*

Angrivariī, ōrum, *m.* *The Angri-variī; a German tribe near the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.*

angu-i-cōm-us (quadri-syl.), a, um, *adj.* [angu-is; (i); com-a] *With snaky hair: Gorgon, Ov.*

angu-icūlus, i, *m.* *dim. [angu-is] A small serpent or snake: Cic.*

angu-i-fer, ēra, erum, *adj.* [angu-is; (i); fer-o] *Serpent-bearing: Caput, Ov.*

angu-i-gēn-a, æ, m. [angu-is (i); gen-o] *One engendered of a snake or dragon: Ov.*

angu-illa, æ, f. [angu-is] *(A thing) pertaining to a snake; hence, from its shape* *An eel. I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: Of an unprincipled person: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. anguille.*

angu-i-mān-us, a, um, adj. [angu-is; (i); man-us] *With serpent-hands, an epithet of the elephant, because it makes serpent-like motions with its trunk (manus): Lucr.*

angu-inēus, a, um, adj. [angu-is] *Of, or pertaining to, a serpent or snake; snakey: conue, Ov.*

angu-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, a serpent or snake: pellis, Cato.—As Subst.: anguīnum, i, n. (sc. ovum) A snake's egg: Pl.*

angu-i-pēs, ēdis, adj. [angu-is; (i); pēs] *Serpent-footed: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. anguipède.*

anguis, is (Abl. regul. angue; angui, Hor.) m. and f. [acc. to some akin to Sanscrit *ahi*, Gr. *ἔχιν*] *I. Prop.: A serpent or snake: Cic. Ov.—Prov.: latet anguis in herba, A snake lies concealed in the grass, i.e. there is hidden danger, Virg. II. Meton.: As a constellation: A. The Dragon: Cic.—B. The Hydra: Ov.—C. The serpent, which Anguitenens (Ὠφιοῦχος) carries in his hand: Ov.*

angu-i-tēnens, entis, m. [anguis; (i); tenens] *The serpent-holder; a constellation: Cic.*

angul-ātus, a, um, adj. [angul-us] *Furnished with angles: angular: Cic.*

angul-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of angles or corners: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. anguleux.*

angulus, i, m. [ἀγκυλος, "bent," "crooked," "angular"] *I. Prop.: An angle, a corner: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: A retired or secret place; a nook, corner, lurking-place: Hor. III. Fig.: A corner, i.e. an embarrassment, strait, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. angle.*

angust-e, adv. [angust-us] *I. Narrowly, within a narrow space: (Comp.) angustus milites collocavit, Cæs. (Sup.) ut quam angustissime Pompeium concluderent, id.—2. a. Prop.: Pinchingly, stintingly: re frumentaria anguste utebatur, Cæs.—b. Fig.: (a) With difficulty: transportare, Cæs.—(b) Poorly, meagrely, etc.: dicere, Cic.*

angust-iæ, angust (rarely -a, æ), f. [id.] *(The state of the angustus: hence) I. a. Prop.: Narrowness of space: itineris, Cæs.—b. Meton.: (a) A narrow place or part: Græciæ, Cic.—(b) A defile, etc.: Liv.—(c) A narrow passage: urinae, Pl.—2. Of duration: Shortness: temporis, Cic.: spiritūs, i. e. difficulty, id.—3. Of means, etc.: Scarcity, want, poverty: rei frumentariae, Cæs.—4. Of external circumstances: Difficulty, distress, perplexity: in angustis esse, Cæs.—5. Of mind, etc.: Narrowness, meanness, etc.: pectoris tui, Cic.—6. Of logomachy: Subtlety, minuteness of criticism: Cic.*

—7. Of style: *Brevity, succinctness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) angustie.*

angust-i-clāv-us, a, um, adj. [angust-us; (i); clav-us] *(Pertaining) to an angustus clavus; hence) Having or wearing a narrow stripe of purple: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. angusticlave.*

angust-o, no perf., ātum, āre, i. e. a. [angust-us] *I. Prop.: To make narrow; to straiten, contract: iter, Cat. II. Fig.: To narrow, circumscribe, curtail: gaudia, Sen.*

angus-tus, a, um, adj. [for angor-tus, fr. angor] *(Provided with angor; hence) I. Prop.: Drawn together or close: habenæ, Tib. II. Meton.: Narrow, strait, contracted, etc.: pontes, Cic. (Comp.) papyrifero non angustior anime, Ov. (Sup.) fauces portus angustissime, Cæs.—As Subst.: angustum, i, n. A narrow place: I. Prop.: angusta viarum, Virg.—2. Fig.: ita contracta res est et adducta in angustum, ut, etc., brought into such narrow limits, Cic. III. Fig.: (Narrow, confined within narrow limits; hence) A. Of scent: Slight, faint: odor, Pl.—B. Of duration: Short, brief: dies, Ov.: spiritus, short or difficult breathing, Cic.—C. I. Of means, etc.: Needy, pinching, stinting: pauperies, Hor.—2. Of credit: Scant, limited, etc.: fides, Cæs.—D. Of external circumstances: Critical, difficult: rebus angustis animosus, Hor.—As Subst.: angustum, i, n. A critical condition, difficultly, danger: res est in angusto, Cæs.—E. Of mind or character: Narrow, base, low, mean: Cic.—F. Of logomachy: Subtle in the use of words, hair-splitting: Cic.—G. Of style: Brief, succinct: oratio, Cic.*

ānhēl-ītus, ūs, m. [anhel-o] *1. a. Gen.: A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing: nimis celeritate gressus quum flunt, anhelitis moventur, are occasioned, Cic.—b. Esp.: As a disease: The asthma: Pl.—2. a. Prop.: Breathing, breath: oris, Ov.—b. Meton.: An exhalation, vapour: terræ, Cic.*

ān-hēlo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. e. n. and a. [for an-halo; fr. an=āva, up; halo] *(To draw up the breath; hence) I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To breathe with difficulty; to gasp, pant, etc.: nullus anhelabat sub aduico vomere taurus, Ov. B. Fig.: To pant or eagerly desire: anhelantum inopiam recreavit, Just. C. Meton.: To roar, crash, etc.: fornacibus ignis anhelat, Virg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To breathe out strongly; to emit with a strong breath: verba anhelata, Cic. B. Fig.: To breathe out; i.e. to give indications of, etc.: scelus, Cic. C. Meton.: To produce, etc., with gasping: ictus, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. anhéler.*

ānhēl-us, a, um, adj. [anhel-o] *(Panting, puffing, gasping: equi, Virg. (with Gen.) longi laboris, i.e. on account of, Sil.*

ān-īcūla, æ, f. dim. [an-us] *A little old woman: Cic.*

ān-ilis, e, adj. [id.] *Of an old woman, anile: ineptiæ, Cic.*

ānīl-ītās, ātis, f. [anil-is] *(The state of the anilis; hence) The old age of a woman, anility: cana, Cat.*

ānīl-īter, adv. [id.] *Like an old woman: Cic.*

ān-īma, æ, f. (Gen. Sing. animāi, Lucr.) [akin to ἀνέμος; from Sanscrit root AN, "spire," "anila," "ventus"] *(That which blows or breathes; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Air, a current of air, a breeze, a breath, wind: Hor. B. Esp.: 1. The air, as an element: Cic.—2. Air inhaled or exhaled: breath: animam recipe, take breath, Ter.: animam continere, to hold the breath, Cic. II. Meton.: A. The vital principle, life: Lucr.; Pl.—B.:*

1. Life, physical: animam agere, to be at the point of death, to breathe one's last; to die, Cic.—Prov.: Of one deeply in debt: Animam debere, To owe life, Ter.—2. a. Of persons: A living being (as we also say souls for persons): animæ quales nec candidiores, etc., Hor.—b. Souls separated from the body, the shades of the lower world, departed spirits, manes: Hor.—C. = animus: The rational soul of man, the mind: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Breath: anima amphore, i.e. the fumes of wine, Phædr.—B. Soul, life: as a term of endearment: vos, meæ carissime animæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. âme.

ānimadver-sō, ōnis, f. [for animadvert-sio; fr. animadvert-o] *I. Investigation, enquiry: in civem, Liv.—2. a. Gen.: Perception, notice, observation: Cic.—b. Esp.: Self-observation or inspection: Cic.—3. a. Re-proof, censure: Cic.—b. Chastisement, punishment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. animadversion.*

ānimadver-sor, ōris, m. [for animadvert-sor; fr. animadvert-o] *An observer: Cic.*

ānim-adverto (-vort-), ti, sum, tere, 3. v. a. [anim-us; advert-o] *I. A. Gen.: To direct the thoughts, mind, or attention, to a thing; to attend to; to consider, regard, observe: tuam rem, Ter.: animadvertendum est diligentius quæ natura rerum sit, Cic. B. Esp.: I. t. i. Of the licitor: To give attention, to see, that the consul, when he appeared, should receive due respect: Liv.—2. Of the people to whom the licitor gave orders: To pay attention or regard: Suet. II. A. I. To mark, notice, observe, perceive (in a general sense); to see as the result of attention: nutrit animadvertit puerum dormientem, Cic.—2. To discern; to apprehend, understand, comprehend: ut animadvertunt, quid de religione... existimandum sit, Cic.—B. I. To revenge a wrong; to censure, blame, chastise, punish: peccata, Cic.—2. Judicial t. i. Animadvertere in aliquem, To inflict punishment on one: Cic.; Liv.—3. Pass.: To be censurable, to offend: Cic.*

ānim-āl, ālis (Abl. Sing. animalī), n. [anim-a] *(A thing pertaining to anima; hence) An animal; a thing or person endowed with life: I Gen.:*

quum omne animal patibilem naturam habet, etc. Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of persons: animal providum et sagax homo. Cic.—**B.** Of the universe, considered as an animated existence: Cic.—**C.** Of beasts: Cic.—Hence, contemptuously, of a man: funestum illud animal, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. animal.

anim-ālis, *a*, *adj.* [id.] 1. Pertaining to the air, aerial: natura, Cic.—2. Pertaining to life; animate, living: pulli, Lucr.: intelligentia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. animal.

anima-nus, *ntis*: 1. P. of anim(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: Animate, living: deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic.—As *Subst.*: A living being; an animal (men, animals, and plants). The gender varies between the masc., fem., and neut. When it designates man, it is only masc.: *Gen. Plur.* animantūm, Lucr.; Cic.; Hor.

animā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [anim(a)-o] (Prop.): A quickening, animating; Meton.) A living being: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. animation.

1. **animā-tus**, *a*, *um*: 1. P. of anim(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. Animated: sed virum virtute vix vivere animatum addebet, Enn.—b. Put in a particular frame of mind, disposed, minded, in some way: animatus melius, Cic.—c. Endowed with courage, courageous, stout-hearted: milites animati atque animati probe, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. animé.

2. **animā-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* [anim(a)-o] Animation, life: Pl.

anim-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [anim-o] **A.** Prop.: To animate, quicken, give life to: divinis animata (sc. stellæ) mentibus, Cic. (without Object) formare, figurare, colorare, animare, id.—Particular phrase: Animare in aliquid, To transform something into a living object: Ov. **B.** Fig.: To endue with life: ad crimina taxos, i. e. to kindle, Oland. **II.** [animus] To endow with a particular temperance or disposition of mind: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. animer.

animōs-e, *ade*. [animos-us] Courageously, boldly, in a spirited manner: animose fecerunt, Cic. (Comp.) multo animosius, Val. Max.: (Sup.) animosissime comparasse, Suet.

1. **anim-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [anim-a] (Full of anima; hence) 1.: **a.** Full of air, airy: guttura, through which the breath passes, Ov.—b. Of the wind: Blowing violently: Eurus, Virg.—2. Of pictures, etc.: Full of life, living, animate: signa, Prop.

2. **anim-ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [anim-us] (Full of anim-us; hence) 1.: **a.** *Gen.*: Full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted: equus, Ov. (Comp.) animosior senectus, Cic.—b. Esp.: Of the outlay of money: Spirited: corruptor, who fears or avoids no expense in bribery, Tac.—2. Proud on account of something: vobis animosa creatis, proud of having borne you, Ov.

anim-ūla, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [anim-a] A little life or courage: mihi quiddam quasi animulæ, restillârunt (sc. literæ tuæ), Cic.

anim-ūlus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [anim-us] A little life, life (only in Voc.) mi animule! My life! my darling! Plaut.

ān-imus, *i*, *m.* [akin to anima] **I.** Prop.: The rational soul or intellectual principle of life in man: omnium animos immortales esse, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. Intention, purpose, design: Cic.—2. Will, desire, inclination, mind: Ov.—Particular phrase: Animus est, I, etc., have a wish, desire, etc.: Virg.; Ov.—**B.**: 1.: a. *Gen.*: Feeling, sentiment, affection, passion: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Courage, heart, spirit: Cic.—Particular phrase: Bono animo esse, To be of good courage: Cic.—(b) Hope: Tac.—(c) Haughtiness, arrogance, pride, lofty spirit: Cic.—(d) Violent passion, vehemence, wrath: Ov.—(e) Agreeable feeling, pleasure, delight: Ov.—Particular phrase: Animi causâ (in Plaut. once animi gratiâ), *P.* for the sake of pleasure, enjoyment, etc., Cæs.; Cic.; Plaut.—(f) Kind or friendly feeling, affection: Ter.; Suet.—(g) Disturbed feeling, disquiet, unrest, care, anxiety, solicitude: Ter.—2.: **a.** *Gen.*: Disposition, character, etc.: Hor.—b. Esp.: Disposition towards any one: Cic.—**C.**: 1. *Gen.*: The thinking faculty; the mind, intellect: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Memory: Ter.—b. Recollection, consciousness: Cæs.—c. Opinion, judgment (mostly in the connection meo quidem animo or meo animo, in my opinion): Plaut.; Cic.—**D.** Vital power, life: Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: 1. Of plants: Nature, character: Virg.—2. Of the winds: Violence, rage: Virg.—3. Of a child's top: Force, impetuosity: Virg.—**B.** Of beloved persons: mi anime, my life, my love, my soul: Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. âme.

Anio (orig. **Aniēn**), *ēnis*, *o* *ēnis*; also, **Aniēnus**, *i*, *m.* The Anio, Anien, or Anienus; a tributary stream of the Tiber, which, taking its rise in the Apennines, passes along the southern Sabine country, separating it from Latium; and at Tibur, besides its cataraet (hence, praeceps Anio, Hor.), presents the most charming natural beauties (now Tevere-rone).—Hence, 1. **Aniēn-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Pertaining to the Anio.—2. **Aniēn-sis**, *e*, *adj.* Pertaining to the Anio. **Anius**, *i*, *m.* Anius; a king and a priest of Delos, who hospitably entertained Æneas.

Anna, *ae*, *f.* [orig. Hebr.] Anna; the sister of Dido, honoured as a goddess after her death, under the name Anna Perenna.

ann-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [ann-us] 1. Continuing a year, annual: Var.—2. Relating to a fixed year or age: sex, the law which fixed the age at which an officer might be entered upon (for the questorship, 30; for the office of ædile, 36; for the prætorship, 40; and for the consulship, 42 years): Cic.—As *Subst.*:

annalis, *is* (*Abt.* only annali), *m* (sc. liber), A chronological record of the occurrences of a year; chronicles: annals: Cic.; Nep.

an-nāto (ad-), *no* *perf.* *nor* *sup.*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-nato] **I.** To swim to or towards: Pl. **II.** To swim by, near, or by the side of: Sen.

an-nāvigo (ad-), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-navigo] To sail to or towards, to come to by ship: Pl.

anne, *v. an.*
an-necto (ad-), *xūi*, *xum*, *ctēre*, 3. *v. a.* [for ad-necto] To tie, bind, or fasten to or on to; to connect, join on: **I.** Prop.: scapham, Cic. **II.** Fig.: aliquod orationi, Cic.

annellus, *v. anellus*.
1. **annexus** (adn-) (for adnect(t)-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of annect-o.
2. **annexus** (adn-), *ūs*, *m.* [for adnect(t)-sus; fr. adnect-o] A connection: Tac.

Annibal, *alis*, *v. Hannibal*.
ann-icūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ann-us] Pertaining to a year, a year old: virgo, Nep.

anni-sus (adn-) (for adni(t)-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of annit-or.

ann-itor (adn-), *sus* or *xus* *sum*, *ti*, 3. *v. dep.* [for ad-nitor] **I.** Prop.: To lean against or upon: ad aliquod, Cic.: columnæ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: To take pains about something, to exert one's self, strive: annicente Crasso, Sall.: ad obtinendum hesternum decus, Liv.: de triumpho, Cic.

ann-i-vers-āritus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ann-us: (i); 3. vers-us] (Pertaining to the turn of the year; hence) *Tha* returns with the year; annual, yearly: sacra, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. anniversaire.

annix-us (adn-) (for annit-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of annit-or.

an-no (ad-), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* [for ad-no] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: To swim to or towards; to swim up to: plures annabunt thyyni, Hor.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) naves, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: To approach, to come or go to: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic. **II.** To swim by the side of: equites annantes equis, Tac.

annon, *v. an.*

ann-ōna, *ae*, *f.* [ann-us] (That which pertains to the annus; hence) **I.** Prop.: The yearly produce, in the widest sense: Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. Means of subsistence: Plaut.—2. Corn, grain: in caritate annonæ, Cic.—3. A supply of provisions in general: Liv.—**B.**: 1. The price of grain, etc.: ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Cæs.—2. Dearness: ob annonæ causam, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Price: villis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, Hor.

ann-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] (Full of annus; hence) Full of years, aged, old: brachia, Virg.

annō-tā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [annot(a)-o] (Prop.): A making a comment, etc.; Meton.) A remark, comment: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. annotation.

annō-tīnus, a, um, adj. [annus, (uncontr. Gen.) anno-i] (Of, or belonging to, annus; hence) *A year old, of last year*; naves, Cæs.

ann-ōt-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. [for ad-not-o; fr. ad; not-a] (To place a mark at, or against; hence) *To mark or note down in writing*: in urbem remittendos, Pl. II. [ad; noto] *To make a critical remark or comment upon*: librum, Pl. III. [id.] A.: 1. *To remark, note, observe*: adnotāsse videor alia clariora esse, Pl.—2. Pass.: *To be noted or rendered remarkable*: litora pisce nobili adnotantur, Pl.—B. *To mark out for notice*: pauca, Quint.—C. *To observe, perceive*: insculptum monumento, Suct. ¶ Hence, Fr. *annoter*.

annūlārīs, etc., v. annularis, etc.
ann-ūnūmēro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-nūmēro] I. (To count in addition; hence) A. *To add or join to*: duobus tertium, Cic.—B. *To reckon or count up*: trecentos vicos, Pl. II.: A. Prop.: *To count out or pay*: denarios tibi, Cic. B. Fig.: *To count out*: non annumerare ea (sc. verba) lectori, sed appendere, Cic. III. *To count, reckon, consider*, etc.: in grege annumerari, Cic.

ann-ūnūciō (ad-, -tīō), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-nūciō] *To announce, proclaim*, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *annoncer*.

ann-ūnō (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 3. v. n. and a. [for ad-nūo] I. Gen.: *To nod to or towards a person*; to nod: A. Neut.: sibi, Cic.—B. Act.: nutum, Liv. II. Esp.: A. *To intimate by a nod*: hoc ratum . . . Annuit, Virg.—B.: 1. Neut.: a. Prop.: *To nod assent*: petenti, Virg.—b. Fig.: *To assent, agree*: si annuerit, Cic.—2. Act.: a. Prop.: *To nod assent to*: to agree to by a nod: id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) *To agree, assent*, etc.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere adnuit, Liv.—(b) *To grant, permit*, etc.: vellere signa, Virg.—C. (Prop.): *To nod approval*; Fig.: *To approve, favour*: audacibus annue captis, Virg.—D. *To ask by a nod*: annuens an distringeret gladium, Tac.—E.: 1. Prop.: *To designate or point out by a nod*: quos iste annuerat, Cic.—2. Fig.: *To state, declare*, etc.: falsa, Tac.—F. (Prop.): *To promise by a nod*; Fig.: *To promise*: cœli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *annuir*.

ann-nūs, i, m. [for ann-nus, akin to Sanscrit root अन्, "ire"; "amati," tempus;"] Gr. ἐν-νός = ἐν-ναιός (That which goes round, a circuit; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A year*: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic.: anno inuenta, at the commencement of the year, Suet.: anno exeunte, at the close of the year: Cic.:—so, extremo anno, Liv.: extremo anni, Tac.: anno pleno, Hor.—Adverbial phrases: 1. Anno: a. *A year ago, last year*: Plant.—b. *A full or whole year*: Liv.—c. *In each year, yearly*: Pl.—2. Annus, *A year, during a whole year*:

Liv.—3. Ad annum, *For the coming year*: Cic.—4. In annum, *For a year*: Liv.—B. Esp.: Polit. t. t.: *The year* to which one must have attained in order to be appointed to an office; official year: subito reliquit annum sum, seseque in annum proximum transtulit, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *A part or season of the year*: nunc formosissimus annus, Virg.—B. *The produce of the year, harvest*: nec arare terram aut expectare annum, Tac.—C. *Age, time of life*: rugis integer annus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *an*.

ann-nūto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-nūto] *To nod much or often to, to nod to*: Plant.

ann-īus, a, um, adj. [ann-us] (Pertaining to an annus; hence) 1. (That lasts a year; of a year's duration): tempus, Cic.—2. *That returns, recurs, or happens every year; yearly, annual*: sacra, Virg.

ann-īquīro, sivi, sūtum, rēre, 3. v. a. [for an-querō] I. Prop.: *To seek on all sides (i. e. with care); to search after*: aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To inquire into by searching, to examine*: anquirentibus nobis, Cic. B. Esp.: Law t. t.: 1. *To institute a careful, judicial inquiry or examination*: de perduellione, Liv.—2. *To impeach, to accuse a person*: (with Gen. or Abl.): quum capitis anquisissent, Liv.: capite anquisitus, id.

anquis-itus (for anquēs-itus), a, um, pf. of anquiro, fr. root ANQUĒS.

ansa, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit अन्सा, "shoulder"] I. Prop.: *A handle*: molli circum ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. II. Fig.: *A handle; i. e. occasion, opportunity*: reprehensionis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anse*.

ans-ātus, a, um, adj. [ans-a] *Furnished with, or having, a handle or handles*: vas, Col.—As Subst.: **ansa-tus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A man with handles, i. e. with his arms a kimbo*: Plant.

1. **anser**, ēris, m. [akin to Sanscrit हन्सा, Greek χήνη] *A goose*: Liv.; Hor.

2. **Anser**, ēris, m. [l. anser] (Goose). *Anser*; a poet, a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Palernum.

Antæus, i, m., Ἀνταῖος (One opposite; an adversary). *Antæus*; a Libyan giant slain by Hercules.

Antandros (-us), i, f., Ἀντανδρος. *Antandros or Andandrus*; a maritime town of Mysia, at the foot of Ida.—Hence, **Antandr-īus**, a, um, adj. *Of Antandros*.

antē (old form anti), pręp. and adv. [akin to Sanscrit अति, "ultra"; Gr. ἀντί] I. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: *Of place*: Before, in front of: ante hortulos piscari, Cic.: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. *To denote preference in estimation or judgment, or precedence in rank*: Before: quem ante me diligo, before myself, more than myself, Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Ante aliquem esse, *To surpass, excel any one*: Sall.; Liv.—b. Ante omnia: (a) *Before all other*

things, i. e. above all, especially, chiefly.

Liv.; Virg.—(b) *First of all, in the first place*: Quint.—2. *Of time*: Before: ante Socratem, Cic.: ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Virg.—Particular phrases: a. Ante tempus: (a) *Before the fitting, right time*: Liv.—(b) *Before the established, fixed, lawful time*: Cic.—b. Ante diem: (a) *Before the time*: Ov.—(b) *Before the time destined by fate*: Ov.; Virg.—c. Ante hunc diem nunquam, *Never before, never until now*: Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Ante, with dies (abbrev. a. d.)

and an ordinal number, gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day, e. g. ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Calendas Apriles, the fifth (not the sixth) day before the Calends of April.

II. Adv.: A. Prop.: *Of place*: Before, in front, forward: non ante, sed retro, Cic.: pallida Tisiphone Morbos agit ante Metamque, Virg.—B. Fig.:

1. *Of time*: a. Before, previously (placed sometimes before and sometimes after the subst.): multis ante seculis, Cic.: ante quadriennium, four years previous, Tac.—Particular combinations: (a) With multo, paullo, tanto, etc.: Much, a little, so much, etc., before: Cic.—(b) With quam (sometimes written as one word, antequam): Sooner than; before: Cic.—b. With subst. as adj.: neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, the earlier, previous calamities, Virg.—2. *To denote order*: First, in the first place: et ante dicam de his, quę, etc., Cels. III. In composition: A. Prop.: *Of place*: Before, in front: antepono. B. Fig.: 1. *Of degree, etc.*: Before, above, beyond: antepotens.—2. *Of time*: Before, prior to, previously, etc.: antemedianus.

ant-ēā (old form, antidea or anteidea), adv. [prob. for ant-eam; fr. ant-e, is, (Acc.) ea-m] 1. Definite: Formerly, earlier, before, aforetime, in time past, etc.: antea, quum quæstor ordo judicaret, Cic.—2. Indefinite: Formerly, previously, once, in time past: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt; deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, Liv.

antē-cāpio, cēpi, captum, cāpēre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To take before-hand, to pre-empt*: pontem, Tac. II. Fig.: A. *To obtain or receive previously*: accepta informatio, Cic.—B. *To anticipate*: tempus legatorum, Sall.

antē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To go before, precede*: antecedens scolestus, Hor.: (with Acc. dependent on pręp. in verb) antecesserat legiones, Cic. B. Esp.: *To get the start*: magnis itineribus antecessit, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. *To precede*: 1. In rank or order: huius rei, Cic.—2. In time: hæc (sc. dies) ei antecessit, Ter.—B. *To have the advantage over; to excel, surpass*: natura hominis pectusibus antecedit, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on pręp. in verb) eum in amicitia, Nep.—C. *To become eminent or distinguished*, etc.: honore et estate, Cic.

antē-cello, no perf. nor sup., ēre

8. v. n. (To rise or be raised before or in front; Fig.) To distinguish one's self above some person or thing; to excel, surpass, be superior: omnibus ingenii gloriâ, Cic. vestræ exercitationi ad honorem, with respect to honour, id. **III**. In Pass. force: qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur, Auct. Her.

antēces-sio, ōnis, f. [for antecessio; fr. antecede-o] **I**. Prop.: A going before or preceding: Cic. **II**. Meton.: That which precedes, an antecedent, etc.: Cic.

antēces-sor, ōris, m. [for antecessor; fr. antecede-o] (He who goes before; hence) Milit. t. t.: prps. only **Plur.**: The advanced guard of an army: Hirt. ¶ Hence (from lit. meaning), Fr. (old) *antécresseur*, (mod.) *antécres*; Eng. *ancestor*.

antēces-sus, ūs, m. (only in Acc. Sing., and in the expression in antecessum) [for antecessus; fr. antecede-o] A going before in time: in antecessum, in advance, beforehand, previously: Flor.

antē-cur-sor, ōris, m. [for antecursor; fr. antece; curr-o] (He who runs before; hence) Milit. t. t. (prps. only **Plur.**): The advanced guard, pioneers of an army: Cæs.

antē-ō, ūvi or ūi, no sup., ūre (old forms: antideo for antecede, Plaut.: antedit for anteit, id.: anteire (trisyll.), Lucr.: anteis (dissyll.), Hor.: anteit, id.: anteirent (trisyll.), Virg.: —*Put.*: antubo, Tac.: —*Pres. Subj.*: anteant, Ov.: —*Pluperf. Subj.*: antissent, Tac.: —*Pluperf. Inf.*: antisse, id.), v. n.: **I**. Prop.: To go before, precede, in space: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic.: prætoribus, id.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb); to, Hor. **II**. Fig.: **A**. Of time: **1**. To anticipate, precede, etc.: ætatem honoribus, Liv.—**2**. To prevent: damnationem, Tac.—**B**. Mentally: To know beforehand, foreknow: quid vellet crastinus Auster Anteibat, Sil.—**C**. Of degree: To excel, surpass: his ætate, Cic.: qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras, Virg.—**D**. Of opposition: To stand out against, resist: auctoritati parentis, Tac.

antē-fero, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. **I**. Prop.: To bear or carry before one, etc.: fasces, Cæs. **II**. Fig.: **A**. Of estimation: To place before, prefer: se patruo, Cic.: pacem bello, id.—**B**. In time: To bring forward before something else; to take first: id consilio, Cic.

antē-fix-us, a, um, adj. [for ante; fig-sus; fr. ante; fig-o] Fastened, or attached, before or in front: truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac.—*As Subst.*: antefixa, ōrum, n. Ornaments, images, statues, etc., affixed to the frieze of a house or temple: Liv.

antē-grādi-or, essus sum, ēdi, 3. v. dep. [for ante-gradior] (To step before; hence) To go before, precede: antegressa est honestas, Cic.

antē-hābēo, prps. no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. (To regard before

something; hence) To prefer: incredulitas veris, Tac.

antē-hac (old form, antidhac, freq. in Plaut.: antehac, dissyll., Hor.), adv. [prob. for ante-hanc; fr. ante; hic, (Acc.) hanc] **1**. Demonstrative: Before this present time; before now: Cic.—**2**. Relative: Before that time, formerly, previously: Sall.

antē-lā-tus, a, um, [ante; root LA: v. ferro, *init.*] P. of antefero.

antē-lūc-ānus, a, um, adj. [ante; lux, luc-is] That is, or takes place, before daybreak: tempus, Cic.

antē-mēridi-ānus, a, um, adj. [ante; meridi-es] Before mid-day: Cic.

antē-mitto, misl, missum, mitt-ere, 3. v. a. To send before or forward: Cæs.

Ant-emn-æ, ārum, f. [for Antamn-æ; fr. ante-e; amin-is] (The things before or in front of the stream) Antemne: a town of the Sabines, so called from its situation on the river Anio, where it falls into the Tiber.—Hence, **Antem-nātes**, ūrum, m. The people of Antemne.

antē-mōni-o, no perf. nor sup., ūre, 4. v. a. (To fortify in front; hence) To furnish with a front wall, i. e. with a rampart, bulwark, etc.: Plaut.

antenna (-mna), æ, f. [prob. akin to ἀντήρα] (The extended thing; hence) **I**. Prop.: A sail-yard: Cæs. **II**. Meton.: A sail: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antenne*.

Antenor, ōris, m., Ἀντινόρ (Instead of man, or before men). Antenor: a noble Trojan, who was in favour of restoring Helen, and making peace with the Greeks: after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy, and founded Patavium (Padua).—Hence, **1**. **Antenor-ūs**, a, um, adj. (Prop. Pertaining to Antenor; Meton.) Patavian, Paduan.—**2**. **Antenor-ides**, æ, m. A son or descendant of Antenor.

antē-pes, pēdis, m.: **I**. Prop.: The forefoot: Cic. **II**. Meton.: A fore-runner, etc.: Juv.

antē-pilān-us, i, m. [ante; pilān-i] (One before the pilani; hence) Milit. t. t.: A soldier who fought before the pilani: one of the hastati or of the principes: Liv.

antē-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, pōn-ere, 3. v. a.: **I**. Prop.: To place or set before: prandium pransoribus, Plaut. **II**. Fig.: To prefer: amicitiam omnibus rebus, Cic.

antē-pōtens, entis, adj. Exceedingly powerful: Plaut.

antē-quā, v. ante.

antes, ūrum, n. Rows, or ranks, of vines, etc.: Virg.

antē-sign-ānus, i, m. [ante; signum] (One before the signum; hence) **1**. Plur.: The antesignani; a chosen band of Roman soldiers, who fought before the standards, and served for their defence: Cæs.; Liv.—**2**. A leader, commander: in acie, Cic.

antē-sto (anti-), stēti, no sup., stāre, 1. v. n. (To stand before; hence) **1**. To excel, be superior to: Crotoniate omnibus antesteterunt, Cic. **II**. To

become, or be, distinguished: Herculū antestare si facta putabis, Lucr.

ant-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for ant-testor; fr. ante-e; testor] To summon as a witness previously to the opening of the cause (the formula was: licet antestari? and the person gave his assent by offering the tip of his ear, which the summoner touched) **I**. Prop.: Law t. t.: Hor.; Pl. **II**. Fig.: To antestaretur, Cic.

antē-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n.: **I**. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: To become or arrive before: tempus, Claud. **B**. Esp.: To get the start of, anticipate: huic, Plaut.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) excritum, Sall. **II**. Fig.: **A**. To prevent, frustrate: consilia et insidias, Sall.—**B**. To exceed, surpass, excel: omnibus rebus, Plaut.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) nobilitatem, Sall.—**C**. To become great or distinguished: multum antevenero (sc. beneficiis), Tac.

antē-vertō (-vorto), ti, sum, tēre, 3. v. a. and n. (To turn one's self before or in front of something; hence) **I**. Prop.: To go before, precede: tum anteverrens (sc. stella), tum subsequens, Cic. **II**. Fig.: **A**. Of time: **1**. To anticipate, get the start or before: Fannius anteverit, Cic.—**2**. To prevent: veneno damnationem, Tac.—**B**. Of estimation, etc.: To place before, prefer to: omnibus rebus, Cæs.

antē-vertor, no perf., i, 3. v. dep. [id.] = anteverto, no. **II**. **B**. To place before, prefer to: rebus, Plaut.

Anthedon, ōnis, f., Ἀνθηδών (The flowery one, i. e. the bee). Anthedon; a town and harbour of Bœotia.

anticipā-tio, ōnis, f. [anticip(a)-o] A preconception, innate notion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anticipation*.

ant-i-cip-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ant-i-cap-o; fr. ante-e; (b); cap-io] (To take before; hence) **1**. To anticipate: **A**. Act.: aliquid mentibus, Cic.—**B**. Neut.: anticipantibus (sc. ventis), Pl. **II**. To traverse sooner: viam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anticiper*.

ant-icus, a, um, adj. [ant-e] That is before or in front; fore: pars, Cic.

Anticyra, æ, (-æ, ārum, Pers.), f., Ἀντικύρα: Anticyra: **1**. An island in the Sinus Maliacus, famous for hellebore.—**2**. A town in Phocis (now Asprospiti).

antidēa, antideia, v. antea.

antidēo, v. ante-o.

antidhac, v. antehac.

antidōtus, i, f., -um, i, n. = ἀντιδότηρ. (A thing given in opposition)

I. Prop.: A counterpoison, antidote: Suet. **II**. Fig.: An antidote: adversus Cæsarem, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antidote*.

Antigōne, ēs, -a, æ, f., Ἀντιγόνη. Antigone or Antigona: **1**. Daughter of Œdipus.—**2**. Daughter of Laomedon.

Antigōnea (-ia), æ, f., Ἀντιγόχεια (A thing—e. g. town—pertaining to Antigone). Antigonea or Antigonia; a town: **1**. In Epirus.—Hence, **Antigon-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Antigonea.—**2**. In Macedonia,

Antigōnus, *i, m.*, Ἀντίγονος. *Antigonus*; the name of several kings after Alexander the Great.

Antilōchus, *i, m.*, Ἀντίλοχος. *Antiochus*; a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy.

Antimāchus, *i, m.*, Ἀντιμάχος (One fighting against). *Antimachus*: 1. A Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato.—2. A Centaur slain by Ceneus.

Antiochia (-ea), *æ, f.*, Ἀντιόχεια (A thing—e. g. city—pertaining to Antiochus). *Antioch*; a city founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes (now Antakia).—Hence, **Antioch-enses**, *tum, m.* The people of Antioch.

Antiochus, *i, m.*, Ἀντίοχος (He who drives against). *Antiochus*: 1. The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished.—2. An Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus.—Hence, **Antioch-inus (-eus)**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Antiochus.

Antiopea, *æ, -e, es, f.*, Ἀντιόπη. *Antiope* or *Antiope*; a daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.

Antiphātes, *æ, m.*, Ἀντιφάτης (Contradictor). *Antiphates*: 1. A king of the Laestrygonians.—2. A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus.

Antipodes, *um, m.* = ἀντιπόδες (Having feet opposite). *The antipodes*: Fig.: Of revellers who turn night to day, and day to night: Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antipodes*.

Antipolis, *is, f.*, Ἀντιπόλις (Rival city). *Antipolis*; a city of Gaul (now Antibes).—Hence, **Antipolitānus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Antipolis; Antipolitan.

antiqu-aria, *æ, f.* [antiqu-us] (One pertaining to the antiquus; hence) A female antiquary: Juv.

antiqu-arius, *ii, m.* [id.] (ib.) An antiquary, archaeologist: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antiquaire*.

antiqu-e, *adv.* [id.] Like the ancients: antique dicere, Hor.: (Comp.) antiquus uti, Tac.

antiqu-itas, *ātis, f.* [id.] (The condition or quality of the antiquus; hence) 1.: *a. Prop.*: Ancient time, antiquity: Cic.—b. *Meton.*: (a) (a) The events of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity: Cic.—(β) *Plur.*: As a title of archaeological works: *Antiquitates*: errabat antiquitas, Cic.—2. *Primitive virtue, integrity, honesty*, etc.: documentum antiquitatis, Cic.—3. *Great age*: generis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antiquité*.

antiqu-itus, *adv.* [id.] *I. Prop.*: From ancient times, from antiquity: Liv. II. *Meton.*: In former times, of old, anciently: Cæs.

antiqu-o, *avi, ātum, āre* 1. *v. a.* [id.] (To make antiquus; hence) *Polit. t. t.* (Prop.): To render old or obsolete: *Meton.*: To reject a law, etc., not to

adopt a law, etc.: legem agrariam, Cic.

anti-iquus, *a, um, adj.* [ant-] (Belonging to ante; hence) 1.: *a. Prop.*: That has been, or has been done before; former, old, ancient: concordia, Plaut.; causa, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **antiqui**, *orum, m.* The ancients (esp. ancient writers): Cic.; Hor.—b. *Fig.*: Old, ancient, i. e.: (a) Simple, honest, pure, etc.: homo antiquā virtute et fide, Ter.—(b) Venerable, illustrious: terra antiqua, potens armis, Virg.—2. *Past, gone by, former*: vulnus, Ov.—3. (in Comp. and Sup.) That is before or first in value or importance; more or most celebrated or famous; preferable or better: antiquior ei fuit laus, quam regnum, Cic.: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, id.—4. That has been in existence or done a long time; of long standing; old, ancient: opus, Cic.: templa, Hor.—Particular phrase: Antiquum obtinere. To retain an old custom or habit: Plaut.—5. Aged: formā tum verituri oris Antiquum in Buten, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antique*.

antist-es, *itis, m. and f.* [antist-o] (One standing before another; hence) 1.: *a. Masc.*: An overseer of a temple, etc., a chief priest: Cic.; Nep.—b. *Fem.*: A female overseer of a temple, etc., a chief priestess: Liv.—2. A master in any science or art: artis dicendi, Cic.

antistit-a, *æ, f.* [antistes, antistitis] A chief priestess: Cic.; Ov.

antisto, *v.* antesto.

antitheton, *i, n.* = ἀντίθετον. *Opposition, antithesis*: Pers.

Antium, *ii, n.* Antium; a town of Latium (now Anzio).—Hence, **Ant-ites**, *tum, m.* (sc. civitas) The inhabitants of Antium.—Hence, **Antiat-inus**, *a, um, adj.* Antian.

antila, *æ, f.* = ἀντλία (A drawing thing). A machine for drawing water, worked with the foot; a pump: Mart.

Anton-inus, *i, m.* [Anton-inus] (One pertaining to Antonius) Antoninus: the name of several Roman emperors.—Hence, **Antonin-ianus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Antoninus; Antoninian.

Antonius, *ii, m., -a, æ, f.* Antonius and Antonia: the name of a Roman gens (patrician and plebeian): I. Antonius: A. M. Antonius, the distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium; a mortal enemy of Cicero.—B. M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the time of Cicero.—C. C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship. II. Antonia; a daughter of the triumvir Antonius.

antrum, *i, n.* = ἀντρον: I. *Prop.*: A cave, cavern, grotto: gratum, Hor. II. *Meton.*: A. The hollow of a tree: exsae arboris, Virg.—B. A sedan (as it were, hollowed out): Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antré*.

Anubis, *is and idis* (Acc. Anubim, Prop.; Anubim, Pl.), *m.*, Ἀνουβίς [Egypt. word] Anubis; an Egyptian

deity, with the head of a dog the tutelary deity of the chase.

anul-ārus (ann-), *a, um, adj.* [anul-us] Of, or pertaining to, a ring: Virg.; Suet.—As *Subst.*: **anularius**, *ii, m.* (sc. faber) A ring-maker: Cic., **anul-ātus (ann-)**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] Furnished with a ring: aures, Plaut.

an-ūlus (ann-), *i, m. dim.* [2. an-us] A little anus; hence) I. *Prop.*: A. A ring, esp. for the finger, a finger-ring; and for sealing, a seal-ring, a signet-ring: de digito anulum detraho, Ter.: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic.—The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (eques); hence, equestris, Hor.: anulum invenit (= eques factus est), Cic.—B. A ring for curtains: Pl.—C. A ring round the leg of slaves; a pedicle: Mart. II. *Meton.*: A lock of hair (in the form of a ring); a ringlet: Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. anneau*.

1. **ā-nus**, *i, m.* [for as-nus; fr. Sanscrit root ās, sedere] (The sitting thing; hence) The fundament: Cic.

2. **ān-us**, *i, m.* [fr. same root as an-us] (That which goes round; hence) A ring: Plaut.

3. **ānus**, *ūs* (Gen. Sing., antīs, Ter.), *f.* [pprs. connected with ant-] An old woman (unmarried or unmarried); a matron, old wife, old maid: delira, Cic.: Sobella, an old Sabine woman, i. e. a soothsayer or diviner, Hor.—As *Adj.*: Old, aged: cerva anus, Ov.

anxi-e, *adv.* [anxi-us] Anxiously: Sall.

anxi-ētus, *ātis, f.* [id.] (The state of the anxius; hence) 1. Anxiety, solicitude, as a permanent condition: differt anxietas ab angore, Cic.—2. Temporary or passing trouble, fear, solicitude, etc.: animi, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. anxieūd*.

anxi-fer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [anxi-us; fer-o] Causing or bringing anxiety: curae, Cic.

anxi-tūdo, *inis, f.* [anxi-us] (The condition or state of the anxius; hence) Anxiety, trouble, anguish: Cic.

anxi-us, *a, um, adj.* [for ang-sius; fr. ang-o] I. *Pass.*: (Tormented; hence) Anxious, troubled, solicitous: animus, Cic.: curis, Ov.: (with Gen. denoting mind) animi, Sall.: (with object of anxiety expressed by Abl., Gen., dē, pro, Acc., ad, ne c. Subj., or Relative clause) gloriā, Liv.: inopie, id.: de famā, Quint.: pro moribus, Pl.: vicem, Liv.: ad eventum, Luc.: ne bellum oriatum, Sall.: an reperiret, Tac. II. *Act.*: (Tormenting; hence) That troubles, makes anxious or solicitous; troublesome: egritudinis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. anxieux*.

Anxur, *iris, n.* (m. Mart.), *Anxur*; a town of Latium (also called Terracina).—Hence, 1. **Anxūr-us**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Anxur.—2. **Anxūr-as**, *atis, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Anxur.

Anytus, *i, m.*, Ἀνύτος (Accomy

vilisher). *Anytus*; one of the accusers of Socrates.

Āōnēs, um, m., adj. (Acc. Plur. Aōnēs) *Aōves*. Boeotian.

Āōniā, ae, f., *Āōniā*. I. Prop.: *Aonia*; a part of Boeotia in which are situated the Aonian mountains, Mount Helicon, and the fountain Aganippe.—Hence, **Āōni-us**, a, um, adj. (Nom. Sing. Fem., *Āōniē*, Gr. Form, Virg.) *Of, or belonging to, Aonia; Aonian*. II. Meton.: Boeotia.—Hence, **Āōn-ius**, a, um, adj. Boeotian: vir, i. e. *Hercules*, Ov.; deus, i. e. *Bacchus*, id.

Āōnides, um, f., *Āōnīdes*. The Aonian Maidens, i. e. the Muses.

Āornos, i, m., *Āornos* (Birdless). The Lake Avernus (now Lago d'Averno).

āpāgē, interj. = *ἀπαγε*. Away with thee! begone! away! etc.; also: Away with it! away! off with it! apage; haud nos id deceat, Plant.: (with Acc., or obj) apage a me sorores, id.

Āpella, ae, m. *Apella*; a man's name.

Āpelles, is (Voc. *Apella*, Plant.), m., *Ἀπελλης*. *Apelles*; a Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.—Hence, **Āpelli-eus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apelles*.

Āpennin-i-cōl-a, ae, comm. [*Āpennin-us*; (i); col-o] *An inhabitant of the Apennines*.

Āpennin-i-gēn-a, ae, m. adj. [*Āpennin-us*; (i); gen-o] I. Prop.: *Born on the Apennines*: *Āpenninigenae* pastores, Claud. II. Meton.: *Of a river: Rising in the Apennines*: *Tibris*, Ov.

Āppenninus (App-), i, m. [*Gallic* pen, "mountain-summit"] *The Apennines; the lofty mountain-chain that runs diagonally across Italy*.

āper, āpri, m. [akin to Greek *καπρος*] *A wild boar: setosi caput apri*, Virg.

āpēr-yō, ſi, tum, ſre (*Fut. Ind.* *apcribo*, Plant), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.: but prob. ab; root *PER*, akin to Sanscrit root *ṽri*, *tegere*] I. Prop.: *To uncover; to make, or lay bare*: *Cic. II. Meton.: A. To open any thing shut or closed up; to unclothe*: *fores*, Ov.—**B.**: I. Gen.: *To make visible, discover, display, show, reveal*: *his unda deliscens Terram aperit*, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: *Of a place, nation, etc.*: *To reveal, discover, render accessible, etc.*: *novas gentes*, Tac.—**C.**: *To lay or throw open a road, etc.*: *ferro iter*, Sall.—**D.**: *Of the year: To open, begin*: *annum*, Virg.—**E.**: *Of a school, etc.*: *To establish, set up, begin*: *Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse*, Cic.—**F.**: *To lay open the interior of any thing; to split, etc.*: *frange caput*, Juv.

III. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To disclose, unveil, reveal, make known, unfold, etc.*: *occulita quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri*, Cic. (with *Objective clause*) *quum jam directe in se prore hostes appropinquare aperuissent*, Liv.: (with *Dependent clause*) *domino navis, qui sit, aperit*, Nep. **B. Esp.**: *I. To*

make known, or declare one's intention about; to promise, etc.: *maxime, quod necce aperuisti*, Cic.—**2.** With *Personal pron.*, or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To reveal or show one's self; i. e. to disclose one's character, disposition, etc.*: *Ter.*; *Nep.*; *Ov.*

aper-tō, adv. [*aper-tus*] I. *Openly, in the open plain*: *ubi vincere aperte non datur*, etc., Ov.—**2.** *Openly (not secretly)*: *non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam*, Cic.—**3.** *Openly (not obscurely)*, plainly, obviously, clearly: (*Comp.*) *scripsi apertius*, Cic. (*Sup.*) *apertissime* explicare, id.

āper-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. freq. [*aper-io*] *To lay bare*: *Plant.*

āper-tus, a, um: I. *P.* of *aper-io*.—**2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: (a) *Gen.*: *Without covering, uncovered*: *naves aperte, without deck*, Cic.—(b) *Esp.*: *Of the sky: Not covered with clouds, etc.*: *unclouded, cloudless, clear*: *cælo investito aperto*, Virg.—**B. Meton.**: (*Sup.*) *nihil tum clausum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum esset*, Cic.—(b) *Open, clear, free, unobstructed, etc.*: (*Comp.*) *apertior aditus ad monia*, Liv.—**As Subst.**: *apertum*, i, n. *That which is open, an open clear space*: *per apertum Fugientes*, Hor.—**Particular phrase**: *In aperto esse*: *To be in a clear unobstructed spot; i. e.*: *To be easy, readily practicable, etc.*: *Tac.*—(c) *In the open field*: *nec aperti copia Martis Ulla fuit*, Ov.—**C. Fig.**: (a) *Open, undisguised, public, not secret*: *apertum latrocinium*, Cic.—**Adverbial expression**: *In aperto, Openly, publicly, in public*: *Tac.*—(b) *Plain, evident, clear, manifest, not obscure*: *simulates*, Cic.—**Particular phrase**: *In aperto esse*: *To be clear, evident, well known*: *Sall.*—(c) *Of discourse, etc.*: *Well-arranged, clear, intelligible*: *narratio*, Cic.—(d) *Of character*: *Without dissimulation, frank, open, candid*: *animus*, Cic.: *pectus*, id.—*Ironically*: *ut semper fuit apertissimus, very open, frank (i. e. impudent, shameless)*, Cic.—**¶** Hence, *Fr.* (old) *apert*.

āpex, icis, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A tip, point, extremity, etc.*: *apicem collectus* (sc. mons) in unum, Ov. II. Meton.: *A. The cap of the Flamen Dialis*: *Liv.*—**B.**: *A cap, hat, crown*: *ab aquila Turquinio inpositum putent*, Cic. III. Fig.: *The highest ornament, crown*: *apex senectutis est auctoritas*, Cic.

Āphāreus (trisyll.), ei, m., *Ἀφάρεος* (Mighty cleaver or plougher). **Āphareus**: I. *A king of the Messenians*.—Hence, **Āphāreus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aphareus*: *proles*, i. e. *Lameus and Idas, the sons of Aphareus*.—**2. A centaur**.

āphractus, is, f. = *ἀφρακτος* (unguarded sc. by bulwarks). *An undecked vessel, or a vessel with only a partial deck*: *Cic.*

āphrōn-ītrum, i, n. = *ἀφρόνιτρον*. *The efflorescence of saltpetre*: *Mart.*

āpīc-ātus, a, um, adj. [*apex, apico* is] (*Provided with an apex; hence*) *Adorned with a flamen's cap*: *Ov.*

Āpīcūs, ſi, m. *Apicius*; a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius.

āp-īcūla, ae, f., dim. [*ap-is*] *A little bee*: *Plant.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *abeille*.

Āpīdānus, i, m., *Ἀπιδανός* (prob. *Water-giver*). *The Apidamus; a river of Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus*.

Āpīna, ae, f. I. Prop.: *Apina*; a poor and small town in Apulia. II. Meton.: Plur.: *Trifles*: *sunt apine, tricaque, et si quid villis istis*, Mart.

āp-to or **ap-o**, 3. v. a. absol. [akin to Sanscrit root *āp*, *assequi, adipisci*] *To seize, bind, fasten, etc.*: (found only in derivatives).

Āpīlāe, ārum, f. *Apīlāe*; a town of Latium.

I. **ā-pi-s** (a-p-es), is, f. (*Gen. Plur.* varies between *um* and *um*) [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *pi*, *bibere*, with prefix, a] (*The drinker or sipper of the juices of flowers, etc.*; hence) *A bee*: *apis Matinae More modoque*, Hor.

2. Āpis, is, m. *Apis*; the ox, worshipped by the Egyptians.

āp-iscor, tus sum, isci, 3. v. dep. [*ap-io*] I. Prop.: *To seize or lay hold of; to take, seize upon*: *nullo cessabant tempore apisci* *Ex alius aliis avidi contagia morbi*, Lucr. II. Meton.: *To pursue eagerly, etc.*: *sine me hominem*, Plant. III. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To reach, attain to, get, gain by effort, trouble, etc.*: *maris apiscendi causa*, Cic. (with *Gen.*) *dominationis*, Tac. **B. Esp.**: *To reach with the mind, i. e. to perceive, understand*, Lucr.

āpium, ſi, n. [etym. dub.] prob. akin to Sanscrit *ap*, "water" (*The thing pertaining to water; hence Celery or water-parsley*: also *parsley* in general.—*The leaves of one species (water parsley, our celery)* were often used by the ancients for chaplets on account of their strong fragrance: *Virg.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *ache*.

āplustre, is, n. (*Noni. Plur.* *aplustre*, Lucr.—*Dal. Plur.* *aplustri*, id.) = *ἀπλουστρον*. *The aplustre; a carved ornament on the upper part of the stern of a ship*: *Lucr.*; *Sil.*

āpōd-ētērion, ſi, n. = *ἀποδμηριον*. *The undressing-room (in a bathing-house)*: *Cic.*

āpōlactio, prps, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. = *ἀπολακτίω* (to thrust from one's self with the foot) *To spurn, scorn*: *inimicos*, Plant.

Āpollin-ār, āris, n. [*Apollō*. *Apollin-is*] (*A thing belonging to Apollo; hence*) *A temple dedicated to Apollo*: *Liv.*

Āpollo, ſis, m., *Ἀπόλλων*. *Apollo*; son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*; twin-brother of *Diana*; the sun-god. On account of his alleged omniscience, god of divination, and since he communicated oracles in verse, god of poetry and music, president of the Muses, etc. On account of his lightnings, god of archery, and of the pestilence caused by heat; but, since

his priests were the first physicians, also god of the healing art. — Hence, **1. Apollin-āris**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apollo*; sacred to Apollo. — **2. Apollin-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Relating, or belonging, to Apollo*.

Apolloniā, ae, f., Ἀπολλωνία (A thing, — e. g. a town, — pertaining to Apollo). **Apollonia**. — **1.** A town of *Etolia*. — **2.** A town of *Macedonia* (nov *Paleo-Chori*). — **3.** A town of *Illyria* (now *Pollina*). — Hence, **Apolloniātæ**, arum, —es, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Apollonia*. — **4.** A town of *Crete*. — Hence, **Apolloniātes**, ae, m. *An inhabitant of Apollonia*. — **5.** A town of *Sicily*. — Hence, **Apolloniensis**, e, adj., *Belonging to Apollonia, Apollonian*. — As Subst.: **Apollonienses**, lum, m. (sc. incolæ), *The inhabitants of Apollonia*.

Apolloniōn-enses, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia (between Pergamos and Sardes)*.

Apolloniūs, ii, m., Ἀπολλώνιος (One pertaining to Apollo). **Apollonius**; a rhetorician of *Rhodes*.

apōlōgus, i, m., ἀπολόγος. **I.** Gen.: A narrative. **Plaut.** **II.** Esp.: A fable, story, or tale. **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *apologue*.

apōphōrēta, ōrum, n., ἀποφώρητα (Things carried away). *Presents (which guests received at table, especially at the Saturnalia, to carry home with them)*; **Suet.**

apōthēca, ae, f., ἀποθήκη (A thing pertaining to putting away) **I.** Gen.: A repository, store-house, magazine, warehouse, etc.; **Cic.** **II.** Esp.: A store-room for wine in the upper part of the house, where it was kept to be melted by smoke; **Pl.**; **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *boutique*.

appārāt-e (adp-), adv. [apparatus] **1.** Magnificently, sumptuously; (**Comp.**) apparatus cōnare, **Pl.** — **2.** Of style: In a laboured way: nimium apparatus, **Auct. Her.**

appārāt-ō (adp-), ōnis, f. [appar(a)-o] A preparing, preparation: munus, **Cic.**

1. appārāt-us (adp-), a, um: **1.** P. of appar(a)-o. — **2.** P. a. Prop.: (a) Of persons: Prepared, ready; **Plaut.** — (b) Of things: Well supplied; furnished: (**Comp.**) domus omnibus rebus apparatus, **Cic.** — **b.** Meton.: Magnificence, splendour, sumptuous; (**Sup.**) ludi apparatissimi, **Cic.** — **c.** Fig.: Of style: Too studied, far-fetched, labour-cō: oratio, **Auct. Her.**

2. appārāt-us (adp-), ūs, m. [appar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: A preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready: belli, **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** Apparatus; i. e. tools, implements; of war, baggage, engines, supplies, stores, the matériel, instruments, machines, etc.: auxiliorum, **Liv.** — **B.** A preparation on a magnificent scale; magnificence, splendour, pomp: regius, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *apparât*.

ap-pārēō (ad-), ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-pareo] **I.** Prop.: **A.**

Gen.: To appear at some place; to come in sight, appear or make one's appearance: anguis Sullæ apparuit immolanti, **Cic.** **B.** Esp.: **1.** To appear as a servant, i. e. to attend, serve, etc.: sacerdotes dis apparento, **Cic.** — **2.** To be visible, manifest, etc.: apparere vetus cicatrix, **Ov.** **II.** Fig.: To be evident, apparent, perceptible, etc.: ubi rhetoris tanta merces appareat, **Cic.** rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare, **Hor.**; **Od.** — Particular phrases: **A.** Aliquid appareat, or (**Impers.**) appareat, Something, etc. (or it), is evident, clear, manifest, certain: Ter.; **Cic.**; **Liv.** — **B.** Aliquid appareat (esse), etc., Something evidently is, etc.: **Cic.**; **Liv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *apparaître*.

ap-pārīō (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-parīo] To gain, obtain, acquire: **Lucr.**

ap-pār-ītō (adp-), ōnis, f. [appar-co] **I.** Prop.: A serving, service, attendance: longa, **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: Household, domestics, servants: ex necessariis apparitionibus, **Cic.**

appār-ītor (adp-), ōris, m. [id.] A servant, esp. a public servant, officer of a magistrate; e. g. a lictor, etc.; **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *appariteur*.

ap-pāro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-paro] To prepare or make ready for a person or thing; to put in order, provide, etc.: convivium, **Cic.** ut eriperis apparabas, **Plaut.** (**Impers.** Pass.) dum apparatur, **Ter.**

appellā-tō (adp-), ōnis, f. [2. appell(a)-o] **1.** An addressing or accosting: **Cass.** — **2.** An appealing, appeal: **Cic.**; **Pl.**; **Suet.** — **3.** (Prop.: A naming or entitling; Meton.) A name, title, appellation: **Cic.** — **4.** A naming or calling: **Pl.** — **5.** A pronouncing, pronunciation, utterance: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *appellation*.

appellā-tor (adp-), ōris, m. [id.] One who appeals, an appellant: **Cic.**

appell-īto (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] To call often or habitually; to be accustomed to call or name: Cœlium appellatum a Cœle Vibennā, **Tac.**

1. ap-pello (ad-), pīli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. [for ad-pello] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To drive, move, bring, etc., to or towards a person or thing. — **B.** Esp.: **Naut. t. t.** **1.** Appellere navem, etc., or simply appellere, To bring or conduct a ship, etc., to some land or place: **Cic.**; **Liv.** — **2.** Nave appellere, or Pass. in reflexive force (To bring one's self in a ship; i. e.) To arrive, land, etc.: **Suet.**; **Cic.** — **3.** Navis, etc., appellit, A vessel, etc., arrives at, or comes, to a place, etc.: **Tac.**; **Suet.** — **4.** Appellere aliquem, To bring or drive one somewhere: **Virg.** **II.** Fig.: To bring to some pursuit, etc.: animum ad scribendum, **Ter.**: mentem ad philosophiam, **Cic.**

2. ap-pello (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre (**Perf. Subj.** appellāssis for appellaveris, **Ter.**). 1. v. a. [id.] (In reflexive force: To bring, etc., one's self to a person in order to address, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To address, speak to, accost,

etc.: **1.** By word of mouth: aliquem hilari vultu, **Cic.** — **2.** By letter: nos literis appellato, **Cic.** **B.** Esp.: **1.** a. With accessory notion of request, etc.: To apply to, entreat, request, beg, etc.: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, **Cic.** — **b.** With accessory notion of tampering with: To address one in order to urge to something bad; to tamper with: **Blattius** de proditione Dasium adpellabat, **Liv.** — **c.** Law t. t.: With accessory notion of seeking aid: To call upon for assistance; to appeal to for protection, etc.: tribunos, **Cic.** — **2.** To address in order to demand something or to obtain payment; to dun, press, for money, etc.: me ut sponsorem appellat, **Cic.** — **3.** To go to a judge, etc., with a complaint respecting some one; to complain of, accuse, impeach, indict, etc.: ne appellentur, **Cic.** — **4.** To name, call, entitle a person or thing: (with second Acc. of further definition) to sapientem, **Cic.** (**Pass. fold.** by **Nom.**) rex ab suis appellatur, **Cass.** — **5.** To mention by name, name: quos non appello hoc loco, **Cic.** — **6.** To pronounce, etc.: literas, **II.** Fig.: **A.** To require: non appellato solo, **Pl.** — **B.** To indicate, make known: quos sæpe nutu appello, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *appeler*.

appendic-īla, ae, f. dim. [appendix, appendic-is] A small appendage: **Cic.**

append-ix, Icīs, f. [append-o] (Prop.: That which hangs to any thing, an appendage; Meton.) An addition, supplement, or accession to any thing: **Etrusci** belli, **Liv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *appendice*.

ap-pendo (ad-), dī, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-pendo] To weigh something to one: **I.** Prop.: ei appendit antrum, **Cic.** **II.** Fig.: non verba me annuere lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, i. e. to have regard not to their number, but to their weight: **Cic.**

appen-sus (adp-) (for append-sus), a, um, P. of append-o.

appēt-ēs (adp-), entis 1. P. of appet-o. — **2.** Pa.: a. Striving passionately after, eager for: (with Gen.) (**Comp.**) appetentior fame, **Tac.** (**Sup.**) appetentissimi honestatis, **Cic.** — **b.** Eager for money, grasping, avaricious: homo non cupidus, neque appetens, **Cic.**

appēten-ter (adp-), adv. [for appetent-ter; fr. appetens, appetent-is] Eagerly, greedily: agere, **Cic.**

appētēt-ia (adp-), ae, f. [fr. id.] Desire, longing, appetite, etc.: **Cic.**; **Pl.**

appēt-ītō (adp-), ōnis, f. [appet-o] **1.** A grasping at: solis, **Cic.** — **2.** An earnest desire or longing; strong inclination: animi, **Cic.**

1. appēt-ītus (adp-), a, um, P. of appet-o.

2. appet-ītus (adp-), ūs, m. [appet-o] **I.** Prop.: A passionate longing, eager desire: voluptatis, **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: Passion, the appetites: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *appétit*.

ap-pēto (ad-), ūvi or ū, ūtum, D

ere, 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-peto] **I. Act.**: *To fall upon in a hostile manner; to attack, assault, assail*. **A. Prop.**: os oculosque hostis rostro et unguibus appetit, Liv. **B. Fig.**: ignominialis appetitus, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To seek to go to or towards; to approach*: Europam, Cic.—**Particular phrases**: 1. Appetere aliquid, *To seek after, strive to obtain, something; to grasp at*, Cic.; Pl.—2. Pass.: As a token of respect, etc.: *To be laid hold of in order to be saluted, etc.*: Cic. **B. Meton.**: Of things without life: *To advance towards, approach*: mare terrarum appetens, Cic. **C. Fig.**: 1. In a good or bad sense: *To strive or seek after; to long for*: omne animal appetit quaedam, Cic.—2. Of food: *To have a desire or appetite for*: secundarium panem et minutus pisciculos, etc., maxime appetebat, Suet. **III. Neut.**: *(To fly towards one; hence) To draw on or night; to approach*: In time: dies appetebat, Cæs.

Appias, Adis, v. Appius.
appingo (ad-), *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ere, 3. v. a. [for ad-pingo] **I. (Prop.)**: *To paint besides; Fig.*: *To add in writing; superiorem epistolam restituere nobis, et appingere aliquid novi*, Cic. **II. To paint**: delphinum silvis, Hor.

Appius, ii. m. Appius, a Roman name: 1. App. Claudius Crassus, sur-named Cæcus, censor, A.U.C. 442.—**Appii Forum**, a town founded by Appius, situate on the left side of the Appia Via, in the midst of the Pontine Marshes.—**Hence, A. Appi-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Appius, Appian*: Appia Via, the Appian Way or Road, which commenced at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line through the Pontine Marshes to Capua; it was subsequently extended, prps. by Trajan, to Brundisium.—**A. Appi-as**, Adis, f.: (a) **Prop.**: The Appiad, or Nymph of the Appia Aqua.—(b) **Meton.**: A statue of the Appiad: Ov.—2. App. Claudius, who attempted to gain possession of Virginia.—**Hence, Appi-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Appius; Appian*.

ap-plaudo (ad-), si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-plando] **I. Gen.**: **Act.**: *To strike one thing upon another; to beat, strike, dash, clap, etc.*: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. **II. Esp.**: **A. Neut.**: *To clap the hands, applaud*: agite, applaudamus, Plant.—**B. Act.**: *To clap the hands at; to applaud*: fabulam, Plaut. ¶ **Hence, Fr. applaudir**.

applau-sor (adp-), ōris, m. [for applaud-sor: fr. applaud-o] *One who claps his hands; an applauder*: Pl.

applau-sus (adp-), a, um, [for applaud-sus], P. of applaud-o.

applicā-tio (adp-), ōnis, f. [ap-plic(a)-o] 1. Application, attachment: animi, Cic.—2. Law t. l.: A foreign erie's placing himself under the protection of a Roman patronus, and becoming his client: Cic. ¶ **Hence, Fr. application**.

applicā-tus (adp-), a, um: 1.

P. of applic(a)-o.—2. Pa.: **A. Prop.**: *Joined, attached, lying close, close*: aures, Var.—**B. Fig.**: *Inclined, adapted, disposed*: ad diligendum, Cic.

applic-itus (adp-), a, um, P. of applic-o.

ap-plico (ad-), āvi or ūi, ātum or itum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ad-plico] *(To fold upon something; hence)* **I. A. Prop.**: *To join, fix, fasten, attach, etc.*: ratas applicata, Liv. **B. Fig.**: 1. *To join on, connect, attach, add, etc.*: ut ad honestatem applicetur (sc. voluptas), Cic.—2. With Personal pron. or animum: *To attach, apply, devote one's self or mind*: applicat sese, Cic.: ad frugem animum, Plant.—3. *To turn or direct the ears*: quibus obstinatas Applicet aures, Hor. **II. A. Gen.**: *To bring, put, place, to or near to; to apply to*: se ad flammam, t. e. draw near, Cic.: flumini castra, Liv. **B. Esp.**: 1. Naut. t. l.: **A.** Applicare navim, etc., *To bring or direct a ship to or towards a place, etc.*: Liv.—**B. Pass.**: *To be driven to or towards; to approach, arrive at*: telluris ad oras Applicor, Ov.—**C.** Applicare with ellipse of aliquem, etc.: *To drive, force, or bring to*: que vis immensis applicat oras, drives you to our shores, Virg.—**d. Neut.**: *To approach, draw near, arrive, put in*: Of vessels or persons: quid . . . ad terram applicant, Hirt.: quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium addissent, Liv.—2. *To cause to draw near, to drive to*: boves illuc, Ov.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: *To bring one's self, or come, into close contact*: corporibus applicantur, Liv. ¶ **Hence, Fr. appliquer**.

ap-plōro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-ploro] *To bewail, deplore, weep at or on account of*: tibi, Hor.

ap-pōno (ad-), pōtūi, pōsitum, pōnere (Perf.): appositivi, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for ad-pono] **I. A. Gen.**: *To put, place, etc., at, by, beside, or near a person or thing*: machina apposita, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: Of food, etc.: *To serve up, set before one*: patellam, Cic. **II. To put on or upon; to apply: appositā velatur janua lauro, Ov. **III. To place, or set against: scalis appositis, against the walls, Liv. **IV. To put or lay down: hunc ante januam, Ter. **V. A. To put or appoint a person to any duty, etc.; to appoint, assign, etc.: prævicatorum mihi, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) custodem Tullio me, id.: (Pass. with follg. Nom.) accusator apponitur civis Romano, id.—**B. To put or set a thing down to; i. e. to deem, hold, regard, consider as something: quem fors dierum eumque dabit lucro Appone, Hor. **VI. To put to addition, to add, etc.: ratas et illi, quos tibi dāperis, Apponet annos, Hor. ¶ **Hence, Fr. apposer**.************

ap-porrec-tus (ad-), a, um, adj. [for ad-porrec-tus; fr. ad: porrig-o, through true root PORREG] *Stretched out close at hand*: draco, Ov.

ap-porto (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-porto] *To carry, con-*

vey, bring to: **I. Prop.**: quidnam appor-tas? Ter.: signa populo Romano, id. **II. Fig.**: vereror ne quid Andria apporet mali, Ter. ¶ **Hence, Fr. apporter**.

ap-posco (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ere, 3. v. a. [for ad-posco] *To demand in addition*: Hor.

appōsit-o (adp-), adv. [1. apposit-us] *Fitted, suitably, appropriately*: Cic.

appōs-itus (adp-), a, um: 1. P. of appo(s)-no.—2. Pa.: **A. Prop.**: *Placed or situate at or near; contiguous to or adjoining*: castellum flumini, Tac. **B. Fig.**: (a) *Bordering upon, closely connected with*: audacia fiden: is appositum, Cic.—(b) *Fitted, proper, suitable, appropriate, apposite, etc.*: (Comp.) appositior ad ferenda signa, Cic.: (Sup.) argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, id.

ap-pōt-us (ad-), a, um, adj. [for ad-pot-us; fr. ad: pot-o] *That has drunk much, intoxicated*: Plaut.

ap-prēcor (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for ad-prēcor] *To pray to, to worship*: deos, Hor.

ap-prēhēdo (ad-, -prendo), āi, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-prēhendo, etc.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To seize, take hold of*: alios (sc. atomi) alias apprehendentes, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To seize hold of for the purpose of embracing, saluting, entreating, etc.*: manum osculandi causā, Suet.—2. *To seize or take possession of a place*: Hispanias, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To take hold of, employ, etc.*: quicquid ego apprehenderam, Cic. ¶ **Hence, Fr. apprehender, apprehendre**.

apprendo, ere, v. apprehendo.
apprim-e (adp-), adv. [apprimus] *Before all, by far, especially, chiefly, very*: nobilis, Plant.: boni, Nep.

ap-primo (ad-), pressi, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-prenno] *To press to or towards*: sentum pectori, Tac.

ap-primus (ad-), a, um, adj. [for ad-primus] *The first by far, quiv: the first*: vir summus, apprimus, Gell.—**Adverbial expression**: Apprima, In the highest degree: flos apprima tenax, Virg.

apprōbā-tio (adp-), ōnis, f. [ap-prob(a)-o] 1. An approving, approval, approbation: popularis, Cic.—2. A proving, proof: hæc propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. ¶ **Hence, Fr. approbation**.

apprōbā-tor (adp-), ōris, m. [id.] *One who approves, an approver*: Cic. ¶ **Hence, Fr. approbateur**.

apprōb-e (adp-), adv. [approbus] *Very well*: Plaut.

ap-prōbo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-probo] **I. A. To assent to, favour, approve**: orationem, Cæs.: (without Object) diis hominibusque approbantibus, Cic.—**B. Of the gods**: *To allow to take place; to countenance, favour*: quod autem est, dii approbent, Cic. **II. To make a thing acceptable to a person; hence) To do to one's liking**: prima castrorum rudimenta Paulino approbavit, Tac. **III. To**

prove, demonstrate, establish, etc., to one: hoc, Cic. (with second Acc. of further definition) Caio talem se approbavit, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *approveur*.

ap-promitto (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-promitto] To promise in addition: Cic.

ap-prōpēro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ad-propere] I. Act.: To hasten, accelerate: mortem, Tac.: portas intrare, Ov. II. Neut.: To hasten, make haste: ad facinus, Cic.

ap-prōpinquā-tio (adp-), ōnis, f. [appropinqu(a)-o] Of time: An approach, a drawing near: mortis, Cic.

ap-prōpinquo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-propinquo] To come near to; to approach, draw nigh: I. Prop.: Of place: ad summam aquam, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) quum esset appropinquatum, Cæs. II. Fig.: Illi pœna, nobis libertas, Cic.

ap-pugno (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-pugno] I. Prop.: To fight against, assault: castra, Tac. II. Meton.: To capture by assault: class-em, Tac.

Appulia, æ, etc., v. Apulus.

1. appul-sus (adp-), a, um, P. of 1. appello, through root *apui*; v. *pello imit.*

2. appul-sus, ūs, m. [1. appello-; through id.] I. Prop.: Naut. t. t.: A landing or arriving at land: ob faciles appulsus, Tac. II. Meton.: An approaching, approach: solis, Cic.

āpricā-tio, ōnis, f. [āpric(a)-or] A sunning one's self, a basking in the sun: Cic.

āpric-or, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [āpric-us] To sun one's self; to bask in the sun: Cic.

āpri-cus, a, um, adj. [contr. from āperi-cus, from āperi-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Uncovered, lying open: qui tultit āprico frigida castra Lare, i. e. under the open heaven, Prop. B. Esp.: Exposed to the sun; sunny: per meos fines et āprica rura, Hor.—As Subst.: **āpricum, i, n.** A sunny place or spot: Pl.—Particular phrase: (Fig.) In aprium proferro, To bring into a sunny place, i. e. to bring into the bright light, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Fond of sunshine: arbor, Ov.; mergi, Virg.—B. Clear, pure: (Comp.) āpricioꝝ cœli status, Col.: (Sup.) āpriciusmus, id.

Āpri-is, is, m. [contr. for āperi-is, from āperi-o] (The opening thing; hence) The month April (in which the earth opens itself to fertility): Aprilēm memorant ab aperto tempore dictum, Ov.—As Adj.: Of April: Aprilēs Idūs, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Avril*.

ap-rugnus (-ūnus), a, um, adj. [aper, apr-i] (Sprung from an aper; hence) Of, or belonging to, a wild boar: callum, Plant.

Apsus, i, m., ἄψος. Apsus; a river on the Illyrian coast (now Crevencia).

aptā-tus, a, um, i. P. of apt(a)-o.

2. Pa.: Suitable, fit, appropriate, accommodated: Cic.

apt-e, adv. [apt-us] 1. Closely. in an accurately or firmly joined way: apte coherere, Cic.—2. Fitly, apply, suitably: (Comp.) aptius referre, Pl.: (Sup.) aptissime, Cic.

apt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [apt-us] (To join on; hence) I. Prop.: To adapt, fit, apply, adjust, etc.: dexteris enses, Hor. II. Fig.: To accommodate, adopt: aptari citharæ modis, Hor. III. Meton.: To get ready, prepare: arma pugnae, Liv.: classēm velis, Virg.

ap-tus, a, um, adj. [ap-io or ap-o] (Laying hold of, etc.; hence) 1. a. Prop.: Joined, fastened, attached: gladium e lacunari setā equinā aptum demitti jussit, Cic.—b. Fig.: Depending, depending: vitā modicā et aptā virtute perferri, Cic.—2. Joined together; connected or adhering together: a. Prop.: quā ex conjunctione cœlum ita aptum est, ut, etc., Cic.—b. Fig.: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffuens, Cic.—3. (Fig.) Fitted to or with something; Fig.): a. Adapting one's self to; changed or changing one's self: formas deus aptus in omnes, Ov.—b. Endowed, ornamented or furnished with: cœlum stellis aptum, Virg.—c. Suited, fitted, fit, appropriate adapted, proper, calculated or suitable for, etc.: (Comp.) locus ad insidias aptior, Cic. (Sup.) castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Cæs.: dies sacrificio, Liv.: (with Relative fold, by Subj.) est mihi, quæ lanas molliat, apta manus, Ov.—d. Fit, proper, suitable, apposite, etc.: tempus, Liv.: oratio, i. e. well turned, complete, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apte*.

āp-ūd, prop. c. acc. [prob. akin to ap-io or ap-o] I. Prop.: A. Of persons: 1. With, near to: apud me, te, se, etc., At or in my house, your house, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—3. Before, in the presence of: verba apud senatū fecit, Cic.—4. Among, with: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic.—5. Denoting the author of a work or of an assertion: In, by, etc.: ut scriptum apud eundem Cœlium est, Cic.: apud Xenophontem, id.—6. Of a speaker: By: apud quosdam acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, Tac.—B. Of place: 1. At, near, in: apud oppidum, Cæs.: apud rostra, Tac.—2. In, at: seditio cœpta apud Socronem, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Mentally: With: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic.—B. Apud se, etc., esse, To be at his, etc., own house; i. e. To be in his senses, to be sane: summe ego apud me? Plant. III. Meton.: With words of motion=ad: To: apud hunc ibi vicinum, Plant. ¶ Apud is sts. placed after its subst. Misenum apud, Tac.

Ap-ūlus (App-), i, m. [prob. Sanscrit ap, "water"] I. (The one pertaining to, or dwelling near, water) An Apulian.—Hence, 1. **Apū-la (App-), æ, f.** Apulia; the country of

the Apuli, a province of south-western Italy.—2. **Apūl-ens, a, um, adj.** Apulian.—3. **Apūl-us (Appū-), a, um, adj.** Apulian

āqu-a, æ (Gen. Sing., aquā, Lucr.: aqua as trisyll., id.), f. [akin to Sanscrit ap, Celtic ach, Goh. akwa, Old Germ. ahā; cf. annie] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Water, in its widest sense (as an element, rain-water, river and sea water, etc.): aer, aqua, terra, vapores, quo pacto fiant, Lucr.: pluvis, Ov.: fluvialis, Col.: marina, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Præbere aquam, To supply water, i. e. to invite to a feast, to entertain (with reference to the use of water at the table, for washing and drinking), Hor.—2. Aquam aspergere alicui, To sprinkle water on one, i. e. to give new life or courage; to animate, refresh, or revive one (the idea taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon): Plant.—3. Aqua et ignis, Water and fire, to express the most common necessities of life: Cic.—4. Aquam et terram petere, To demand water and land, as a token of submission; i. e. to require submission: Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Water, in a more restricted sense: a. The sea: coque, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, on the sea-coast, Cic.—b. A stream, a river: in Tusca gurgite mersus aque (i. e. Abulū), Ov.—c. Rain: cornix augur aque, Hor.—2. Plur.: Medicinā springs, warm baths: ad aquas venire, Cic.—3. From the water in the water-clock (clepsydra), by which the length of speeches was regulated, arose the follg. phrases: A. Aquam dare, To give water, i. e. to give the advocate time for speaking: Pl.—b. Aquam perdere, To lose water, i. e. to spend time unprofitably, to waste it: Quint.—c. Aqua hæret, The water stops, i. e. I, etc., am at a loss: Cic. II. Meton.: Aqua; the name of a constellation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *eau*.

āquē-ductus, ūs, m. (separately, aqua ductus; also aquarum ductus, Pl.) (Prop.: A conveying or bringing of water; Meton.) 1. A conveyance for water, conduit, aqueduct: Cic.—2. The right of conducting water to a place: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aqueduc*.

āquāl-iculus, i, m. [aqual-is] (Prop.: A small water-vessel; Meton.) 1. The ventricle, stomach: Sen.—2. The lower part of the belly, the paunch: pinguis, Pers.

āqu-ālis, is, m. [aqua] (A thing pertaining to water; hence) A water-can, water-jug: Plaut.

āqu-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or relating to, water: provincia, i. e. the superintendence of the water supply, Cic.—As Subst.: **aquarius, ii, m.: 1.** A water-carrier: Juv.—2. The water-bearer, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Hor.

āquā-tious, a, um, adj. [aqua (uncontr. Gen.) aqua-] (Pertaining to water; hence) 1. Living, growing, or found in or by the water; water-; aquatic: aves, Pl.: arbores, id.—2.

Watery, moist, humid: auster, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquatique*.

âqu-âtis, a, adj. [aqu(a)-or] (Of, or belonging to, water; hence) **I.** Living, growing, or found in, by, or near water; water-, aquatic; bestial, Cic.—**2.** Having a watery taste: cucumeris, Pl.

âquâ-tio, ônis, f. [aqu(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: A getting or fetching of water: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A watering-place: Cic.—**B.** Water, rains: aquationes autumni, Pl.

âquâ-tor, ôris, m. [id.] One who fetches water; a water-carrier: Cæs.

âqu-lla, æ, f. [root AC; akin to Greek *akros*; Sanscrit *ast*, "celoriter"] (The quick or rapid one; hence) **I.** Prop.: The eagle: aquilam fugiunt columbe, Ov.—Prov.: Aquilæ senectus, **A.** vigorous old age: Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Military t. t.: The eagle (as the principal standard of a Roman legion): ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus afferat, the office of a standard-bearer, Juv.—**B.** A legion: acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Hirt.—**C.** Plur.: Architect. t. t.: The eagles; i. e. the uppermost parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aigle*.

Âquileia, æ, f. Aquileia; a town of Upper Italy.—Hence, **Aquilei-ensis, e, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Aquileia.—As Subst.: **Aquileienses**, lum, m. The inhabitants of Aquileia.

âquil-ifer, eri, m. [âquil-a; (i); fer-o] An eagle bearer, standard bearer: Cæs.

âquil-inus, a, um, adj. [âquil-a] Of, or pertaining to, an eagle: ungule, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aigulin*.

âqu-ilo, ônis, m. [akin to âqu-ila] (The swift-flying thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: The North wind: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The north: spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic.—**B.** The husband of Orithyia, and the father of Calais and Zeles: Ov.—Hence, **Âquilôn-inus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Aquilo: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquilon*.

âquilon-âris, e, adj. [âquilo, aquilon-is] Northerly, northern: Cic.

Aquilonia, æ, f. Aquilonia; the name of two Samnite towns.

âquilus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] Dark-coloured, dun, swarthy: Suet.

Aquinum, i, n. Aquinum; a town of Latium (now Aquino), the birthplace of the poet Juvenal.—Hence, **Aquin-as, âtis, adj.** Belonging to Aquinum.—As Subst.: **Aquinates**, lum, m. (sc. slaves), The inhabitants of Aquinum.

Aquitania, æ, f. Aquitania; a province in Southern Gaul.—Hence,

âquitân-us, a, um, adj. Aquitanian. **âqu-or, âtus sum, âri, i, v. dep.** [âqu-a] To bring or fetch water for drinking: aquasuntur aggre, Cæs.

âqu-ôsus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: Abounding in water; rainy, moist, humid, full of water; hiems, Virg.: languor, i. e. the drowsy, Hor.:

(Comp.) aquosior ager, Pl.: (Sup.) aquosissimus locus, Cato. **II.** Meton.: Lake water, clear, pellucid: crystallus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquex*. **âqu-illa, æ, f. dim.** [id.] Prop.: A little water; a small stream of water: sedula aliqua aquila, Cic.

âr-, v. ad.

âr-â, æ, f. (old form *as-a*) [prps. akin to Sacerdot root *as*, "sedere," *as-ana*, "sessio," "sedes"] [*a*] [*e*] An elevated place; hence) **I.** Gen.: An elevation or structure (of wood, stone, earth, etc.): ara sepulchri, a funeral pile, Virg.: Lunensis ara, of Lunensis marble, Suet. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: An elevation for sacred use, for sacrifices, etc.; an altar: thuricremisquam dona imponeret aris, Virg.: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Protection, refuge, shelter: ad aram legum confugere, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** The Altar; a constellation in the southern hemisphere: Cic.—**2.** Plur.: The Altars; some rocks in the Mediterranean, between Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa: Virg.

Arabarches, æ, m. Ἀραβάρχης (Commander of the Arabs). An Arabarches; an officer of customs in Judæa: Juv.

Arâbia, æ, f. Ἀραβία. Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petrea (from its principal place Petra), Deserta, and Felix.—Hence, **Arâbi-cus (-us), a, um, adj.** Arabian.

âr-â-bilis, e, adj. [ar(a)-o] That can be ploughed, arable: campus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arable*.

Arabs, âbis, m. (Acc. Gr. Arabas, Ov.), Ἀραβί. **I.** Prop.: An Arabian, Arab.—Hence, **A.** Arabs, âbis, adj. Arabian.—**B.** Arâbus, a, um, adj. Arabian.—As Subst.: **Arabi**, ôrum, m. The Arabs, Arabians. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: Arabia: palmiferos Arabas, Ov.

Ârachnê, ês, f., Ἀράχνη (Spider). Arachne; a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider.

Âracynthus, i, m., Ἀράκυνθος. Aracynthus; a mountain between Boeotia and Attica.

ârânêa, æ, f. [Ἀράχνη] **I.** Prop.: A spider: antiquas exerceat aranea telas, Ov. **II.** Meton.: A spider's web, cobweb: pendet aranea tigno, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *araignée*.

ârânê-ôia, æ, f. dim. [arane-a] A small spider: Cic.

ârânê-ôsus, a, um, adj. [arane-um] **I.** Prop.: Full of cobwebs: situs, Cat. **II.** Meton.: Like a cobweb: fila, Pl.

araneum, i, n., v. araneus.

ârânê-us, a, um, adj. [arane-a] Pertaining to a spider, spider's: texta, Pl.—As Subst.: **araneum, i, n.**: A spider's web, cobweb: tollere hæc aranea quantum est laboris! Phæd.

Ârar (Arâris, Claud.)—Acc. Ararin, Virg.: Ararin, Claud.), is, m. The Arar, or Araris; a river of Gaul,

sometimes otherwise called *Sauconna* (now the Saône).

ârâ-tio, ônis, f. [ar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: A ploughing: iteratio arationis, Col. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The cultivation of the soil; agriculture: ut quaestiosa mercatura fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic.—**B.** A public farm or plot of land (for which a tenth of the produce was given as rent): Cic.

ârâtium-cûla, æ, f. [for aration-cula; fr. aratio, aration-is] A small ploughed field: Plant.

ârâ-tor, ôris, m. [ar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: One who ploughs, a ploughman; a husbandman, farmer: aratorum liberi, Cic.—As Adj.: Ploughing, plough: taurus arator, Ov. **II.** Meton.: A cultivator of public lands: Cic. **ârâ-trum, i, n.** [id.] (The ploughing thing; hence) A plough: Virg.

Âraxes, is, m., Ἀράξης (Dasher). Araxes; a river of Armenia Major.

ar-bî-ter, tri, m. [ar-âd root R, akin to βῆ-μι, ἐ-βῆ-ν, to go] (One who goes to some person or thing in order to see or hear; hence) **I.** A spectator, beholder, hearer; an eyewitness, a witness: remotis arbitris, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Law t. t.: (He who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, and settle it; hence) An umpire, arbiter; a judge, who decides acc. to equity: utrum judicem arbitrum dici oportet, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** A judge, arbitrator, umpire: inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic.: pugnae, the judge, umpire of the contest, Hor.—**2.** A master over anything; lord, ruler: sine arbitro, Tac.: bibendi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbitre*.

arbitrâ-ri-o, adv. [arbitrari-us] With uncertainty, not surely: Plant.

arbitr-â-ri-us, a, um, adj. [arbitr, arbitr-i] (Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, an arbiter; Meton.) **1.** Uncertain, not sure: Plant.—**2.** Arbitrary, depending on the will: Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbitraire*.

arbitrâ-tus, ūs, m. [arbitr(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: Judgment, discretion, free-will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice: tuo arbitratu, at your own pleasure, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Oversight, direction, guidance: considerare oportet, conjus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

arbitr-ium, i, n. [arbitr, arbitr-i] **1.** (Prop.: A going to a place, Meton.) A person present, etc.: locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: Law t. t.: The judgment or decision of the arbitrator: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Any judgment, definitive sentence, decision: quum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor.—Particular expression: Arbitria funneris (Decisions respecting a funeral; hence) Funeral expenses (since an arbiter was employed to fix them): Cic.—**3.** Power, will, free-will: Jovis nutu et arbitrio coelum, terra marique reguntur, Cic.

arbitr-o, no perf., âtum, âre, i

mathematician of Syracuse, who, with his burning-glasses, set fire to the ships of the Romans when they were besieging his native city.

archimimus, *i*, *m.* = ἀρχιμυμος. *A chief buffoon: Cic.*

archipirata, *æ*, *m.* = ἀρχιπειρατής. *A leader of pirates, arch-pirate: Cic.*

architecton, *onis*, *v.* architectus. **architect-or**, *atus* sum, *ari*, *i*, *v.* *dep.* [architect-us] *I. Prop.*: To build, construct, fabricate: stium loci cuiusdam ad sum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auct. Her. *II. Fig.*: To devise, invent, procure, make: voluptates, Cic.

architect-tura, *æ*, *f.* [for architect-tura; fr. architect-or] *The act of building; hence* Architecture. *¶* Hence, *Fr.* architecture.

architecton, *i*, *-tōn*, *ōnis*, *m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων: *I. Prop.*: A master-builder, architect: Philo architectus, Cic.: nam sibi laudasse hasce ait architectonem Nescio quem, Plaut. *II. Fig.*: *A.* An inventor, deviser, author, maker: sceleris, Cic.—*B.* A master in cunning, a crafty man: Plaut. *¶* Hence, *Fr.* architecte.

archōn, *ōnis*, *m.* = ἀρχων (ruler). *An archon; the chief magistrate at Athens after the abrogation of royal authority: Cic.*

Archytas, *æ*, *m.*, Ἀρχύτας. *Archytas; a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, a friend of Plato.*

Arctē-tēnens, *entis*, *adj.* [arct-us; (i); tenens] *Holding or bearing a bow, bow-bearing: deus (i. e. Apollo), Ov.—As Subst.: Arctitenens*, *entis*, *m.* (sc. deus) *The bow-holding god; i. e. Apollo: Virg.*

arcte, *v.* arte.

arcto, *v.* arto.

Arctophylax, *ācis*, *m.* = Ἀρκτοφύλαξ (Bear-keeper). *Arctophylax, a constellation; Boötes.*

arctos (-us), *i* (Acc. Sing. arcton, Ov.; Virg.), *f.* = ἄρκτος: *I. Prop.*: *The Great and Little Bear* (Ursa major et minor), a double constellation (hence, gemine, Ov.) in the vicinity of the north pole: gelidæ arcti, Virg. *II. Meton.*: *A.* The north pole: Ov.—*B.* The night: Prop.—*C.* The people dwelling in the north: Claud.—*D.* The north wind: Hor.

arctōus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἀρκτός (Pertaining to the north pole; hence) *Northern: Mart.*

Arctūrus, *i*, *m.* = ἀρκτούρος (Bear-keeper). *Arcturus: I. Prop.*: *The brightest star in Boötes, the rising and setting of which brings bad weather: Virg. II. Meton.*: *A.* The (whole) constellation Boötes: Virg.—*B.* The rising of Arcturus: Virg.

1. arctus, *a*, *um*, *v.* i. artus.

2. arctus, *i*, *v.* arctos.

arc-ūla, *æ*, *f.* dim. [arc-] *A small chest or box, a casket, etc., for holding unguents, ornaments, etc.; a jewel-case, casket: arculæ mulieribus, Cic.*

arcū-artus, *li*, *m.* [arcul-] *(One pertaining to an arcula; hence) A maker of little boxes or caskets: Plaut.*

arcū-o (-quo), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*. *v.* *a.* [arcus (incontr. Gen.), arcu-is] *To make in the form of a bow; to bend or curve like a bow: currus, i. e. covered, Liv.*

arcus (old form, -quus), *ūs*, *m.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *A bow: arcus intensus in alique, Cic. II. Meton.*: *A.* The rainbow: cœu nubibus arcus Mille trahit varios adverso sole colores, Virg.—*B.* Of any thing shaped like a bow: *A curve, arch, etc.: niger arcus aquarum, Ov.: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. ¶* Hence, *Fr.* arc.

1. ardēa, *æ*, *f.* = ἐρδιός. *A heron: Virg.*

2. Ardēa, *æ*, *f.* [1. ardēa] (Heron) *Ardea; the capital of the Ætuli, six leagues south of Rome; it was burned by Æneas, and from its ashes the heron was said to have been produced.—Hence, Ard-ās, ātis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ardea; Ardean: Cic.—As Subst.: Ardeates*, *rum*, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Ardea.—Hence, Ard-āt-inus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Ardean.

ard-ēllo, *ōnis*, *m.* [ard-eo] *A busy-body; a meddler, trifler: Phæd.*

ardens, *ntis*: *I. P.* of arde-o.—2. *Pa.* (On fire, burning; hence) *Glowing, fiery, hot: a. Prop.* (Comp.) quinta (sc. zona) est ardentior illis, Ov. *b.* Fig.: avaritia, Cic.: oratio, id.: ardentes oculi, sparkling, Virg.: (Sup.) ardentissimus color, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* ardent.

ardenter, *adv.* [for ardent-ter; fr. ardens, ardent-is] *Hotly, ardently, vehemently: cupere, Cic.: (Comp.) ardentissimē stitire, id.: (Sup.) ardentissime diligere, Pl.*

ard-ēo, *ar-si*, *ar-sum*, *ard-ēre*, *2. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root ARP, *veare*; or prps. to ard-us] *I. Prop.*: *To be on fire, burn, blaze: rogum parari Vidit, et arsurus supremis ignibus artus, Ov.: caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. II. Fig.*: *A.* Of the eyes: *To flash, glow, sparkle, shine: ardent oculi, Plaut.—B.* Of colours, etc.: *To sparkle, glisten, glitter: Tyrio ardebat murice lena, Virg.—C.* 1. Gen.: Of passionate emotion or excitement, in gen.: *To burn, glow, be inflamed, excited: ipse ardere videris, Cic.: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardabant, Cæs.—2. Esp.*: *To be strongly affected or burn with love: arsit virginē raptā, Hor.: (with Acc. of object loved) Alexin, Virg.—D.* Of disease: *To burn, to be inflamed by: in ardentia morbo membra, Lucr.—E.* Of disgraceful actions: *To suffer in consequence of, or under the imputation of: maxumo ego ardeo flagitio, Plaut. ¶* Hence, *Fr.* (old) *ardere, ardire.*

arde-sco, *ar-si*, *no sup.*, *arde-scere*, *3. v. n.* *inch.* [arde-o] *I. Prop.*: *To take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. II. Fig.*: *A.* To gleam, glitter: fulminē ardescunt ignibus mūdæ, Ov.—*B.* Of the passions: *To be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence: cupidine, Lucr.: tuendo, Virg.—C.* Of the neighing of horses: *To become violent or furious: fremitusque ardescit equo-*

rum, Virg.—D. Of a battle: *To be hot or violent: ardescere pugna, Tac.*

ard-or, *oris*, *m.* [ard-eo] *I. Prop.*: *A burning; a flame, fire, heat, etc.: celestis, Cic. II. Fig.*: *A.* Of the eyes: *Fire, brightness, brilliancy: illic imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic.—B.* Of the external appearance in gen.: *Fire, animation: vultuque aequo motum, Cic.—C.* Of the passions or feelings: *Heat, ardour, eagerness: ardor mentis ad gloriam, Cic. III. Meton.*: *The object of ardent affection, flame: tu primus, et ultimus illi Ardor eris, Ov. ¶* Hence, *Fr.* *ardeur.*

Ard-ūenna, *æ*, *f.* [Ard, ardu; Venna, a pasture] (Hard pasture) *Ard-ūenna; the forest-covered mountains of Ardennes, in Gaul.*

ardus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *v.* aridus.

ard-ūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Sans. ārdhva, "altus," "erectus;" fr. the root VRIDH, "crescere," whence Greek ὀρθ-ός] *I. Prop.*: *A. Steep: ascensus, Cic.—As Subst.: arduum*, *i*, *n.* *A steep place; a steep, height, eminence: per arduum scandere, Hor.—B. High, elevated, lofty: æther, Ov.: campo sese arduus intuet, Virg. II. Fig.*: *A. Difficult to reach or attain, arduous, hard: magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic.—As Subst.: arduum*, *i*, *n.* *A difficulty, matter of difficulty: uti mortalius ardui est, Hor.—B.* Troublesome, unpleasant, difficult, hard: imprudis arduum videretur res gestas scribere, Sall.—*C.* Of fortune: *Inauspicious, adverse, difficult: rebus in arduis, Hor. ¶* Hence, *Fr.* (old) *ardu.*

are, *v.* arefacio.

ārēa, *æ*, *f.* [etym. dub.] *(A void open place; hence) I. Prop.*: *A ground-plot, building-ground, site for a house: Hor.—B.* An open place in or near a house, a court, yard, area: Pl.—*C.* An open place in towns for recreation: Hor.

—D. A threshing-floor: *Cic.—E.* An open place where fowls scatter grain to entice birds: Plaut. *II. Fig.*: *A.*: 1. A field for effort: cane facta viro-rum: Hæc animo, dices, area digna meo est, Ov.—2. Of vice or wickedness: *Room or scope for: scelerum, Cic.—3.* Of life: *A division or space: vitæ tribus areis peractis Mart.—B.* A deceiving place: edes nobis area est; aucepsum ego, Plaut. *III. Meton.*: *A. A halo round the sun or moon: Sen.—B.* A bald spot upon the head, baldness: Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *aire.*

Arēteus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [orig. Heb.] *Babylonian: campi, Tib.*

ārē-facio, (by anastrophe: facio are, Lucr.), *feci*, *factum*, *fācere*, *3. v. a.* (Pass.) *ārē-fio*, *factus* sum, *fieri* [are-o; facio] *To make dry, to dry up: Cato; Pl.; Suet.*

Ārēlas, *ātis* (-āte, es, Suet.), *f.* *Arēlas or Arēlate; a town in Southern Gaul (now Arles).*

Aremoricus, *a*, *um*, *v.* Armoricus. **ārē-na** (hare-), *æ*, *f.* [are-o] *(The dried or dry thing; hence) I. Prop.*: *Sand: mollis, Ov.: nigra, slime, mud, Virg.—Prov.*: *Arēne mandare se-*

*mdna, To commit seeds to the sand, i. e. to begin a fruitless work: Ov. II. Meton. A. Gen.: A sandy place, sands: Cic.—B. Esp.: 1. A sandy desert: super Libycas arenas, Ov.—2. The seashore, beach, strand: doque levas salūtis udaeque innotor arena, Ov.—3. The place of combat (strewn with sand, in the amphitheatre), the arena: missus in arenam apud, Suet. III. Fig.: A place of combat; the scene or theatre of any kind of contention, etc.: civilis belli arena, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arène*. **ārēn-ārīa**, æ, f. [aren-a] (A thing pertaining to arena; hence) A sand-pit: Cic.*

ārēn-i-vāg-us, a, um, adj. [aren-a; (i); vag-or] Wandering through sandy deserts: Luc.

ārēn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [aren-a] Full of sand, sandy: litus, Virg.: (Comp.) lapis arenosus, Pl.: (Sup.) quod sit arenosissimum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arèneux*.

ārē-nus, ntis: 1. P. of are-o. 2. *Fa. a. Gen.: Dry, arid, parched: arva, Virg.—b. Esp.: Parched with thirst, thirsty: faux, Hor.*

ār-ē-o, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] 1. Gen.: To be dry: succis aret (sc. tellus) ademptis, Ov. II. Esp.: To be parched with thirst: in mediā Tantalus aret aquā, Ov.

ārē-āla, æ, f. dim. [are-a] A small, open place: Pl.

Arēopagites, æ, m. = Ἀρειοπαῖτες. An Areopagite; a member of the court of the Areopagus at Athens.

Arēopāgus (-os), i, m. = Ἀρειος πάγος. Areopagus, or Mars' Hill, at Athens, on which the supreme court of justice held its sessions.

Ares, is, m., Ἄρης. Ares, or Mars; the god of war.

ārē-sco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [are-o] To become dry, to dry up: 1. Gen.: arcescente undā, Tac. II. Esp.: Of tears: cito arcescit lacrima, presertim in alienis malis, Cic.

Arēstōrides, æ, m. Ἀρεστωρίδης. Son of Arēstor, i. e. Argus.

ārētalōgus, i, m. = ἀρεταλόγος. A prater about virtue; a kind of philosophical braggart, introduced for the entertainment of the company at the dinner tables of the wealthy Romans: Juv.

Arēthūsa, æ, f., Ἀρεθούσα (The Waterer). Arēthusa; a fountain near Syracuse.—Hence. 1. **Arēthūs-æus**, a, um, adj. Of Arēthusa, Arēthusan.—2. **Arēthūs-is**, idis, adj. Arēthusan.—3. **Arēthūs-i-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Arēthusan; Meton.) Syracusan.

Arētinus and **Arēthum**, v. Arret. **Arēus**, a, um, adj., Ἀρειος. Pertaining to Ares or Mars: iudicium, The Areopagus, Tac.

Argēi, ōrum, m. *Argēi*; consecrated places in Rome, for the celebration of worship: Liv.

argent-ārīus, a, um, adj. [argent-um] (Of, or pertaining to, argentum; hence) 1. Of, or pertaining to, silver: silver: metalla, silver-mines, Pl.—2. Of, or pertaining to, money: taberna, a bank, Liv.—As Subst.: **a. argent-**

ārīus, ūi, m. (sc. homo) A money-changer, a (private) banker: Cic.—b. **argentārīa**, æ, f. (sc. taberna): (a) A banking-house, a bank: Liv.—(b) (sc. ars): The calling of a banker or broker: Cic.—(c) (sc. fodina): A silver mine: Liv.

argent-ātus, a, um, adj. [argent-um] (Provided, or furnished, with argentum; hence) 1. Ornamented with silver: milites, whose shields are silvered over or plated with silver, Liv.—2. Furnished with money: semper tu ad me cum argentatā accedito querimonia, come with silvered complaints, i. e. bring money with your complaints, Plaut.

argentē-ōlus (-io-lus), a, um, adj. dim. [argente-us, (uncontr. Gen.) argenteo-l] Of silver: Plaut.

argent-ōus, a, um, adj. [argent-um] (Pertaining to argentum; hence) 1. a. Prop.: Of silver, made of silver: aquila, Cic.—As Subst.: **argent-ōus**, i, m. (sc. nummus) A silver coin (= denarius); Tac.—b. Fig.: Silver: proles, arlus; Ov.—2. Highly adorned with silver: scena, Cic.—3. Of a glittering white colour, silvery: anser, Virg.—4. Of or from money: amica tua facta est argentea, is turned into money, i. e. has been sold, Plaut.

argent-ōsus, a, um, adj. [argent-um] Abounding in silver: Pl.

argent-um, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit *raj-am*, "silver," from the root *raj* "to shine," or "be brilliant": cf. Gr. *ἀργυρος*] (The shining or brilliant thing; hence) 1. Prop.: Silver: vilis argentum est auro, Hor.—Particular expressions: **A.** Argentum vivum, Quicksilver: Pl.—**B.** Argentum lentum, An amalgam of silver, lead, and copper: Virg. II. Meton.: Of things made of silver: **A.** Silver plate, silver work: argentum expositum in aedibus, Cic.—**B.** Money coined from silver, silver money: and, since this was the most current coin, for money in gen.: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argent*.

Argilētum, i, n. [etym. dub.] (In *thesis*: Argilque letum, Mart.): Argiletum; a part of Rome, where booksellers and others had shops: Cic.—Hence, **Argilēt-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Argiletum: ædificium, Cic.

argilla, æ, f. = ἀργίλλος. White clay, potter's earth, marl: lomullus ex argilla ē luto fictus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argile*.

Arginūse, ōrum, f., Ἀργινούσαι or Ἀργυροῦσαι (White things, i. e. islands; so named prob. from chalky cliffs). Arginusa; three small islands in the Egean Sea, near Lesbos.

Argivus, a, um, v. Argos.

Argo, ūs, f. (Gen. Argūs, Prop.:—Acc. Argo, id.:—Dat. and Abl. prob. not used), Ἀργώ (The swift thing). Argo. 1. Prop.: The ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.—Hence, **Argō-us**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the Argo or the Argonauts: Prop. II. Meton.: The

constellation into which the Argo was changed by Minerva: Cic.

Argolicus, a, um, ec., v. Argos. Argos, n. (only Nom. and Acc.), more freq. plur. Argi, ōrum, m. Ἀργος. 1. Prop.: Argos or Argi; the capital of the province Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno.—Hence, **A. Arg-ivus**, a, um, adj. Of Argos, Argive.—As Subst.: **Argivī**, ōrum, m. The Greeks.—**B. Arg-ēus**, a, um, adj. Argive: Hor.—**C. Arg-ōlis**, idis, f. adj., Ἀργολίς. Argive.—As Subst.: The province of Argolis.—Hence, **Argōl-icus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Argolis; Argolic.—2. Meton.: Grecian, Greek.—**D. Arg-us**, a, um, adj. Argive: Plaut.—As Subst.: **Argi**, ōrum, m. (Prop.: The Argives; Meton.) The Greeks. II. Meton.: Greece.

argumētā-tiō, ōnis, f. [argumēt(a)-o] 1. Prop.: An adducing of a proof, argumentation: Cic. II. Meton.: The proof itself: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argumentation*.

argumēt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [argument-um] 1. A. To adduce proof of or about a thing: rem argumentando dubiam facis, Cic.—B. To adduce as or in proof: ego illa non argumentabor, quo, etc.: Cic. II. To make a conclusion, conclude: si testem argumentari patieris, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argumenter*.

argumēt-um, i, n. [argu-o] 1. Act.: (That which makes clear or proves; hence) **A.** An argument, proof, esp. one based upon facts: Cic.—**B.** A sign by which any thing is known; a mark, token, evidence.—**C.** 1. Gen.: A representation or statement of any kind: tabula novæ quid habent argumenti nisi, etc., i. e. what do they mean, Cic.—2. Esp.: A representation or statement of that which is to be brought forward; hence, a. Of a letter, speech, etc.: Subject, subject-matter, argument: Cic.—b. Of a play, poem, etc.: Subject, story, argument: Liv.—c. Of circumstances, facts, etc.: (a) A play, drama, representation: Quint.—(b) A poem, tale, fable: Cic.; Ov.—d. A representation on a work of art; an artistic representation: Cic.—D. A conclusion, syllogism: Cic. II. Pass.: (That which is made clear or proved; hence) Reality, truth, foundation, etc.: non sine argumento, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argument*.

arg-ūo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 3. v. a. [from same root as arg-entum] (To make clear, bright, etc.; hence) 1. Gen.: To assert, show, prove, make known, declare, etc.; degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.: (with Objective case) speculatores, non legatos vnissee arguebat, Liv. II. Esp.: **A.** Pass. in reflexive force: To make one's self or itself known; to betray one's self, etc.: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor.—**B.** To show or denounce the falsehood, etc., of a thing: arguens rumorum de se temeritatem, Suet.—**C.** To show, or prove, a person to be false; to refute, etc.: Plinium arguit

reāto temporum, Suet.—**D.**: 1. Prop.: (To attempt to show that a person is guilty of a charge, etc.; hence) To accuse, inform against, charge, etc.: servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic.: (with Gen. of charge) viros mortuos summi sceleris, id.: (without Object) neque timoris Argue, Virg.: (with Abl. of charge) to hoc crimine non arguo, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Of things: To accuse, censure: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arguer*.

1. Argus, i, m. 'Apyos (Bright, i. e. with bright or vigilant eyes). **Argus:** 1. The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter: slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock.—**2.** A guest of Evander.

2. Argus, a, um, v. Argos. **argūtā-tio, ōnis, f.** [argut(a)-o] (Prop.: A prattling; Meton.: A creating: lecti, Cat.

argūt-e, adv. [argut-us] 1. Sagaciously, shrewdly, ingeniously, acutely: (Comp.) acutius, Cic.: (Sup.) acutissime, id.—**2.** Craftily, slyly, cunningly: Plant.

argūt-iā, ārum, f. [argut-us] (The quality or condition of the argutus; hence) 1. Liveliness, activity: digitorum, Cic.—**2.** Melodiousness, melody of sound: Pl.—**3.** Chattering, prattling discourse: Plant.—**4.**: a. Genus, acuteness, wit, etc.: Cic.—b. Subtlety, shrewdness in speech or action: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argutie*.

argūt-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [id.] To prattle, prate about: Prop. Somewhat subtle: libri, Cic.

argūt-us, a, um, i. p. of argut-o.—**2. Pa.**: (That makes itself perceptible to, or affects the senses; hence) a. Prop.: (a) Of that which affects the sight by motion, etc.: Active, lively, fiery: mannis, Cic.: caput, a head graceful in motion, Virg.—(b) Of that which affects the hearing: (a) Piercing, sharp, shrill (both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds), clear-sounding, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing, etc.: hiruudo, Virg.: forum, noisy, Ov.—(b) Of a musician, poet, etc.: Melodious, clear-sounding: Neera, Hor.—(y) Of persons: Babbling, talkative, noisy: civis, Plaut.—(c) Of that which affects the smell: Sharp, pungent: (Comp.) odor argutus, Pl.—b. Metou.: (a) Of written communications: Verbose, wordy: (Sup.) literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus cerebro mittas, Cic.—(b) Of omens seen or heard: Distinct, clear, conclusive, clearly indicative, etc.: argutissima exta, Cic.—c. Fig.: Of mental qualities: (a) In a good sense: Sagacious, acute, witty: poema facit . . . ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutus, C. Pis.—(b) In a bad sense: Cunning, sly, artful: meretrici, Hor.

argyrāpis, idis, adj. = ἀργυράριος. Bearing, or armed with, a silver shield: Liv.

Argyripa (-ippa), ō, f., 'Apyripa

ἡννα. Argyripa: a town of Apulia, founded by Dioneides of Argos (afterwards called Arpi).

Ariadna, ō, -e, es, f., 'Ariadnē (pprs. Very sweet or pleasing one). Ariadna or Ariadne: a daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece. She was, however, deserted by him at Naxos, where Daedalus fell in love with her, and placed her crown among the constellations.—Hence, **Ariadn-æus, a, um, adj., 'Ariadnaeos.** Of, or pertaining to, Ariadne; Ariadnaean.

Aricia, ō, f. Aricia: 1. A town of Latium, in the neighbourhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Road (now Roccia).—Hence, **Aric-inus, a, um, adj.** Pertaining to Aricia; Arician.—As Subst.: **Aricini, ōrum, m.** (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Aricia.—**2.** The wife of Hippolytus, and mother of Virbius.

arid-itas, ātis, f. [arid-us] (The state of the aridus; hence) Dryness, aridity: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aridité*.

arid-ulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Somewhat dry: labellæ, Cat.

ar-idus (ar-dus), a, um, adj. [ar-eo] I. Prop.: Dry, arid, parched: folia, Cic.—As Subst.: **aridum, i, n.** A dry place, dry land: naves in aridum subducere, Cæs. II. Meton.: A. Making dry, drying up, dry: stitit, Lucr.: febris, Virg.—B. Dried, dark: color, Pl.—C. Cracking, snapping, as when dry wood is broken: fragor, Virg.—D. Meagre, lean, shrivelled: crura, Ov.: (Comp.) uvis aridior puella passis, Auct. Priap.—E. Of food, or manner of living: Meagre, scanty: victus, Cic.—F. Indigent, poor: cliens, Mart.

III. Fig.: A. Of style or speaker: Dry, jejune, poor, undorned: genus sermonis, Cic.: (Sup.) aridissimi libri, Tac.—B. Ignorant: pueri, Suet.—C. Dry, stingy, etc.: pater, Ter.—D. Of money: Ready: arido argento st'opus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aride*.

Aries, ūtis (sometimes in poets arj- in oblique cases), m. [akin to ἄριος] I. Prop.: A ram: candidus, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Aries or the Ram: a sign of the zodiac: Ov.—B. An engine (with a head shaped like a ram's) for battering down walls; a battering-ram: Liv.—C. A beam for support; a prop or buttress: Cæs. III. Fig.: A support or stay: aries illic substrictus in vestris actionibus, Cic.

arietā-tio, ōnis, f. [ariet(a)-o] A butting like a ram: Sen.

ariet-o, āvi, ātum, āre (arjetat, trisyll. Virg.), i. v. a. and n. [aries, arjet-is] To butt like a ram; hence I. Prop.: To strike violently: A. Aet. quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? Plaut. B. Neut.: arietat in portas, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To stumble, i. e. to commit a fault: oportet arietes, et cadas, Sen.—B. To disturb, harass, disquiet: anima insolita arietari, Sen.

Ariminum, i, n. Ariminum: a town of Umbria, on the shore of the

Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name (now Rimini).—Hence, **Arimin-ensis, ō, adj.** Pertaining to Ariminum.—As Subst.: **Ariminenses, lum, m.** (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Ariminum.

Arīobarzānes, is, m. 'Αριοβαρζάνης. Ariobarzanes; a king of Cappadocia.

ariola, ariolatio, etc., v. har.

Arion, ōnis, m. (Acc. Gr. Ariona, Ov.) 'Αρίων. Arion: 1. A celebrated player on the cithara, of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.—Hence, **Arion-us, a, um, adj.** 'Αρίωνος. Belonging to Arion.—**2.** A horse said to have been endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Nephre to Adrastus.

Arriovistus, i, m. Arriovistus; a German king in the time of Cæsar.

Arīsa, ō, Arīsa; a town of Troas: Virg.

ār-i-st-a, ō, f. [etym. dub.]; pprs. ar=ad; (i); st-o] (The thing standing up; hence) I. Prop.: The top or beard of an ear of corn: Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. An ear of corn: Ov.—**2.** An ear of spikenard: Ov.—B. Summer: Claud.—C. Of the hair of men: Pers.

Arīsteus, i, m. 'Αρίσταίος (One pertaining to a noble) Aristæus; a son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have been the first who planted olive-trees. He was the husband of Autonoe, and father of Actæon.

Aristarchus, i, m. 'Αριστάρχος (Best-ruler). Aristarchus: I. Prop.: A critic of Alexandria, who animal-verted severely upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses were spurious. II. Meton.: For a critic: Cic.

Aristides, is, m. 'Αριστείδης (Son of a noble). Aristides; an Athenian renowned for his integrity.

Aristius, ii, m. Aristius; a Roman name; e.g. Aristius Fuscus, a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian; and an intimate friend of Horace.

arīstōlōchia, ō, f. = ἀριστολογία (A thing most excellent for child-birth). Birth-wort: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aristolochie*.

Aristophānes, is, m. 'Αριστοφάνης (He who appears best). Aristophanes: 1. The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, contemporary with Socrates.—Hence, **Aristophān-æus, (-ius), a, um, adj.** Aristophanean.—**2.** A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, and teacher of the critic Aristarchus.

Aristōtēles, is (Gen. Aristoteli, Cic.), m., 'Αριστοτέλης (Best-accomplisher). Aristotle; a learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, a native of Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy.—Hence, **Aristōtēl-us (-ēus), a, um, adj.** Aristotelian.

arithmētica, ō, -e, ōs, f. = ἀριθ

ἡριθμητικὴ (sc. τέχνη). *Arithmetic; the science of numbers*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arithmétique*.

Arithmētīcus, a, um, adj. = ἀριθμητικός, *Of, or pertaining to, arithmetic*: ratio, Vitr.—As Subst.: **arithmetica**, ōrum, n. *Arithmetic*: in arithmetici exercitatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arithmétique*.

Arī-tūdo, īnis, f. [for arid-tudo; fr. aridus] (*The quality of the arid; hence*) *Dryness, aridity, drought*: Plaut.

Arīfūsus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ariusia (in Chios)*: vīna, Virg.

Ar-ma, ōrum, n. [prob. akin to ἀρ-ο, apto] (*Things adapted or suited to any purpose; hence*) **1.** *Of war*: a. Gen.: (a) Prop.: *Arms, weapons*: armis postitis, Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Arms, weapons*: tenere semper arma, quibus vel tectus ipse esse possit, vel ulcisci lacessitus, Cic.—(c) Meton.: (a) War: Liv.—(b) *A battle, contest, etc.*: Virg.—(y) *A side or party in war*: Cic.—(d) *Armed men, warriors, etc.*: Liv.; Virg.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: *Defensive armour, armour* (e.g. shield, coat of mail, helmet, etc.): Liv.—(β) Fig.: *Armour; means of protection or of defence*: Cic.—(y) Meton.: *Means of defence; a covering, cover, etc.*: Ov.—(b) (a) Prop.: *Offensive arms; arms, weapons for the purpose of attack, esp. at close quarters (e.g. the sword, club, etc.)*: Tac.; Liv.—(β) Fig.: *Weapons, means of attack*: hinc spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, et querere consocius arma, Virg.—2. *Implements*: a. For grinding and baking: *Cerealia arma*, Virg.—b. For agriculture: *dicendum et, quae sint duris agrestibus arma*, Virg.—c. Of a barber: e.g. scissors, razor, etc.: Mart.—d. Of an aeronaut, etc.: e.g. wings: Ov.—3. *Of a ship: Tackling, equipment, etc.*: e.g. sails, cordage, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arme*.

armā-menta, ōrum, n. [arm(a)-o] (*Things serving to equip or fit out a person or thing; hence*) **1.** *Implements, utensils, etc.*: Pl.—2. *The tackling of a ship (sails, cables, etc.)*: a. Prop.: *apartique suis pinum jubet armamenta*, Ov.—Sometimes the sails are excepted: *quum omnis spes in velis armamentisque consisteret*, Cæs.—b. Fig.: *Of a woman on board a vessel*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *armement*.

armament-ārī-um, īl, n. [armament-a] (*A thing or place pertaining to armamenta*; hence) **1.** *An arsenal, armoury*: Cic.; Juv.—2. *A naval arsenal, a dockyard, where ships were drawn ashore*: Cic.

armārīō-luc, i, a. dim. [armari-um, (uncontr. Gen.) armario-i] *A little chest or closet*: Plaut.

arm-ārī-um, īl, n. [arm(a)-o] (*A thing pertaining to arma; hence*) *A closet, chest, box, safe, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *armoire*.

armā-tūra, ō, f. [arm(a)-o] (Prop.: *An arming*; Meton.) **1.** *Armour, equipment*: Cic.—2. *Armed soldiers (with the adj. levis=velites)*: Cic.; Cæs.

1. armā-tus, a, um : **1.** *P. of arm(a)-o*.—2. *Pat.*: a. *Armed, equipped, fitted with armour*: (Sup.) quasi armatissimi fuerint, Cic.—As Subst.: **armat-us**, i, m., *An armed man, a soldier*: b. (a) Prop.: *Equipped, fitted out, etc.*: classes armatae, Virg.—(b) Fig.: *Furnished, equipped, provided*: armati animis jam esse debemus, Cic.

2. armā-tus, ūs, m. [arm(a)-o] (only in Abl. Sing.) (Prop.: *An arming*; Meton.) **1.** *Armour, equipment*: Liv.—2. *Armed soldiers*: Liv.

Armēniā, ō, f. *Armenia; a country of Asia, divided into Armenia Major (Eastern, now Turcomania and Kurdistan) and Minor (Western, now Anatolia)*—Hence, **1. Armēni-āt-us**, a, um, adj. *Armenian*.—2. **Armēni-us**, a, um, adj. *Armenian*.—As Subst.: **Armenius**, īl, m. *An Armenian*.

armen-tālis, e, adj. [armen-tum] *Pertaining to a herd*: Virg.

armen-tāri-us, īl, m. [id.] (*One pertaining to an armenium*; hence) *A herdsman, neatherd*: Virg.

armen-tum, i, n. [ar-o] (*The ploughing thing, the plougher*; hence) **1.** *Prop.*: *Cattle for ploughing*: Cic. **II.** *Meton.*: *A drove, herd, etc. of horses, deer, or other large animals*: Virg.

arm-i-fer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [arm-a; (i); fer-o] *Bearing or carrying weapons, armed; warlike*: Minerva, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *armifère*.

arm-i-ger, ōra, ōrum, adj. [arm-a; (i); ger-o] **1.** *Bearing or carrying weapons, armed, warlike*: pennigero non armigero in corpore, Cic.—As Subst.: a. **armiger**, ōri, m. (sc. homo): (a) Prop.: (a) *One who carries his own arms, an armed person*: Curt.—(β) *One who carries the arms of another; an armour-bearer, shield-bearer*: Virg.—(b) *Meton.*: (a) *An attendant, adherent, servant*: Plaut.—(β) *An aider, abettor*: Cic.—b. **arm-igera**, ō, f. (sc. femina) *A female armour-bearer*: Ov.—2. *Bearing or producing arms, or armed men*: humus, i. e. the field at Colchis, from which armed men sprang up, Prop.

arm-illa, ō, f. [arm-us] (*A thing pertaining to an armus*; hence) *An ornament for the arm; an armet, arm-ring*: Liv.

armill-ātus, a, um, adj. [armill-a] (*Provided with an armilla*; hence) **1.** *Prop.*: *Ornamented with a bracelet*: turba, Suet. **II.** *Meton.*: *Wearing a collar*: canes, Prop.

arm-i-lust-rum, i, n. [arm-a; (i); lust-ro] (*The thing purifying arms*; hence) *Armilustrum*: a place in Rome, where the festival of the purification of arms was celebrated: Liv.

arm-i-pōtens, entis, adj. [arm-a; (i); potens] *Powerful in arms, valiant, warlike*: Mars, Virg.

arm-i-sōn-us, a, um, adj. [arm-a; (i); son-o] *Resounding with arms*: Virg. **arm-i**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [arm-a] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To furnish with weapons, to arm*: servi in dominos armabantur, against their masters,

Cic.: *armare in praelia fratres, for battles*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To arm, excite, rouse, stir up*: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, against the tribunes, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To arm, fit out, equip, furnish with what is needful, esp. for purposes of war*: ad armandas naves, Cæs.: bello armatur equi, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To arm, equip, furnish, etc.*: temeritate concitate multitudinis auctoritate publica, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *armer*.

Ar-mōr-ī-us (Arēm-), a, um, adj. [ar = on, at; mōr = sea: coast-land, sea-coast] *Of, or belonging to, the sea-coast; Armoric; the appellation given to the states, etc., on the N. W. coast of Gaul, including the tract of country between the Sequana (now the Seine) and Liger (now the Loire)*—As Subst.: **Armorica**, ō, f. (sc. terra) *Armorica*.

armus, i, m. = ἀρμῶς (*That which is fitted on; hence*) **1.** *Prop.*: *A. Of animals*: The shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-hand: Hor.—b. *Of persons*: The upper arm, near the shoulder: Virg. **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *Of men*: The whole arm: Luc.—b. *Of animals*: The flank or side: Hor.

Ar-ne, ēs, f. *Ἀρνῆ (Receiver). *Arne*: a woman who betrayed her country for money, and was changed into a jackdaw.

Ar-nus, i, m. *Arnus; a river of Etruria (now the Arno)*—Hence, **Ar-n-iensis**, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Arnus*.

ār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. = ἀρ-ῶ : **I.** Prop.: *To plough, to till*: ager non semel aratus, Cic.—*Prov.*: *Arare litus, To plough the sea-shore, i. e. to bestow useless labour*: Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of a ship*: *To plough*: aequor, Virg.—b. *Of age*: *To furrow the body, i. e. to wrinkle*: iam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arant, Ov. **III.** *Meton.*: **A.** *To cultivate land*: jugera, Hor.—b. *To pursue agriculture; to live by husbandry*: cives Romani, qui arant in Sicilia, Cic.—c. *To gain by agriculture, to acquire by tillage*: decem medimna ex jugero arare, Cic.

Arpi, ōrum, m. *Arpi; a town of Apulia, at first called Argos Hippium, afterwards Argypria (now Poggia)*—Hence, **Arp-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arpi*—As Subst.: **Arpini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Arpi*.

Arpī-nūm, i, n. *Arpinum; a town of Latium, the birth-place of Cicero and Marius*—Hence, **1. Arpī-n-as**, ātis, adj. *Pertaining to Arpinum*; *Arpinian*.—2. **Arpī-n-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Arpinum*.

ar-qu-ātus, a, um, adj. [ar-qu-us = arco-us] **1.** (*Provided with a bow*; hence) *Bent, arched*: Iris est arquato cœlum curvamine signans, Ov.—2. (*Provided with a rainbow*; hence) *Like the rainbow in colour*: morbus, the jaundice (in which the skin turns to the yellow colour of the rainbow),

Cels.—As *Subst.*: **arquatus**, i, m. A jaundiced person: Lucr.

arquus, ūs, v. aruus.

arrec-tus (ad-), (for ar-reg-tus), a, um: 1. f. of ar-ig-o, through true root ARREG.—2. Pa.: (Set upright; hence) *Steeep, precipitous*: (Comp.) *pleraque Alpium arrectoria*, Liv.

ar-rēpo (ad-), ū, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-rēpo] I. Prop.: *To creep, crawl, or move slowly*; to steal softly: ad matris morientis mammam adrepens infans, Pl. II. Fig.: *To approach gently, to steal up, etc.*: ad amictiā, Cic.

arrop-tus, (for arrap-tus), a, um, P. of arrip-o, through true root ARRAP.

Arrētium (Arēt-), ū, n. Arrēt-um or Arretium; a large town of Etruria (now Arezzo).—Hence, **Arrēt-inus** (Arēt-), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Arrētium.—As *Subst.*: **Arrētini** (Arēt-), ūrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Arrētium*.

arrha (-ra), æ, f.: **arrhābo** (-rabo), also shortened **rhabo**, ōnis, m., ἀρράβω: I. Prop.: *Earnest-money, a deposit*: Plaut. II. Meton.: *A pledge, security*: Plaut.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arrhes*.

ar-rīdō (ad-), ū, tum, dēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for ad-rīdō] I. Prop.: *To laugh or smile at, esp. with approbation*: A. Neut.: *arridere vix notis*, Liv.—B. Act.: *si arriderentur*, Cic. II. Fig.: *A. To be favourable*—quum tempestas arridet, Lucr.—B. *To be pleasing, to please*: quibus hæc arridere velim, Hor.

ar-rīgo (ad-), rexi, rectum, rīgēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-rēgo] I. Prop.: *To set up, raise, erect*: leo comas arrexit, Virg. II. Fig.: *A. To rouse, encourage, animate, excite*: eos non paulum oratione suā Marius arrexerat, Sall.: *arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt*, Liv.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) *his animum arrecti dictis*, Virg.—B. *Arrigere aures*, *To prick up the ears*, i. e. *to listen to, be attentive*: *arrectis auribus asto*, Virg.

ar-rīpio (ad-), rīpi, reatum, rīpēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-rāpio] I. A. Prop.: *To snatch, catch, draw, seize a person or thing to one's self*: arūs, Ov. B. Fig.: *To take to one's self*; hence) I. *To appropriate, procure, seize*: facultatem lādendi, Cic.: *cognomen sibi ex Jēliorum imaginibus arripuit*, id.—2. *To seize upon for one's own profit, etc.*; *to learn with avidity, etc.*: *genus divinandi naturale, quod animus arripere... ex divinatione*, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: *To seize, lay hold of*: *arrepo repente equo*, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. *To bring or summon hastily or violently before a tribunal*; *to hurry or drag into court*; *to complain of, accuse, etc.* (esp. a magistrate, etc., at the expiration of his term of office): *tribunus plebis abeuntes magistratu arripuit*, Liv.—2. In Hor.: *To attack with ridicule or reproach*; *to ridicule, satirize*: *primores populi arripuit*, Hor.

arri-sio (adri-), ōnis, f. [for arri-d-sio; fr. arri-d-co] *A smiling upon with approbation*: Auct. Her.

arri-sor (adri-), ōris, m. [for arri-d-sor; fr. arri-d-co] *One who smiles on another; a flatterer, fawner*: Sen.

ar-rōdo (ad-), ū, tum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-rōdo] *To gnaw or nibble at; to gnaw*: I. Prop.: *arrosis clypeis*, Pl. II. Fig.: *rempublicam*, Cic.

ar-rōga-ns (adri-), ntis: 1. P. of arrog(a)-o.—2. Pa. *Appropriating to one's self something not one's own*; hence) Of character: a. Prop.: *Assuming, presumptuous, arrogant*: *Indutimurus minax atque arrogans*, Cic.: (Comp.) *pigritia arrogantior*, Quint.: (Sup.) *arrogantissima persuasio*, Quint.—b. Meton.: *Haughty, proud*: *hominum arrogantium nomina*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arrogant*.

ar-rōgan-ter (adri-), adv. [for arrogant-ter; fr. arrogans, arrogant-is] I. Prop.: *Assumingly, presumptuously, arrogantly*: *scribere*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Proudly, haughtily*: (Comp.) *præfari arrogantius*, Gell.

ar-rōgan-tia (adri-), æ, f. [arrogans, arrogant-is] *The quality of the arrogans; hence*: I. Prop.: *Assumption; presuming or arrogant behaviour*, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Pride, haughtiness*: Liv.; Tac.—B. *Pertinacity in one's demands; obstinacy*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arrogance*.

ar-rōgo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. e. a. [for ad-rōgo] I. A. Prop.: *Law t. t. To take a man sui juris in the place of a son; to adopt*: Gell. B. Fig.: *To appropriate to one's self that which does not belong to one; to claim as one's own*: Cic. II. Polit. t. t.: *To add one magistrate to another; to associate one magistrate with another*: *dictatorem consuli*, Liv. III. *To ask or inquire further of one; to question one further*: *Venus hæc volo arroget te*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arroger*.

ar-rōs-sor (adrō-), ōris, m. [for arrod-sor; fr. arrod-o] *One who gnaws at or consumes any thing*: Sen.

arro-sus (adrō-), (for arrod-sus), a, um, P. of arrod-o.

ar-s, artis, f. [usually referred to ar-o, apto; hence, A joining; i. e. skill in joining something, combining, working it, etc.]; by some considered akin to root AR, whence ar-o, to plough; and so, a ploughing, as the first and most important act of skill; hence) I. Prop.: A. *Skill in any work, profession, etc.*: Cic.—B. A *profession, art, calling, whether liberal or illiberal*: Ov.; Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. a. *The theory lying at the basis of any art or science*: Cic.—b. A *rhetorical treatise, a work on rhetoric*: Cic.—2. *The knowledge, art, skill, cleverness, workmanship, employed in effecting or working upon an object*: Virg.—3. *An object artistically formed, a work of art*: Hor.—4. Plur.: *The Muses*: Phed.—B. Of the moral character as made known by actions: 1. *Manner of life or acting; habit, practice, etc.* (whether used in a good or bad sense, must be determined by the context or a qualifying word):

Cic.; Hor.—2. *Cunning, artifice, fraud, stratagem*: Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *art*.

Arsāces, is, m., Ἀρσάκης. *Arsaces, the first king of the Parthians*.—Hence, 1. **Arsāc-i-dæ**, ārum (Gen. Parthians), Lucr., m. *The descendant of Arsaces*.—2. **Arsāc-i-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Pertaining to Arsaces*; Meton.) *Parthian*.

ar-sus, a, um (for ar-d-sus), P. of ar-d-o.

Artābānus, i, m. *Artabanus*: 1. A *Parthian king, of the family of the Arsacidæ*.—2. A *general of Xerxes*.

artā-tus (arcta-), a, um: 1. P. of art(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Contracted into a small compass; hence) A. Of space: *Narrow, close*: *pontus*, Lucr.—b. Of time: *Short*: *tempus*, Vell.

Artaxāta, ōrum, n. (-a, æ, f., Tac.), Ἀρτάξατα. *Artaxata; the capital of Armenia Major, built by Artaxias, on the Araxes (now Ardaschir)*.

Artaxerxes, is, m., Ἀρταξέρξης (acc. to Herod., equivalent to μέγας ἀπῖος). *Artaxerxes; the name of some of the Persian kings*.

arte (arct-), adv. [art-us] I. Prop.: *Closely, tightly*: (Comp.) *artius complecti*, Cic.: (Sup.) *quam artissime ire*, Sall. II. Fig.: A. *Narrowly, in a narrow compass*: *adstringere rationem*, Cic.—B. *Closely, deeply, affectionately*: *diligere*, Pl.—C. *Strictly, severely*: *illum mater arte habet*, Plaut.

Artēmisium, ū, n., Ἀρτεμίσιον (A thing pertaining to Artemis or Diana). *Artemisium; a promontory of Eubœa*.

artēria, æ, f. (-ium, ū, n., Lucr.) = ἀρτηρία. 1. *The windpipe*: Pl.—On account of its internal roughness, called also *arteria aspera*: Cic.—Since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.: Auct. Her.—2. *An artery*: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artère*.

arthriticus, a, um, adj. = ἀρθριτικός. *Gouty, arthritic*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arthritique*.

articul-āris, e, adj. [articul-us] *Pertaining to the joints*: *morbus, goul*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *articulaire*.

articul-ātim, adv. [articul-us] I. Prop.: *Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal*: Plaut. II. Fig.: A. Of time: *Piecemeal*: Plaut.—B. Of style: *Clearly, distinctly*: Cic.

articulā-tus, a, um, P. of articul(a)-o.

articul-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [articul-us] (Prop.: *To furnish with joints*; Fig.) Of style: *To utter distinctly, to articulate*: *voces articulata lingua*, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *articuler*.

art-iculus, i, m. dim. [art-us] I. Prop.: A. Of persons or animals: *A small connecting member or limb*; a joint: *articulorum dolores habere, i. e. gouty pains*, Cic.—B. Of plants: A. *Joint, knot*: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of style: *A division, part, member*: Auct. Her.—B. Of time: 1. A point, a moment (with or without temporis): Cic.; Ter.—Also, with rerum: Curt.

—2. *A space, division*: Pl. — **C.** Of other abstract things: *Part, division, point*: per eodem articulo (i.e. per eadem honorum partes) et gradus producere. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *article*. **art-i-fex**, *icis*, [for art-i-fac-s; fr. ars, art-is; (i); fac-io] **I.** Subst. comm. gen.: **A.** Prop.: *One who exercises a liberal act; an artist, artificer*: Græci artifices, Cic.: artifices scenici, i.e. actors, id.: dicendi, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *A master in any thing, in doing any thing, etc.*: artifices ad corruptendum iudicium, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **I.** Gen.: *A maker, originator, author, contriver of a thing*: Cic. —2. Esp.: *A sly, cunning contriver, inventor of a thing*: Virg. **II.** Adj.: **A.** Act.: *Fitted for, skilled in a thing; clever, ingenious, dexterous*: Of persons or things: artifices manūs, Ov. (with Gen.) per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. — **B.** Pass.: **I.** *Skilfully prepared or made; artistic, ingenious, dexterous*: quatuor artifices, vivida signa, boves, Prop. —2. *Of a horse: Broken, trained*: equum artificem regere, Ov.

artificiōs-e, adv. [artificios-us] With art, artificially, according to the rules of art: digerere, Cic.: (Comp.) artificiosius, id.: (Sup.) artificiosissime, Auct. Her.

artificiōsus, a, um, adj. [artificium] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Act.: *(Full of artificium; hence) Skilful, full of art or ingenuity*: (Comp.) multo artificiosius, id.: (Sup.) artificiosissime, Auct. Her.: (Sup.) rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic. — **B.** Pass.: *On which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial*: vis artificiosius operis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *According to the rules of art, artificial*: ea genera divinandū non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artificieux*.

artifice-rum, *i, n.* [artifex, artificis] **I.** Prop.: *The occupation of an artificer; the exercise of a profession or trade; an employment, a handicraft, an art*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Theory, system: Cic. — **B.** Skill, knowledge, ingenuity: Cic. — **C.** Craft, cunning, artifice: Cæsar. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artifice*.

art-o (**arct-**), *avi, ātum, ārē, i. e. a* [1. art-us] **I.** Prop.: *To draw close together, to bring into a small compass; to make close, compress, contract*: omnia concollatu artari possunt, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To contract, limit, etc.*: in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

artōlāgānus, *i, n.* = ἀρτολάγονον (Break-cake). *A kind of savoury bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper)*: Cic.

artopta, *æ, m.* = ἀρτοπτης (Bread-dresser): **I.** *A baker*: Juv. —2. *A mould to bake bread in*: Plaut.

artua, v. 2. artus init.

1. ar-tus (**arc-**), a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. ἄρ-] *Joined or fitted together; hence*: **I.** Prop.: *Narrow, close, strait, confined*: theatrum, Hor.: (Comp.) artiores laquei, Cic. — **A.** Subst.: **art-um**, *i, n.* *A narrow place or passage; narrow space*: multiplicatis in artu

ordinibus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Straitened, scanty, small*: arti commeatūs, Liv. — **B.** Of circumstances in life, etc.: *Needy, indigent, straitened*: res artas nunciare, Tac. — **C.** *Close, stringent, severe*: leges artaque jura, Lucr. — **D.** *Close, dense, profound*: (Sup.) artificis tenebre, Suet. — **E.** Of canvassing: *Close-run, hard, difficult*: petitio, Liv.

2. ar-tus, *ūs, m.* (Plur. n. *artūa*, Plaut.) [id.] *A fitting on; coner., That which fits on, etc.*; hence: **I.** Prop.: *A joint (mostly plur.)*: palpitat artus, Luc.: dolor artuum, i. e. gout, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The (larger, jointed) limbs*: totā mente atque omnibus artibus contremiscere, Cic.

ār-tila, *æ, f. dim.* [ar-] (Prop.): *A small ara; hence*: *A small altar*: Cic.

ārundī-fer (**har-**), *fēra, fērum, adj.* [ārundin-fer; fr. arundo, arundin-is; fer-o] *Reed-bearing*: caput, Ov.

ārundīn-ūs (**har-**), a, um, adj. [arundo, arundin-is] *Pertaining to an arundo; hence*: *Of, or pertaining to, reeds; reedy, reed-*: silva, Virg.

ārundīn-ōsus (**har-**), a, um, adj. [id.] *Abounding in reeds*: Cat.

ār-und-o (**har-**), *inis, f.* [pprs. ar- (=nd); und-a] *That which is, or grows, near water; hence*: **I.** Prop.: *The reed, cane*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Any thing made of reed or cane*: **A.** *A wreath, chaplet, or crown of reeds*: Ov.; Hor. — **B.** *A fishing-rod*: Ov.; Mart. — **C.** *A lined reed or cane for catching birds*: Mart. — **D.**: **1.** *The shaft of an arrow*: Ov. —2. *An arrow*: Virg.; Ov. — **E.** *A pen*: Pers. — **F.** *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipe*: Virg.; Ov. — **G.** *A flute*: Ov. — **H.** *A weaver's comb*: Ov. — **J.** *A reed or broom for brushing down cobwebs*: Plaut. — **K.** *A splint for holding together the injured parts of the body*: Suet. — **L.** *A plaything for children; a hobby-horse*: Hor.

Aruns, *ntis, m.* [pure Etruscan Arnth, Gr. Ἀρῶν or Ἀρῑῶν] *Aruns; an Etruscan name of younger sons (while the elder were called Lar or Laus)*.

aruspex, v. haruspex.

Arvernī, *drum, m.* *The Arverni; a people of Gaul, in the present Auvergne*.

arvīna, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] *Grease, fat, suet, lard*: pinguis, Virg.

arvum, *i, n., v.* arvus.

ar-vus, a, um, adj. [ar-o] *That has been ploughed, but not yet sown*: agri arvi et arbusti, Cic. — **A.** Subst.: **arvum**, *i, n.* (sc. solum): **I.** Prop.: *An arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe*: Cic. —2. Meton.: **a.** *A region, country*: Ov. — **b.** Plur.: *Fields, plains*. — **c.** *Pasture-ground*: arvague mugitu saucite boaria longo (i. e. the forum boarium at Rome) Prop. — **d.** *Arva Neptunia, Sea*: Virg. — **e.** *A shore, coast*: Virg.

ar-x, *arcis, f.* [for arc-s; fr. arc-eo]

(*The enclosing thing; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *A castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold; at Rome, the Capitol*: Cic.; Lucr. — Prov.: *Arceum facere e cloaca, To make a castle out of a sewer; i. e. to make much ado about nothing, a mountain of a molehill*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A height, eminence, etc.*: Ov. — **B.** *Of mountains*: **I.** Gen.: *Peak, summit, top, etc.*: Ov.; Virg. —2. Esp.: *One of the summits of the Capitoline hill at Rome, prob. the northern (where the church of Ara-coli nov stands), regularly used for taking the auspices*: Luc. — **C.** *Of any thing lofty, or placed in a lofty spot*: *A citadel; a pinnacle, etc.*: Ov.; Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Defence, protection, refuge, bulwark, etc.*: Cic. — **B.** *Height, pitch, pinnacle*: Tac. — **C.** *The stronghold or key of operations in war*: Liv.

as, *assis, m.* [eis, Dor. αἰς, Tarent. αἰς] **I.** Prop.: *Unty, a unit*. As a standard for different coins, measure, weight, etc., divided into the following twelve parts: uncia, one twelfth; sextans, two twelfths or one sixth; quadrans, three twelfths or one fourth; triens, four twelfths or one third; quincunx, five twelfths; semissis or semis, six twelfths or one half; septunx, seven twelfths; besis or bes, eight twelfths or two thirds; dodrans, nine twelfths or three fourths; dextans or decunx, ten twelfths or five sixths; denus, eleven twelfths; as, twelve twelfths or the unit. — Particular phrases connected with the division of property, etc.: hæres ex asse, i. e. sole her, Quint.: novissimo testamento tres instituit hæredes; C. Octavium ex dodrante (to the amount of three fourths of the estate), et L. Pinarium et Q. Pedium ex quadrante (to the amount of one fourth), Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An as, or copper coin (worth about 2d. English) (called also as libralis or as grave from the ancient custom of weighing money) uncoined (as rude), till Servius Tullius stamped it with the figures of animals. Its weight was originally a pound, but became gradually reduced to half an ounce: vaticia ad assem Perdidit, the last farthing, Hor.* — **B.** *Of weight*: *A pound*: Ov.

asa, v. ara.

Asbōlus, *i, m.* [ἀσβόλη, "soot"] (Sooty one) *Asbolus; a black hound belonging to Actæon*: Ov.

Ascālāphus, *i, m.* Ἀσκάλαφος. *Ascalaphus; a son of Acheron and Orphile, who told Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in the infernal regions. For this he was changed by her into an owl*.

Ascānius, *li, m.* *Ascanius; a son of Aeneas and Creusa*.

ascaules, *is, m.* = ἀσκαύλης. *A bag-piper*: Mart.

a-scendo (**ad-**), *scendi, scenstum, scendere, 3. v. n.* and *a*. [for ad-scendo] *To ascend, mount up, climb*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Neut.*: qui fefellerat ascendens hostes, Liv.: in murum, Cic. — **B.** *Act.*: ripari, Cic.: mons erat ascendendus, Cæsar. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Neut.*:

propter quem (sc. ornatum) ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, Cic.—**B.** Act.: gradum dignitatis, Cic.

ascen-sio (ads-), ōnis, f. [for ascen-sio; fr. ascend-o] *An ascending, ascent*: **I.** Prop.: ad hirundinum nidum ascensionem facere, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: oratorium, a soaring, Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. ascension*.

1. **ascen-sus** (ads-), a, um (for ascen-sus), *P. of ascend-o*.

2. **ascen-sus** (ads-), ūs, m. [for ascen-sus; fr. ascend-o] **I.** Prop.: *An ascending, ascent*: Cass. **II.** Meton.: *A place where one ascends; an approach*, ascensit: Cic.; Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *An ascent*: ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensu esto, Cic.—**B.** *A degree, step, gradation*: in virtute multo sunt ascensus, Cic.

a-scio (ad-), no perf. nor sup., scire, 4. v. a. [for ad-scio] *To take to one's self, etc., knowingly and willingly; to receive, admit, etc.* (prps. found only in *Inf. Pres.*): Tac.; Virg.

asci-sco (adsci-), ascivi, ascitum, asciscere, 3. v. a. tach. [asci-o] **I.** Prop.: *To receive, admit, take, adopt, etc.*: amitti civitatem Romanam, aliā ascitā, Nep.: (with second Acc. of further definition) aliquem patronum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To take, draw, or receive to one's self*: asciscerunt sibi illud oppidum piratæ primo commercio, deinde etiam societate, Cic. **B.** **1.** *To fetch, receive, take, appropriate to one's self, adopt*: sacra a Gracis asciscit, Cic.—**2.** *To take or receive with approbation; to approve, be pleased with*: quas (sc. leges) Latini voluerunt, asciscerunt, Cic.—**3.** *To assume or arrogate to one's self*: eos illius expertes esse prudentiæ, quam sibi asciscerent, Cic.—**4.** *To order, decree, or approve of*: fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, Cic.

1. **asci-tus** (adsci-), a, um: **1.** *P. of asci-sco*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Assumed, foreign*: in eo nativum quantum leporem esse non ascitum, Nep.

2. **asci-tus** (adsci-), ūs, m. [asci-sco] *An acceptance, reception*: Cic.

Asclepiades, æ, m., Ἀσκληπιάδης, Asclepiades: **1.** *A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus*.—**2.** *A blind philosopher of Eretria*.

ascōpēra, æ, f. = ἀσκόπῃρα. *A leathern travelling-bag or sack used by travellers on foot*: Suet.

Ascra, æ, f., Ἀσκρα. *Ascra; a village of Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birth-place of Hesiod*.—Hence, **Ascra-eus**, a, um, adj., Ἀσκραῖος: **I.** Prop.: *Ascrean; senex, i. e. Hesiod, Virg.*—**As Subst.**: **Ascreæus**, i, m. *The Ascrean*; i. e. Hesiod: Ov.—**2.** *Meton.*: **a.** *Hesiodic or of Hesiod*: carmen, i. e. rural, Virg.—**b.** *Of Helicon, Heliconian*: fontes, Prop.

a-scribo (ad-), scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [for ad-scribo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Gen.*: *To add to, or insert in, a writing*: aliquid, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) cohærentem sibi librum, Suet. **B.** *Es p.*: *Politi-*

t. t.: *To enrol, enter in a list as citizen, colonist, etc.*: colonos, Liv.: (with second Acc. of further definition) hunc Heracleensem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To impute, ascribe, attribute to one the cause of something*: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic.—**2.** *To place, as it were to one's credit, i. e. to settle, fix, designate, appoint*: culpam locus, olim quam scriptus venerit pœnæ dies, Phaed.—**3.** *Ascribere sibi aliquid, To apply, refer something to one's self*: Phaed.—**B.**: **1.** *To reckon or number in a class, include among*: Satyris poetas, Hor.—**2.** *To add or join*: tu vero ascribe me talem in numerum, Cic.—**3.** *To ascribe, etc.*, to a deity: illi deo (sc. Jovi) ales (sc. aquila) adscribitur, Pl.

ascrip-tus (adscr-), a, um, adj. [ascribo, (Sup.) ascript-um] *That is enrolled or entered on a list as citizen, colonist, etc.*: cives, Cic.

ascrip-tio (ads-), ōnis, f. [for ascrib-tio; fr. ascrib-o] *An addition in writing*: Cic.

ascrip-tivus (ads-), a, um, adj. [for ascrib-tivus; fr. ascrib-o] *That is enrolled as a (super)numerary soldier*: Plaut.

ascrip-tor (ads-), ōris, m. [for ascrib-tor; fr. ascrib-o] (Prop.): *He who willingly subscribes his name; Fig.* *He who assents or agrees to any thing*: Cic.

ascrip-tus (ads-), (for ascrib-tus), a, um, *P. of ascrib-o*.

Asculum, i, n. *Asculum*: **1.** *The capital of Picenum (now Ascoli)*.—Hence, **Ascul-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Asculum, Asculanian*.—**As Subst.**: **Asculani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Asculum*.—**2.** *A town of Apulia*.

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

Asel-la, æ, f. dim. [for asin-la; fr. asin-a] *A little she-ass*: Ov.

Asel-lus, i, m. dim. [for asin-lus; fr. asin-us] **I.** Prop.: *A little ass*; an ass's colt: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of a man addicted to sensuality*: Juv.

Asia, æ, f., Ἀσία: **I.** Prop.: *Asia; a town of Lydia*.—Hence, **Asi-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Asia*: palus, the marshy region on the river Cayster, near the above town. **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *Asia Minor*.—**B.** *For Pergamos*: Liv.—**C.** *Asia as a Roman province comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia*.—Hence, **I.** **Asi-ānus**, a, um, adj., Ἀσιανός, *Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province Asia*.—**As Subst.**: **Asiani**, ōrum, m.: **a.** (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of the province Asia*.—**b.** (sc. equites) *The knights who farmed the public taxes in Asia*.—**2.** **Asi-āticus**, a, um, adj., Ἀσιaticός, *Asiatic*.—**As Subst.**: **Asiaticus**, i, m. (sc. victor) *A cognomen of Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Antiochus*.—**D.** *Troas*.

Asilus, i, m. *A gad-fly, horse-fly*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. asile*.

Asīnus, ii, m. *Asīnus; a Roman name*: esp. Asīnius Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in

Rome, and author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.

āsīnus, i, m. [akin to ὄνος] **I.** Prop.: *An ass*: Cato. **II.** Fig.: *An ass; a dull, simpleton, blockhead*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. āne*.

Asis, idis, f. *Asia*: Ov.—**As Adj.**: *Of, or belonging to, Asia*: terra, Ov.

Asōpus, i, m. (Acc. Gr. Asopon, Ov.), Ἀσώπος. **Asopus**: **1.** *A river of Boeotia*; personified, the father of Egina, Evadne, and Eubœa, and grandfather of Æacus.—Hence, **a.** **Asōp-īades**, æ, m., Ἀσώπιαδης. *A (male) descendant of Asopus*; esp. his grandson Æacus.—**b.** **Asōp-is**, idis, f. (Gr. Gen. Asopidos, Ov.; Gr. Acc. Asopida, Ov.) *A daughter of Asopus, i. e. (a) Egina; mother of Æacus*.—(b) *Evadne*.—**2.** *A river of Thessaly*.

āsōtus, i, m. = ἀσώτος (Unsaved, abandoned). *A dissolute man, a debauchee*: Cic.

Aspārāgium, ii, n. *Asparagium; a town of Illyria (now Iskarpar)*.

aspārāgus (asph-), i, m. = ἀσπαράγος (ἀσφ-). *Asparagus*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. asperge*.

Aspāsia, æ, f., Ἀσπασία (The welcome one, or The glad one). *Aspasia; a female friend of Socrates, afterwards wife of Pericles*.

aspectā-bilis (adsp-), c, adj. [aspect(a)-o] *That may be seen, visible*: Cic.

aspec-to (adsp-), tāvi, tātum, tāre, i, v. a. intens. [aspic-o, through true root ASPEC] **I.** Prop.: *To look at attentively, with esteem, admiration, longing, etc.*: stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitia, and looking back upon (with regret), etc., Virg. **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *With things as objects*: *To observe, pay attention to*: jussa principis, Tac.—**B.** *Of locality*: *To look towards, i. e. to be situated by the side of, to lie towards*: collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Virg.

1. **aspec-tus** (adsp-), a, um, *P. of aspicio*, through id.

2. **aspec-tus** (adsp-), ūs, m. (Dat. Sing. aspectu, Virg.) [aspic-o, through id.] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *A seeing, looking at; a glance, look*: Cic.; Virg.; Tac. **B.** *Meton.*: *The faculty or sense of seeing, sight*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Pass.: **A.** Prop.: *Visibility, appearance*: Pl. **B.** *Meton.*: **1.** *Of things*: *Appearance, look, etc.*: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** *Of persons or animals*: *Aspect, mien, countenance*: Nep.; Pl.—**3.** *Form, shape, figure, etc.*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. aspect*.

as-pello (abs-), no perf. nor sup., Ere, 3. v. a. [for abs-pello] *To drive away*: **I.** Prop.: *me ab hac, Tor.* (without Object) ille, qui aspellit, is compellit, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *nihil metum*, Plaut.

Aspendos, i, f., Ἀσπενδος. *Aspendos; a town of Pamphylia (now Minnagat)*.—Hence, **Aspend-ūus**, a, um, adj. *Of Aspendos*.—**As Subst.**: **Aspendii**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Aspendos*.

asper, ăra, ărum, *adj.* (aspir=asperis, Virg.) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Of touch: **A.** Gen.: *Rough, uneven*: loci, Cic.: (with *Supine* in u) aspera tactu, Lucr.—**As Subst.**: **asperum**, *1. n.* **A.** *rough, uneven place*: Suet. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of raised work, bas-relief, etc.: *Rough*. aspera signis Pocula, Virg.—**2.** Of money: *Rough to the touch*; i.e. not worn, new: Suet.—**3.** Of the sea: *Rough, with a storm, surface*; i.e. rugged, roused by a storm, tempestuous: Liv.—**As Subst.**: **asperum**, *1. n.* **Tempestuous condition, stormy state**: Tac.—**4.** Of things that have a rough, thorny, prickly exterior: barba, Tib.: sentes, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of taste: *Harsh, rough, sour, bitter, acrid, pungent*: vinum, Ter.: sapor, Pl.—**B.** Of sound: **1.** Gen.: *Rough, harsh, grating*, etc.: (pronunciation-genus) lene, asperum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of compositions, etc.: *Irregular, rough, rugged*: Sen.; Quint.—**C.** Of smell: *Sharp, pungent*: Pl.—**D.** Of climate, etc.: *Rugged, inclement*: hiems, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **asperimum**, *1. n.* **A.** *most inclement season*, etc.: asperimo hiemis Titicium usque progressus, Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the moral qualities: *Rough, harsh, hard, bitter, violent, unkind, cruel*: **1. a.** Of persons, dispositions, etc.: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor.: (Sup.) asperimmi ad conditionem pacis, Liv.—**b.** Of a view of life, manner of living, etc.: (Comp.) doctrina (sc. Stoicorum) paulo asperior et durior, Cic.: (Sup.) studiis asperimmi belli, Virg.—**2.** Of animals: *Wild, savage, fierce, dangerous*: tigris, Hor.—**B.**: **1.** Of things, events, or circumstances: *Critical, adverse, calamitous, troublesome, cruel, perilous*, etc.: in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **aspera**, ărum, *n. plur.*: *Adversities, calamities*, etc.: Prop.; Hor.—**2.** Of language, etc.: *Severe, abusive, taunting*: verba, Ov.: facilius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Apré*.

aspera-tus, a, um, *P.* of asper(a)-o. **asper-o**, adv. [aspir] **1.** Of sound, etc.: *Harshly, in a grating way*, Virg.—**Cic.** **2.** Morally, etc.: *Roughly, unkindly, harshly, bitterly*, etc.: (Comp.) asperius scribere, Cic.: (Sup.) asperime servire, Vell.

1. aspergo (ad-), ersi, ersum, ergere, *3. v. a.* [for ad-spargo] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To scatter, cast, strew, throw, etc., on or upon*: pecori virus, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To add to; to join, annex, affix, subjoin*: hoc aspersi, ut scires, etc., Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of inheritance: *To set apart for, bequeath to, bestow upon*: Ebutio sextulam aspergit, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of solids: *To scatter, cast, or throw about; to strew, throw, cast here and there*: huc tu jussos asperge sapos, Virg.—**2.** Of liquids: *To scatter or throw about; to sprinkle*: aspersa temere pigmenta, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To bestrew, strew*, etc.: corpus exustum adspersum alidis carnibus, Pl.—**2.** *To besprinkle, wet, moisten, bedew*, etc.: aram sanguine, Cic. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To defile,*

spot, stain, bespatter, etc.: vitæ splendorem maculis, Cic.—**2.** *To fill*: aures gemittu, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *asperger*.

2. aspergo-o (adsp-), inis, *f.* [1. aspergo-o] **I.** Prop.: *A sprinkling, besprinkling*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *That which is sprinkled; drops, etc.*: arborei festis aspergine cædis (by means of sprinkled blood) in atram Vertuntur faciem, Ov.

aspr̄-ŕas, ătis, f. [aspir] (*The property or quality of the asper; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Unevenness, roughness*: **A.** Gen.: saxorum asperitates, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of raised work or bas-relief: vasa in asperitatem excisa, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of taste: *Harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness*: Pl.—**B.** Of tone: *Roughness, shrillness, harshness*: Lucr.; Tac.—**C.** Of weather, etc.: *Ruggedness, roughness, inclemency*: Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of moral qualities, etc.: **1.** *Roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness*: natura, Cic.: patris, Ov.—**2.** *Roughness, austerity, austere-ness of manner, life*, etc.: Cic.—**3.** *Rudeness of bearing*: Hor.—**B.**: **1.** Of things, events, or circumstances: *Adversity, reverse of fortune; severity, difficulty*: Sall.; Cic.—**2.** Of pungent severity, vehemence, violence, harshness of style: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspr̄it̄e*.

asperna-nis, ntis, P. of asperna-(a)-or.

asperna-tio, ătis, f. [asperna(a)-or] *A despoiling, contemning, contempt, disdain*: Cic.; Sen.

as-pernor, ătus sum, ăr̄i, 1. v. dep. [for ab-spernor] (*To spurn from one's self; to cast off a person or thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To disdain, reject, despise*: nemo bonus est qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To reject or remove something from something pertaining to one's self*: furorem alioyus atque crudelitatem a suis avis atque templis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To deny*, etc.: patriam, Cic. ¶ Pass.: regem ab omnibus aspernari, Hirt.

aspr̄-ŕo, ăvi, ătum, ăre, 1. v. a. [aspir] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make rough or uneven*: glacialis hiems aequiloni asperat undas, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Of weapons, etc.: **1.** *To furnish with a rough point, edge, etc.*: sagittas ossibus asperant, Tac.—**2.** *To whet, sharpen*: pugione vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To make fierce, rouse up, excite*, etc.: ne lenire, neve asperare crimina videretur, to make more severe or sharp, Tac.

aspr̄-ŕio (ads-), ătis, *f.* [for aspr̄-ŕio; fr. aspergo] **I.** Prop.: *A sprinkling*, esp. of water on a person or thing for the purpose of religious purification: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of colours: *The laying on*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspiration*.

aspr̄-ŕus (ads-) (for aspr̄-ŕus), a, um, *P.* of aspergo-o.

aspr̄-ŕio (ad-), exi, ectum, locere (aspr̄-ŕit̄=aspr̄-ŕit̄, Plaut.), *3. v. a.*

and *n.* [for ad-specio] **I.**: **A.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To look upon or at; to behold*, see, etc.: aspiciis me iratus, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) aspice nos hoc tantum, as to this, or in this matter, only, Virg.—Particular phrase: Lumen aspiciere, *To behold the light (of the world); to live*: Cic.—**B.** Esp.: (a) With the accessory notion of purpose: *To look upon something in order to consider or examine it; to consider, survey, inspect*: opus admirabile, Ov.—(b) *To look boldly in the face; to meet one's glance*: quos nemo Bootiorum ausus fuit aspiciere in acie, Nep.—**2.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To behold*: orationis vim, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: (a) *To look upon something with the mind*, i.e. to reflect upon, weigh, consider, ponder (freq. in the Imper.: aspice, see, behold, reflect upon, etc.): aspice, ait, Perseu, nostras primordia gentis, Ov.—(B) *To take into consideration, to have in view*: si genus aspiciatur, Saturnum prima parentem Fei, Ov.—(b) *To look upon with respect or admiration*: aliquem, Nep.—**3.** Meton.: Of locality: *To lie in the direction of or towards; to face*, etc.: Hiberniam, Tac.—**B.** Neut.: *To look, turn one's eye, etc., or glance, to, towards, or at a person, place, etc.; to look somewhere*: furtim nonnunquam inter se aspicebant, Cic. **II.** *To obtain a view of, descry, see*, etc.: equum alacrem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Lucem aspiciere, *To behold the light of the world, to be born*: Cic.

aspr̄-ŕio (ads-), ătis, *f.* [aspr̄-(a)-o] **1.** *A breathing or blowing upon something*: animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, i.e. by the air blowing upon them, Cic.—**2.** *A use of the rough breathing; the rough breathing; the aspirate*: Cic.—**3.** (Prop.: *Breathing*; Meton.) **a.** *Exhalation, evaporation*: Cic.—**b.** *Emanation, influence*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspiration*.

aspr̄-ŕio (ad-), ăvi, ătum, ăre, *1. v. n.* and *1. i.* [for ad-spr̄-ŕio] **A.** Neut.: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *To breathe or blow to or towards*: ad quæ (sc. granaria) nulla aura aspr̄et, Var.—**b.** Meton.: *To approach or draw near*: aspiciere aut aspirare, Cic.—**C.** Fig.: (a) *To approach, draw near*: ad alienam causam, Cic.—(b) *To seek to draw near or aspire to*: ad eam laudem, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *To breathe or blow upon*: ne ad eum frigus aspr̄et, Cels.—(b) Esp.: *To breathe strongly upon; to aspire*: consonantibus, Quint.—**b.** Fig.: *To be favourable; to assist*: labori, Virg.—**3.** *To breathe or blow*: aere in noctem, towards the approach of night, Virg. **B.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: *To breathe or blow something upon a person, etc.*: ventos aspr̄at (sc. Juno) eunti, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: *To infuse or instil into; to impart unto*: dictis divinum amorem, Virg. **II.** [for ab-spr̄-ŕio] *To breathe out or forth; to exhale*: pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspirer*.

aspris, ătis, f. (Acc. Sing. Gr. *aspidia*,

ASPORTATIO

1. as-—*Acc. Plur. Gr. aspidas, Cic.*) = *agris, A viper, adder: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. aspic.*

asportā-tio (ads), *ōnis, f.* [asport(a)-o] *A carrying or taking away: Cic.*

as-portfolio (abs-), *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.* [for abs-porto] **I.** Of things as objects: *To carry or bear away: simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. II. Of persons as objects: *To carry off, convey away, transport, etc.: virginem, Plaut.: (with second Acc. of further definition) comitem asportare Creisiam, Virg.**

aspr-ētum, *i, n.* [asper, aspr-i; cf. asper init.] *(A thing provided with that which is asper; hence) An uneven, rough place: Liv.*

Assārācus, *i, m., Ἀσάρακος.* *Assaracus; a king of Phrygia, son of Proas, brother of Ganymede and Ilius, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises.*

assec-la (ads-), (*-ūla*), *ae, m.* [=assequ-la; fr. assequ-or] *(One who follows another; hence, in a bad sense) A scyophant, hanger-on, etc.: Cic.*

assectā-tio (ads-), *ōnis, f.* [assect(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *Attendance of friends on a candidate, of clients on a patron, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: *Careful study, observation, etc.: Pl.**

assectā-tor (ads-), *ōris, m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *He who attends on a person, as friend, client, etc., an attendant, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of persons: A. A follower, cultivator, etc.: sapientiae, Pl.—B. A disciple, etc.: Gell.**

as-sector (ad-), *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* **I.** [for ad-sector] **A.** Prop.: *To follow, or attend, much or frequently; to accompany, be in attendance on a candidate for office or a person in genl.: aliquem, Cic. B. Fig.: *To pay attention to, court, etc.: omnibus officiis Pompeium assectatus est, Suet. II.* [=assequ-or; freq. of assequ-or] *To gain, obtain, get: celebratam, Pl.**

assecū-e (ads-), *adv.* [assequor, through an obsol. adj. assecu-us, "following"] *Of time: Immediately, forthwith: Plaut.*

assecūla (ads-), *ae, v. assecula.*

assen-sio (ads-), *ōnis, f.* [for assent-sio; fr. assent-io] **I.** Genl.: *An assenting to a thing, assent; approval: Cic. II. Esp.: **A.** *An assent to, or belief in, the reality of sensible appearances: Cic.—B.* *Assent expressed visibly or audibly; approbation, commendation; a token or mark of approval: Cic.**

assen-sor (ads-), *ōris, m.* [for assent-sor; fr. assent-io] *One who assents or agrees to any thing; an assenter: Cic.*

1. assen-sus (ads-) (for assent-sus), *a, um, P.* of assent-io and assentior.

2. assen-sus (ads-), *ūs, m.* [for assent-sus; fr. assent-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Genl.: An assenting; assent, agreement, approval: Cic. B.* Esp.: **I.** *An assent to, or belief in, the reality of sensible appearances: Cic.—2.* *Assent expressed visibly or audibly; approbation, commendation; a token or mark of approval: Cic.*

ation, commendation; a token or mark of approval: Tac.; Ov.; Liv. II. Meton.: *Of sound: Reverberation, echo: Virg.*

assentiā-tio (ads-), *ōnis, f.* [assenti(a)-or] **1.** In a bad sense: *Assent arising from interested, etc., motives; flattering assent, flattery, adulation: Cic.—2.* In a good sense: *Approval, approbation: Petr.*

assentiā-tun-cūla (ads-), *ae, f.* dim. [for assentation-cula; fr. assentatio, assentation-is] *Paltry or trivial flattery: Cic.*

assentiā-tor (ads-), *ōris, m.* [assenti(a)-or] *One who assents flattering-ly; a flatterer: Cic.; Hor.*

assentiā-tōr-e (ads-), *adv.* [assentator, through an obsol. adj. assentiā-tōr-us, "pertaining to a flatterer"] *In a flattering manner: Cic.*

assentiā-trix (ads-), *icis, f.* [assenti(a)-or] *A female flatterer: Plaut.*

as-sentio (ad-), *si, sum, tire, 4. v. n.* [for ad-sentio] *(To think, etc., in accordance with some one; hence) To assent, give assent, approve, etc.: assentio tibi, ut in Formiano commoror, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. assentir.*

as-sentior (ad-), *sus sum, tiri, 4. v. dep.* [deponent form of as-sentio] **I.** Nunt.: *To assent, give assent, approve: si assentiri necesse esset, Suet.: (Impers. Pass.) Bibulo assensum est, Cic. II. Part. Pass.: *Assented or agreed to; held as true: multa sequitur (sc. sapientis) probabilia non comprehensa, neque percepta, neque assensa, Cic.**

as-sentor (ads-), *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* *Intens. [for assent-tor; fr. assent-io] I.* Genl.: *To assent fully; to give full or entire assent: assentantur majore convivarium parte, Just. II.* Esp.: *To give assent from interested, etc., motives; to flatter, etc.: A. Prop.: ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, Cic. B.* Fig.: *Baite tibi assentantur, i. e. Baite by its satirical powers endeavours to ingratiate itself into your favour, Cic.*

as-sēquor (ad-), *quītus or cītus sum, qui, 3. v. dep.* [for ad-sequor] **I.** *To follow, pursue: assequere ac retine, Ter. II. **A.** Prop.: *To follow up to; hence) To overtake or come up with a person or thing: quum eris me assecutus, Cic. B.* Fig.: **1.** *To gain, obtain: cosdem honoris gradis, Cic.—2.* *(To come up to the quality of some person or thing; hence) a.* Of persons: *To become like, to equal, etc.: aliquem, Cic.—b.* Of things: *To attain to; merita, Cic.—3.* *(To come up to a thing with the mind; hence) To arrive at, comprehend, understand: apertis obscura assequi, Cic.**

asser, *ēris, m.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *A pole, stake, post: Caes.—2.* *A pole on which a litter was borne: Suet.—3.* *A beam with an iron head 'used by the besieged for assailing the besiegers' machines': Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) asser.*

1. as-sēro (ads-), *ēvi, ium, ērere, 3. v. a.* [for ad-sēro (1. sēro)] *To sow, plant, set near or by something: populus assēta cortis limitibus, Hor.*

ASSESSUS

2. as-sēro (ad-), *ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a.* [for ad-sēro (2. sēro)] *(To bind, join, fasten to or on to one's self, etc.; hence) I.: A. Prop.: To lay hold of, lay something on a person or thing: Law t. t.: 1. Asserere manum (or aliquem) in libertatem, aliquem manu liberali causā or aliquem (ab aliquo) manu, also, simply asserere, To lay the hand on a slave for liberty, etc.; the foregoing are various forms of expression signifying, To declare a slave free; to set free, liberate: Var.; Suet.; Ter.; Plaut.; Cic.—2.*

Asserere aliquem in servitutem, i. e. To declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave: Liv.—3. *Asserere in ingenuitatem, To make one an ingenuus, to put one in the position of one freeborn: Suet. B.* Fig.: *To liberate, protect, defend, defend against: asseri jam me, rupique catus, Ov. II.* *To appropriate, claim, lay claim to, etc.: nec laudes asserere nostras, Ov. III.* *To relate, affirm, declare, assert strongly: Colchidos furorem, Mart.*

asser-tio (ads-), *ōnis, f.* [2. assero] *A judicial or formal declaration that one is a freeman or a slave: perfuriosae assertiones, unauthorised declarations of freedom, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. assertion.*

asser-tor (ads-), *ōris, m.* [id.] **1.: A.** *An assessor, restorer of liberty: Suet.—b.* *He who claims or declares one to be a slave: puellae, Liv.—2.* *A freer, protector, vindicator, deliverer, advocate. Ov.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. asserter.*

asser-tus (ads-), *a, um, P.* of 2. asser-o; cf. asser-tus.

as-servio (ad-), *no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n.* [for ad-servio] *To do or render a service to; to aid, assist, etc.: contentioni vocis, Cic.*

as-servō (ad-), *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.* [for ad-servio] **I.** *To keep very much, i. e. with great care; to preserve, protect, defend: ut domi meo to as-servarem rogasti, Cic. II.: A.* *To keep, preserve, or lay up carefully: quum Appii tabulae negligentius asservatae dicerentur, Cic.—B.* *To keep carefully in custody; to keep guard or watch over, guard, etc.: imperat, hominem ut asservent, Cic. III.* *To watch or observe much or greatly; to keep attentive watch upon or over: exitus, Caes.*

asses-sio (ads-), *ōnis, f.* [for assed-sio; fr. assid-eo, through true root ASSED] *A sitting by or near a person, as a friend, in order to console, etc.: Cic.*

asses-sor (ads-), *m.* [for assed-sor; fr. assid-eo, through id.] **1.** *He who sits by a person, as a friend, etc.; an assistant, etc.: Cic.—2.* *Law t. t.: One who sits by or near a judge or magistrate; a judge's or magistrate's assistant; an assessor: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. assesseur.*

1. asses-sus (ads-) (for assed-sus), *a, um, P.* of assid-eo, through id.

2. asses-sus (ads-), *ūs, m.* [for assed-sus; fr. assid-eo, through id.]

A sitting by or near one: assessu meo, i. e. *near me*, Prop.

assēvēra-ns, ntis, *P.* of assever(a)-o.

assēvēran-ter (ads-), adv. [for asseverant-ter; fr. asseverans, asseverant-is] *Earnestly, strongly, emphatically:* Cic. (Comp.) asseverantius, id.

assēvērā-tio (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assever(a)-o] 1. *A doing with much earnestness; earnestness, perseverance, etc.:* Tac.—2. *a.* Prop.: *An earnest assertion; an affirmation, asseveration:* Cic.—b. Meton.: Gramm. t. t.: *An affirmative, a word of affirmation:* Quint.

assēvērā-tus, a, um, *P.* of assever(a)-o.

as-sēvēr-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-sever-o; fr. ad; sever-us] *To do something with much earnestness or seriousness; to pursue earnestly:* utrum asseveratur in hoc, etc., Cic. II.: *A. Prop.:* Of persons: *To state earnestly; to affirm strongly; to maintain, assert, etc.:* unum illud, Cic.: (with Objecting clause) *see ad* Oppianico destitutum, id.: (folded by force ut) constantissime asseveravit, fore ut, etc., Suet. B. Fig.: 1. Of things: *To make known, demonstrate, show, prove, etc.:* asseverant magni artis Germanicam originem, Tac.—2. Of persons in respect to conduct: *To maintain, assume, exhibit, etc.:* gravitatem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *assévéer*.

as-sīdeo (ads-), sēdi, sessum, sīdere, 2. v. n. and a. [for ad-sedeo] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To sit by or near a person or thing:* apud carbones assident! semper calent, Plaut.—2. Esp.: a. *To sit near one, etc., as an attendant, friend, protector, etc.:* huius periculo commoti, huic assident, Cic.—b. Law t. t.: *To sit by or near a judge or magistrate; i. e. to be an assessor, assistant, etc.:* Tac.—c. Of a sick person, etc.: *To sit near or by; to tend, attend, watch, wait upon, etc.:* ægræ, Ov.: habes qui Assident, Hor. B. Fig.: *To be near, i. e. to resemble or be like a person in character:* insano, Hor. II. *To sit, sit down:* assident et attente audiens, Cic. III.: A. Prop.: *To sit down, i. e. to continue or remain constantly in a place:* in Tiburti, Cic. B. Fig.: *To sit down to a thing; i. e. to be continually engaged in or about thing:* literis, Pl. IV. *To sit down or station one's self, at or before a place; to encamp before or over against; to invest, besiege, blockade, etc.:* A. Neut.: muris, Liv.—B. Act.: muros assident hostis, Virg.

as-sīdo (ads-), sēdi, no sup., sīdere, 3. v. n. [for ad-sido] I. A. Of persons: 1. Gen.: *To take one's seat on or upon something; to sit down:* assiduum, si videtur, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of an orator who has concluded his speech: *To sit down, resume one's seat:* peroravit aliquando, assedit: surrexi ego, Cic.—B. Of birds: *To settle, perch, alight, etc.:* aquila in culmine domūs assod-

it, Suet. II. *To take one's seat or sit down beside or near:* Hiempsal dextrā Adherbalem assedit, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s') *asseoir*.

assīdi-e (ads-), adv. [2. assidu-us] *Continually, constantly, uninterruptedly, without intermission:* assidue veniebat, Virg.: (Sup.) assiduissime, Cic.

assīdū-itas (ads-), ātis, *f.* [id.] 1. (The quality or state of the assiduous; hence) *Constant attendance upon candidates for office or other persons in order to serve, etc.:* Cic.—2. a. Of persons: *Continual or constant presence:* assiduitatis fastidium, Suet.—b. Of things: *Continuance, constancy, invariableness; also, a frequent recurrence or repetition of any thing:* epistolarum, i. e. *uninterrupted epistolary correspondence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assiduité*.

assīdū-o (ads-), adv. [id.] *Constantly, continually, etc.:* Plaut.

1. **assīd-ū-us**, i, m, *as-is; as-si; (i); d-o* (One giving an as; an assiger; hence) I. Prop.: *A person paid for, or liable to, taxation; a ratepayer, etc. (a name applied by Servius Tullius to the citizens of the upper and wealthier classes, in opp. to proletarius, a term used of the lower and poorer classes, who benefit the state only by their progeny=proles):* Cic. II. Meton.: *A rich or wealthy person:* Plaut.

2. **assīd-ū-us** (ads-), a, um, adj. [assid-eo] I. (Sitting near one, etc.; hence) *Accompanying or attending upon one; in constant attendance, etc.:* Of friends or parasites: cives, Plaut.—2. a. Prop.: *Sitting down; i. e. continuing or remaining constantly, somewhere; constantly residing, continually present, etc.:* qui suos liberos agricolas assiduos esse cupiunt, Cic. (Comp.) ita sunt assiduiores (sc. canes), i. e. *keep more to the house*, Var.—b. Fig.: With reference to time: *Continual, perpetual, constant, unceasing, unremitting, etc.:* flagitator, Cic.: cura, Liv.: (Sup.) assiduissimus usus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assidu*.

assignā-tio (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assign(a)-o] Of lands: *An assigning or allotting:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assignation*.

as-sīgno (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-signo] I.: A. Prop.: (To mark or mark out something for the purpose of assignment or bestowal; hence) 1. Polit. t. t.: of the distribution of lands: *To allot, assign, award:* agrum, Liv.—2. *To assign; to bestow or grant:* mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To allot, assign, etc.:* apparitores, Cic.—2. *To commit, entrust, consign to one's charge, etc.:* quibus regina Juno erat assignata, Liv.—3. *To ascribe, attribute, impute:* me culpam fortunæ assignare, that I am laying to his door the fault of fortune, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: *To seal, to attach or affix a seal to:* tabellas, Pers. B. Fig.: *To impress upon,*

etc.: verbum in clausulā positum assignatur auditori, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assigner*.

as-sīlō (ad-), sīlidi, sultum, sīlire, 4. v. n. [for ad-salio] I. *To leap or spring upon:* A. Prop.: incenibus urbis, Ov. B. Fig.: Of things: *tactus assilientis aquæ:* Ov. II. *To leap or spring:* Fig.: ad aliud genus orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assailir*.

assimilā-tio (ads-), ōnis, *v.* assimulatō.

as-similis (ad-), e, adj. [for assimilis] *Like, similar:* ratio, Lucr.: (with Gen.) quid assimile huius facti? Plaut.: (with Dat.) spongiiis, Cic.

assimil-iter (ads-), adv. [assimilis] *In like manner, similarly:* Plaut.

assimulā-tio (ads-, assimi-), ōnis, *f.* [assimul(a)-o] 1. *A being similar, similarity:* Pl.—2. *A counterfeiting or feigning; i. e. a pretended fear of the opinion of one's hearers:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assimilation*.

assimulā-tus (ads-), a, um 1. *P.* of assimul(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *a. Similar, like, resembling:* literæ lituræque omnes assimulatæ, Cic.—b. Feigned, pretended, fictitious: virtus, Cic.

as-simūlo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-simulo] I. (To make like to; hence) A. To compare, liken: *adsimilanda natura*, Cic.—B. To copy, imitate, etc.: os longius illi Assimulat percum, Claud.—C. Pass.: *To become assimilated or like; to resemble, etc., in nature, etc.:* ut totis animalibus adsimulenter, Lucr. II.: A. To counterfeited; to assume the appearance or form of: anum, Ov.: clypeumque iubasque Divini assimulat capitis, Virg.—B. To counterfeited, feign, pretend: bene nuptias, Ter.—C. With Acc. of Personal pron.: *To liken one's self, i. e. to feign one's self, or pretend to be some one or in some particular condition:* (with second Acc. of further definition) paternum animum me assimulabo virginis, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assimiler*, *assie*, is, v. axis.

as-sisto (ad-), tīdi, no sup., sistere, 3. v. n. [for ad-sisto] I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To stand at, by, or near:* umbra cruenta Remi visa est assistere lecto, Ov.—2. Esp.: *To present one's self, etc., at; to appear before:* consulum tribunalius assistere, Tac. B. Fig.: *To stand by one as counsel before a tribunal:* to support, defend, assist, aid one, etc.: alieui, Pl. II.: A. Gen.: 1. Of living subjects: *To take one's stand; to station or post one's self; to stand:* Laertius heros Astitit, i. e. *stood up or rose in order to address the assembled chiefs*, Ov.: adfores, Cic.—2. Of things as subjects: *To stand:* ita jacere tatum ut rectus assistat, stand erect, Cic. B. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: *To take post, draw up, be drawn up, etc.:* campis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assister*.

assī-tus (ads-) (for asser-tus), a, um, *P.* of 1. asser-o.

as-sōlō (ad-), no perf. nor sup.

ère (only in 3rd person Sing. and Plur., 2. v. n. [for ad-solvo] **I.** Personal: *To be accustomed, wont, or usual*: deinde quæ assolent, Cic.: tantâ pecuniâ, quantâ adolerent (sc. fieri), faciendos (sc. ludos), Liv. **II.** Impers.: Prps. only in the expression, Ut assolet, *As is customary, wont, usual*: Cic.; Sæc.

as-sôno (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, âre, 1. v. n. [for ad-sono] **To respond to or in return to**: plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov.

Assôrum, i, n., Ἀσσωρος. *Assorum*; a city of Sicily (now Asoro).—Hence, **Assôr-ini**, òrum, m. *The people of Assorum*.

as-sûda-ssô (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ère, 3. v. n. [for ad-sûda-ssô; fr. ad; sud(a)-] *To perspire profusely*: Plaut.

assûe-fâcio (ads-), (quinquesyll. in poet.), feci, factum, fâciere, 3. v. a. [assue-sco; facio] *To make accustomed; to accustom, habituate, etc.*: quorum sermone assuefacti qui erunt, Cic.: ceteras (sc. nationes) Imperio populi Romanum parere assuefecit, id.

as-suesco (ad-) (trisyll. in poet.), evi, etum, escere, 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-suesco] **I.** A. Act.: *To accustom or habituate to*: non tanta animis assuescit bella [by Hyppalage] for tantis animos bellis, Virg.—**B.** Neut.: *To become accustomed or habituated to*: to accustom one's self to: fremitu voce vincere, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) cui assuescitur, one becomes accustomed, Liv. **II.** A. Pass.: *To be accustomed or habituated*: homines labore assiduæ et quotidiano assueti, Cic.: (with Gen.) Romanis Gallici tumultibus assuetis, Liv.—**B.** Neut.: *To become accustomed or habituated*: to accustom one's self, etc.: sic enim assuevi, Cic.

assûe-tûdo (ads-) (quadrisyll. in poet.), inis, f. [for assuet-tudo; fr. assuet-us] (*The quality, etc., of the assuetus*; hence) *Custom, habit*: Liv.

assûe-tus (ads-) (mostly trisyll. in poet.), a, um: 1. P. of assue-sco.—2. Pa.: *Accustomed, customary, usual*: ars, Ov.

as-sûgo (ad-), prps. *no perf.*, -sum, gère, 3. v. a. [for ad-sûgo] *To seek*: assuetis labris, Lucr.

ass-ûla, æ, f. dim. [ass-iss] (1 prop.: *A small board or plank*; Meton.): *A chip, fragment, splinter, etc., of wood, marble, etc.*: Plaut.

assûlâ-tim, adv. [assula (unconfr. Gen.) assula-i] *In splinters or fragments*: Plaut.

as-sulto (ad-), âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. *intens.* [for ad-salto] **I.** *To bound, leap, or spring repeatedly or violently to or towards an object*: adsaltare ex diverso feritâtes, Tac. **II.** A. Gen.: *To bound, leap, or spring impetuously upon*: jam cernes Libyæum huius vallo adsaltare lionem, Sil. **B.** Esp.: *To bound, etc., upon in order to attack*: to make an attack or assault upon: Of persons or things: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) latera et frontem, Tac.: (Impers. Pass.) assult-

atum est castris, id. **III.** *To bound, leap, or spring about eagerly, etc.*: femina pelibus cinctas adsaltabant, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) assauter.

assult-us (ads-), us, m. [for assult-us; fr. assult-o] **1.** *A bounding, leaping, or springing repeatedly towards an object; a forward bound, etc.*: Tac.

—2. *An attack, assault*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. assault.

1. as-sum (ad-), affûi (ad-), âdesse (Pres. Subj. assiem, etc., Ter.:—Impers. Subj. afforem, etc., Virg.):—Inf. Fut. affore, Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.) [for ad-sum] **I.** With the idea of rest: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: **a.** Of living subjects or things personified: *To be at, near, or by a person or place; to be present, etc.*: coram adesse, Cic.: senatui, Tac.—**b.** Of things as subjects: *To be present; to be at hand; to arrive*: vesper, Cat.—2. Esp.: **a.** *To be present for the purpose of assisting; to aid or assist; to stand by, support, defend, maintain, etc.*: adsidi, O! Tegæce, favens, Virg.: in causâ, Cic.—**B.** *To be present as a witness*: testis adesto, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Adesse animo or animi*: 1. *To be present in mind with attention, interest, sympathy, etc.*: to give attention to something; to perceive: Cic.—2. *To be present with courage; to be fearless, of good courage, etc.*: Cic. **II.** With the idea of motion: **A.** *To come, appear, approach, etc.*: huc ades, o formose puer, Virg.: ex Africa, Cic.—**B.** Law t. t.: *To appear or make one's appearance before a tribunal, etc.*: quum eos adesse iussisti, Cic.

2. **assum, i, v.** assus.

as-sûmo (ad-) psi, ptum, ère, 3. v. a. [for ad-sûmo] **I.** A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To take to one's self, etc.; to receive, take*: ut id sibi assumat, Cic.: socius et administrator omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, Sall.—2. Esp.: *To take a person to one's self or family; to adopt*: aliquem in familiam, Tac. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To take to one's self, etc.*: voluptas assumenda est, Cic.—2. *To usurp, assume, arrogate*: mihi quiddam, Cic. **II.** A. Prop.: *To take, receive, or obtain in addition*: Butram tibi Septuimæ... assumam, Hor. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To take in addition; to add to*: dicendi copiam, Cic.—2. Logical t. t.: *To add or join to a syllogism the minor proposition; to state the minor premiss of a syllogism*: quare assumi statim oportet, etc., Cic.—3. Gramm. t. t.: *Assumpta verba, Epithets*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. assumer.

assum-ptione (ads-), ònis, f. [assum-o] **1.** *A taking to one; approval, acceptance, approbation, adoption*: Cic.—2. Logical t. t.: *The minor proposition of a syllogism*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. assumption.

assum-(p)tivus (ads-), a, um, adj. [jid.] (*Taken in addition; hence*) *Extraneous, extrinsic*: pars causæ, circumstantiæ, etc. *Extraneous, which has its defence from extraneous circumstances*: Cic.

as-suo (ad-), *no perf. nor sup.*,

ère, 3. v. a. [for ad-suo] *To sew a thing on or upon something else*: Hor.

as-surgo (ad-), rexi, rectum, gère, 3. v. n. [for ad-surgo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To rise up, lift one's self up, etc.*: assurgite, Cic.: inde montes assurgunt, Liv. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To rise from one's bed after sickness; to recover*: Liv.—2. *To rise up out of respect*: quicum in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) decedi, appeti, assurgi, deduci, etc., id.—3. *To mount or rise in height; to increase in size, tower up, etc.*: septem assurgit in ulnas, Virg.—4. Of the heavenly bodies, etc.: *To rise up, rise, etc.*: assurgens ductu nimbozus Arion, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To rise up to or for some purpose*: querelis Haud justis assurgis, i. e. break out into, Virg.—**B.** *To yield the palm or concede the superiority*: Tmolus at assurgit quibus, Virg.—**C.** 1. Of degree: *To rise up, mount, tower up, etc.*: assurgunt ire, Virg.—2. Of courage: *To rise up, mount, etc.*: animoque assurgit Adrastus, Stat.—3. In style, etc.: *To rise, soar, etc.*: raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint.

ass-us, a, um, adj. [ass-o, late Lat., to roast] **I.** Prop.: *Roasted*: mergi, Hor.—**As Subst.**: **assum, i, n.** a. Roast, roasted meat: vitulinum, roast veal, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Dry: sudatio, A vapour, or sweat-bath, Cels.: hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus asse, Juv.—**As Subst.**: **assa, òrum, n. plur.** (sc. loca) *A sweating room (without bathing)*: Cic.

Assyria, æ, f., Ἀσσυρία. *Assyria; a province of Asia (now Kurdistan)*.—Hence, **Assyri-us, a, um, adj.**: 1. Prop.: *Assyrian*.—**As Subst.**: **Assyrii, òrum, m.** *The Assyrians*. 2. Meton.: *Median, Phrygian, Phœnician, Indian, etc.*

ast, conj. v. ab.

Asta, æ, f. *Asta*: 1. *A town of Liguria (now Asti)*.—2. *A town of Hispania Bætica, surnamed Regia, and a Roman colony (now La Mesa de Asta)*.—Hence, **Ast-ensis, c, adj.** *Of Asta*.—**As Subst.**: **Astenses, òrum, m.** (sc. cives) *The Astensians*.

Astæo-ides, æ, m. *The son of Astæus, i. e. Melanippus*: Ov.

Astarte, òs, f., Ἀστάρτη. *Astarte; the Syro-Phœnician goddess of the moon; acc. to Cic., the same as the Cyprian Venus*.

Astéria, æ, -e, òs, f., Ἀστερία (*One resembling a star*). *Asteria or Astarte*: 1. *The daughter of Pólos and Phœbe, mother of the Tyrian Hercules*. 2. Prop.: *A daughter of the Titan Cæus, and sister of Latona, changed by the gods into a quail (sprû), and subsequently by Jupiter into a stone, when she fell into the sea*.—3. *The name of a female mentioned in Hor.*

a-sterno (ad-), *no perf.*, strâturn, sternère, 3. v. a. [for ad-sterno] *To strew by or near*: Pass. in reflexive force: *To stretch one's self out near*: asternunturque sepulchro, Ov.

astipulâ-tor (ads-), òris, m. [astipul(a)-or] **1.** (Prop.: Law t. t.: *One*

who joins another in a contract, covenant, etc. (Meton.) An assistant in a trial, etc.: Cic.—2. One who agrees, assents, etc., to: Cic.

a-stīpŭlor (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for ad-stīpŭlor] (Prop.): Law 1. t.: To bargain or covenant in addition; Fig.: To agree with, assent to, humour: irato consuli, Liv.

a-stīfŭlo (ad-), ūi, ātum, ātere, 3. v. a. [for ad-stāfŭlo] To set or place at, by, or near: reum ad lectum ejus (sc. egroti) astitumens, Auct. Her.

a-stītŭtus, a, um, f. of astitŭ-o. **a-stō (ad-)**, ūi, ūum, ēre, 1. v. n. [for ad-stō] **I. A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To stand at, by, or near a person or thing: quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitit, Cic.: tribunali, Tac.—2. Esp.: To stand at one's side in order to assist, etc.; to counsel, aid, assist: Plaut. **B.** Fig.: To be close at hand: certa finis vitæ mortaliŭs astat, Lucr. **II. A.** Prop.: To stand up or erect: squamis astantibus, Virg. **B.** Fig.: To exist, remain, be in existence: astante opo barbarica, Enn.

Astræa, æ, f., 'Αστραία (The starry one). **Astræa**: **I.** Prop.: The goddess of Justice, who, during the first ages, wandered about on the earth, but finally abandoned it, and returned to heaven. **II.** Meton.: As a constellation = Virgo.

Astræus, a, um, adj., 'Αστραῖος (id.). Of, or pertaining to, Astræa a Titan, the husband of Aurora, and father of the winds: fratres, i. e. the winds, Ov.

a-streŭo (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for ad-streŭo] **I. A.** Neut.: 1. Of things: To roar, etc.: scopuli astrapunt, Sen.—2. Of persons: To roar or shout: diversis incitantibus, Tac.—**B.** Act.: To shout out or vociferate: eadem, Tac. **II. A.** Gen.: To shout out to: surdas principis aures, Pl. **B.** Esp.: To shout out to one in approbation, to applaud, etc.: adstrepebat huic vulgus, Tac.

astriŭc-o (ads-), adv. [astriŭc-us] Concisely, briefly, etc.: Cic.: (Comp.) astriŭctus, Pl.

astriŭc-tus (ads-), a, um (for astriŭc-tus) 1. P. of astriŭc-tus. —2. Part. a. (a) Prop.: Driven together, tight, close, etc.: limen, i. e. shut, Ov.—(b) Fig.: Sparing, parsimonious, niggard, close: pater, Prop.—b. Of style, etc.: Compact, brief, concise, limited, etc.: (Comp.) est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astriŭctior paullo, Cic.

astr-īfer, ēra, ērum, adj. [astr-um; (i); fer-o] Carried or placed among the stars: Mart.

a-stringo (ad-), inxi, ictum, ingēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-stringo] **I.** To bind, tie, or fasten, to something: **A.** Prop.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: quibus (sc. voluptatibus) maxime astriŭcti sunt, Cic. **II. A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To draw, bind, or tie tight or together; to compress, etc.: manūs, Plant.: vincula viti, Ov.—2. Esp.: Of the effects of

cold, etc.: To bind hard or fast: ventis glacies astricta pependit, Ov. **B.** Fig.: 1. To draw tight, etc.: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxī, relaxat, Cic.—2.: a. Gen.: To bind, tie, tie down, etc.: nullā necessitate astrictus, Cic.—b. Esp.: To tie one down in respect to something; i. e. to convict, prove guilty of, etc.: ut ipsum sese et illum furti astringeret, Plaut.: magno scelere se, Cic.—3. To bind fast or close, etc.: admittentem inter nos, Plaut.—4. To confirm or strengthen; fidem, Cic.—5. To circumscribe, pinch, reduce to straits, etc.: inops regio, quæ parsimonia astringeret nilites, Liv.—6. Of style or argument: To compress, condense, bring into small compass: argumenta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astringere.

astrōlōgŭia, æ, f. = ἀστρολογία (Science of the stars; hence) **Astronomy**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **astrologie**.

astrōlōgus, i, m. = ἀστρολόγος: 1. An astronomer: Cic.—2. An astrologer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **astrologue**.

astrum, i, n. = ἄστρον. A star; a constellation; a luminous celestial body: astra tenent celeste solum, Ov.—To signify height: turris educta sub astra, Virg.—To signify heaven, and the immortality of glory connected with it: sic itur ad astra, Virg.—To signify the highest praise: Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **astre**.

a-strūō (ad-), xi, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-strūo] **I.** (To heap or pile upon; hence) **A.** Prop.: To cover, to cover over: contigantem laterculo, Cass. **B.** Fig.: To cover, overwhelm, etc.: aliquid falsis criminibus, Curt. **II. A.** Prop.: To build in addition: hæ mihi causæ utrique (sc. villæ) quæ desunt adstruendi, Pl. **B.** Fig.: 1.: a. Act.: To add: nobilitatem ac decus, Tac.—b. Neut.: To make an addition, to add: adstruit auditis . . . pavor, Sil.—2. To ascribe, impute, etc.: ut quæ Neroni falsus astruit scriptor, Mart.—3. To reckon to or among: ut Livium priorem etati astruas, Vell.

astu- (y), n. indecl. = ἄστρ. Of Attica: The city, i. e. Athens (cf. urbs for "Rome") : Cic.

a-stūŭpō (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-stūpō] To be amazed or astonished at or on account of: **I.** Prop.: Of persons: astupet ipse sibi, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of things: nemus astupet, Stat.

Astur, ūris, v. Asturia. **Astŭria**, æ, f. Asturia; a province of Hispania Tarraconensis.—Hence, **Astur**, ūris, adj. Of, or belonging to, Asturia; Asturian: equus, Mart.—As Subst.: Astur, ūris, m. An Asturian. **astus**, ūs, m. [etym. dub.] Craft, cunning (as a single act): hostium, Tac.—Adverbial expression: Astu, Craftily, cunningly, Plant.; Virg. **astūt-e**, adv. [astut-us] Craftily, cunningly: Cic.: (Comp.) astutus: Var.: (Sup.) astutissime, Gell.

astūt-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of

the astutus; hence) **1.** In a good sense: Dexterity, skill, adroitness: Pac.—2. In a bad sense: Cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **astuce**.

ast-ūtus, a, um, adj. [ast-us] (Provided or furnished with astus; hence) **1.** In a good sense: Wary, shrewd, sagacious, expert: non tam astutus, Ter.: ratio, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: Crafty, cunning, sly, artful, designing: (Comp.) qui me astutiorem fingit, Cic.

asty, v. astu. **Astŭyāges**, is, m., 'Αστυάγης. **Astŭyāges**: 1. A king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus.—2. An enemy of Perseus, changed by him into stone by means of Medusa's head.

Astŭyānax, actis (Gr. Acc. Astŭyanacta, Virg.), m., 'Αστυνάξ (King of the city) **Astŭanax**: 1. Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy cast down by Ulysses from a tower.—2. An actor in the time of Cicero.

Astŭylos, i, m., 'Αστυλος (One pertaining to the city); **Astŭylos**; a centaur and soothsayer.

Astŭpālæa, æ, f., 'Αστυπάλεια. (A thing,—e.g. island—pertaining to the old city) **Astypalæa**; one of the Sporades islands in the neighbourhood of Crete (now Stampalia).—Hence, 1. **Astŭpālæa-enses**, tum, m. The inhabitants of Astypalæa.—2. **Astŭpālæ-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Astypalæa; Astypalæan.

āstŭlum, i, n. = ἄστυλον (Unspoiled thing, i. e. a place safe from violence). **I.** Gen.: A place of refuge; a sanctuary, asylum: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: The asylum (opened by Romulus in the Capitoline hill): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. **asile**, **asyle**.

āsymbōlus, a, um, adj. = ἀσύμβολος. Contributing nothing to an entertainment, scot-free: Ter.

āt or **ast**, conj. [akin to Sanscrit *atha*, at, Greek *ἀτ-απ.*] **1.** It adds a different but not entirely opposite idea: But, yet, on the other hand, moreover; sometimes an emphatic (but never copulative) and: pareat Amor dictis caræ generitricis. At Venus Amantio placidam per membra quietem irrigat, Virg.: una (sc. navis) cum Nasidianis profugit: at ex reliquis una præmissa Massilianæ, etc., Cass.—2. It adds an entirely opposite thought: a. But, but on the other hand, but indeed, on the contrary, etc.: non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic.: malo me Galatæa petit, lasciva puella. . . Men. At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis Amynantas, Virg.—b. Very often it adds an objection, which one brings from his own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made: (a) But, on the contrary, in opposition to this; sometimes we may supply, one might say, or, it might be objected, etc.: quid porro querendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, Cic.—(b) With *enim*; to

introduce a reason for an objection: *But certainly, but consider, but indeed it should be noted, etc.*: at enim inter hosipios existunt graves controversie, Cic.—**C.** With a preceding negative, sometimes no antithesis is appended by *at*, but it is indicated that if that which has been said is not true, yet at least something else is certain: *But at least, yet at least, yet on the contrary: si genus humanum et mortalita temittis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg.*

Ātābūlus, *i. m.* Atabulus; *a burning hot wind, blowing in Apulia (now called Sirocco).*

Ātālanta, æ, *f.*, Ἀταλάντη. **Atalanta** or **Atalante**: **I.** A daughter of Schoneus, king of Boeotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes (acc. to others, by Milanion) by stratagem, and married by him.—**2.** A daughter of Jasius of Arcadia, passionately beloved by Meleager.

Ātāt or **attāt**, also several times repeated attātātē, attātātātē, or attātē, attātātē, *etc.*, interj. = ἄτατά, ἄτατάτα, *etc.* An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, *etc.*: *Oh! ah! alas! lo! strange! etc.*: Plant.

Ātāvus, *i. m.* [ad. ἄταυ; avus] **I.** Prop.: A great-great-grandfather: Plant.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: An ancestor; *a forefather: Mæcenias atavus edite regibus, Hor.*

Ātax, æcis, *m.* Ἀταξ. **Atax**: *a small river in Galatia Narbonensis (now the Aude).*—Hence, **Ātāc-inus**, *i. m.* An inhabitant of the country through which the Atax flows: so, P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet in the time of Julius Caesar.

Ātella, æ, *f.*, Ἀτέλλα. **Atella**: *an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania, on the Clautius (near the present Aversa).*—Hence, **Ātellānus**, æ, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Atella; *Atellan*: fabula or fabella, a comic, but not licentious, kind of popular farce, that originated in Atella: Liv.—**As Subst.**: **Ātellāna**, æ, *f.* (sc. fabula) = Atellana fabula, Juv. (v. above).—Hence, **I.** **Ātellān-us**, *i. m.* (sc. actor) An actor in the Atellan farce: Cic.—**2.** **Ātellān-us**, *a, um*, *adj.* Pertaining to the Atellan farce: Cic.—**3.** **Ātellān-icus**, *a, um*, *adj.* Pertaining to the Atellan farce: Suet.

Āter, tra, trum, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Black, coal-black, sable, dark (opp. albus, "dead-white"): diff. niger, "raven or glossy black": alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic.: (Comp.) atrior multo quam Ægyptii, Plant. **B.** Esp.: Clothed in black garments: Ictores, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of any thing troublesome or unfortunate: Black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, *etc.*: timor, Virg.: illa trium sororum, Hor.—**Particular expression**: Dies atri, *Unlucky days* (this designation is said to have arisen from the custom of the Romans of marking every

unfortunate day in the calendar with coal): Liv.—**B.** Malevolent, malicious, virulent: versus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atré*.

Āternus, *i. m.* Aternus; *a river of Samnium (now Pescara).*

Āthāmānia, æ, *f.*, Ἀθαμανία. **Athamania**: *a district of Epirus, on or near the Pinus.*—Hence, **I.** **Āthāmā-es**, *um*, *m.*, Ἀθαμανεύς. *The inhabitants of Athamania*.—**2.** **Āthāmān-is**, *idis*, *f.* An Athamanian woman.—**3.** **Āthāmān-us**, *a, um*, *adj.* Of Athamania, Athamanian.

Āthāmas, antis, *m.*, Ἀθάμας. **Athamas**: *a son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, king of Thessaly, the father of Helle and Phryxus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino: in a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed into sea-deities: Ino into Leucothea (Matula), Melicerta into Palæmon (Portunus).*—Hence, **I.** **Āthāmānt-eus**, *a, um*, *adj.* Ἀθαμαντίεος. *Pertaining to Athamas, Athamantean*.—**2.** **Āthāmānt-ides**, æ, *m.*, Ἀθαμαντιάδης. *A son of Athamas, i. e. Palæmon*.—**3.** **Āthāmānt-is**, *idis*, *f.*, Ἀθαμαντίς. *A daughter of Athamas, i. e. Helle.*

Āthēnæ, ærum, *f.*, Ἀθήναι: **I.** Prop.: Athens, the chief city of Attica.—Hence, **A.** **Āthēn-iensis**, *e*, *adj.* Athenian.—**As Subst.**: **Āthēn-iensis**, *is*, *m.* (sc. civis) An Athenian.—**B.** **Āthēn-æus**, *a, um*, *adj.*, Ἀθηναῖος. *Athenian*. **II.** Fig.: *Intelligence, science*: Juv.

Āthēnō, ōnis, *m.* *Athenio*: *a slave, leader of a slave-insurrection in Sicily, A.U.C. 652.*

āthēōs (-us), *i. m.* = ἀθεός (One without a god). *An atheist*: Cic.

Āthēssis, *is*, *m.* The Athesis; *a considerable river in Upper Italy (now the Adige or Etsch).*

āthlēta, æ, *m.* = ἀθλητής. *A combatant in the public games; a wrestler, prize-fighter, athlete*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *athlète*.

athlētīc-e, *ade*. [athletic-us] **Athlētically**: Plant.

āthlēticus, *a, um*, *adj.* = ἀθλητικός. *Of, or pertaining to, an athlete; athletic*: Cels.; Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *athlétique*.

Āthōs (Gen. not found; yet it may be assumed as Athōnis, on account of Abl. Athōne, Cic.:—*Dat.* and *Abl.* Atho:—*Acc.* Atho, Athōn, Athonem, and Athona), *m.*, Ἀθως, later Ἀθων, ὄρος. *Athos*: *a high mountain, on the Strymonian Gulf, in Macedonia (now Monte Santo).*

Ātīna, æ, *f.*, Ἀτίνα. **Atina**: *a town of Latium (still called Atina).*—Hence, **Ātin-as**, ātis, *adj.* Of Atina; *Atinavian*.—**As Subst.**: **I.** **Ātīnas**, ātis, *m.* (sc. ager) The district or territory of Atina.—**2.** **Ātīnates**, tum, *m.* (sc. civis) The inhabitants of Atina.

Ātlas,antis, *m.*, Ἀτλας (Mighty bearer). **Atlas**: **I.** Prop.: A king of Mauritania, son of Japetus and Clymene, a lover of Astronomy; *changed by*

Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception.—Hence, **A.**

Ātlant-æus, *a, um*, *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Atlas.—**B.** **Ātlant-ides**, æ, *m.* A male descendant of Atlas, an Atlantid: **I.** Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia.—**2.** Hermaproditus, great-grandson of Atlas, and son of Mercury.—**C.** **Ātlant-is**, *idis*, *f.* A female descendant of Atlas: **I.** Electra.—**2.** Calypso. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A man of colossal height: Juv.—**B.** A high mountain in Mauritania, on which, acc. to the myth, heaven rested.—Hence, **I.** **Ātlant-icus**, *a, um*, *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Mount Atlas.—**2.** **Ātlant-æus**, *a, um*, *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Mount Atlas.

Ātōmus, *a, um*, *adj.* = ἄτομος. *Undivided, indivisible*: tus, Pl.—**As Subst.**: **atōmus**, *i. f.* = ἡ ἄτομος. *An atom; one of the small indivisible bodies, of which (acc. to Democritus) all things are constituted*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atome*.

at-que or **ac** (the latter only before consonants), *conj.* [for ad-que] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In connecting single words: **I.** Gen.: *And also, and besides, and moreover, and*: Sall.—**2.** Esp.: *Emphatic; joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important*: **a.** *And indeed, and even, and especially*: Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** In answers: *Yes, and that; no, and that*: Plaut.—**B.** In connecting whole clauses: **I.** *And, and so, and even, and too*: Cic.—**2.** In connecting two points of time and bringing them into immediate contact: *And then: cui fidus Achates It comes . . . atque illi Misenum in litore siccū Ut venere, vident, etc.*, Virg.—**3.** To annex a thought of more importance: *And indeed, and even, and especially, and moreover*: Cic.—**4.** To connect an adversative clause: *And yet, notwithstanding*.—**5.** Very often it serves merely for the general continuation of the thought in assertions or in narrative: *Now, and thus, accordingly*: Cic.—**C.** Particular connections and phrases: **1.** Alius atque alius, *etc.*: *One and another; now this, now that*: Liv.—**2.** Atque eorum or atque eorum video, *See now, behold*: Ter.—**3.** In making an assertion general: *And so generally*: atque in his omnibus, quæ, *etc.*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: In comparisons; both with single words, and also with clauses: **A.** After *Adij.* or *Aden.*, denoting similarity or identity: *As, with: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv.: aliquid ab isto simile in estimatione*, Cic.—**B.** After *Adij.* or *Aden.*, denoting dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, *etc.*: *Than, to: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut.: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solomoni, Cic.: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id.*—**C.** Poet., with comparatives for *quam*: *Than: haud minus ac iussi faciunt, Virg.: non tunc hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor.*

at-qui, *conj.* [at; qui = quo] **I.**

Prop.: As an emphatic or close connection of an adversative assertion: *But, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet:* vitas humileo me similis Chloe . . . atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gætulavse leo, frangere persequor, Hor. II. Meton.: A. In adding a thought confirmatory of a preceding one: *Indeed, certainly, by all means:* Cic.—B. Atqui si, *if now; now indeed, if; well now, if; or adversative, but if now, Ter; Cic.—C. Yet still, instead of that, whereas rather:* O rem, inquis, difficile est inexplicabilem! Atqui explicanda est, Cic.

atr-amentum, i, n. [ater, atr-i] (*The thing serving for making black; hence*) I. Gen.: A black liquid of any kind: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Writing ink, *ink:* Cic.—B. Shoemaker's black; blue vitriol: Cic.

atr-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Provided with ater; hence*) Clothed in black as a token of mourning; dressed in mourning: Cic.

Atrax, ācis, f. *Atrax; a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus;—Hence, I. Atrāc-ides*, ē, m. *A Thessalian; esp. Caneus;—2. Atrāc-is*, idis, f. *A Thessalian woman; esp. Hippodamia.*

Atrēbates, um, m. *The Atrēbates; a people in Gallia Belgica (in modern district of Artois or Dép. du Pas-de-Calais);—In Sing.: Atrēbas*, ātis. An Atrēbation.

Atrēus (dissyll.), ei (Acc. Atrēa, Ov.:—Voc. Atrēn, Sen.), m. *Atreus; a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenæ;—Hence, I. Atrē-ides*, ē, m. *A male descendant of Atrēus;—2. Plur.: Atrē-ides*, ārum, m. *The Atrēidae; i.e. Agamemnon and Menelaus.*

atrī-ensis, is, m. [atri-um] (*One belonging to an atrium; hence*) The overseer of the hall, or house; a house-steward, major-domo, etc.: Plaut.; Cic.

atrīo-lum, i, n. dim. [atrium, (uncontr. Gen.) atrio-i] A small fore-court, hall; ante-chamber: Cic.

atr-itas, ātis, f. [ater, atr-i] (*The quality of the ater; hence*) Blackness: Plaut.

atrium, ū, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *The fore-court, hall; the principal apartment of a Roman house (next to the entrance, janua);* Hor.; Virg. B. Esp.: I. *The hall in the habitation of the gods above, in public buildings;* etc.: Ov.; Cic.; Liv.—2. *Atrium auctionarium, An auction hall; a hall where auctions were held:* Cic. II. Meton.: A house: nec capient Phrygiæ atria nostra nūris, Ov.

atrōc-itas, ātis, f. [atrox, atroc-is] (*The quality of the atroc; hence*) 1. *Fierceness, harshness, atrociousness, enormity, etc., of any thing:* Cic.; Sall.—2. *Of the mind or manners: Moral harshness or rage; hence, savageness, barbarity, atrocity, severity, roughness:* Cic.; Tac.—3. *Strictness, exactness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. atrocité.

atrōc-iter, adv. [id.] *Violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly, indignantly:* Cic.; Tac.: (Comp.) atrocissime, Liv.: (Sup.) atrocissime, Cic.

Atropos, i, f., Ἀτροπός (She who is not to be averted). *Atropos; one of the three Parcae.*

atr-ox, ōcis, adj. [prps. akin to ater, atr-i] (*Pertaining to that which is ater; hence, Prop.: Extremely disagreeable to behold, highly repulsive, horrid, hideous, terrible, frightful;* Fig.) 1.: a. *Of persons: Savage, fierce, wild, cruel, harsh, severe:* filia longo dolore atrox, Tac.—b. *Of things: Cruel, bad, terrible, horrible, violent, raging, perilous:* (Comp.) non alia ante pugna atrocior, Liv.: (Sup.) atrocissime littere, Cic.—2.: a. *Of persons: Stern, morose, gloomy, reserved:* Agrippina semper atrox, Tac.—b. *Of the mind, etc.: Fixed, firm, unyielding, determinately bent or resolved:* animus, Hor.—c. *Of things: Fixed, firm, certain, not variable:* astuta, Plaut.—3. *Of style, language, etc.: Violent, bitter;*—4. *In Law: Adverse, hostile:* res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. atroce.

Atta, æ, m. *Atta: 1. A name for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes (prob. from ἄττω = ἄσσω, to move with a rapid gliding motion);—2. The comic poet, C. Quintus Atta, 652, a. v. c.;—3. The ancestor of the gens Claudia.*

attac-tus (adt-), (for attā(n)g-tus), a, um, f. *Of atting-o, through true root ATTAG-.*

attac-tus (adt-), ūs, m. [for attag-tus; fr. id.] *A touching, touch (only in Abl. Sing.):* Virg.

attāgen, ēnis, m.; ἄττα, æ, f. = ἄτταγιν, *A woodcock; prps. a snipe or a grouse:* Hor.; Mart.

Attālus, i, m., Ἀτταλός. *Attalus: the name of several kings of Pergamos: the most renowned of whom, both for his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir;—Hence, Attāl-icus*, a, um, adj.: 1. *Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Attalus; Attalian;—2. Meton.: a. Splendid, brilliant, rich:* Attalidis conditionibus Nunquam dimoveas, etc., Hor.—b. *Pergamean:* urbes, Hor.

attāmen, v. tamen.

attat and **attate**, v. atat.

attāgā, æ, f. [Arab. word; acc. to others from an obs. ATTEGO, ēre, to cover] *A cottage, hut:* Juv.

attēpērat-e (adt-), adv. [attēpērat-us] *Opportunately, in the nick of time, seasonably:* Ter.

attēpērā-tus, a, um, P. *Of attēpērat(a)-o.*

at-tempēro (ad-), *no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [for ad-tempero] I. (To regulate to; hence) To fit, or adjust to, etc.: gladium sibi, Sen. II. (To regulate upon; hence) To fit or adjust upon: penulam super catinum, Vitr.*

attempo, āre, v. attento.

at-tēndo (adt-), di, tum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tēndo] I. Prop.: To

hold or extend something towards or before one's self: attendere signa ad eos, qui excidunt, sensus i. e. symbols for these sentences which slip the memory, Quint. II. Fig.: A. Animus or animos attendere, animo attendere, or simply attendere, *To direct the attention, apply the mind to something; to attend to; to consider, mind, lake heed to:* Cic.; Ter.; Liv.; Pl.—B. Attendere alicui rei, *To turn one's mind to a thing; to engage in the pursuit of or to study a thing:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. attendre.

attēnt-e (adt-), adv. [i. attent-us] *Attentively, carefully, diligently:* Ter. (Comp.) attentius, Cic.: (Sup.) attentissime, id.

attēnt-tio (adt-), ōnis, f. [for attend-tio; fr. attend-o] *Attention, attentiveness, application, etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. attention.*

at-tēnto (adt-, tempto), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for ad-tēnto] *To strive to or towards; hence* I. Prop.: *To grasp eagerly, lay hold of, seize upon:* digitis arcum, Claud. II. Fig.: *Of abstract things: To begin, take hand, attempt:* attentata defectio, Liv. III. Meton.: A. *To try or make trial of for the purpose of corrupting; to tamper with, seek to corrupt:* omnium adversarios, omnium inimicos attentare, Cic.—B. *To attack, assault, assail:* Of living beings or things: jam curabo sentiat Quos attentārit (sc. laro), Phaedr.: ne compositæ orationis insidias sua fides attentetur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. attenter.

1. **attēnt-tus** (adt-), a, um (for attend-tus) I. P. *Of attend-o;—2. Pa.: a. Attentive, earnestly engaged;* Juv.; Cic.: (Sup.) attentissima cogitatio, id.—b. *Intent on, striving after, careful, attentive, assiduous, etc.: (Comp.)* quassulus te faciebat attentiores, Cic.

2. **attēnt-tus** (adt-), a, um, P. *Of attin-o, through true root ATTN-.*

attēntiāt-e (adt-), adv. [attēntat-us] *Without rhetorical ornament, simply:* Cic.

attēntiā-tio (adt-), ōnis, f. [attēnt(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A diminishing, lessening, weakening; suspicious, Auct. Her. II. Esp.: Of oratorical style: A reducing it to the level of ordinary conversation: facillissima verborum attenuatio, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. atténuation.*

attēntiā-tus (adt-), a, um: 1. P. *Of attēnt(a)-o;—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Impaired, weak, reduced:* (Sup.) fortune familiars attenuatissime, Auct. Her.—b. Esp.: *Of style: A Shortened, brief:* Cic.—(b) *Nice, scrupulous, too much refined, affected:* Cic.—(c) *Meadre, dry, without ornament:* Auct. Her.

at-tēnuo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for ad-tēnuo] I. Prop.: *To make very thin, attenuated, or lean; to attenuate, lessen, diminish:* attenuant juvenum vigilas corporis noctes, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To reduce, impair, lessen, diminish, enfeeble, weaken:* bellum (servile) expectatione Pompis

attenuatum est, adventu sublatum ac sepulchrum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: To reduce, waste, squander property: opes, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. attenuer*.

at-tēro (ad-), trivi (terūi, Tib.), tritum, tēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tēro] **I. Prop.**: To rub one thing against another; to rub: leniter atterens (sc. Cerberus) Caudam, i. e. against Bacchus, Hor. **II. Meton.**: Of the effects produced by rubbing one thing against another: **A.** 1. To rub or wear away; to destroy, injure, etc.: errans bucula campo Decutiat rorem, et surgentes atterat herbas, i. e. break off or crush, Virg.—**B.** To loosen: attritis versabatur vinctus arenas, Ov. **III. Fig.**: To destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam . . . alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall.

at-testor (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for ad-testor] To bear witness or testimony to a thing; to attest: hoc attestatur brevis Æsopi fabula, Phaed. ¶ Hence, *Fr. attester*.

at-tēxo (ad-), āi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tēxo] **I. Prop.**: To interlace or plait on: pinnae loriceque exeratibus attextuntur, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: To add or join on: ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attextitote mortalem, Cic.

1. **Atthis**, Idis, *f.* **Atthis**; a name of Attica.

2. **Atthis**, Idis, *f.* **Atthis**; a female friend of Sappho.

Attica, æ, *f.* **Attica**; the most distinguished country of Ancient Greece, situate in Hælia Proper, with Athens as its capital.

Attic-e, adv. [1. Attic-us] In the Attic or Athenian manner.

atticisso, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. = ἀττίσσω. To imitate the Athenian mode of speaking: Plaut.

1. **Atticus**, a, um, adj. Ἀττικός: **I. Gen.**: Of, or pertaining to, Attica or Athens: Attica, Athenian.—**As Subst.**:

Attici, ōrum, *m.* The Athenians. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: As descriptive of the highest style of art, eloquence, etc.: Attic: Cic.—**B. Meton.**: Excellent, pre-eminent: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Attique*.

2. **Atticus**, i, m. **Atticus**; the cognomen of T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his eloquence. *His biography is found in Nepos.*

attigo (adt-), v. attingo.

at-tīngo (adt-), tīnī, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. a. and n. [for ad-tēngo] **I. Act.**: **A.** To hold a person or thing near another, to hold or bring forth: nunc jam cultros attinet, Plaut.—**B.**: 1. To keep or lay hold of; to hold fast: **A. Prop.**: ni Stertinus Flaviū attinisset, Tac.—**B. Fig.**: vinculo servitutis adtineri, Tac.—2. To hold or have possession of; to possess, keep, occupy, etc.: ripam Danubii, Tac.—**C.**: 1. To hold or keep back, retain, detain, etc.: **A. Prop.**: sorores ejus attinuit, Sall.—**B. Fig.**: Romanos spe pacis, Sall.—2. To restrain, hinder, check: impetum ejus attinere senatores, Tac. **II.**

Neut.: **A. Prop.**: To reach, extend, or stretch to: ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanaium attinent (sc. Scythæ), Curt. **B. Fig.**: (only in the 3rd pers. usu. sing.; either with or without a subject; seldom plur., or in the Inf.): 1. It belongs to, concerns, refers or relates to, pertains or appertains to: quæ ad colendam vitem attinebant, Cic.: quod ad me attinet, as far as it relates to me, id.—2. It concerns, matters, is of moment, of consequence, of importance, of use: Hor.—3. It belongs to, is serviceable, useful, avails: Liv.

at-tīngo (ad-), tīgi, tactum, tīngere (old form attīgo, ĕre), 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-tango] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To touch against; to come in contact with; to touch: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Cæs. **B. Esp.**: 1. To touch one by striking; to seize upon, to catch, etc., in a hostile manner: ne me attigas: si me tagis, etc., Plaut.—So of lightning: To strike one: si Vestinus attingeretur, Liv.—2. To touch in feeding or cropping: graminis herbam, Virg.—3. Of local relations: **a.** To come to a place; to approach, reach, arrive at, or attain to a place: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic.—**b.** To be near to; to border upon, be contiguous to, touch upon, etc.: fines, Cæs.: tonsillas, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To touch, affect, reach: erant perperci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of speech: To touch upon something in speaking, etc., to mention slightly: quod perquam breviter perstrinxit atque attigi, Cic.—2. Of action: To come in contact with something by action; i. e. to undertake, enter upon some course of action (esp. mental); to apply one's self to, to huri upwards: jaculum, Virg.

attrac-tus (adt-), a, um (for attrah-tus), *P.* of attrahi-o. **at-trāho (adt-)**, xi, ctum, hēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-traho] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To draw to or towards one's self, etc.: arcus, Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of the magnet: To attract: ferrum, Pl.—2. To drag to a person or place: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. **II. Fig.**: To draw, attract, allure, etc., to a person or place: te Romam, te Rome, Cic.

at-trecto (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-tractio] **I. Gen.**: To touch or handle in any way: **A. Prop.**: libros manibus, Cic. **B. Fig.**: attractare, quod non obtineret, Tac. **II. Esp.**: With accessory notion of appropriation: To lay hold of, appropriate: regias gazas, Liv.

at-trepido (adt-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-trepido] To go tremblingly on: Plaut.

at-tribūo (adt-), ūi, ātum, ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tribuo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To give to; hence, 1. To assign or allot to; to make over to: iia equos attribuit, Cæs.—2. To appoint or assign to an undertaking, for a purpose, etc.: juvenis ejus loci presidio attributa erat, Liv.: (with second Acc. of further definition): delectos antesignanos centuriones Cæsar ei classi attribuerat

Liv.—2. **Esp.**: With Personal pron. To lift one's self up, to rise: Punicæ se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Virg.—**B.** To bear up, sustain, support, etc.: frangit et attollit vires in militie causa, Prop.—**C.** To render prominent or conspicuous; to distinguish, aggrandize, etc.: ceteros præmiis, Tac.—**D.** To honour, praise, extol, magnify, etc.: sua facta, suos castis, Tac.

at-tondō (adt-), tondi, tonsum, tondēre, 2. v. a. [for ad-tondeo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To shave, clear, clip, top: vitem, Virg.: caput, Cels. **B. Esp.**: To clip, etc., with the teeth; to crop, nibble, eat away, gnaw at: attendunt virgulta capelle, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To lessen, diminish: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Læconum, Poet. ap. Cic. **B. Esp.**: To fleece, cheat: attonsse has ambae sunt, Plaut. **III. Meton.**: To strip one's skin off; to cudgel, beat soundly: Plaut.

at-ton-itus (adt-), a, um: 1. *P.* of atton-o.—2. *Pa.*: **A.** Shamed, terrified, stupefied, alarmed, astonished, amazed, confounded, thunderstruck: ut attoniti conciderent, Liv: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg.—**B.** Seized with a furor of inspiration; inspired, infuriated, frantic: vates, Hor.

at-tōno (ad-), ūi, ūtum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-tono] (Prop.): To thunder at; Fig.: To seize with divine furor, etc.: to render frantic, infuriate, etc.: quis furor, . . . vestras Attonuit mentes? Ov.

atton-sus (adt-), a, um, (for attond-sus), *P.* of attondeo.

at-torquēo (adt-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. [for ad-torqueo] To huri upwards: jaculum, Virg.

attrac-tus (adt-), a, um (for attrah-tus), *P.* of attrahi-o.

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ATTRIBUTIO

AUCUPIUM

Cic.—3. *To give to one's charge; to commit, confide, entrust*: pontifici sacra omnia attribuit, Liv.—4. *To assign or make over*: opera ex pecunia attributa confecerunt, Liv.—5. *To attach, join, etc.*: ducentos equites attribuit, Cæs. B. Esp.: Polit. t. t.: *To impose a tax or tribute; to assess*: ut terti in tria milia aeris attribuerentur, Liv. II. Fig.: A. *To attribute, give, bestow upon, assign*: timorem mihi natura attribuit, Cic.—B. *To entrust, commit*: ceterorum curam bene tuendum C. Flaminio attribuit, Liv.—C. *To attribute, ascribe, impute*: bonos exitus diis immortalibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. attribuer.

attribu-tio (adt-), ōnis, f. [attribu-o] 1. *The assigning, or assignment, of a debt, etc.*: Cic.—2. Gramm. t. t.: *A predicate, attribute*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. attribution.

attribu-tus (adt-), a, um, P. of attribu-o.

attri-tus (adt-), a, um: 1. P. of attr-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: (a) Prop.: *Rubbed*: sulco attritus vomer, Virg.—(b) Fig.: *Rubbed*: frons, a shameless impudent face, Juv.—b. Esp.: *Rubbed or worn away*: mentum paulo attritus, Cic. ¶ Cf. tero itail.

1. Atys, ŷos, v. Attis.

2. Atys, ŷos, m. Atys: 1. *A son of Hercules and Omphale*.—2. *The ancestor of the Gens Attia*.

au, interj., v. hau.

au-cep-s, ŷpis, m. [for av-cap-s; fr. av-; cap-io] *A bird-catcher; a fowler*: I. Prop.: deicit auceps In puteum, Hor. II. Fig.: ne quis hie nostro sermoni auceps siet, Plaut.

auct-ārum, ŷi, n. [2. auct-us] *The thing pertaining to increase; hence*: Over-measure, over-height: Plaut.

auct-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for auct-i-fac-us; fr. auctus; (i); fac-io] *Increasing, enlarging*: Lucr.

auct-tio, ōnis, f. [for aug-tio; fr. aug-eo] I. Gen.: *An increasing, increase*: diuerum, Maor. II. Esp.: *An increasing of price; hence*: A. Prop.: *A public sale, auction*: Cic. B. Meton.: *Goods at an auction*: quum auctionem venderet, Cic.

auction-ārum, ŷi, n. [auct-, [auctio, auction-is] Of, or pertaining to, an auction, auction-rooms, Cic.

auction-or, ŷtus sum, ŷri, 1. v. dep. [id.] *(To do something at an auction; hence)*: *To hold an auction, put up goods, etc., at public sale*: Cæs.; Cic.

auct-io, no perf. nor sup., ŷre, 1. v. a. freq. [auct-o] *To increase or augment largely*: Tac.

auct-o, no perf. nor sup., ŷre, 1. v. a. freq. [for aug-to; fr. aug-eo] *To increase or augment largely*: Plaut.; Cat.

auc-tor, ŷris, m. (sometimes f.) [for aug-tor; fr. aug-eo] *(One who produces something; hence)*: I. Prop.: A. Of parentage: 1. Of persons: *A father; a founder of a family, etc.; a progenitor*: Cic.; Hor.—2. Of animals:

A sire: Col.—B. Of writings, etc.: 1. *A writer, author*: Cic.; Ov.—2. (with or without rerum) *A writer of history; an historian*: Cic.—C. Of buildings, etc.: *Founder, builder*: Virg.; Ov.—D. Of works of art: *An artist, etc.*: Pl. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: *A contriver, instigator, counselor, adviser, promoter, etc.*: auctor facinori non deerat, Liv.: (with Dat.) legibus ferendis, Cic.: (with ut c. Subj.) mihi ut absum vehementer auctor est, Cic.: (with Acc. of neut. Pron.) idne estis auctores mihi? Ter.: (with Objective clause) ego tibi non sim auctor to profugere, Cic.—Particular expression:

Ma, te, etc., auctore, *At my, thy, etc., instigation; by my, etc., advice, command*: Ter.; Cic.—2. Esp.: Political t. t.: a. Auctor legis: (a) *One who proposes a law*: Liv.—(b) *One who advises the proposal of a law, and exerts all his influence to have it passed*: Cic.—(c) *Of a senate which accepts or adopts a proposition for a law*: *A confirmer, ratifier*: Cic.—(d) *A law-giver*: Ov.—b. Auctor consilii publici, or simply auctor: *He who has the chief voice in the senate, and exercises great influence over its decisions; a leader*: Cic.—B.: 1. *One who is the occasion of things; the originator, executor, performer; the source or cause*: rerum, Sall.: facto, Ov.—2. *One from whom any thing proceeds or comes*: muneris, the giver, Ov.—C. *One who is, or is considered, an exemplar, model, pattern, type of any thing*: Cic.—D. *An expounder, exponent, teacher*: Hor.—E. *One who is the author of information; one who relates, narrates, recounts, gives an account of, announces something; a narrator, reporter, informant* (both orally and in writing): Cic.; Tac.—Particular expression:

Auctor esse, *To relate, recount*: (with Objective clause): Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Cæcilianum Tuscom codicillos, Tac.—F. *One who becomes security for something, or represents another; a voucher, bail, guarantee, surety, witness*: Cic.; Virg.—Particular expression: Auctor esse, *To vouch, to affirm*: (with Objective clause) auctores sumus, tutam hi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv.—G. Law t. t.: 1. *An owner, a seller*: Cic.—2. *A guardian, trustee of women and minors*: Liv.; Cic.—3. In espousals: *The witnesses who sign the marriage contract* (parents, brothers, guardians, relatives, etc.): Cic.—H. *An agent, spokesman, champion, defender*: Cic. III. Fig.: *A surety or bail*: auctor beneficii populi Romani esse debebit, i. e. be responsible for, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. aucteur.

auctōrā-mentum, i, n. [auct-or(a)-o] *(That which pledges or binds one to any thing; hence)*: 1. *A contract, stipulation*: Sen.—2. *Wages, pay, hire, reward for services rendered*: seruitutis, Cic.

auctōr-itas, ŷtis, f. [auctor] *(The quality, etc., of the auctor; hence)*: I. Prop.: *A producing of a thing;*

an inventing, invention, cause, occasion, origin, source: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *A view, opinion, judgment*: Cic.—B.: 1. *Counsel, advice, persuasion; encouragement to something*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. *Consolatory exhortation, consolation*: Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: *Will, pleasure, decision, bidding, command, precept, decree*: Cic.—2. Esp.: Political t. t.: a. Senatus auctoritas: (a) *The will of the Senate*: Cic.—(b) *A decree of the Senate*: Cic.—b. Auctoritas populi, *the popular will or decision*: Cic.—D. *Free will, liberty; ability, power, competency, authority to act according to one's pleasure*: Cic.—E.: 1. Of persons: *Weight of character, reputation, dignity, rank, influence, estimation, authority*: Cic.; Suet.—2. Of things: *Importance, significance, dignity, weight, power, worth, consequence, estimation*: Cic.—F. *An example, pattern, model*: Cic.—G. *A warrant, security for establishing a fact, assertion, etc.; credibility*: Cic.—H. Of things which serve for the verification or establishment of a fact: 1. *The record, document*: Cic.—2. *The name of a person who furnishes security for something; authority*: Cic.—3. For the names of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the Senate: Cic.—J. *Right of possession, legal ownership*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. autorité.

auctōr-o, ŷvi, ŷtum, ŷre, 1. v. a. [auctor] I. *To be the cause or origin of any thing: to cause, procure, etc.*: sibi turpissimum mortem auctoravit, Vell. II. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To pledge, bind, or engage one's self*: eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, Liv. III. Pass. in reflexive force: *To sell one's self or services; to hire one's self out*: Of gladiators, etc.: quid rofort uri virgis ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, an, etc., Hor.

auctumn-ālis (aut-), e, adj. [auctumn-us] Of, or pertaining to, the autumn; autumnal: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. autumnal.

1. **auctumnus** (aut-), i, m. [2. auct-us] *The thing pertaining to increase; hence*: I. Prop.: *The autumn* (from the 22nd of September to the 22nd of December): Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: *The produce of the autumn, harvest, vintage, etc.*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. automne.

2. **auctumn-us**, a, um [1. auctumn-us] Autumnal: frigus, Ov.

1. **auct-us**, a, um [for aug-tus] 1. P. of aug-co.—2. Pa.: *Enlarged, increased, great, abundant*: (Comp.) auctor majestas, Liv.: (Sup.) auctissimus, Trebell.

2. **auct-us**, ŷs, m. [for aug-tus; fr. aug-eo] I. Prop.: *An increasing, augmenting; increase, growth*: imperiū, Tac. II. Meton.: *Increased size, bulk*: arboris, i. e. a large tree: Lucr.

aucūp-ium, ŷi, n. [aucup-o] I. Prop.: *Bird-catching, fowling*: Cic. II. Fig.: *A catching at, lying in wait for, chase after something*: hoc novum est aucupium, *a new means of gaining*

substantive, Ter. **III.** Meton.: *Birds caught*: Cat.

acupō-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, **1.** v. a. [acupēs, acupō-is] (Prop.: *To go a bird-catching*; Fig.: *To lie in wait for*, etc.: qui acupet sermonem, Plaut.

acupō-or, ātus sum, āri, **1.** v. dep. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To go a bird-catching or fowling*: Var. **II.** Fig.: *To chase, give chase to, strive for, lie in wait for, look for*, etc.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic.

audāc-ia, ē, f. [audax, audac-is] (*The quality of the audax*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *Courage, intrepidity, valour, daring*: Sall.; Liv. —**B.** In a bad sense: **I.** Gen.: *Audacity, temerity, presumption, insolence, impudence*: Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** Esp.: In a milder signif.: *Freedom, boldness*: Cic.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Bold, daring action*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audace*.

audāc-iter (-ter), adv. [id.] **1.** In a good sense: *Boldly, courageously*: Cic.; Liv.: (Comp.) *audacius* subistere, Cæs.: (Sup.) *audacissime*, id.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Daringly, audaciously, rashly*: Cic.

aud-ax, ācis, atq. [aud-eo] **I.** Prop.: (*Daring*; hence) **A.** In a good sense: *Bold, courageous, spirited*: Of living beings or things: consilium, Liv.: (Sup.) *adolescentes audacissimi*, Nrp.: (Comp.) *nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paullo ad facinus audacior*, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Bold, audacious, rash, presumptuous, fool-hardy*: Of living beings or things: temerarii et audaces, Cic.: (with Gen.) *audax ingenii*, Stat. **II.** Meton.: *Violent, fierce, proud*: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audacieux*.

audē-ns, ntis: **1.** P. of *audē-o*. —**2.** Pa.: *Daring, bold, intrepid, courageous*: audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov.: (Comp.) *audentior ito*, Virg.: (Sup.) *audentissimi* cuiusque prokursu, Tac.

audēt-ia, ē, f. [audens, audēt-is] **I.** Prop.: *Boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense: Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Freedom in the use of words, licence*: Pl. **audēt-ius**, comp. adv. [id.] *More boldly or courageously*: Tac.

audē-o, ausus sum, ēre (Subj. Pres.: ausim, Virg.: ausim, Lucr.: ausit, Cat.: ausint, Stat.), **2.** semi-dep. (etym. dub.; prob. akin to are-o) *To venture or dare something*: *to venture or dare to do something*: **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: quid domini facient, audient quum talia fures! Virg.: *audeo dicere, I dare say, venture to assert*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: vitigenitalices in aequal fontibus audient Misceri, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oser*.

audēt-ens, entis: **1.** P. of *audē-o*. —As Subst.: *A hearer, auditor*: Cic.—**2.** Pa.: *Obedient to something*: (with Gen.) *audens imperii*, Plaut.: (with Dat.) *dicto audens*, Cic.

audient-ia, ē, f. [audiens, audient-ia] *A hearing*: *a listening to something*; *audientia, attention* (mostly in the phrase *audientiam facere*, to

cause to give attention, to procure a hearing): Cic.; Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audience*.

aud-i-o, ivi, or ii, ium, ire (Imperf.: audibat, Ov.: audibant, Cat.:—Perf.: audit = audiit, Prop.:—Fut.: audibis, Plaut.—2nd Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres.: audin' = audisne, Ter.—Inf. Pres.: audisse, better than audivisse, acc, to Quint.), **4.** v. a. [akin to aus = aus, avr-ōs] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hear, perceive, understand by hearing*: vocem, Ter.: (without Object) *audiendi delectatio*, Cic.: (with Objective clause) *audivi a majoribus natu mirari solum C. Fabricium*, id.: (with Part. Pres. in concord with Object) *quum andret reges concertantes*, Suet.: (with Inf. after Pass.) *Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria*, Cic.—Particular phrases, etc.: **1.** *Audire de aliquo, etc., To hear concerning any one*: Ter.; Cic.—**2.** *Audire in aliquem, To hear something against one, i. e. to hear something bad of one*: Cic.—**3.** *Audi, as a call to gain attention*: *Hear, understand, give ear, listen*: Ter.; Cic.—**4.** *Audin' = audisne? Do you hear?* as a call of urging: Ter.—**5.** *Audito in concord with clause as Abl. Abs.*: *Upon the intelligence, at the tidings*: *audito venisse nuntium*, Tac. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To listen to any one or to any thing, i. e. to give one's attention*: etsi a vobis sic audior, ut, etc., Cic.—**2.** Of pupils: *Audire aliquem, To hear one as a teacher, i. e. to enjoy his instructions, to learn something from him*: Cic.—**3.** Of judges: *Audire de aliquo re or aliquid or aliquem, To listen or hearken to something or some one, to examine some one*: Cic.; Suet.—**4.** Of prayer or entreaty: *To listen or lend an ear to*: *to regard, hear, grant*: neque cohortationes suas, neque preces audiri intelligit, Cæs.—**5.** *Audire aliquem, To hear one favourably*: Hor.—**6.** *To listen or hearken to, to examine into, make inquiry about*: dolos, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To hear any person or thing with assent*: *to assent to, agree with*: *to approve of, yield to, grant, allow*: nec Homerum audio, qui, etc., Cic.: (without Object) *audio, now that it is good, that I agree to, that is granted*: Cic.—**B.** *To hear obediently*: *to obey, heed*: *to audi, tibi obtempera*, Cic.: neque audit currus habenas, Virg.—**C.** *To hear one's self called, be called, reported, pass for*: and with bene or male: *To be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character*: si curas esse, quod audis, Hor.: velle bene audire a parentibus, etc., Cic.: male audire, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ouir*.

aud-i-tio, ōnis, f. [audi-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Act.: *A hearing, a listening to*: Cic.—**B.** Pass.: *A hearsay*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The talk of the people, rumour, report, news*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audition*.

aud-i-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *One who hears, a hearer, an auditor*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A pupil, scholar, disciple*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auditeur*.

audītōr-ium, ii, n. [auditor] (*A thing pertaining to an auditor*; hence, **I.** Prop.: *A place where something (a discourse, a lecture) is heard*: a lecture-room, etc.: Quint. **II.** Meton.: *The assembled hearers*: the audience, auditory: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auditoire*.

1. audi-tus, a, um, P. of *audi-o*. **2. audi-tus**, ūs, m. [audi-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hearing, listening*, Tac. **B.** Esp.: *A listening to for instruction*: Luc. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A rumour, report*: Tac.—**B.** *The sense of hearing, the hearing*: Cic.

au-fē-ro, abstūli, ablatum, auferre, v. a. irreg. [for ab-fero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take or bear away*; *to carry off, withdraw, remove by bearing or carrying*: dona . . . Abstulimus, Plaut.: qui de conviviis auferantur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To remove one's self*; *to withdraw, retire, go away*: aufer te domum, Plaut.—**2.** *To bear away or off*: ne te citus auferat axis, Ov.: e conspectu terrae ablati sunt, Liv.—**3.** **A.** *To take or snatch away by bearing*; *to take with one's self*; *to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal, etc.*: id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripisti atque abstulisti, Cic.—**b.** *To sweep off or away*; *to destroy by taking away*; *to annihilate, kill, slay, etc.*: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor.—**4.** *To bear something off as the fruit or result of one's labour, exertions, etc.*: *to obtain, get, receive, acquire*: viginti minas, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry off, gain, get, receive*: paucos dies ab aliquo, Cic.: (with ut Cl. Subj.) *ut in foro statuerent (sc. statuas) abstulisti*, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To carry away the knowledge of any thing*; *to learn something from something*; *to understand*: hoc ex priore actione, Cic.—**2.** *To get or come off, escape*: haud sic auferent, Ter.—**3.** *To carry off or away, take away, snatch away*: curas, Hor.: imperium indignis, Liv.—**4.** *To carry away, mislead*: ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic.—**5.** *To cease from, to lay aside, omit*: nugas, Plaut.: aufer me terrere, Hor.

Auffē-da, ē, f. *Aufieda*, a town of Samnium, on the River Sagrus (now *Afieda*).

Auffidus, ii, m. *Aufidius*; a Roman name: Hor.

Auffidus, i, m. *The Aufidius*; a river of Apulia swift and violent (now *Ofanto*).

au-fū-gi-o, fūgi, fūgtum, fūgere, **3.** v. n. and a. [for ab-fugio] **I.** Neut.: *To flee away*: aufugit, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To flee from*: aspectum parentis, Cic.

Auge, ēs, f., *Avyḡ* (Brightness, Splendour). *Auge*; a daughter of *Aleus*, mother of *Telemus* by *Hercules*.

aug-ē-o, xi, cum, gēre (Perf. Subj. *auxitis* for *auxeritis*, Liv.), **2.** v. a. and n. [akin to Gr. root *aug*, whence *αὐγάζω*] **I.** Act.: *To cause to grow, hence*: **A.** *To produce*: quodcumque alias ex se res anget alitque, Lucr.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To increase, augment*,

emerge, etc.: *auxerunt volucrium victæ certamine turbam*, i. e. *hæc victæ changed into birds*, Ov.—2. Fig.: a. To magnify, exalt, praise, extol, etc.: *rem laudando*, Cic.—b. To furnish abundantly with something: to enrich, loud, etc.: alter te scientiâ augere potest, altera exemplis, Cic.—c. To honour, advance, etc.: *te augendum putavi*, Cic.—d. To foster, maintain, rear, etc.: *aliquem*, Pl.—3. Meton.: Relig. i. t. a. To honour, reverence the gods: Val. Fl.—b. To load or pile up an altar, etc., with offerings: Plaut.—c. To consecrate, devote: si qua (sc. dona) ipse meis venatibus auxi, Virg. II. Neut.: To grow, increase, become greater, etc.: *verâ potentia*, Tac.

augesc-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, æ, m., 3. p. n. inch. [augo-o] To begin to grow; to grow, become greater, increase: I. Prop.: *uva et succo terræ et calore solis augescens*, Cic. II. Fig.: *Jugurthæ et ceteris animi augescunt*, Sall.

Augías (—ēas, —ēas), æ, m., *Αὔγιος, Αὐγέας*. Augéas; a son of Sol and Naupidame, king of Elis, one of the Argonauts. His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleaned for thirty years, was cleaned in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus.

aug-men, *Inis*, n. [aug-co] Increase, augmentation, growth, etc.: Lucr.

au-gur (anciently —er), *ûris*, comm. [for av-gar; fr. av-is; root GAR; v. garrio init.] (The bird-crier; i. e. the one who marks the cries or note of birds; hence) I. Prop.: An augur, diviner, soothsayer (who foretold the future by observing the notes or flight of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and other unusual occurrences): Cic. II. Meton.: One who foretells futurity by any means; a soothsayer, diviner, seer: *augur Apollo, as god of prophecy*, Hor.

augûr-âlis, e, adj. [augur] Of, or belonging to, an augur; relating to soothsaying or divination, augural: libri, Cic.—As Subst.: *auguralis*, i. n.: 1. a. Prop.: A part of the headquarters of a Roman camp where the auguries were taken: Tac.—b. Meton.: The general tent: Quint.—2. A augur's wand or staff: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. augural.

augurâ-tio, *ônis*, f. [augur(a)-or] A divining, a soothsaying: Cic.

augurâ-t-o, *adv.* [i. augurat-us] When the auspices had been taken: Liv.

1. **augurâ-tus**, a, um, P. of augur(a)-o and augur(a)-or.

2. **augur-â-tus**, *ûs*, m. [augur] The office of an augur: Cic.

augûr-ium, *ûi*, n. [augur-or] I. Prop.: The observance and interpretation of omens, augury: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Divination, prophecy, soothsaying, interpretation: Cic.; Ov.—B. A presentiment, foreboding of

future occurrences: Ov.—C. A sign, omen, token, prognostic: Pl.—D. The art of the augur, augury: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. augure.

augûr-i-us, a, um, adj. [augur] Of an augur; augural: Cic.

augûr-o, *avi, âtum, âre*, i. v. a. [id.] I. A. Prop.: To act as augur in any matter; to take the auguries for something; to consult for something by augury: sacerdotes vineta, virgæque et salutem populi augurato, Cic. B. Fig.: To investigate, explore, examine as an augur would do: Plaut. C. Meton.: To surmise, imagine, conjecture, forebode: si quid veri incus augurat, Virg. II. To consecrate by auguries: in augurato templo ac loco, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. augurer.

augûr-ô, *âtus sum, âri*, i. v. dep. [id.] I. Prop.: To act as an augur; hence) A. Act.: To augur; predict, foretell: ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic.—B. Neut.: To take or observe auguries: in augurando, Suet. II. Fig.: To predict, foretell: A. Act.: Critiæ mortem est auguratus, Cic.—B. Neut.: In Persis augurantur et divinant Magi, Cic. III. Meton.: To surmise, imagine, conjecture, suppose: A. Act.: contentos auguror esse deos, Ov.—B. Neut.: quantum ego opinione auguror, Cic.

august-e, *adv.* [august-us] Respectfully, reverentially, reverently, sacredly: Cic. (Comp.) augustius, id.

1. **aug-ustus**, a, um, adj. [aug-oe] I. Prop.: Consecrated, devoted, i. e. sacred, elevated, worthy of honour, majestic, august: Eleusin, Cic.: templa, Ov.: fons, Tac. II. Meton.: Venerable, magnificent, noble: (Comp.) ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv.: (Sup.) augustissima vestis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. auguste.

2. **Augustus**, i, m. [1. augustus] Augustus; the cognomen of Octavius Cæsar after he attained to undivided authority; and, subsequently, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to Majesty or Imperial Majesty.—Hence, 1. **Augustus**, a, um, adj.: a. Gen.: Of, or relating to, Augustus or the emperor Augustus, Imperial.—b. Prop.: Mensis Augustus, the month of Augustus, i. e. August (previously called Sextilis), July.—2. **August-âlis**, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, the Emperor Augustus; Augustan.—As Subst.: **Augustalis**, is, m. (sc. sodalis or sacerdos) A priest of Augustus: Tac.—3. **August-i-â-nus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Augustus.—As Subst.: **August-i-â-ni**, *ûrum*, m. (sc. equites) Augustan or Imperial Knights: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. Août, the month of August.

1. **aula**, æ, f. (Gen. *anlâi*, Virg.) = *αὐλή*: I. Prop.: A court, forecourt, yard, for men or cattle: Hor.; Prop.—B. An inner court of a house, a hall: Hor. II. Meton.: A. A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court: Virg.; Hor.—Poet.: of the cell of the queen-bee: Virg.—B. The princely

power or dignity: Cic.—C. The persons belonging to the court, the court, courtiers: Tac.

2. **aula**, v. olla.

aulæum, i, n. = *αὐλαία*: I. Prop.: A splendidly wrought or embroidered stuff: tapestry, arras; a covering, curtain, canopy, hangings: *suspensa aulaea*, Hor. II. Esp.: A. The curtain of a theatre (which, with the ancients, was fastened below; hence, at the beginning of a piece or an act, it was let down; at the end drawn up): *aulæum tollitur, is raised*, Cic.: *mittitur, is lowered*, Phaed.—B. A covering for beds and sofas, tapestry: Virg.; Hor.—C. An embroidered upper garment: Juv.

Aulerci, *ûrum*, m. The Aulerci; a people of Celtic Gaul.

Aulêtos, æ, m., *Αὐλῆτής* (Flute-player). *Aulêtes*; the surname of the exiled Egyptian king, Ptolemy.

aulicus, a, uni, adj. = *αὐλικός*. Of, or belonging to, the court of a prince; princely: apparatus, Suet.—As Subst.: **aulici**, *ûrum*, m. Courtiers: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. aulique.

Aulis, *idis* (Acc. *Aulidem*, Liv.—Gr. Acc. *Aulida*, Ov.; Anlin, Luc.), f., *Αὔλις*. Aulis; a seaport of Bœotia, from which the Greek fleet set sail for Troy.

aulœodus, i, m. = *αὐλοδῶς*. One who sings to the flute: Cic.

Aulon, *ônis*, m. Aulon; a mountain and valley in Calabria.

aura, æ (Gen. Sing. *aurâi*, Virg.), f. = *αὔρα*. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: The air, as in gentle motion; a gentle breeze, a breath of air: Virg.; Pl. B. Esp.: 1. The wind; a breeze, blast (even when strong): Virg.; Ov.—2. Breath: Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Breath, air, wind: Cic.: tenuis fama aura, Virg. B. Esp.: Breath of popular favour, liberty, etc.: Liv.; Virg. III. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: The air, or atmosphere: Lucr.; Virg.—2. Esp.: The atmosphere inhaled, the vital air: Virg. Lucr.—B.: 1. Opp. to the earth: Height, heaven, the upper air: Virg.—2.: a. The upper world: Virg.; Ov.—b. Daylight, publicity: Virg.—C.: 1. A bright light; a gleam, glittering: Virg.—2. Sound, tone, voice, echo: Prop.—3. Odour, exhalation: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) aure.

aur-âri-us, a, um, adj. [aur-um] Of, or pertaining to, gold; golden, gold: metalla, gold mines, Pl.—As Subst.: **auraria**, æ, f. (sc. fodina) A gold mine: Tac.

aur-â-tus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided or furnished with gold; hence) I. Prop.: A. Rich or abounding in gold: metalla, Lucr.—B. Overlaid, covered, or ornamented with gold; gilt, gilded: tecta, Cic.: tempora, i. e. with a golden helmet, Virg.: milites, i. e. with golden shields, Liv. II. Meton.: Made of gold, golden: monilia, Ov.

Aurêlius, *ûi*, m. Aurelius; a Roman name.—Hence, **Aurell-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, an Aurelius; Aurelian.

aurêd-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [aure

AUREUS

AUSPICIUM

us (*uncontr. Gen.*) aureo-**I** **I**. Prop.: *Of gold, golden*: *malum, Cat.*—*As Subst.*: **aureolus**, *i. m.* (*sc. nummus*) *A gold coin*: *Mart.* **II**. Fig.: *Golden, magnificent, splendid, brilliant, beautiful*: *libellus, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (*subst.*) **aureole**.

aur-ēus, *a, um* (*aurea, dissyll.*, *Lucr.*; *Ov.*), *adj.* [aur-um] **I**. Prop.: *Of gold, golden*: *corona* (*a military distinction*), *Liv.*: *aurea vis, the power of changing every thing into gold*, *Ov.*: *nummus, a gold coin, gold piece* (*first struck in the second Punic war*), *Cic.*—*As Subst.*: **aureus**, *i. m.* (*sc. nummus*)=**aureus nummus**, *Suet.* **II**. Fig.: **A**. Of physical and mental excellencies: *Beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent, golden*: *mores, Hor.*: *actas, the golden age*, *Ov.*—**B**. Of the colour of gold, gleaming, or glittering like gold, *golden*: *luminia solis, Lucr.*: *Phæbe, Virg.* **III**. Meton.: *Furnished with gold; interwoven, or ornamented with gold, gilded*: *scella, Cic.*: *cingula, Virg.*

aur-i-com-us, *a, um, adj.* [aur-um; (*i*); com-a] **I**. Prop.: *With golden hair*: *Val. Fl.* **II**. Meton.: *With golden leaves or foliage*: *Virg.*

aur-icūla, *æ, f. dim.* [aur-is] **I**. Prop.: *The ear*: *Lucr.*: *Hor.* **II**. Fig.: **A**. *The ear, i. e. the sense of hearing, so far as it judges of the euphony of sounds, etc.*—**B**. *Favourable attention or notice, support*: *Pers.* **III**. Meton.: *The external ear, the ear-lap or tip of the ear*: *Plaut.*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *oreille, auricule*.

aur-i-fer, *æ, ærum, adj.* [aur-um; (*i*); fer-o] **I**. *Carrying gold along with it, etc.*: *amnis, i. e. Pactolus, Tib.*—**2**. *Gold-bearing, yielding, or producing gold*: *arena, Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *aurifère*.

aur-i-fex, *icis, m.* [for aur-i-fac-s; *fr. aur-um; (*i*); fac-io*] **A worker in gold, goldsmith**: *Cic.*

aur-iga (*or-*), *æ, comm.* [prob. *aurea, a head-stall; or oreæ, the bit of a bridle*] (*He who manages the head-stall;—he who manages the bit of a bridle*; hence) **I**. *a. Prop.*: (*a*) *Gen.*: *A charioteer, driver*: *Virg.*—(*b*) *Esp.*: *One who contended in the chariot-race; a charioteer in the games of the circus*: *Suet.*—*b. Meton.*: (*a*) *As a constellation*: *The Wagoner*: *Cic.*—(*b*) *A pilot, helmsman, steersman*: *Ov.*—**2**. *A groom, hostler*: *Virg.*

aurigā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [aurig(a)-o] **A driving of a chariot in the course**: *Suet.*

Aur-Y-gēn-a, *æ, m.* [aur-um; (*i*); gen-o] *Sprung from gold; an epithet of Perseus, as son of Danaë by Jupiter when transformed into a shower of gold*.

aur-i-ger, *æra, ærum, adj.* [aur-um; (*i*); ger-o] *Bearing gold*: *tauri, i. e. with gilded horns*: *Poet. ap. Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *aurigère*.

aurig-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* [aurig-a] **I**. Prop.: *To be a charioteer, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race*: *nec ullis, nisi ex Sen-*

atorio ordine, aurigantibus, Suet. **II**. Fig.: *To rule, direct*: *Gell.*

Aurinā, *æ, f.* *Aurinia; a prophes-ies received by the Germans*.

aur-is, *is, f.* [for aud-is; *fr. aud-io*] (*The hearing thing; hence*) **I**. Prop.: *The ear*: *fac, sis, vaciæ ades aurium, make the chambers of your ears vacant*, *Plant.*: *aurem dare, Cic.*—*Particular phrases*: **A**. *In or ad aurem, in aure, dicere, admonere, etc., To say something in the ear softly or in secret, to whisper in the ear*: *Hor.*; *Cic.*; *Juv.*—**B**. *Aurem vellere, To pull the ear, as an admonition*: *Virg.*—**C**. *Dare or servire auribus, To gratify the ears, to flatter*: *Cic.*; *Cass.*—**D**. *In utrumvis or in dextram aurem dormire, i. e. to sleep soundly, or to be unconcerned*: *Ter.*; *Pl.* **II**. Fig.: *The sense of hearing, so far as it judges of the euphony of sounds*: *Cic.* **III**. Meton.: **A**. *Heavens, auditors*: *Hor.*—**B**. *The ear of the plough, the mould- or earth-board by which the furrow is widened and the earth turned back*: *Virg.*

aurit-ulus, *i. m. dim.* [aurit-us] *A long-eared animal, an ass*: *Phæd.*

aur-itus, *a, um, adj.* [aur-is] (*Furnished or provided with ears; hence*) **I**. Prop.: *Having large ears, long-eared*: *leporis, Virg.*: *asellus, Ov.*—**2**. Fig.: *Attentive, listening*: *populus, Plant.*: *querens, Hor.*—*Particular phrase*: *Testis auritus, A witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something*: *Plaut.*

aur-ora, *æ, f.* [akin to Sanscrit *ushas*, "diluclum," from the root *ush, urere*; *Gr. αὔω, αὔω, ἡώς, ἔως*] **I**. Prop.: *The morning, dawn, day-break*: *rubescbat Aurora, Virg.* **II**. Meton.: **A**. *Aurora; the goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion, wife of Titonus, and mother of Memnon*: *Virg.*—**B**. *The Eastern country, the East*. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *aurore*.

Aur-um, *i, n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *usht, urere*] (*The burning thing, i. e. the glittering, shining metal; hence*) **I**. Prop.: *Gold*: *Ter.*; *Cic.* **II**. Fig.: *The colour or lustre of gold; the glimmer, gleam, or brightness of gold*: *Ov.* **III**. Meton.: *Of things made of gold*: **A**. **I**. *Gen.*: *An ornament, implement, or vessel of gold*: *Lucr.*—**2**. *Esp.*: **a**. *A golden goblet*: *Virg.*—**b**. *A golden chain, buckle, clasp, necklace, jewellery*: *Ov.*—**c**. *A gold ring*: *Juv.*—**d**. *A golden bit*: *Virg.*—**e**. *A golden hair-band*: *Virg.*—**f**. *Comed gold, money*: *Virg.*—**B**. *The golden fleece*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *or*.

Aurunci, *orum, m.* *The Aurunci*.—Hence, **Aurunc-a**, *æ, f.* *Aurunca; an old town in Campania*.—Hence, **Aurunc-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Aurunca; Auruncan*.

auscultā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [auscult(a)-o] **I**. *A listening, attending to*: *Sen.*—**2**. *An obeying*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *auscultation*.

auscultā-tor, *ōris, m.* [id.] **A hearer, listener**: *Cic.*

auscul-to, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.*

intens. [for *auren-to*, *contr. from auricul-ito, from auricul-a*] **I**. Prop.: **A**. *Gen.*: *To hear with attention; to listen to, give ear to*: *populum, Cat.* **B**. *Esp.*: **I**. *To listen believingly to something; to give credit to a discourse, speech, etc.*: *crimina, Plant.*—**2**. *To listen in secret to something, to overhear, lie in wait to hear*: *Plant.* **II**. Meton.: **A**. *To hear obediently, to pay attention to, to obey*: *mihī auscultā, Cic.*: *nisi me auscultas, Plant.*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. Ch. Auscultabitur, you shall be obeyed, Plant.*—**B**. *Of servants: To attend or wait at the door; jam dudum ausculto, Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *ausculter*.

ausim, *v. aucto*.

Ausonia, *æ, f.* *Ausona; an ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturnæ*.

Ausōnes, *um, m.* *Abōroes*. **I**. Prop.: *The Ausones; a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy*.—Hence, **A. Ausōn-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Ausonian*.—*As Subst.*: **Ausōn-ia**, *æ, f.* (*sc. terra*) *The land of the Ausones, Lower Italy, Ausonia*.—**B**. **Ausōn-idae**, *ārum* (*also, ūm*), *m.* *The people of Ausonia*. **II**. Meton.: *The people of Italy, the Italians*.—Hence, **A. Ausōn-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Italian, Latin, Roman*: *Virg.*; *Hor.*—*As Subst.*: **Ausōnī**, *orum, m.* *The inhabitants of Italy*.—**Ausōn-ia**, *æ, f.* (*sc. terra*) *Italy*.—**B**. **Ausōn-idae**, *ārum, m.* (*also, ūm*) *The inhabitants of Italy*.—**C**. **Ausōnis**, *īdis, adj.* *Italian*.

Auspex, *icis, comm.* [for av-spec-s; *fr. av-is; spec-io*] (*A bird inspector, bird-seer, i. e. one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and makes predictions therefrom; hence*) **I**. Prop.: *An augur, diviner, foreboder*: *providus auspex, Hor.* **II**. Fig.: *Of birds which supply the means of augury: A foreboder*: *Pl.*—*As Adj.*: *Of things (Foreboding good; hence) Fortunate, favourable, auspicious, lucky*: *clamor, Claud.* **III**. Meton.: **A**. *An author, founder, director, leader, aider, protector, favourer*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—**B**. *As t. i.*: *The person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed, etc.; the bridegroom's friend*: *Cic.*

auspicā-to, *adv.* [*i. auspiciat-us*] **I**. Prop.: *After taking the auspices*: *Cic.* **II**. Fig.: *Prosperously, in good hour or time, auspiciously, at a fortunate moment*: *Ter.*: (*Comp.*) *auspicatus, Pl.*

auspicā-tus, *a, um*: **I**. **P.** of *auspic(a)-or*.—**2**. **Pa. a.**: (*a*) Prop.: *For which the auspices have been taken, consecrated by auspices*: *locus, Cic.*: *impetus, Hor.*—(*b*) Fig.: *Fortunate, favourable, lucky, auspicious*: (*Comp.*) *Venus auspicator, Cat.*: (*Sup.*) *agensis rebus hoc auspicatissimum initium credunt, Tac.*—**B**. *Begun, commenced, entered upon*: *in bello male auspicato, Just.*

auspic-ium, *ī, n.* [auspex, auspicio] (*A thing pertaining to the auspex;*

hence) **I. Prop.**: *The observation of the birds bred for auspices, augury from birds*, auspices: Liv.—Particular expression: Auspicium habere, *To have (the right of taking) auspices*: Liv.

II. Meton.: **A.** A sign, or omen; a divine premonition or token: Cic.; Prop.—Particular expression: Of things which give signs, tokens, etc.: Auspicium facere, *To afford, or give, an omen*, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Command, guidance, authority: Plaut.; Hor.; Tac.—**C.** Right, power, inclination, will: Virg.—**D.** The beginning: auspacia regni, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auspice*.

auspico-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] (*To act the part of an auspex*; hence) **I. Neut.**: *To take the auspices*: isti rei auspicavi, Plaut. **II. Act.**: *To take as an augury*: mustelam, Plaut.

auspic-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] (*To act the part of an auspex*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To make an observation of birds, to take the auspices*: Fabio auspiciant aves non addidere, Liv. **II. Meton.**: As the consequence of auspices being favourable: *To begin, commence, undertake*, etc.: jurisdictionem, Suet. (without Object) auspiciandi gratia, Tac.

au-ster, trī, m. [āw-o, to make dry] (*The dryer*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A dry, hot, south wind*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *The south country, the south*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auster*.

austē-re, adv. [auster-us] *Rigidly, severely, strictly*: Cic.

austernus, a, um, adj. = αὐστρινός **I. Prop.**: *Of flavour*: Harsh, tart, sour: vinum, Cels.; sapor, Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of smell: Sharp, pungent: Pl.—**B.** Of colour: Dark, dingy: Pl. **III. Fig.**: **A.** Severe, rigid, strict, austere (Comp.) austerior et gravior esse potuisset, Cic.—**B.** Of style: Severe, rough: poemata, Hor.—**C.** Severe, gloomy, dark, sad, troublesome, hard, irksome: labor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *austère*.

aust-rālis, e, adj. [auster, austr-i] Southern: cingulus, i. e. the torrid zone, Cic.: polus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *austral*.

aust-rīnus, a, um, adj. [auster, austr-i] Pertaining to the south, southern: Pl.; Virg.

au-sum, i, n. (for aud-sum; fr. aud-eo) [*That which is dared or ventured upon boldly*; hence] **A venture**; an undertaking, attempt, enterprise: Virg.; Ov.

au-sus, a, um (for aud-sus), P. of aud-eo.

aut, conj. [akin to Gr. αὐ, αὐθ, αὐτός, αὐτά] 1. Putting in the place of a previous assertion, etc., another antithetical to it: Or; and repeated: aut . . . aut, either . . . or: omnia sunt bene dicenda, . . . aut eloquentie nomen relinquentium est, Cic.: terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foda, Tac.—**2.** To indicate that if a previous assertion should not prove true, still

another takes, or may take, its place: Or at least: quaro, nunc injuste aut improbe fecerit, or at least unfairly, Cic.—**3.** To point out something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not: Or otherwise, or else in the contrary case: nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror, Virg.—**4.** To illustrate or correct a too general, or inaccurate, assertion: Or rather, or more accurately: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic.

5. In poets: Aut . . . vel = ant . . . aut, or vel . . . vel: tellus aut lisee, vel istam, . . . mutando perde figuram, Ov.—**6.** In connection with other particles: **a.**: Aut etiam, Or even rather, or even more accurately: Cic.—**b.** Aut certe, Or assuredly at least: Cic.—**c.** For connecting a more important thought: Aut vero, Or indeed, or truly: Cic. **633** In the poets sometimes in the second place in the clause: Saturni aut sacrum me tenuisse diem, Tib.

autem, conj. [akin to aut] **1. a.** Subjoining something entirely antithetical: But, on the contrary, on the other hand: e principio oriuntur omnia; ipsum autem nulla ex re aliā nasci potest, Cic.—**b.** Subjoining something simply different: But, moreover, on the other hand, again, also, too: quam Speusippum, sororis filium, Plaut philosophie quasi heredem reliquisset, duos autem prestantissimos studio et doctrinā, etc., Cic.—**2.** Used in any kind of transition by which the disclosure is continued: But, however, now, moreover: insidabat dilecti in ejus mente species eloquentiae, quam cernebat animo, re ipsā non videbat. Vir autem acerrimo ingenio, etc., Cic.—**3.** In subjoining a word repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: But: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, libere vivamus, a mortem obeamus, Cic.—**4.** In resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: But, now: omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelsio magnificoquae querimus, animi efficitur non corporis viribus (exercendum, etc.): honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, etc., Cic.—**5.** In enumerations, for the purpose of adding an important circumstance: But, moreover, besides, further: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa autem gratia, Cic.—**6.** In logical syllogisms, to subjoin the minor: But, now: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non; igitur illud, Cic.—**7.** In impassioned questions of any kind: Indeed, forsooth: quomodo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? Cic.—**8.** With interjections: But: ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic. **633** In good prose writers autem usually stands after the first word of a clause; but if several words together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word.

authepsa, e, f. = αὐθελος **A self-boiler**. *A utensil for boiling* (something like our coffee-urn): Cic. **autographus**, a, um, adj. = αὐτογράφος. *Written with one's own hand, original, autograph*: epistola, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *autographe*. **Autolyceus**, i, m. Αὐτολύκος (Very wolf). *Autolyceus*, **I. Prop.**: *A son of Mercury and Chione, father of Anticlea, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses*; a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes. **II. Meton.**: *A thievish man*: Plaut.

autōmāton (-um), i, n. = αὐτόματον (Self-wishing or -willing thing). *A self-moving machine, an automaton*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *automate*.

Autōmēdon, ontis, m., Αὐτομέδων (Self-ruler): **I. Prop.**: *Automedon*; a son of Dioreas, and charioteer of Achilles. **II. Meton.**: *A charioteer*. Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *autōmēdon*. **Autōnē**, es, f., Αὐτονή (One holding her own opinion, or Obstinate One). *Autonoe*; a daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristaeus, and mother of Actaeon.—Hence, **Autōnē-ēlus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Autonoe: heros, i. e. Actaeon, Ov.

autor, oris, etc.; **autumnus**, i, etc., v. auct. **au-tū-mo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. akin to ai-o] (*To say "aye"*; hence) *To assert, avow, affirm, state*, etc.: res, Plaut.: (with Objective clause) te esse Tiburtem, Cat.

Autvona, e, f. *The Autvona*; a river of Britain (now the Acon). **auxil-i-āris**, a, adj. [auxili-um] (Of, or pertaining to, auxilium; hence) **1.** Pertaining to aid; furnishing aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary. unde, Ov.: Dea (sc. Lucina), id.—Particular expression: Milit. t. t.: Auxiliares cohortes, etc., Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: Cæs.; Tac.—As Subst.: auxiliares, ium, m. (sc. milites, etc.) Auxiliaries: Cæs.; Tac.—**2.** Of, or pertaining to, auxiliaries: stipendia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auxiliaire*.

auxil-i-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] Pertaining to aid; serviceable for aid, bringing aid, helping, aiding, auxiliary. magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Plaut.—Particular expression: Milit. t. t.: Auxiliaria cohortes, etc., Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: Cic.; Sall. **auxilīa-tor**, ōris, m. [auxilī(a)-or] *A helper, assistant*: Tac.

auxilīa-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *A helping, aid*: Lucr.

auxil-i-or, ātus sum, āri (Inf. Pres. auxiliarius, Plaut.; Ter.), 1. v. dep. [auxilī-um] *To give help; to aid, succor, assist*: ad auxiliandum animum advertebant, Cæs.: mihi, Cic.

auxil-i-um, ū, n. [prob. from an obsol. adj. auxil-is (= aug-s-ilis), "increasing," fr. aug-eo; cf. pauxillus (i. e. pauc-s-illus) fr. pauc-us] (*The quality of the auxilis*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Help, aid, assistance, support, succor*; auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. **II.**

Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *Instruments or sources of aid*: quum (navis) tunet, auxiliis assistit ille (sc. navita) suis, i. e. the rudder and other implements of navigation, Ov.—**B.** Milit. l. t.: **I.** Mostly plur.: *Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries (mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops)*: Cæs.; Tac.; Ov.—**2.** *Military force or power*: Cæs.—**3.** *Medic. l. t.*: *An antidote, remedy, in the widest sense*: Cels.—**D.** Personified: *Aid, assistance*: **Plant. III.** Fig.: *Allies, confederates, auxiliaries*: quiquid ego malefecit, auxilia mihi et suppetia sunt domi, Plant.

auxim, is, it, etc., v. augere init.

Auximum (-on), i. n. *Auximum* or *Auzimon*: *a town of the Piceni (now Osimo)*.—Hence, **Auxim-ates**, tum, m. *The inhabitants of Auximum*.

āvar-e, ade. [avar-us] *Covetously, eagerly, greedily*: Cic. (Comp.) avarus, Col.: (Sup.) avarissime, Sen.

Avāricum, i. n. *Avāricum*: *a town of the Bituriges, in Gaul (now Bourges, in the Dép. du Cher)*.—Hence, **Avāricus**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Avāricum*.

āvar-iter, ade. [avar-us] **I.** *Contentously, eagerly*: Plant.—**2.** *Greedily, glutinously*: Plant.

āvar-itia, ae, f. [id.] *The quality of the avarus*; hence: **I.** *An eager desire*: gloria, Curt.—**2.** *Of possessions, etc.*: omnes avarities, every kind of selfishness, Cic.—**3.** *Greediness of food*; *gluttony*: Plant. ¶ Hence, **Fr. avarice**.

āvar-ities, ei, f. [id.] (id.) *Avarice*: Lucr.

āv-ārus, a, um (Gen. plur. fem. avārum=avarum, Plant.) [1. av-eo] **I.** Gen.: *Eager, eagerly desirous*: agricola, Virg.: (with Gen.) avarus nullius, Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Avaricious, covetous, greedy of money, etc.*: *Of persons or things*: litus, Virg.: (Comp.) viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor.: (Sup.) homo avarissimus, Cic.: (with Gen.) avarus pecuniae, Tac.—As Subst.: **avarus**, i, m. (sc. ho-mo) *An avaricious man, a covetous person*: Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. avar**.

āv-ēho, xi, ctum, hēre, 3. v. a. **I.** *To bear, carry, convey away*: (with Acc. of place) dona domos, Liv. **II.** Pass.: *To be carried away; to ride or sail away*: ab suis, Liv.

Avella, ae, v. Abella.

av-ello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To tear or pull away or off*: to pluck out, etc.: avulsum caput, Ov.: poma ex arboribus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To separate from an object by pulling; to part or remove forcibly, etc.*: de matris hunc complexu, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To take away by violence; to tear away*: pretium alicui, Hor.—**B.** *To deliver, set free*: a tanto errore, Cic.

āvēna, ae, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Ons*: Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A stem or stalk*: a strave, reed, etc.: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis.—**B.** Poet.: *An oatsen pipe, pastoral or*

shepherd's pipe: silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg.

1. Aventinus, i, m.; -um, i, n. [etym. dub.] *The Aventine*: *one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Cæstian Hill; until the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper*.—Hence, **Aventin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Mount Aventine, Aventinian*.

2. Aventinus, i, m. *Aventinus*; *a son of Hercules*.

1. āv-ēo (hav-), no perf., nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to ā-w, av-w, "to blow," "breathe"] *To pant after, long for, desire earnestly, crave*: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.: porto, quod avebas, Hor.

2. āv-ēo (hav-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root āv, servare, tueri] *To be safe, fortunate, happy, well, etc.*: (in classical writers only in Imperat. and Inf.)

1. As a form of salutation: *Cæsar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, etc.*, Cic.—**2.** As a morning greeting: et matutinum portat inceptus ave, Mart.—**3.** In taking leave of the dead (=vale): atque in perpetuum frater, ave atque vale, Cat. ¶ Hence, **Fr. (subst.) ave**.

1. āvernus, a, um, adj.=ἄπρος. (Birdless). *Without a bird*: loca, where birds cannot live: Lucr.

2. Avernus, i, m. (or **lacus Avernus**) [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *Lake Avernus, in the neighbourhood of Cumæ, Puteoli, and Baucæ, almost entirely inclosed by steep and wooded hills (now Lago d'Averno). Its deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it; hence in fable it was placed near the entrance to the Lower World*.—Hence, **A. Avern-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, lake Avernus*.—As Subst.: **Averna**, orum, n. (sc. loca) *The neighbourhood of Avernus, places near or about Avernus*: Virg.—**B. Avern-ālis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, lake Avernus*. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The lower world*: Ov.—Hence, **Avern-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the lower world*: Juno, i. e. Proserpine, Ov.—As Subst.: **Averna**, orum, n. (sc. loca) *The lower world*: ina, Virg.—**B. Acheron**: pigri sulcator Avernī, Stat.

āv-errunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. Celtic, l. t.: *To avert evil, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.

āversā-bilis, e, adj. [avers(a)-or] *From which one is obliged to turn away, abominable*: Lucr.

āver-sio, ōnis, f. [for avert-sio; fr. avert-o] *A turning away*: ex aversione legatos jugulārant, from behind, Hirt. ¶ Hence, **Fr. aversion**.

1. āver-sor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. intens. [for avert-sor; fr. avert-o] **I.** *To turn one's self from, to turn away with displeasure, contempt, loathing, shame, etc.*: hærere homo, aversari, rubere, Cic. **II.** *To avert, repulse, repel* a person or thing from one's self; *to send away; to scorn,*

refuse, decline, shun, avoid: amicum, Ov.: preces, Liv.

2. āver-sor, ōris, m. [for avert-sor; fr. avert-o] *A thief, pilferer, embezzler*: Cic.

āver-sus, a, um; (for avert-sus) **1.** P. of avert-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Turned away*: **a.** *Of place*: *On or towards the side, turned away or back*: on the back side, behind, back: et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic.—As Subst.: **āver-sum**, i, n. *The hinder or back part, the back*: Liv.; Pl.—**b.** *Turned away from, withdrawn from*: milites aversi a proelio, Cæs.—**c.** *Disinclined, averse, unfavourable, opposed, adverse*: hostis: amici, Hor.: (Comp.) vultus, aversior, Sen.: (Sup.) aversissimus animus, Cic.

āv-erto (avor-, avb-), ti, sum, tere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To turn away from; to avert, turn off, remove, etc.*; *to remove by turning away*: flumina avertimus, Cic.: regem Italiæ, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1. a.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self or go away, to depart, etc.*: Virg.—**b.** With Personal pron., or simply avert-ere: *To turn one's self away, retire, withdraw, etc.*: Cic.; Plant.; Virg.—**2.** *To appropriate to one's self unlawfully, carry off, steal, divert* from its proper channel, embezzle, etc.: pecuniam publicam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.:** *To turn away, divert, keep off*: opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic.—**b.** *To avert, ward off, turn away*: omen dii avertant, Cic.—**2.** *To turn away, divert, withdraw or remove* from a course of action, an intention, etc.: pudor Hannibalem ab incepto avertit, Liv.—**B.** *To make a person or thing averse or disinclined to or towards*: *to alienate, estrange*: popularium animos, Sall.

āv-ia, ae, f. [av-us] **I.** Prop.: *A grandmother*: Plant. **II.** Meton.: *A prejudice, as it were, inherited from a grandmother*: Pers.

āv-iārius, a, um, adj. [av-is] *Pertaining to birds, of birds, bird-; rete, bird-net, Var.*—As Subst.: **aviarium**, ii, n.: **1.** *A place where birds are kept; a poultry-yard, an aviary*: Cic.—**2.** *The resort of wild birds in a forest*: Virg.

āv-id-e, ade. [avid-us] *Eagerly greedily*: avide pransus, Hor.: (Comp.) avidius, Liv.: (Sup.) avidissime, Cic.

āv-id-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *The quality of the avidus*; hence: **I.** Gen.: *An eagerness for something*; *avidity, longing, vehement desire*: quæ (sc. senectus) mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, portionis et cibi abstulit, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Greediness of gain, covetousness, avarice*: Cic.—**B.** *Greediness in eating, voracity, voraciousness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, **Fr. avidité**.

āv-idus, a, um, adj. [1. av-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *Longing eagerly for something (either lawful or unlawful), desirous, eager*: avidas legiones disperit, Tac.: (with Gen., or Gerund in di) (Sup.) avidissimus privata gratias, Sall.: videndi, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1.**

Greedy of gain, avaricious, covetous: (Comp.) aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter.—2. Of persons: *Desirous of food, voracious, ravenous, gluttonous:* convivae, Hor.—3. Of things: *Insatiable:* mare, Lucr.: ignis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of space: *Wide, large, vast:* avido complexu quem tenet æther, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avide*.

ā-vi-s, is, *f.* (Abl. Sing. both avide and ave) [akin to Sans. et (neut. vāy-as), "a bird" fr. root VAY, "to go;"—the *a* is probably a prefix: cf. a-pi-s] **I.** Prop.: *A bird:* Cic.: Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *A sign, omen, portent:* Liv.: Hor.

āv-itus, a, um, *adj.* [av-us] **1.** Of, or belonging to, a grandfather: derived from a grandfather: possessiones, Cic.—2. *a.* Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, an ancestor:* ancestral: sanguine avito nobiliss, Prop.—**B.** Meton.: *Very old or ancient:* merum, Ov.

ā-vi-us, a, um, *adj.* [a; vi-a] **I.** Prop.: *A. That is at a distance from the way; that goes out of or is remote from the way; hence also, untrod, unfrequented:* virgulta, Virg.: montes, Hor.—*As Subst.:* **avium**, li, n. *A pathless, or out of the way, place:* Virg.: Hor.—**B.** Of persons: *Wandering, straying:* in montes sese avius addidit altos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Wandering, erring:* avius a verā longe ratione

vagaris, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: *Inaccessible, not to be approached.* avialoca, Liv.

āvōcā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [avoc(a)-o] *A calling off from any action, care, etc., a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption:* Cic.: Sen.

āvōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To call off or away from:* partem exercitis ad bellum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To call off, withdraw, remove, etc.:* a rebus occultis philosophiam, Cic.—**B.** *To call off from an action or purpose:* to divert, withdraw, turn away: aliquem a foedissimis factis, Cic.—**C.** *To withdraw by interrupting, to interrupt, hinder:* animum, Pl.—**D.** *To disturb one's attention, distract:* ab iis, quæ avocant, abductus, Pl.

āvōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.: **I.** Prop.: *To fly away:* per ætherias umbras, Cat. **II.** Fig.: *A. To flee away, vanish, etc.:* voluptas avolat, Cic.—**B.** *Of dying persons:* To flee away, depart: Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Of persons, etc.:* To hasten, speed, go quickly away: experiar certo ut hinc avolem, Cic.

āvul-sus, a, um, *P.* of avello (cf. vello, imit.).

āv-uncūlus, i, m. *dim.* [av-us] *A mother's brother, maternal uncle (a brother of the father is called patruus):*

Cic.—Particular expressions: **1.** Avunculus magnus, or major, *A grandmother's brother, a great uncle:* Cic.—**2.** Avunculus, *A brother of a great-grandmother; a great-great-uncle:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oncle*.

āvus, i, m. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Of persons:* A grandfather: pater avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plant.—**B.** *Of animals:* A grandsire: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Ancestor, forefather:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aveul*.

Āxēnus, i, m. *adj.* = ἄξενος (Inhospitable). *Axenus, an early appellation of the Pontus (Euxinus).*

ax-is (assis), is, m. [akin to Sanscrit aksha, "a rota," "currus;" Gr. ἄξ-ωv] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *An axle-tree:* faginus axis, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *A chariot, car, waygon:* Ov.; Sen. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *The axis of the universe:* mundum versari circum axem cœli, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *The pole:* in occiduum, Luc.: meridianus, Vitr.—**2.** *The north pole:* Cic.; Virg.—**3.** *The heavens.* Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis aptum, Virg.—**4.** *A region of the heavens, a clime:* boreus, the north, Ov. **III.** *A board or plank:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *axe*.

Āxōna, æ, f. *Axona; a river of Gaul (now the Aisne).*

B

B, b, n. indecl. or f. The second letter of the Latin alphabet, expressing the soft labial sound between *v* and *p*, corresponding to the Gr. beta (Β, β), and briefly expressed by *be*.—At the beginning of words *b* is found only in connection with the consonants *l* and *r* (in pure Latin words); but in the middle of them it is also connected with other liquid and feeble consonants.—Before hard consonants *b* is found only in compounds with *ab*, *ob*, and *sub*, which prepositions alone end in a labial sound; and these frequently rejected the labial, even when they were separated by the addition of an *s*; as *aspetto*, *asporto* pass into *aspetlo*, *asporto*; or the place of the labial is supplied by *u*, as in *aufero*, *au fugio*, for *abfero*, *abfugio*. The Gr. *ψ* was represented by *bs*; as, *absis*, *Absyrtus*, *absinthium*, and *obsonium*=ἄψις, Ἀψύρτος, ἀψίνθιον, ὀψώνιον.—Also, *b* before *s* and *t* was changed into *p*, as *scribo*, *scriptum*; *nubo*, *nupti*, *nuptum*, etc. Still the grammarians not rarely vary in these words between *bs* and *ps*.—Of the liquids, *l* and *r* stand both before and after *b*, but *m* (with one exception) only before *it*, and *n* only after it; hence, *con* and *in* before *b* always become *com* and *im*; just as inversely *b* before *n* is sometimes changed to *m*, as *Sanctum* for *Sabin-*

um; and *scannum* for *scabinum*; whence the Latin *scabellum*.—*B* is so readily joined with *u*, that not only *acubus*, *arcubus*, etc., were written for *aebus*, *arcbus*, etc., but also *contubernum* was formed from *taberna*, and *bubile* was used for *bovile*, as also in *dubius* (=δοῦός, duo) a *b* was inserted.—*B* is rejected in *uro* for *buro*, from *πῦρ*, while it is retained in *comburo* and *bustum*.—*B* is reduplicated in *bibo*, from the Gr. *πίω*, as the shortness of the first syllable in the preterite *bibi*, compared with *dedi* and *sēti* or *sēti*, shows; although later *bibo* was treated as a primitive, and the supine *bibitum* formed from it.—Before *b*, *m* was sometimes inserted; e.g. in *cumbo* from *κύπτω*, *lambo* from *λάπτω*; inversely, it was rejected in *sabucus* for *sambucus*.—As in the middle, so at the beginning of words, *b* might take the place of any other labial, e.g. *buxis* for *pyxis*, *balena* for *phalena*, *carpatina* for *carpatina*, *publicus* from *poplicus*, *ambo* for *ἄμφω*. The interchange between labials, palatals, and linguals, as *glans* for *balanus*, *bilis* for *fel* or *cholæ*, is rare at the beginning of words, but more freq. in the middle, as *tabeo* from *τῆκος*, *uber* from *οὔβηρ*, with which esp. the change of tribus *Succisa* into *Suburana* deserves consideration.—Finally, the interchange of *b* with *du* at the beginning of

words deserves special mention, as *duonus* for *bonus*; *Bellona* for *Duellona*; *bellum* for *duellum*, and *bis* from *duis*.

bābæ (pap-) = βαβαί or παπαί, *interj.* denoting astonishment or joy: *Wonderful! strange!* Plant.

Bābŷlo, ōnis, m. [prob. from Babylon; whence a Babylonian, foreigner] *A money-changer, banker:* Ter.

Bābŷlon, ōnis, *f.* (Gen. Gr. Baby-lonos, Claud.:—Acc. Gr. Baby-lona, Prop.), Βαβυλών. *Babylon; the metropolis of the Babylo-Assyrian empire, in Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates; its ruins are found at Hillé, in Irak Arabi.*—Hence, **A.** **Bābŷlōn-ius**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Babylon.—*As Subst.:* **1.** *Babylonii*, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Babylonians.*—**2.** *Bābŷlon-ia*, æ, f.: *a.* (sc. mulier) *A Babylonian woman.*—*b.* (sc. regio) *The country or province of Babylon, between the Euphrates and Tigris; in a wider sense, sts. used for all Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia (now Irak Arabi).*—Hence, **Bābŷlōn-ius**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Babylonian;* Meton.): (a) *Chaldean:* Babylonii numeri, Hor.—(b) *Skilled in astronomy and astrology:* Babylonius Horos, Prop.—**C.** (sc. urbs) *The city of Babylon:* Just.—**B.** **Bābŷlōn-icus**, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Babylonian, Babylonian.*—*As Subst.:* *Babylonica*, ōrum, n. *Baby-*

onian coverings or tapestry: Lucr.—2. Meton.: *Chaldean*: doctrina, Lucr.—C. **Bābylōn-iensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Babylonian*.

bacca, *æ*, *f.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root BHAC, *edere*] (*That which is eaten*; hence) **I.** Prop.: An edible berry: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A non-edible berry; e.g. of a laurel, myrtle, etc.: Ov.; Pl.—**B.** From similarity of shape: *a pearl*: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baie*.

baccar (-char), *āris*, *n.* (**baccharis**, *is*, *f.*, Pl.)=**βακχαρίς**. The *baccar*, *bacchar*, or *baccharis*; a plant with a fragrant root, which yielded a kind of oil; acc. to some, the Celtic *valerian*: Virg.

bacco-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**bacco-a**] *Set*, or adorned with pearls: Virg.

Bacch-a, *æ*, *f.* [**Bācyx**] **I.** Prop.: *Baccha* or *Bacchantē*; a female companion of Bacchus, who, in company with *Silenus* and the *Satyrs*, celebrated the festival of that deity in a frantic manner: Plaut.; Cic.; Ov.

bacchā-bundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**bacch(a)-or**] *Reveling like the Bacchantes*, boisterous, raving; agmen, Curt.

Bacch-ānal, *ālis*, *n.* [**Bacch-us**] (*A thing pertaining to Bacchus*; hence) **I.** Sing.: A place dedicated to Bacchus; the place where the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated: Plaut.; Liv.—2. Mostly Plur.: *The feast of Bacchus*, the (Gr.) orgies of Bacchus (diff. from the Roman festival of Liber), celebrated once in three years, at night: Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bacchanale*.

baccha-ns, *ntis*, *P.* of *bacch(a)-or*.—**As Subst.**: **Bacchantes**, *ium* or *um*, *f.* (sc. *feminae*) *The Bacchantes* or *Bacchæ* (v. *Baccha*): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Bacchante*.

bacchā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [**bacch(a)-or**] *A revelling, or raving, in the manner of the Bacchæ*: Cic.

Bacchīdææ, *ārum*, *m.*, **Βακχιδᾶαι**. *The Bacchidææ*; a very ancient royal family of Corinth (descended from Bacchis, one of the *Ileriadææ*) which, being expelled from the throne, migrated to Sicily, and founded Syracuse: Ov.

Bacchicus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Bacchus*.

Bacchis, *īdis*, *f.*, **Βακχίς**=*Baccha*: Ov.

Bacchius, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Bacchus*.

bacch-or, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [**Bacch-us**] **I.** Prop.: *To celebrate the festival of Bacchus*: *saxea effluēs bacchantis*, Cat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To revel, rave, rage, or rant*, in any way: *quantū in voluptate bacchabere?* Cic.; non ego *sanis* *Bacchabor* *Eclon*, Hor.—**B.** *To go or run about in a wanton, wild, raving, or furious manner*: per urbem, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Things: A. To rage, rave, etc.*: **1.** Of the wind: *Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento*, Hor.—**2.** Of a rain-storm: *imber bacchans*, Val. Fl.—**3.** Of speech, etc.: *quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esse ardentior, furere et bacchari arbitratetur*, Cic.—**B.** *To go or run about in a wild,*

furious manner, etc.: Of a rumour: *bacchatur fama per urbem, runs wildly*, Virg. **III.** Pass.: Of a place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: *virginibus bacchata Lacenis Taygeta*, Virg.

Bacchus, *i*, *m.*, **Βάκχος**: **I.** Prop.: *Bacchus*; a son of Jupiter and of Semele; the god of wine and of poets.—**Hence**, **Bacch-icus** (**-ius**, **-ēus**, **-ētus**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Bacchus*; *Bacchic*. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The vine*: *Bacchus amat colles*, Virg.—**B.** *Wine*: *hilarans convivā Baccho*, Virg.

bacc-i-fer, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [**bacc-a**; *fer-o*] **1.** *Bearing berries*: *hedera, Sen.—**2.** *Bearing olives*: *Pallas*, Ov.*

Bacēnis, *is*, *f.* *Bacenis*; a great forest in Germany; acc. to some, the Harz forest; acc. to others, the western part of the Thuringian Forest.

bacil-lum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [**bacul-um**; fr. *bacul-um*] **I.** Gen.: *A small staff*; a wand: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *The wand or staff of the victor*: Cic.

Bactra, *ērūm*, *n.*, **Βάκτρα**, *Bactra*; the chief city of Bactria or Bactriana (now *Balkh*).—Hence, **Bactr-ianus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Bactra*.—**As Subst.**: **1.** *Bactriani*, *ērūm*, *m.* (*The Bactrians*).—**2.** *Bactrianus*, *i*, *m.* (Prop.: *A Bactrian*; Meton.) *The land of Bactriana*.

Bactrus (-os), *i*, *m.* *Bactrus*; a river near Bactra (now *Balkh*).

bā-cūlum, *i*, *n.*, **-us**, *i*, *m.* [akin to *βαγ*, root of *βαίνο*, *βίβημι*] (*That which serves for one's going*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A stick, staff*, as a support in walking: Liv.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An augural staff*: Liv.—**B.** *A sceptre*: Flor.

bādizo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. n.*=*βαδίζω*. *To go, walk*: Plaut.

Bæbius, *īi*, *m.* *Bæbius*; a Roman name.

Bæcula, *æ*, *f.* *Bæcula*; a town of Spain, on the borders of *Bætica*.

Bætic-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**Bætic-us**] (*Provided with Bæticum wool*; hence) *Clothed in Bæticum wool*: Mart.

Bæticus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Bætis*.

Bætis, *is* (Acc. *Batin*, Mart.: *Abi.* *Bæte*, Liv.: *Beti*, Pl.), *m.*, **Βαίτις**; a river in Southern Spain, called by the inhabitants *Ceris* (now *Guadalquivir*).—Hence, **Bæt-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Bætis*.—**As Subst.**: **Bætica**, *æ*, *f.* (sc. *provincia* or *terry*) *The province of Bætica*, lying on the *Bætis*, distinguished for its excellent wool (now *Andalusia* and a part of *Granada*).

Bagaudæ, *ērūm*, *m.* *Bagaudæ*; a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled in the time of the Emperor Diocletian: Eutr.

Bāgōus, *i*, *-as*, *æ*, *m.*, **Βαγῶος**, *Bagōos* [orig. *Persian*] **I.** Prop.: *Bagōus*; a eunuch at the Persian court. **II.** Meton.: *A guard of women*: Ov.

Bāgrāda, *æ*, *m.*, **Βαγράδα**, *Bagrada*; a river of Zeugitana, in Africa, near *Utica* (now *Medscherda*).

Bāiaæ, *arum*, *f.*, *Baia*. *Baiaæ*: **I.**

Prop.: *A small town in Campania, on the coast between Cumæ and Puteoli*, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant locality.—Hence, **Bai-us** (**-ānus**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Baiaæ*; *Baium*. **II.** Meton.: *A watering-place*: Cic.; Tib.

bājūl-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [*bajul-us*] *To bear a burden, carry a load*: *scarinas*, Phæd.

baj-ūlus, *i*, *m.* [akin to the Sanscrit root *WAH*, *vehere*] (*A carrier or bearer*; hence) *He who bears burdens* (for pay); a porter, carrier, day-labourer: Cic.

bālæna, *æ*, *f.*=*φάλαινα*. *A whale*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *balène*.

bālān-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**balan-us**] (*Provided with balams*; hence) *Avivined or perfumed with balsam*: Pers.

bālā-ns, *ntis*, *P.* of *bal(a)-o*.—**As Subst.**: (*A bleater*; i. e.) *A sheep*: Virg.

bālānus, *i*, *f.* and *m.*=*βάλανος*: **I.** Prop.: *An acorn*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *From similarity of shape*: *A date*: Pl.—**B.** *A nut yielding a balsam*: the Arabian *behen-nut*: Hor.

bālātro, *ōnis*, *m.*=*blatero*. (*A babbler*; hence) *A jester, one who makes sport, a buffoon*: Hor.; Lucr.

bālā-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [*bal(a)-o*] *A bleating*: *agni balatum exercent*, Virg.

balb-e, *adv.* [*balb-us*] *Stammeringly*: Lucr.

balbus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [prps. akin to *βάβραρος*] *Stammering, stuttering*: *quum ita balbus esset, ut, etc.*, Cic.

balb-ūtio, *no perf. nor sup.*, *īre*, *4. v. n.* and *a.* [*balb-us*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Neut.*: *To stammer, stutter*: Cels.—**B.** *Act.*: *To stutter, stammer, or lisp* out something: *illum Balbutit Scæurum, he, lisping or fondling, calls him Scæurus*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Neut.*: *To speak obscurely, indistinctly, or incorrectly*: desinant (sc. *Academici*) *balbutire*, Cic.—**B.** *Act.*: *To stutter, stammer, or lisp* out something: *perpauca balbutiens*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *balbutter*.

Bālæares insulæ, or simply **Bālæares**, *īum*, *f.*, **Βαλαριῆς**. *The Balaeric Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea*. Their inhabitants were distinguished by the use of the sling. Hence, **1.** **Bālcar-is**, *e*, *adj.* *Balaeric*, of the *Balaeræ*.—**As Subst.**: **Bālæares**, *īum*, *m.* (sc. *incolæ*) *The inhabitants of the Balaeric Islands*.—**2.** **Bālcar-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Balaeric*.

Ballio, *ōnis*, *m.* **Ballio**: **I.** Prop.: *The name of a worthless fellow in the Pseudotus of Plautus*. **II.** Meton.: *A worthless fellow*: Cic.

ball-ista (**bal-**), *æ*, *f.* [*βάλλω*] (*The throwing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The ballista*; a large military engine for hurling masses of stone and other missiles: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *For the missiles themselves*: Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *Instrument*: *infortuni ballista*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baliste*.

ballist-ārīum, *īi*, *n.* [*ballist-a*]

(*A thing pertaining to a ballista; hence*)
A battery: Plaut.

balneæ, ārum, v. balneum.

balne-ārius, a, um, adj. [*balneum*] *Of, or pertaining to, a bath: fur, lurking about baths, Cat.—As Subst.: balnearia*, ārum, n. *Bathing-rooms, baths:* Cic.

balne-ātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *A bath-keeper:* Cic.

balneō-lum, i, n. *dim.* [*balneum, (uncontr. Gen.) balneo-*] *A small bath-room:* Juv.

balnēum (balin-), i, n. (Plur. mostly **balneæ** (balin-), ārum, f.; yet sometimes **balnea**, ōrum, n.): *A bath, a place for bathing:* Cic.; Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baïn*.

ba-lō (bēlo, Var.), āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [onomatop.] *To cry ba; to bleat: tactaque fumanti sulphure balct avis, Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *béler*.

balsāmum, i, n. = βαλσαμον : *1. A fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsam:* Virg. — *2. The balsam-tree, balsam-bush:* Tac.

baltūs, i, m. (in poets, for the sake of the metre, plur. **baltea**, ōrum, n.) [etym. dub.] *1. A baldric or shoulder-belt for carrying a sword: Cass.; Virg.—2. A belt or band for carrying a quiver: Virg.—3. A giraffe or bell passing round the body of persons: Ov.; Luc.—4. Of animals: The giraffe:* Claud.

Bambāl-io, ōnis, m. [βαμβάλειν, to stammer] (Stammerer or Stutterer). *Bambatio*; a cognomen of M. Fulvius, the father-in-law of Antonius: Cic.

Bandūsia, æ, f. *Bandusia*; a pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace.

Bantia, æ, f. *Bantia*; a town of Apulia, in the vicinity of Venusia (now S. Maria de Vanzo).—Hence, **Banti-nus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bantia.*

Baptæ, ārum, m., Βάπται [painters; acc. to others, baptists] *The Baptæ; priests of the Thracian (afterwards Athenian) goddess Corymb.*

baptistērīum, ii, n. = βαπτιστήριον. *A cold plunging-bath or small swimming-place:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baptistère*.

barāthrum, i, n. = βάραθρον. *I. Prop.: An abyss, chasm, gulf, deep pit, etc.: Virg.; Hor. II. Fig.: Of a greedy man: A pit: barathrum maecelli, a pit of the provision market, Hor. III. Meton.: The lower world:* Lucr.; Cat.

barba, æ, f.: *I. Prop.: The beard. Of men or animals: barbam tundere, Cic.: barba hircorum, Pl. II. Meton.: Of things of a beard-like character: A. Of filberts: The husk: Pl.—B. Of the shoots of trees, etc.: A cluster: Pl.—C. Of a polypus: A feeler: Pl.—D. Of a cock: A wattle: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barbe*.*

barbār-e, adv. [*barbar-us*] *1. As a foreigner would, in a foreign tongue: Plaut.—2. Rudely, ignorantly, in an uncultivated way: Cic.—3. Rudely,*

roughly, barbarously, cruelly: ledentem oscula, Hor.

barbār-ia, æ, -es, ēi, f. [*id.*] *1. A foreign country: Cic.; Ov.; Hor.—2. a. Rudeness, rusticity, stupidity: Cic.—b. Rudeness, barbarism in language: Cic.—3. Savageness, barbarousness, rudeness, uncivilised manners: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barbarie*.*

barbār-icus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *I. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, a barbarus; foreign, strange, barbaric, barbarous: alae, Luc.—As Subst.: barbaricum, i, n. A foreign land: Eutr. II. Meton.: Barbarian, rough, rude, unpolished: vita, Claud.; Eutr. III. Fig.: Inlegant, uncouth: Mart.*

barbārimus, i, m. = βαρβαρισμός. *A specking in a foreign, i. e. faulty manner; a barbarism; a fault in language: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barbarisme*.*

barbārus, a, um, adj. = βάρβαρος. *I. Prop.: Foreign, strange, barbarous: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic.: barbara tegmina erurum, Virg.—A verbal expression: In barbarum, In the manner, or according to the custom, of foreigners or barbarians: Tac.—As Subst.: barbarus, i, m. A foreigner, stronger, barbarian: barbarorum soli properi Germani singulis xorisio contenti, Tac.: barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligo ulli. Ov. II. Meton.: A. Intellectually: Uncultivated, ignorant, rude, unpolished: qui alius inhumanus ac barbarus, isti in commodis ac disertis videretur, Cic.—B. Of character: Wild, savage, cruel, barbarous: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum, Cic.: (Comp.) sacra barbariora, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barbare*.*

barbāt-ulus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [*barbat-us*] *Having a small beard:* Cic.

barb-ātus, a, um, adj. [*barb-a*] (*Provided with a barba; hence*) *I. Prop.: Having a beard, bearded: quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, having the beard neatly trimmed, Cic.: hirculus, Cat.—As Subst.: barbatus, i, m. The bearded one; i. e. a goat: Phaed. II. Meton.: From similarity of shape: A. Of fishes: Bearded: Pl.—B. Of nuts: Having a husk: Pl.—C. Of books: Rough, worn: Mart.*

barb-ī-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [*barb-a*; (1); ger-o] *Having a beard, bearded: capellæ, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barbigère*.*

barbitōs, m. and f. (only in Nom., Acc., and Voc.) = βαρβιτωρ (-ος) : *I. Prop.: A lyre, a lute (of a large size): Hor. II. Meton.: A tune played upon the lute: Ov.*

barb-ūla, æ, f. *dim.* [*barb-a*] *A little beard:* Cic.; Pl.

Barcas, æ, m. *Barcas; the ancestor of the renowned Barine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged. Hence, a surname of Hamilcar.—Hence, Barc-inus, a, um, adj. *Of Barcas; or pertaining to the family or party of Barcas.—As Subst.: Barcini*, ōrum, m. *The Barcini.**

Barcē, ēs, f., Βάρκη. *Barce: I. A town in the Libyan province Pentapolis, afterwards called Ptolemais (acc. to some, now Tolometa or Dolmelta; acc. to others, the ruins of Merdijeh).—As Subst.: Barcēi, ārum, m. *The inhabitants of Barce, enemies of Dido (poet, prolepsis): Virg.—2. The nurse of Sichæus.**

Barcinus, a, um, v. *Barcas.*
Bardæi (Var-), ōrum, m. *The Bardæi, or Vardæi; an Illyrian people.—Hence, Bard-alcus, a, um, adj. *Bardean: calceus, a kind of soldier's shoe or boot: poet. for the soldiers themselves, Juv.—As Subst.: Bardaicus, i, m. *A soldier's boot: Mart.***

bard-itus, i, m. [*bard-us*] *The fulfilment of the bard's office: Tac.*

bard-ō-cūculus, i, m. [*2. bard-us*; (ō); cucullus] (*Bard's-hood*) *A Gallic overcoat (cloak), with a hood or cowl, made of woolen stuff: Mart.*

1. bardus, a, um, adj. = βραδύς. *Stupid, dull of apprehension: Plaut.; Cic.*

2. bardus, i, m. [*Celtic word*] *A poet and singer amongst the Gauls; a bard, minstrel: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *barde*.*

Barinē, es, f. *Barine; a girl mentioned by Horace.*

bar-itus (curiously written *baritus* or *barditus*), ōs, m. [from the old Germ. bar, barren, to raise the voice] *The war-cry of the Germans: Tac.*

Barium, i, n. *Barium; a town of Apulia (now Bari).*

bāro, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] *A simple foolish man; a simpleton, block-head, dolt, dunce: Cic.*

1. barrus, i, m. [*an Indian word*] *An elephant: Hor.*

2. Barrus, i, m. *Barrus; a Roman name.*

bascauda, æ, f. [*a British word*] (usually considered to be) *A rinsing-bowl, slop-basin (better prps. as explained by the scholiasts, basket, Welsh, basget, basguard: thus, prps. like canistrum, a small braided bread-basket): Juv.; Mart.*

bāsīā-tio, ōnis, f. [*basī(a)-o*] *I. Prop.: A kissing, the act of kissing: Mart. II. Meton.: A kiss: Cat.*

bāsīā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *A kisser, one who kisses: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baiseur*.*

basilica, æ, v. basilicus.
basīlic-e, adv. [*basilic-us*] *I. Prop.: Splendidly, magnificently, royally: Plaut. II. Meton.: Completely, entirely: Plaut.*

basīllicus, a, um, adj. = βασιλικός. *Kingly, royal, princely, splendid, magnificent: victus, Plaut.—As Subst.: 1. basilicus, i, m. (sc. jactus) = Venerens, The king's throne, the best throw in the game of dice: Plaut.—2. basilica, æ, f. = βασιλική (pure Latin, regia), A public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both for judicant tribunals and as an exchange; a basilica, portico: Cic.—3. basīllicum, i, n. A regal or princely robe: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *basilique*.*

BASIO

bās-t-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [bas-tum] *To kiss, to give a kiss*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *baiser*.

bāsis, is, f. = βάσις: 1. Of statues: *The pedestal, foot, base*.—2. Of a building: *The foundation-walls*: Cic.—3. In mathematics: *trianguli, The base of a triangle*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *base*.

bāstum, īi, n. [prps.] by transposition and change of letters, for *savium* = *suavium*: *A kiss: jactat basia tibionem, throws a kiss, i. e. kisses his hand*, Phaed.

Bassāreus, ei, m., Βασσαρεύς (One with a *basāra*, a fox or fox-skin): *Bassaricus; a title of Bacchus*.—Hence,

1. **Bassār-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of Bacchus*.—2. **Bassār-is**, idis, f. *A Bacchant*.

Bastarnæ (-ernæ), ārum, m., Βασταρναί. *The Bastarnæ or Bastarnæ; a German tribe, whose abode extended from the sources of the Vistula to the Carpathes, and from the Lower Danube to its mouth (Podolia, Galicia, Ukraine)*.

Bātāvus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Batavia; Batavian; of Holland; Dutch*.—Hence, **Batavi**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ). *The Batavians, Hollanders, Dutch*.

Bāthylus, i, m., Βάθυλλος. *Bathylus*: 1. *A Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon*.—2. *A mine of Alexandria, a favourite of Mæceenas, and rival of Pylades*.

bātillum (vat-), i, n. *A small fire-pan or chafing-dish*: Hor.

bātīola, æ, f. *A drinking-cup, a goblet*: Plaut.

Battis, idis, f., Battis. *Battis; a female beloved by the poet Philetas*.

battuo, v. batuo.

Battus, i, m., Βαττός. *Battus*: 1. *The founder of Cyrene*.—Hence, **Battī-fādes**, æ, m. (Prop.: *A descendant of Battus; Meton*). *An inhabitant of Cyrene: esp. the poet Callimachus*.—2. *A herdsman of Neleus, in the Peloponnesus, who, on account of his betraying a theft of Mercury, was transformed by him into the stone Iudex*.

Bātulum, i, n. *Batulum; a linen bull by the Samnites in Campania*.

bātūo (batt-), ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. a. and u. [etym. dub.] *To strike, beat*, Afr. I. Act.: *sulponeis batuatoris tibi os*. II. Neut.: *Of fencing exercises: batuebat pugnotoris armis*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *battre*.

banbor, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [onomatop.] *Of dogs: To bark gently or moderately, to yelp*: Lucr.

Baucis, idis, f., Baucis: I. Prop.: *The wife of Philémon. She and her husband gave a hospitable entertainment to Jupiter and Mercury when in the form of mortals*. II. Meton.: *An old woman*: Pers.

Bauli, ōrum, m. *Bauli; a place near Bala (now Bacolo)*.

Bāvius, īi, m. *Bavius; a bad poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace, and obnoxious to both*.

bēāt-e, adv. [beat-us] *Happy: vivere, Cic. (Comp.) beatus, Sen. (Sup.) beatissime, Sen.*

bēāt-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The condition of the beatus; hence) Happiness, a blessed condition, blessedness*: Cic.

bēāt-ītudo, īmis, f. [id.] (id.) *Happiness, felicity, blessedness, beatitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *beatitude*.

bēāt-ītus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *Somewhat or rather happy*: Plaut.

bēā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of be(a)-o. —2. Pa.: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate: illi beati, quos nulli motus terrent*, Cic. (Comp.) sorte beator, Hor.—As Subst.: **beatum**, i, n. *Happiness, felicity*: Cic. —

(b) Esp.: *Opulent, wealthy, rich, in good circumstances*: (Sup.) Dionysius tyrannus fuit beatissime civitatis, Cic. —

b. Fig.: Of things: *Rich, abundant, excellent, splendid, magnificent*: gaze, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *beau*.

Bebrīacensis, e, etc., v. Bebr. **Bebrīcius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bebricia (a province of Asia Minor, afterward called Bithynia)*: Bebrīcius.

Bēdrīacum (Bebr-, Betr-), i, n. *Bebrīacum, Bebrīacum, or Bētrīacum; a village in Upper Italy, between Verona and Crenoma, distinguished in the Civil war by two important battles between Otho, Vitellius, and the generals of Vespasian (now the village of S. Lorenzo Guazzone)*.—Hence, **Bēdrīac-ensis** (Bebrīac-), e, adj. *Of Bēdrīacum*.

Belgæ, ārum, m. *The Belgians; a warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, dwelling in the north of Gaul*.—Hence, 1. **Belg-icus**, a, um, adj. *Belgic*.—2. **Belg-ium**, īi, n. *Belgium; the country of the Belgæ*.

Belides, æ, Belis, idis, v. Belus. **bell-āria**, ōrum, n. [bell-us] *(Nice things; hence) Materials for a dessert; e. g. fruit, sweet wine, etc.; the dessert*: Plaut.; Suet.

1. **bellā-tor** (old form *duellator*, Plaut.), ōris, m. [bell(a)-o] *(The one waging war; hence)* I. Prop.: *A warrior, soldier, fighting-man*: Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: *A drinking hero*: Plaut.

2. **bellā-tor**, ōris, m. adj. [id.] *That wages or carries on war; warlike, war, ready to fight, martial, valorous*: bellator deus, the war-god, Mars, Virg.; equus, id.—As Subst.: (sc. equus) *A spirited horse*: Juv.

bellā-trix, icis, f. adj. [id.] I. Prop.: *That wages or carries on war; warlike, skilled or servicable in war; diva, i. e. Pallas*, Ov. II. Fig.: *Warlike; iracunda*, Cic. III. Meton.: *Pertaining to war; war: aquila, ensigns, standards*, Claud.

bell-ax, ācis, adj. [bell-um] *Prono to war, warlike, martial*: gens, Luc.

bell-e, adv. [bell-us] *Pretty, becomingly, finely, handsomely, delightfully, etc.*, Cic. (Sup.) *bellissime*, id.

Bēllērōphōn, ontis, m., Βελλεροφών. *Bellerophon; a son of Glauco and grandson of Sisyphus. Having been sent by Proetus, at the calumnious instigation of his wife Sthenobæa, with*

BELLUM

a letter to Jobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death, he received from him the commission to slay the Chimæra, which he executed, riding upon the flying Pegasus. — Prov.: *Any one who carries a letter whose contents are unfavourable to himself*: Plaut.—Hence, **Bellerōphont-ūs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bellerophon*: equus, i. e. Pegasus, Prop.

bellic-ōsus, a, um, adj. [bellic-us] *Very warlike, martial*. I. Prop.: *Canabter, Hor. (Sup.) gens bellicosissima Germanorum omnium*, Cæs. II. Fig.: (Comp.) *quod multo bellicosius erat*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *belliqueux*.

bell-icus (duell-), ā, um, adj. [bell-um] I. Gen.: *Of, or pertaining to, war*: war: res, Cic.—As Subst.: **bellicum**, i, n. *A signal for march or the beginning of an attack given by the trumpet (always in the connection bellicum canere)*: Liv. II. Esp.: *With accessory notion of fierceness, etc.*: *Warlike, fierce in war*: deus, i. e. Romulus, Ov.: *securum duellica proles*, Lucr.

bell-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [bell-um; (i); fer-o] *Waging war, warlike, martial*: Italia, Claud.

bell-ī-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [bell-um; (i); ger-o] *Waging war, warlike, martial, valiant*: gentes, Ov.

bell-ī-gērō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [bell-um; (i); ger-o] *To wage or carry on war; to fight*: I. Prop.: in belligerando, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) *belligeratum est*, Liv. II. Fig.: *una fortuna*, Cic.

bell-ī-pōtēns, entis, adj. [bell-um; (i); potens] *Powerful or valiant in war; bellipotentes sunt magi, quam, etc.*, Enn.—As Subst.: m. (sc. deus) *The god powerful in war*; 1. o Mars: Virg.

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.; and **bell-or**, prps. no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [bell-um] I. Prop.: *To wage or carry on war, to war: cum Pœnis, Cic.: pectis bellantur Amazones armis*, Virg. II. Meton.: **A**. *To fight, contend: prohibent anni bellare*, Ov.—B. *To bring a war to an end, to finish a war*: (Impers. Pass.) *ne quis, quoad bellatum esset, tributum daret*, Liv.

Belloccassi, ōrum, m. *The Belloccassi; a Gallic people on the right bank of the Seine*.

Bell-ōna (old form *duell-ōna*), æ, f. [bell-um] *(The one having war; hence) Bellona or Duellona; the goddess of war, and sister of Mars*.

bellor, āri, v. bello. **Bellōvāci**, ōrum, m. *The Bellōvaci; a people of Gallia Belgica*.

bellua, æ, bellualis, e, etc., v. bel. **bell-ūlus** a, um, adj. dim. [bell-us] *Pretty, elegant, lovely*: Plaut.

b-ellum (old form *du-ellum*), i, n. [du-o] *(A contest between two parties; hence)* I. Prop.: *War, warfare: jam res atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Cic.: inferre alicui, to make war upon one*: Cic.—Particular expressions: *Belli or*

bello, *In war*: Cic.; Ov. **II**. Fig.: *contention, hostility, quarrel, etc.*: *miror cur philosophia pello bellum iudicaris*, Cic. **III**. Meton.: *A combat, fight, battle*: *et tantum bella timerem*, Ov.

belluosus, *a, um, v. beluosus*.
bel-lus, *a, um, adj.* [for *ben-lus*; fr. *ben-lus* = bonus] **I**. Of persons: *Pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, neat, agreeable, etc.*: *bella puella*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) *Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit*, Cic.—**2**. Of things: **a**. *Friendly, cheerful*: *frons ac vultus*, Cic.—**b**. *Active, brisk, lively*, as the effect of health, etc.: *fac bellis revertare*, Cic.—**3**. *Delightful, beautiful, pleasing, excellent*: *recondor, quam bella civitas fuit, in what a pleasant condition the state was*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **bella**, *orum, n.* *Beautiful things*: *Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. beau, bel, belle*.

bel-lia (*bell-*), *as, f.* [prps. akin to *θῆρ*, *fera*] **I**. Prop.: **A**. *a beast, distinguished for size or ferocity*; a monster; as an elephant, lion, wild boar, whale, dolphin, etc.: *elephantum beluarum, nulla prudenter*, Cic.—**B**. *a beast, animal* (even of small and tame animals): *quantum natura hominis pectus reliquisque beluis antecedit*, Cic. **II**. Fig.: **A**. *monster*: *quanta belua esset imperium*, Suet.—**B**. As a term of reproach: *Beast, brute*: *quid ego hostipiti jura in hac immani beluā commorero* qu. Cic.

bel-lū-atus (*bell-*), *a, um, adj.* [belu-*a*] (*Provided with beluas*; hence) *Ornamented or embroidered with figures of animals*: *tapetia*, Plaut.

bel-lū-ōsus (*bell-*), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Abounding in beasts or monsters*: *Oceanus*, Hor.

Bēlus, *i, m., Βῆλος*. **Belus**: **1**. *An Asiatic king of a primitive age, builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian empire*.—**2**. *An Indian deity, resembling the Greek Hercules*.—**3**. *A king in Egypt, father of Danaus and Egyptus*.—*Hence, a. Bēl-ides*, *as, m.* *A male descendant of Belus*: *surge, age, Belide, de tot modo fratribus natus, i. e. Lynceus, son of Egyptus*, Ov.—**b. Bēl-is**, *ldis, f.* *A female descendant of Belus*.—*Plur.*: *The grand-daughters of Belus* (= Danaides); Ov.

Bēnācus, *i, m.* *Benacus*; *a deep and rough lake in Gallia Transpadana, near Verona, through which the Minicius (Atnicius) flows* (now Lago di Garda).

bēn-ē, *adv.* [*ben-us* = bonus] *Of every kind of excellence*: *Well, beautifully, ably, rightly, honourably, favourably, prosperously, etc.*: *ager bene cultus*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *canonem melius*, Virg.: (*Sup.*) *Jovem Pluidas optime fecit*, Quint.—*Particular combinations or expressions*: **I**. With certain Verbs: **a**. *Bene, etc., dicere*: (*Ter.*) *Hor.*—(**b**) *To use words of good omen*: Plaut.—**b**. *Bene, etc., facere*: (*a*) *To do or make something well or rightly, to do well in something*: Cic.: (*Ter.*)—(**b**) *Bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, etc.* (*a formula for ex-*

pressing gratitude or joy): *Very well, excellent, well done, I am greatly obliged*: Plaut.; *Ter.*—**c**. *Bene, etc., esse*: *To be well with one; to go well, be fortunate*: Hor.—*Particular phrases*: (*a*) *Alīquā re bene esse alīcui*, *To be well with one in respect of something, to treat one's self to*: Hor.—(*β*) *Bene, etc., est habet*, *It is well, it goes well, all is prosperous, I desire nothing more*: Plaut.; Cic.—*d*. *Bene, etc., emere*, *To buy well, i. e. cheap*: Plaut.—**e**. *Bene, etc., vendere*, *To sell well, i. e. high or dear*: Plaut.—**2**. With *Adj.*, *adv.*, etc., to enhance the idea expressed by them: *Very, right, extremely*: *pectus bene fidum*, Hor: *bene penitus*, Cic.—**3**. In elliptical expressions: *optimeque in Verrem Cicero* (*sc. dicit*), Quint.—**4**. As an exclamation of approbation, applause: *Good! excellent! bravo!* Cic.—**5**. *Health to you! your health, etc.*: Plaut.; Ov. ¶ *Hence, Fr. bien*.
bēnē-dico (or separately, *bene dico*), *dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. n.* *To speak well of; to commend, praise*: Cic.; Hor.

bēnē-dic-tum, *i, n.* [*benefic-o*] *A speaking in praise of any one; a commending, praise, commendation*: Plaut.

bēnē-facio (or separately, *bene facio*), *fecī, factum, facere, 3. v. n.*; *Pass.*: **bēnē-fic-o**, *prps. no perf.*, *fieri*, *To do good; to benefit, show favour*: ingratis, Liv.

bēnē-fac-tum, *i, n.* [*bene*; *fac-io*] **1**. *(A thing well performed; hence) A good, honourable, praiseworthy act; good, honourable action; heroic deed*: Cic.; Ov.—**2**. *(A doing good to a person; hence) A benefit, kindness*: Cic. *Hence, Fr. bienfait*.

bēnēficent-ia [from obsol. *beneficentis*, *beneficent-is*; v. *beneficius*, *init.*] *(The quality of the beneficent; hence) Kindness, beneficence, honourable and kind treatment of others*: Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. (old) bēnēficence*.

beneficentior, us, beneficentis-simus, *a, um, v. beneficius, init.*

bēnēfici-arius, *a, um, adj.* [*benefici-um*] *Pertaining to a favour*: *res*, Sen.—*As Subst.*: **beneficiarii**, *orum, m.* (*sc. milites*) *Milit. t. t.*: *Soldiers who, through the favour of their commander, were exempt from menial offices* (throwing up intrenchments, procuring wood and water, foraging, etc.); *free or privileged soldiers*: *Caes.*

bēnēfici-um, *ii, n.* [*benefici-um*; fr. *bene*; *fac-io*] *(A doing good; hence) I. Gen.*: *Kindness, favour, benefit, service*: Cic.; *Ter.*—*Particular expression*: *Beneficio, Through favour, aid, support, mediation*: *Ter.*; Cic. **II**. Esp.: **A**. **I**. *Polit. t. t.*: *A distinction proceeding from authority; a favour*: Cic.—**2**. *Of a military promotion*: *Liv.*; Tac.—**B**. *A privilege, right*: *liberorum, exemption from the office of judge, in consequence of having a certain number of children*, Suet. ¶ *Hence, Fr. bēnēfice*.

bēnēfici-us, *a, um, adj.* (irreg. *Comp.* and *Sup.* *beneficentior, beneficentissimus*) [for *bene-fac-us*; fr. *id.*]

Generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging, favourable: *beneficius in suos amicos*, Cic.

Bēnē-ven-tum, *i, n.* [*bene*; *venio*] (*Well come to or arrived at*). *Bene-ventum*; *a very ancient city of the Ithirpin, in Samnium; in early times called, from its unwholesome atmosphere, Maleventum* (now Benevento).—*Hence, Bēnē-ventānus*, *a, um, adj.* *Of Beneventum*.

bēnēvōl-e, *adv.* [*benevol-us*] *Benevolently, kindly*: Cic.

bēnē-vōlens, *entis, adj.* *Wishing well or favourably; benevolent, favourable, kind, obliging*: *cum dis benevolentibus*, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) *benevolentissimus*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *benevolentior tibi, id.*—*As Subst.*: *A well-wisher, a friend*: Plaut. ¶ *Hence, Fr. bienveillant*.

bēnēvōlent-ia, *as, f.* [*benevolens, benevolent-is*] *Friendly disposition, good-will, benevolence, kindness, favour, friendship*: *Caes.*; Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. bienveillance*.

bēnē-vōl-us, *a, um, adj.* [*bene*; *vol-o*] **I**. *Gen.*: *Well-wishing, benevolent, kind, friendly, favourable*: *ut benevolens beneque existimantes efficiamus*, Cic. **II**. Esp.: *Of servants: Well disposed, devoted, yielding willing service*: *servus domino benevolus*, Cic.

bēnign-, *adv.* [*benign-us*] **I**. Prop.: *In a friendly manner, kindly, courteously, benignly*: *benigne viam monstrare*, Cic.—*Particular phrases*: **A**. *Benigne dicis or simply benigne* (used colloquially in thanking one for something, both when it is taken and when it is refused; the latter a courtly formula) *You are very kind or obliging, I thank you very much, am under great obligation; no, I thank you*: Plaut.—**B**. *Benigne facere*, *To act kindly, to do a favour, etc.*: Cic. **II**. Meton.: *Abundantly, liberally, generously, willingly*: (*Comp.*) *benignus Deprome quadrimum*, Hor.

benign-itas, *ātis, f.* [id.] (*The quality of the benignus*; hence) **I**. Prop.: *Of moral feeling or behaviour*: *Affability, kindness, friendliness, benevolence, benignity, mildness*: Cic.; Tac. **II**. Meton.: *Of actions*: *Beneficence, kindness, bounty, favour*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ *Hence, Fr. bēnignité*.

bēn-ignus, *a, um, adj.* [*be-nus* = bonus] (*Born good*; hence) **I**. Prop.: *Of persons as to feelings or behaviour*: *Good, kind, friendly, pleasing, favourable, mild, benignant*: *comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur*, Cic. **II**. Meton.: **A**. *Beneficent, obliging, that gives or imparts freely, liberal, bounteous, etc.*: (*Comp.*) *qui benigniores volunt esse, quam res patitur, peccant*, Cic.—**B**. *Prodigal, lavish*: *aque est benignus potius, quam frugi bonus*, Plaut. **III**. Fig.: *Of things*: **A**. **I**. *Friendly, favourable, pleasant, mild*: *oratio*, Cic.—**2**. *Lucky, propitious, favourable*: *die*, Stat.—**B**. *Bestowing liberally, abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich*:

ager, Ov.: (*Sup.*) benignissimum inventum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bénin*, (fem.) *bénigne*.

bēo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [prop. akin to Gr. *εὖ*, the primitive of bonus = bonus] To make happy, bless, gladden, rejoice, refresh: *sen* te beāris interiore notā Falerni, Hor.—Particular phrase: *Beas* or beāsti, *You delight me*, I am rejoiced at that: Plant.; Ter. *berbex*, v. *vervex*.

Bērecyntus, i, m., Βερέκυντος. *Berecynthus*; a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele, on the River Sangarius.—Hence, **Bērecynt-ius**, a, um, adj. (*Of*, or pertaining to, *Berecynthus*; *Berecynian*).—As Subst.: **Berecynthia**, æ, f. (sc. dea or mater) *The Berecynian goddess or mother*; i. e. *Cybele*: Virg.—Hence, **Berecynth-ius**, a, um, adj. (*Of*, or pertaining to, *Cybele*: *tibia*, a *curved Phrygian flute* (originally employed only in the festivals of *Cybele*), Ov.

Bērēnice, es, f., Βερενίκη. *Berenice*: 1. A daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Evergetes; her beautiful hair (Coma or Crinis *Berenices*) was placed among the constellations.—Hence, **Bērēnic-ēus**, a, um, adj. (*Of* *Berenice*).—2. The daughter of Herod Agrippa I., and the sister of the younger Agrippa.

Bērōcē, es, f., Βερόνη. *Beroë*: 1. The nurse of *Semele*.—2. One of the Oceanids.—3. The wife of Dorycleus of Epirus.

Bērōnes, um, m. *The Berones*; a powerful people in Hispania Turraconensis.

bēryllus, i (Acc. Gr. *beryllon*, Prop.), f., = βήρυλλος: 1. Prop.: A *beryl*; a precious Indian stone of a sea-green colour: Juv. II. Meton.: A ring with a *beryl*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *beryl*.

Bērŷtus, i, f., Βουρτός. *Berytus*; a sea-port of Phœnicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; as a Roman colony, called *Felix Julia* (now *Beirut*).

bēs, bēssis, m. [for *bi*; as] 1. Prop.: Two thirds of a unit (the as); as a coin; or, before money was coined, as a weight, measure, etc.: Cic.—As a weight = 8 ounces: Pl. II. Meton.: for *Eight*: Mart.

bess-illis, e, adj. [bes, bess-is] (*Pertaining to bes*; hence) *Pertaining to eight*: scutula, i. e. eight inches long, Mart.

Bessi, ōrum, m. *The Bessi*; a savage and marauding people in the north-eastern part of Thrace.—Hence, **Bess-icus**, a, um, adj. (*Of*, or belonging to, the *Bessi*): Bessic.

bestia, æ, f.: 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: A *beast*, creature, animal: Cic.; Liv. E. Esp.: A *beast* destined for the public contest with gladiators or criminals (lions, tigers, panthers, etc.): Cic.; Snet. II. Fig.: As a term of reproach: A *beast*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bête*.

besti-ārius, a, um, adj. [besti-a] (*Of*, or pertaining to, *beasts*): Indus, a

fight of or with beasts, Sen.—As Subst.: **bestiarius**, i, m. *One who fights with wild beasts in the public spectacles*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bestiaire*.

besti-ōla, æ, f. dim. [id.] A little *beast*, a small animal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bestiole*.

1. **bēta**, æ, f. A tender kitchen vegetable, the *beet*: Cic.

2. **bēta**, n. indecl., βῆτα: 1. Prop.: *Beta*; the Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet: Juv. II. Meton.: The second in a thing (as alpha is the first): Mart.

bē-to (bī-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [akin to βάω, βή-μι] To go: ad me, Plant.

Betriacum, i, v. *Bedriacum*.

bi, v. bis.

Bi-ānor, ōris, m. [βία: δῖνος] *Bianor*: 1. A Centaur, slain by Theseus at the marriage festival of Pirithous.—2. An ancient hero, the founder of Mantua.

Bias, antis, m., Bias. *Bias*; a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.

bibliōpōla, æ, m. = βιβλιοπώλης. A bookseller: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bibliothèque*.

bibliōthēca, æ (=e, es, Cic.), f. = βιβλιοθήκη: 1. Prop.: A library, a book-room: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A library, a collection of books: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bibliothèque*.

bibulus, i, f. = βιβλος (βύβλος). *The papyrus*, growing in the Nile, from the inner bark of which paper was made: Plinnee, Luc.

bībō, bībi, no sup., bībēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *pā*; Gr. *πι-ω*]

1. Prop.: To drink from natural thirst: aquam turbidam bibere, Cic.; ut gemmā bibat, Virg.—Particular phrases and expressions: A. *Bibere dare* or ministrare, To give to drink (a Græcism): Plant.; Cic.—B. *Bibere nomen alicuius*, To drink one's name, i. e. to drink as many cups as the name contains letters: Mart.—C. *Bibere Græco more*, To drink after the Greek fashion, i. e. to pledge one; to drink to one: Cic.—D. *Ant bibat ant abeat*, Let him quaff or quit! Cic.—E. *Bibere flumen*, etc., To drink of a river, etc.; i. e. to dwell or live by or near a river, etc.: Virg.; Hor. II. Fig.: A. To inhale, breathe in: fuliginem leucurationum, Quint.—B. To suck in, absorb: justitiæ haustus, Quint.—C. Of attentive listening: *Bibere auro* or *aurebus*, To drink in with the ear or ears: Hor.; Prop. III. Meton.: A. Of things: To imbibe, drink in: claudite jam rivos, pueri; sat prata biberunt, Virg.: bibit ingens arcus, i. e. the rainbow, id.—B. To bring or draw forth a liquid, and thus to drink: hasta bibit cruorem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *boire*.

Bibracte, æ, n. *Bibracte*; the chief town of the *Ædui*, afterwards *Augustodunum* (now prob. *Autun en Bourgogne*).

Bibrax, actis, n. *Bibrax*; a town of Gaul, in the territory of the *Remi*

(acc. to some, the present *Bièvre*; acc. to others, *Braine*).

Bibrocī, ōrum, m. *The Bibroci*; a British people.

bib-ulus, a, um, adj. [bib-o] 1. Prop.: *Drinking readily, freely* (with Gen.) *bibulus*, Falerni, Hor. II. Fig.: Of the hearing: *Drinking in*: aures, i. e. listening, Pers. III. Meton.: Of things: That draws, sucks in, or absorbs moisture: arena, Virg.

bi-cep-s, cēptis, adj. [for bi-capit-s; fr. bi; caput, capit-is] 1. Prop.: Having two heads, two-headed: puella, Cic. II. Meton.: Of mountains: With two summits: Parnassus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *biceps*.

bi-clīn-ium, ii, n. [vox hibrida; bi; κλιν-ω, "to recline"] (A thing for twofold reclining; hence) A dining couch for two persons: Plant.

bi-cōlor, ōris, adj. Of two colours, two-coloured: bacca, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bicolore*.

Bi-cornūger, ēri, m. The one bearing two horns, the two-horned god (i. e. *Bacchus*): Ov.

bi-corn-is, e, adj. [bi; corn-u] 1. Prop.: Having two horns; two-horned: caper, Ov. II. Meton.: Having two points: furca bicornis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bicorne*.

bi-dens, entis (Abl.: *bident*, Luer.: *bidente*, Tib.)—Gen. Plur.: *bide-ntium*, Hor.: *bidentum* (Ov.), adj.: 1. Prop.: With two teeth: amica, i. e. anus, Auct. Priap.—As Subst.: **bidens**, entis, f. (sc. *victima* or *bestia*) A. Prop.: An animal (sheep) for sacrifice, a victim; so called, either because it had "two teeth" more prominent than the rest; or, "the two rows of teeth" complete: Virg.; Ov.—B. Without reference to sacrifice: A sheep: Phaed. II. Meton.: With two points, two-toothed, two-pronged: forfex, Virg.—As Subst.: **bidens**, entis, m.: A. Prop.: A hoe or mattock, with two iron teeth (for breaking the clods and heaping the earth around plants): Virg. B. Meton.: For Agriculture: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bident*.

bident-al, ālis, n. [bidentis, bident-is] (A thing pertaining to a bidens; hence) Relig. t. t.: A *bidental*; i. e. a place where a sheep was offered. This name was given to a spot at which any one had been struck with lightning, or been killed by lightning and buried. It was consecrated by the haruspices, and inclosed: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bidental*.

Bidis, is, f. *Bidis*; a small town of Sicily.—Hence, 1. **Bid-ensis**, e, adj. (*Of*, or belonging to, *Bidis*).—2. **Bid-ini**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of *Bidis*.

bi-dŷnus, a, um, adj. [for bi-divus; fr. bi; di-es] (*Of*, or continuing, two days: tempus, Liv.—As Subst.: **bidŷnum**, ii, n. (sc. tempus) A period or space of two days: Cæs.; Cic.

bi-enn-ius, a, um, adj. [for bi-ann-us; fr. bi; ann-us] (*Of*, or belonging to, two years: spatium, Pl.—As Subst.: **biennium**, ii, n. (sc. tempus or spatium) A period or space of two years: Cæs.; Cic.

bifari-am, adv. [bifari-us, two-fold] Two-fold, double, in two ways, in two parts, in two places, twice, etc.: Cic.; Liv.

bi-fer, fēra, ferum, adj. [bi; fer-o] Bearing fruit, etc., twice a year: arbor, Var.: biferique rosaria Præsti, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifère*.

bi-fid-us, a, um, adj. [bi; fi(n)d-o] Cleft or divided into two parts: pedes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifide*.

bi-fōris, e, adj.: I. Prop.: Having two doors or door-leaves: bifores valvæ, Ov. II. Meton.: Two-fold, double: biforem dat tibia cantum, Virg.

bi-form-ātus, a, um, adj. [bi; form-a] (Provided with a double form; hence) Double-formed, two-shaped: Poet. ap. Cic.

bi-form-is, e, adj. [id.] Double- or two-formed, two-shaped: I. Prop.: Minotaurus, Virg. II. Fig.: Of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *biforme*.

bi-frons, ontis, adj. With two fore-heads; or, in a wider sense, with two faces, an epithet of Janus: Virg.

bi-furc-us, a, um, adj. [bi; furc-o] Having two prongs or points; two-pronged; two-forked: Ov.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifurque*.

bi-gæ, ærum also -a, æ, f. [constr. from bi-gæ, v. bi-jug-us] (The double-yoked; hence) I. Prop.: A pair of horses yoked together by a cross-bar: Cat.; Virg. II. Meton.: A car or chariot drawn by two horses: Virg.; Tac.

big-ātus, a, um, adj. [big-æ] (Provided with bigæ; hence) Bearing the figure of a bigæ: (only of coin) argentum, Liv.—As Subst.: **bigatus**, i, m. (sc. nummus) A silver coin with the stamp of the bigæ: Liv.; Tac.

Bigerriōnes, um, m. The Biggeriōnes; a Gallic people (near mod. Bigorre, Dép. des Hautes Pyrénées).

bi-jūg-is, e, adj. [bi; jug-um] (With double yoke; hence) Yoked two together: equi, Virg.

bi-jūg-us, a, um, adj. [id.] (With double yoke; hence) Yoked two together: leones, Virg.; equi, Mart.: certamen (=bigarum), the contest with the bigæ, Virg.—As Subst.: **bi-jugi**, ōrum, m. (sc. equi) Two horses yoked abreast: telo admonitū bigugos, Virg.

bi-libra, æ, f. Two pounds: Liv. **bi-libr-is**, e [bi-libr-a] I. Of two pounds, weighing two pounds: nullus, Mart.—2. Containing two pounds: cornu, Hor.

bi-lingu-is, e, adj., -us, a, um [bi; lingu-a] (Double-tongued; hence) I. Prop.: With or having two tongues: Of lovers kissing each other: Plant. II. Fig.: Double-tongued, hypocritical, deceitful, false, treacherous: domum timet ambiguum Tyrioseque bilingues, Virg. III. Meton.: Speaking two languages: Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bilingue*.

bilis, is [Abi. bili, Cic.; bile, Hor.], f. [akin to fel and χολή] I. Prop.: Bile (the bilious fluid, while fel is the vessel in which the fluid is contained):

Cic.; Cels.; Pl. II. Fig.: A. Anger, wrath, choler, ire, spleen, displeasure, indignation: Plant.; Cic.—B. Atra (or nigra) bilis: 1. Black bile, for melancholy, sadness, dejection: Cic.—2. Rage, fury, madness: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bile*.

bi-lix, icis, adj. [for bi-lic-s; fr. bi; lic-um] With a double-thread, two-threaded: rumpitque infixā bilicem Loricam, Virg.

bi-lustr-is, e, adj. [bi; lustr-um] Containing two lustra, i. e. ten years; of ten years' duration: bellum, Ov.

bi-mār-is, e, adj. [bi; mar-e] Pertaining to a double sea, i. e. lying between two seas: Corinthus, Hor.

bi-māritus, i, m. (One who is twice over a husband; hence) The husband of two wives: Cic.

bi-matr-is, e, adj. [bi; mater, matr-is] Having two mothers (epithet of Bacchus): Ov.

bi-membr-is, e, adj. [bi; membr-um] Having double members: puer, half man, half beast, Juv.—As Subst.: **bimembres**, ūrum, m. The Centaurs: Virg.

bi-mes-tris, e [Abi. bimestri, Hor.; bimestre, Ov.], adj. [for bimens-tris; fr. bi; mens-is] Of two months' duration, of two months: stipendium, Liv.: porcus, two months old, Hor.

bim-ūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [bim-us] Two years old: puer, Cat.

bi-mus, a, um, adj. [bi=bis] Two years old, of two years, continuing two years: una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum, Auct. ap. Cic.—Particular phrase: Bina sententia, The note concerning the continuance of provincial government for two years: Cic.

bi-ni, æ, a (in the sing. only twice in Lucr.—Gen. Plur. freq. binūm, Pl.), num. distrib. adj. [id.] I. Prop.: Two distributively; two apiece for each: describat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Two: 1. With substantives plural only, or with those which have a diff. signif. in the plur. from the sing.: binae litteræ, Cic.: bina castra, id.—2. Of things that are in pairs or double: boves bini, a pair or yoke of oxen, Plant.: binos (sc. scyphos) habebam, a pair, (of goblets) two of like form, Cic.: bina hastilia, Virg.—As Subst.: **bina**, ōrum, n. Two parts: Lucr.—B. Sing.: Two-fold, double: corpus, Lucr.

bi-noct-ium, il, n. [bi; nox, noct-is] A thing pertaining to a two-fold night; hence A period or space of two nights; two nights: Tac.

bi-nōm-in-is, e, adj. [bi; nomen, nomin-is] Having two names: Ascanius (also called Iulus), Ov.

binus, a, um, v. bini.

Biōn (-ō), ōnis, m., Bīōn or Bio: a witty philosopher of the Cyrenaic School.—Hence, **Biōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Bionian; Meton.) Witty, satirical, sarcastic.

bi-palm-is, e, adj. [bi; palm-us] (Pertaining to two palmi; hence) Two spars long or broad: spiculum, Liv.

bi-partiō, no pers., itum, ire, 4, v. a. To divide into two parts, to bisect: genus bipartitum, Cic.

biparti-o (bipert-), adv. [bipartit-us] In two parts or divisions; in two ways, in a two-fold manner: Cic.

biparti-tus, a, um, P. of biparti-o

bi-pāten-s, entis, adj. Opening in two ways, open in two directions: portæ, Virg.

bi-pēd-ālis, e, adj. [bi; pes, ped-is] (Pertaining to two feet; hence) Two feet long, wide, or thick; measuring two feet, etc.: trabes, Cæs.: sol, Cic.

bipenn-i-fer, fēra, ferum, adj. [bī penni-s; (i); fer-o] Bearing a two-edged æa: Lycurgus, Ov.

bi-penn-is, e (Acc. Sing., bipennem, Virg.: bipennim, once in Ov. — Abl. Sing. regular, bipenni, Virg.: bipenne, once, Tib.), [bi; penn-a] adj. Having two edges, two-edged: ferrum, Virg.—As Subst.: **bipennis**, is, f. (sc. securis) An axe with two edges; double-axe, battle-axe (mostly poet.; only found in the Nom., Dat., Acc., and Abl. Sing., and in Nom. and Abl. Plur.): Virg.; Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bipenne*.

bi-pēs, ēdis, adj. Two-footed: equi, Virg.: mensa, Mart.—As Subst.: **bipes**, ēdis, m. (sc. homo) A two-legged being, a biped: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bipède*.

bi-rēm-is, e, adj. [bi; rem-us] Two-oared, having two oars: lembi, Liv.—As Subst.: **biremis**, is, f. (sc. scapha) 1. A small vessel with two oars: Luc.—2. A vessel with two rows of benches, or two banks of oars: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *birème*.

bis (in composition bi), adv. num. [duis from duo] I. Prop.: Twice, in two ways, in a two-fold manner: in unā civitate bis improbus fuisti, Cic.: bis mori, Hor.: bis consul, who has been twice consul (diff. from iterum consul, who is a second time consul), Cic.—Particular combinations or expressions: A. With numerals: Twice a certain number: si, bis bina quot essent, didicisset Epicurus, Cic.—B. Bis tanto or tantum, Twice as great or as much: Plant.; Virg.—C. Bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendere), To stumble twice against the same stone; i. e. to commit the same error twice: Cic. II. Meton.: A second time: bis Frontino consule, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bis*.

Bisaltæ, ærum, m. The Bisaltæ; a Thracian people on the Strymon.

Bisaltis, idis (Gr. Acc. Bisaltida), f. Bērakris. A female descendant of Bisaltis, esp. Theopane, a daughter of Bisaltis, changed by Neptune into a ewe.

Bisanthēs, es, f. Bisanthe; a town of Thrace (now Rodosto).

Bistōnes, um, m., Bistōves. I. Prop.: The Bistones; a Thracian people.—Hence, **Bistōn-ius**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the Bistones, Bistonian.

II. Meton.: The Thracians.—Hence.

A. Bistōn-ius, a, um, adj. Thracian.

—B. Bistōn-is, idis, adj. f. Thracian: ales, i. e. Procne, wife of the Thracian

king, Tereus, Sen. — *As Subst.*: (sc. femina) *A Thracian woman*.

bisulc-lingua, *a*, um, *adj.* [bisulcus; (l); lingua] (Prop.: *With a cloven tongue*; Fig.) *Double-tongued, deceitful*: Plaut.

bisulcus, *a*, um, *adj.* [Double-furrowed; hence] *Divided into two parts, cloven*: lingua, forked, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bisulque*.

Bithynia, *a*, f., Bithynia, *Bithynia*; a province of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea, where the Romans carried on a considerable trade (now Ejalet Anatoli). — Hence,

1. Bithyn-icus, *a*, um, *adj.* *Bithynian, Bithynia*. — **2. Bithyn-us**, (once Bithynus, Juv.), *a*, um, *adj.* *Bithynian*. — *As Subst.*: **Bithyni**, *orum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Bithynia*. — **3. Bithyn-is**, *idis*, *f.* *A Bithynian woman*.

1. bito, *v*, *bet*.

2. Bitō (-on), *ōnis*, *m.*, *Bitōv*, *Bitō* or *Biton*; a son of the Argive priestess, Cydippe.

bitūmen, *inis*, *n*, [prob. of Hebrew origin] *Bitumen*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bitume*.

bitūmīn-ēus, *a*, um, *adj.* [bitumen, bitumin-is] *Pertaining to bitumen; bituminous*: vires, Ov.

Bitūriges, *um* (in *Sing.* *Biturix*, Luc.), *m.* *The Bituriges; a people of Gallia Aquitania*.

bi-vi-us, *a*, um, *adj.* [bi; vi-a] *Having two ways or passages*: ut *bivias armato obsidam milite fauces*, Virg. — *As Subst.*: **bivium**, *ii*, *n.* *A place with two ways, or where two roads meet*: ad *bivia* consistere, Liv.

blesus, *a*, um, *adj.* = βλαστός. *Lisping, speaking indistinctly*: lingua, Ov. — *As Subst.*: **blesus**, *i*, *m.* *A tisper*: Of intoxicated persons: Juv.

blande, *a*, *adv.* [bland-us] *Flatteringly, coaxingly, courtously*: rogare, Cic.: (Comp.) *blandus*, *id.*: (*Sup.*) *blandissime*, Cic.

blandi-dic-us, *a*, um, *adj.* [bland-us; (i); dic-o] *Speaking soothingly, coaxingly, or kindly*: Plaut.

blandiloquent-ia, *a*, f., [blandiloquens, blandiloquent-is, "speaking coaxingly"] (*The quality of the blandiloquens*; hence) *Coaxing language, softness of expression*: Poet *ap. Cic.*

blandiloquent-ulus, *a*, um, *adj.* *dim.* [id.] *Speaking caressingly, fair-spoken*: Plaut.

blandi-ſſoqu-us, *a*, um, *adj.* [bland-us; (i); loqu-or] *Speaking smoothly or flatteringly, fair-spoken*: Plaut.

blandi-mentum, *i*, *n.* [blandi-or] **1.** (*That which flatters*; hence) *Flattering words, blandishments, complimentary speech, flattery* (mostly plur.): Cic.; Ov.; Tac. — **2.** (*That which allures, charms, etc.*; hence) *A. Prop.*: *An allurement, pleasure, charm, delight*: Cic.; Tac. — **6. Meton.**: (a) *Of spices, seasoning, condiments* in food: Tac. — (b) *Careful culture, coaxing*: Pl.

bland-ior, *itis* sum, *Iri*, *4. v. dep.*

[bland-us] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *By actions*: *To cling caressingly to; to flatter, soothe, caress, fondle, coax*: cessit immanis tibi blandienti Janitor aule, Hor. — **B.** *By words*: **1. Gen.: *To flatter; to make flattering, courteous speeches, or be complaisant to*: quippe qui hūgere se simulans blandiatur, Cic. — **2. Esp.: With *Dat.* of Personal pron.: *To flatter one's self with something, to fancy something, delude one's self*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of things*: *To flatter, please, be agreeable or favourable to; to allure by pleasure; to attract, entice, invite*: video quam naviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. — **B.** *To persuade or impel by flattery*: res per Veneris blanditur (sc. voluptas) sacra propagant, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *blândir*.****

blandi-ter, *adv.* [id.] *Soothingly, flatteringly, courtously*: Plaut.

blandi-tia, *a*, f., [id.] (*The quality of the blandus*; hence) **1.**: **a.** *Sing.*: *A caressing, flattering, flattery, fondling*: Cic. — **b.** *Plur.* (so, mostly): *Flatteries, blandishments, allurements*: Cic.; Tac.; Ov. — **2.** *Pleasure, delight, enticement, charm, allurements*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *blândie, blandices*.

blandi-tim, *adv.* [blandi-or] *In a flattering, caressing manner*: Lucr.

blandi-tus, *a*, um: **1. P.** of blandi-or. — **2. Pa.**: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming*: rosae, Prop.

blandus, *a*, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Of smooth tongue, flattering, fondling, caressing*: blandus amicus, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) (*Comp.*) *an blandiores alienis quam vestris estis*: Liv.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Flattering, friendly, kind, pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming*: laudes, Virg.: (*Sup.*) *voluptates, blandissime dominie (the most alluring mistresses), majores partes animi a virtute detorquebant*, Cic. — **B.** *Persuading to something by caressing*: nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *blânde*.

1. blâtêro, *avi*, *ârum*, *âre*, *1. v. a.* [akin to βαλέ, stupid] *To talk idly or foolishly, to babble, prate*: Hor.

2. blâtêr-o, *ōnis*, *m.* [1. blater-o] *A babbler, prater*: acc. to Gall.

blâtio, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ire*, *4. v. a.* [akin to blatero] *To utter foolish things, to babble, prate*: Plaut.

blatta, *a*, f., *The blatta; a feid insect that shuns the light, and is hostile to bees*; of several kinds: the cockroach, -chaffer, moth, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *blatte*.

blatt-âritus, *a*, um, *adj.* [blatt-a] *Pertaining to the moth: balnea, i. e. dark bathing-rooms* (so called from the hatred of the moth to the light), Sen.

blatt-ēus, *a*, um, *adj.* [blatt-a, purple-dye] (*Pertaining to blatta*; hence) *Purple-coloured, purple*: funes, Eutr.

blennus, *i*, *m.* = βλενός. *A block-head, dolt, simpleton*: Plaut.

blit-ēus, *a*, um, *adj.* [blit-um] (*Pertaining to blitum*; hence) *Tasteless, insipid, silly, foolish, stupid*: Plaut.

blitum, *i*, *n.* = βλίτρον. *A kitchen vegetable, in itself tasteless, but used as a salad; orachle or spinach*: Plaut.

bō-âritus, *a*, um, *adj.* [for bov-âritus; fr. bos, bov-is] *Of, or relating to, neat cattle*: forum, Liv.

Bocchar, *âris*, -or, *ôris*, *m.*: **I. Prop.**: *Bocchar or Bocchor; a king of Mauriandia, in the time of the second Punic war*. **II. Meton.**: *An African*.

Bocchus, *i*, *m.* *Bocchus; a king of Mauriandia, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla*.

Bœbē, *es*, *f.* *Bœbe; a village in the Thessalian province Pelasgolis*. — Hence, **1. Bœb-âris**, *idos*, *adj. f.* *Of, or belonging to, Bœbe*. — **2. Bœb-ēus**, *a*, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Bœbetan*; Meton.) *Thessalian*.

Bœôthia, *a*, f., Boeotia. *Boeotia; a district of Greece proper, the capital of which was Thebes, the birth-place of Bacchus and Hercules. Its inhabitants were noted for stupidity*. — Hence, **1. Bœôthi-us**, *a*, um, *adj.*, Boeotius. *Boeotian*. — *As Subst.*: **Bœôthi**, *orum*, *m.* (sc. incolae) *The Boeotians*. — **2. Bœôth-us**, *a*, um, *adj.*, Boeotus. *Boeotian*. — *As Subst.*: **Bœôthi**, *orum*, *m.* (sc. incolae) *The Boeotians*.

bō-iae, *ârum*, *f.* [for bov-iae; fr. bos, bov-is] (*Things pertaining to bos*; hence) *A collar for the neck* (orig. of leather; hence the name; but later of wood or iron): Plaut.

Boii, *orum*, *m.* *The Boii; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis (now the Bourbonnais, Dép. de l'Allier)*. — Hence, **Boi-a**, *ae*, *f.*, acc. to some *the chief town* — acc. to others, *the country* — of the Boii.

Bōla, *a* (-ae, *ârum*), *f.* *Bola; a very ancient town of the Aegui, in Lathium*. — Hence, **Bol-ânus**, *a*, um, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Bola*. — *As Subst.*: **Bol-ani**, *orum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Bola*.

bolētus, *i*, *m.* = βολίτης. *The bolētus; the best kind of mushroom*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *botet*.

bōlus, *i*, *m.* = βόλος (a throw or cast); **1.** *A throw of dice*: Plaut. — **2.** (Prop.: *A cast of a fishing-net*; hence) *A. Meton.*: *A draught of fishes*: bolum emere, Suet. — **3. Frig.**: (a) *In a good sense, from the profit accruing to the fisherman*: *Gain, profit, advantage*: Plaut.; Ter. — (b) *In a bad sense; from the injury sustained by the fishes from their capture*: (a) *Loss, hurt, harm, injury*: Plaut. — (β) *An attempt to inveigle, ensnare, or ensnare*: Plaut.

bombax, *interj.* = βομβάξ. *An exclamation of wonder, surprise, etc.*: *Strange! indeed! possible!* Plaut.

bombus, *i*, *m.* = βόμβος [onomatop.] *A hollow or deep sound; a humming, buzzing*: Var.; Cat.

bombŷc-inus, *a*, um, *adj.* [bcm-byx, bombyc-is] *Of silk, silken*: panielcus, Juv.

bombyx, *ŷcis*, *m.* = βόμβυξ: **I. Prop.**: *The silkworm*: Mart. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *That which is made of silk, a silken garment, silk*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bombyce*.

BOMILCAR

BRUNI

Bōmilcar, āris, *m.* **Bomilcar**: 1. A Carthaginian general, contemporary with Agathocles.—2. A companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.

bōn-itas, ātis, *f.* [bon-us] (*The quality of the bonus; hence*) 1. Of things: *The good quality of a thing; goodness, excellence: agrorum, Cic.—2. Of character: Good, honest, friendly, or agreeable conduct; goodness, virtue, integrity, friendliness, kindness, benevolence: Cic.—3. Parental love, tenderness: Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. bonité.*

Bonna, æ, *f.* **Bonn**: a town on the Rhine.—Hence, **Bonn-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* Of Bonn.

Bōnōnia, æ, *f.* **Bononia**: a town of Gallia Cisalpina (now Bologna).—Hence, **Bōnōni-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Bononia.

bōnus, a, um, *adj.* (old form **duonus**.—From obsol. form **henuis** is derived the *adv.* **bēne**.—*Comp.* melior: *Sup.* optimus). Of every kind of excellence: **A.** Physical: 1. *Good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right: ædes, Plant.: ager, Ter.: iter, Hor.: nummi, genuine (like our good silver, etc., for pure, unadulterated), Cic.—2. With Subst., which denote magnitude, measure, or number, to enhance their force (like our phrases, a good half mile, a good mile, etc.): Large, considerable: bona pars sermonis, Cic.: bona librorum, Cyprian. Hor.—3. Wealthy, rich: Curt.—As Subst.: a. boni, grum, n. (sc. homines) *The wealthy, the rich: Cic.: Plant.—b. bona, orum, m.* Gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods, fortune: Ter.: Cic.: Liv.—4. Of circumstances: Res bona, *Prosperous condition, good fortune: Plant.: Cic.—5. Of food, etc.: Nice, delicate, choice, etc.: Nep.—B. Mental and moral: 1. Good, fit, able, excellent, skilful, noble, virtuous, upright, honest, etc.: auctor, Cic.: bono animo esse, to be of good courage, Plant.: dicta (=facete dicta), witlisms, bons mots, Cic.—As Subst.: bonum, i, n. A moral good or blessing; a gift, valuable possession: Cic.: Tac.—2. a. Of a man: Honourable, good: Cic.—As Subst.: boni, grum, m. (sc. homines) *The good, the virtuous, etc.: Cic.: Hor.—b. Of a woman: Modest, virtuous: Plant. 3. Brave, gallant, active: Sall.—4. Considerable, high, esteemed; of good family; of high rank, honourable birth, noble origin, etc.: Plant.: Cic.—As Subst.: optimi, grum, m. (sc. homines)=optimates: *The aristocrats: Cic.—5. Bonā veniā, or cum bonā veniā (=pace tua, vestra) With your kind leave or permission: Ter.: Liv. C. a. Favourable, propitious, kind: Cic.: Hor.—b. Of words: Of good omen, of favourable import: Tib.: bona verba queso, Ter.—c. As an appellation of Jupiter, and in the common formula in commencing any business: Favourable, etc.: Jupiter Optimus Maximus, Cic.: quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, id. -7. Good, i. e. fit, suitable, proper;****

appropriate, serviceable: myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Virg.—As Subst.: bonum, i, n. Utility, profit, good: publicum, the public weal, a public advantage, Liv.—Particular phrases: a. Bono esse alicui, To be of service to one, to profit one: Cic.: Liv.—b. Cui bono fuerit, For whose advantage it was: Cic.—8. In addresses: Excellent, etc.: Hor.: O bone, my good fellow, Hor.—C. Of inherent qualities of persons or things: Excellent or good in or for any thing, to do any thing, etc.: pace belloque bonus, Liv.: (with Gerund in di) impar, melior furandis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. bon.

bōo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1 v. n. [onomatop., like the Gr. βοῶ]. To cry aloud, roar: toto voce boante foro, Ov.

Bōtēs, æ (*Dat.* Booti, Cic.:—*Voc.* Boote, Ov.), *m.* *The constellation Bootes.*

Bōrēas, æ (*Acc.* Borean, Ov.: Boream, Prop.), *m.*, **Bopēas** (*The thing from the mountains: I. Prop.: Boreas; the mountain or north wind (pure Lat. aquilo): Boreæ penetrabile frigus, Virg.—Hence, Bor-æus (-ius), a, um, adj. Pertaining to the north wind: northern: sub axe Boreo, Ov. II. Meton.: A. For The North: Hor. B. Personified: Boreas: the son of the river-god Strymon and father of Calais and Zetes by Orillia, daughter of Erichtheus, king of Attica: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. Borée.*

Bōrysthēnes, is, *m.*, **Βορυσθένης**. *The Borysthenes; a large, but gently flowing, river in Sarmatia, which falls into the Black Sea (now the Dnieper).—Hence, 1. Bōrysthēn-ius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the Borysthenes.—2. Bōrysthēn-idae, arum, m. The dwellers on or near the Borysthenes.*

bōs, bōvis (*Gen. Plur.* bōum, Virg.:—*Dat. and Abl.* bōbus, Hor.: bōbus, Ov.), *comm. gen.=Bovs.* (*The loving or bellowing one; hence*) 1. *Prop.: One of the ox tribe; an ox, a cow: boves animalium soli et retro ambulantes pascentur, Pl.: actæ boves, Liv.—Prov.: Bovi cillatas imponere, To put a pack-saddle upon the ox, i. e. to confer an office or employment on one who is not fit for it, Poet. ap. Cic. II. Meton.: A. A whip cut from neat's leather, a hide: Plant.—B. The bos; a species of turbot: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. bœuf.*

Bospōrus (-phōrus), i, *m.* (*Neut. Plur.* Bospōra, Prop.)=**Βόσπορος** (Heller's ford). *Bosporus or Bosphorus: 1. Bosporus Thracicus, or simply Bosporus, The Thracian Bosporus, between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople).—Hence, Bospōr-ius, a, um, adj. Of the Bosporus.—2. Chimerius, The Chimerian Bosporus, leading from the Black Sea to the Azof (now the Straits of Caffa).—Hence, Bospōr-ānus, i, m. A dweller on or near the Chimerian Bosporus. ¶ Hence, Fr. Bosphore.*

Bōttia, æ, *f.* **Bottia**; a small province of Macedonia.

Bōvill-æ, Arum, *f.* [bovill-us] (*Things pertaining to bovillus*). **Bovilla**: a small but very ancient town in Latium, a colony from Alba Longa, about 10 miles from Rome, on the Appian Road, and, until some time in the Middle Ages, the first station on it.—Hence, 1. **Bovill-us**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Boville.—2. **Bovill-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* Of Boville.

bōv-illus, a, um, *adj.* [bos, bov-is] Of, or pertaining to, neat cattle: grex, Liv.

brābeuta, æ, *m.*=**Βραβευτής**. *An overseer, umpire: Suet.*

brāce (-ccæ), arum (once *Sing.* braca, æ, Ov.), *f.* *Trousers, breeches, pantaloons: Ov.*

brāc-ātus (bracc-), a, um, *adj.* [brac-a] 1. *Prop.: Provided with brace; having breeches: Cic.: Juv. II. Fig.: Foreign, barbarian, effeminate: Cic.: Ov.*

brāchi-ālis, e, *adj.* [brachi-um] Of, or belonging to, the arm: nervus, l'aut. ¶ Hence, Fr. brachial.

brāchiō-lum, i, n. dim. [brachi-um, (uncontr. Gen.) brachio-i] *A small delicate arm: Cat.*

brāchium (bracc-, bacch-), ī, n.=**βραχίον**: 1. *Prop.: A. Gen.: An arm; the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers: brachium (sc. dextrum) cohēbere togā, Cic.: collo dare brachia circum, to throw the arms round the neck, Virg.—Particular phrase: Levi or molli brachio agere aliquid, To pursue something superficially, lightly, negligently, remissly: Cic.—Prov.: Dirigere brachia contra torrentem, To swim against the stream. Juv. B. Esp.: The lower arm, forearm (from the hand to the elbow): brachia et lacerti, Ov. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of craw-fish, etc.: A claw. Cancrī brachia, Ov.—2. Of an elephant, etc.: The shoulder, the shoulder-blade: Plant.—B. Of things similar in form to arms: 1. Of trees, etc.: A branch: Virg.—2. Of the sea: An arm: Ov.—3. Of a mountain: A side branch; a spur: Pl.—4. Of a vessel: Plur.: The sail-yards: Virg.—5. Milit. t. t. a. A (natural or artificial) out-work; an arm for connecting two points in fortifications or preparations for besieging: Liv.—b. A side-work, mole, dike, in the fortification of a harbour. Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. bras.*

bractæa (bratt-), æ, *f.* [prps. akin to βραχω, to rattle, crackle] (*The rattling or crackling thing; hence*) A thin plate of metal, gold-leaf: Virg.

bractē-ōla (bratt-), æ, *f.* dim. [bractea] *A thin leaf of gold: Juv.*

brassica, æ, *f.* **Cabbage: Cato.**

Bratuspannum, ī, *n.* **Bratuspannum**: a town of Gallicia Belgica, afterwards called *Cæsarmagus* (now Bretil, or in its vicinity).

Brenni, ōrum, v. **Brenni**.

Brennus, i, *m.* **Brennus**; a leader of the Gauls, who vanquished the Romans at the Allia.

Breuni (Brenni), ōrum, *m.* *The Breuni, or Brenni; a people of Rhetia*

brēv-īarīam, ī, n. [brēv-is, a summary] (*A thing belonging to a breve; hence*) *A summary, abridgement, abstract, epitome*: Sen.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bréviaire*.

brēv-īcīlus, a, um, adj. dim. [brēv-is] *Somewhat short or small*: homo, Plaut.

brēv-īlōquens, entis, adj. [brēv-is: (i): loquens] *Speaking briefly; short*: Cic.

brēvīlōquent-īa, æ, f. [brēvīloquens, breviloquent-is] *Brevity of speech*: Cic.

brēvīs, e, adj. [βραχύς] *I. Prop.*: **A.** In space: **1.** In distance, extent: *Little, small, short, narrow*: in Euboico scopulus brevis emicat alte Gurgite, a small, narrow rock, Ov.: (Sup.) cursuque brevissimus Almo, Ov.—**Adverbial expression**: In breve, *Into a little or small space*: Hor.—**2.** In height: *Short, small, low*: sedebat iudex, brevior ipse quam testis, Cic.—**3.** In length: *Short*: brevior mensura capillis, Ov.—**4.** In depth: *Small, little, shallow*: vada, Virg.—**As Subst.**: **brevia**, tum, n. (sc. loca) *Shallow places, shallows, shoals*: tene Euris ab alto In brevā et syrtis urget, Virg.—**B.** In time: *Short, brief, small, little*: vite summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor.: tempus, Liv.—**Adverbial expressions**: **1.** In brevi, etc., spatio, brevi spatio, brevi tempore, *or simply brevi or in brevi*: In a short, etc., time, shortly (before or after): Lucr.: Cic.—**2.** Brevi, *For a short time*: Snet. **II.** Meton.: **Δ.**: **1.** Of style, an orator, etc.: *Short, brief, concise*: brevior in scribendo, Cic.—**Adverbial expressions**: **a.** Brevi, *Briefly, in a few words*: Cic.—**b.** Once in epistolary style: *Breve facere, To be short or brief*: Cic.—**c.** Once: In breve cogere, *To comprise in few words, bring into a small compass*: Liv.—**2.** In prosody: Of the quantity of a syllable: *Short*: syllaba longa brevis subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor.—**As Subst.**: **brevīs**, is, f. (sc. syllaba) *A short syllable*: dactylus, qui est e longa, et duabus brevibus, Cic.—**B.** *Little, small*: brevibus torquata colubris, Ov.: pondus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *breif*, (fem. *brève*).

brēv-ītas, ātis, f. [brēv-is] (*The quality of the brevis; hence*) **1.** In space: *Shortness, smallness, narrowness, etc.*: Cass.; Gell.—**2.** In time: *Shortness, brevity*: Cic.—**3.** Of style: *Brevity, conciseness*: Cic.; Hor.—**4.** In prosody: *Shortness*: of the time of a syllable, etc.: Cic.—**5.** *Littlestness, smallness*: corporis, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brève*.

brēv-īter, adv. [id.] **1.** Of space: *Shortly, in a small space, etc.*: at a short distance: (Comp.) quo brevius valent, Tac.—**2.** In expression: *Briefly, in brief, with few words, concisely, summarily*: multa breviter et commodè dicta memorie mandabam, Cic.—**3.** (Sup.) *quam brevissime*, Quint.—**4.** In prosody: *With shortness, short*: Cic.

Brēiōus (trisyll.), ci, m., *Brīpai-*

eús. Briareus; the hundred-armed giant (also called Ægeon).

Brīgāntes, um, m. *The Brigantes; the most northern and powerful people in Roman Britain.*

Brīseīa, īdos (Acc. Briseida), f., *Briseis*: A female descendant of Brises; esp. Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.

Brītanīa, æ, f. *Britannia*: **1.** Sing.: *Britain; including Albion (England) and Caledonia (Scotland)*: Cic.; Tac.—**Hence, a. Brītan-nus** (Brī-, Lucr.), a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Britain; British*.—**As Subst.**: **Brītan-nus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A Briton*: catenatus, Hor.—**b. Brītan-nīcus**, a, um, adj. *Britannic, British*.—**2.** Plur.: *The Britains; i. e. England, Scotland, and Ireland (Hibernia or Juverna)*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Bretagne; Britannique*.

Brōmīus, ī (Voc. Bromie, Plaut.), m., *Brōmos* (The Noisy One), *Bromius*; a surname of Bacchus (on account of the tumultuous celebration of his festivals).

Brōmus, i, m., *Brōmos* (Loud Noise). *Bromus*; one of the five Centaurs, slain by Cæneus, in the battle between the Lapithæ and the Centaurs.

Brōntes, æ, m., *Brōντης* (Thunderer). *Brontes*; a Cyclops, who laboured in the workshop of Vulcan.

Brōtēas, æ, m., *Brōτῆας. Broteaas*: **1.** One of the Lapithæ, slain by the Centaur Grynæus.—**2.** Twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus.

Bructēri, ōrum, n. *The Bructeri*; a German people, occupying the country between the Rhine, Lippe, Ems, and Weser.

brū-ma, æ, f. [for brev-ma: fr. brev-io, to shorten] (*That which is shortened; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The shortest day in the year; the winter solstice*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The winter time, winter*: Hor.; Virg.—**B.** *A year*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brume*.

brum-ālis, e, adj. [brum-a] **1.** *Of, or pertaining to, the winter solstice or shortest day*: dies, Cic.—**2.** *Wintry, of winter*: frigus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brumal*.

Brundīsiūm (Brundū-), ī, n. ["Βρῦνδον, ἑλαφον." Hesych.] (*A thing pertaining to a Brēvōs; Stagharbour*) *Brundisium or Brundisium*; a very ancient town of Calabria, which obtained its name from its harbour extending beyond it in the shape of a stag's antlers.—**Hence, Brundī-sīus** (Brundūs-), a, um, adj. *Of Brundisium, Brundisian*.

Bruttīi, ōrum, m. *I. Prop.*: *The Brutti, the inhabitants of the southern point of Italy*. **II.** Meton.: *The country of the Brutti*.—**Hence, Bruttī-us**, a, um, adj. *Of the Brutti*.

1. brūtūs, a, um, adj. [akin to βαρύς, βριβύς] *I. Prop.*: *Heavy, unwieldy, immovable*: tellus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of persons or things: Dull, stupid, insensible, irrational; adolescentie*, Sen.—**B.** *Of animals: Un-*

reasoning, irrational, brute: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brut*.

2. Brūtūs, i, m. [i. brutus] *Brutus*; a Roman cognomen: **1. L. Junius Brutus** the relative of Turguntius Supercbus, saved by his feigned stupidity (hence the name), and the deliverer of Rome from regal dominion. After him, Brutus was the cognomen of the patrician gens Junia.—**2. M. Junius Brutus**, a son of Servilia, a sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus; an intimate friend of Cicero about the 21st year of his age; the murderer of Julius Cæsar; distinguished as a philosopher and orator.—**3. D. Junius Brutus**, a fellow-conspirator with the preceding.—**4. M. Junius Brutus**, the husband of Servilia, and father of the murderer of Cæsar, a distinguished lawyer.

Būbassus, i, f. *Bubassus*; a district of Caria.—**Hence, Būbās-is**, īdis, f. adj. *Of Bubassus*.

Būbastis, is, f. *Bubastis*; a goddess worshipped at Bubastis in Egypt; corresponding to Diana.

būb-īle (bōv-), īlis, n. [bos; bov-is] (*A thing pertaining to a bos; hence*) *A cattle-stall, cow-shed*: Cato; Phæd.

būbo, ōnis, m. (f. only once: Virg.) [Būas, βῦξα] *An owl, the horned owl, the cry of which was considered as ill-boding*: ignavus bubo, Ov.

būbul-ītor, no perf., āri, i. v. dep. [bubul-e-us] (*To act as a bubulæus; hence*) *To keep, feed, or drive oxen*: Plaut.

būbul-eus, i, m. [bubul-us] (*One pertaining to oxen; hence*) *An ox-drier or waggoner; one who ploughs with oxen*: a ploughman: Cic.; Ov.

būb-īlus, a, um, adj. [for bovulus; fr. bos, bov-is] *Of neat cattle or oxen; cori, thongs, straps of ox-hide or cow-hide*, Plaut.—**As Subst.**: **bubula**, æ, f. (sc. caro) *Beef*: Plaut.

bū-cæd-a, æ, m. [for bov-cæd-a; fr. bos, bov-is; cæd-o] (*Ox-cut; hence*) *One who is shipped with thongs of ox-hide*: Plaut.

bucca, æ, f. [akin to βύζω, βυκάρη] **I. Prop.**: *The cheek (inflated or filled out in speaking, eating, etc.; diff. from genæ)*: pictus Gallus . . . distortus ejecta lingua, buccis fluitantibus, Cic.—**Prov.**: *Scribere (loqui) quod, (quidquid) in buccam venit, To write (speak) that which (whatever) comes into the cheek, i. e. uppermost*: Cic.; Mart. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *One who fills his cheeks in speaking; a declaimer, bawler*: notæque per oppida buccæ, Juv.—**B.** *A mouthful*: panis, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bouche, bouchée*.

buccel-la, æ, f. dim. [for buccel-la; fr. buccul-a] *A small mouthful, morsel*: Mart.

buccina, æ, æc., v. buc. **bucco**-o, ōnis, m. [bucc-a] (*One having distended cheeks; hence*) *A babbler, blockhead, fool*: Plaut.

bucc-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A cheek*: Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Milit. i. i.* In a helmet: *The beaver or cheek-piece*: Liv.

buc-cūlentus, a, um, adj. [for

BUCERUS

CACHINNUS

buccul-lentus; fr. **buccul-a**]. *Having full cheeks or a large mouth*: Plaut.

būcērus (-ius, Lucr.), a, um, adj. = βούκερος. *Having the horns of neat cattle*; r-horned: armenta, Ov.

būc-ina (bucc-), æ, f. [prob. bucc-a] (*A thing pertaining to a bucca*; hence) **I.** A shepherd's horn: Prop.—**2.**: a. Prop.: A trumpet: bello dat signum rauca eruentum Bucina, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: Milit. t. t.: A watch: ut ad tertiam bucinam presto essent, Liv.—**c.** *Triton's shell or trumpet*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *buccine*.

būcīn-ātor (bucc-), ōris, m. [bucin(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: One who blows the buccina, a trumpeter: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: One who trumpets forth, blazes abroad: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *bucinateur*.

būcīn-o (buccīn-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [bucin-a] *To blow the trumpet*: Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *bucciner*.

būcōlica, ōrum, n. = βουκολικά. *Bucolics*: Ov.

bū-cīla, æ, f. dim. [for bov-cula; fr. bos, bov-is] **I.** Prop.: A young cow, a heifer: Virg. **II.** Meton.: A bronze statue of a cow (at Athens, the work of Myron): Cic.

būfo, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] *A boad*: Virg.

bulbus, i, m. = βολβός: **I.** Gen.: A bulbous root, a bulb: Cels.; Pl. **II.** Esp.: An onion: Libycis bulbus tibi missus ab oris, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bulbe*.

būleutērīum (-on), ī, n. = βουλευτήριον. *The place where the (Greek) senate assembled*; the senate-house.

bull-a, æ, f. [bull-o] (*That which bubbles up*, and becomes round; hence) **I.** Prop.: A water bubble, bubble: perlicuda, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of any thing fleeting or transitory: A bubble: Var. **III.** Meton.: Of any thing in the form of a bulla: **A.** A boss, stud, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** A small ornament, usually in the shape of a heart, worn upon the neck by boys (mostly of gold): Cic.—**Particular phrase**: Bulla

dignus, *Worthy of a bulla*; i. e. childish: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bulle, boule*.

bull-ātus, a, um, adj. [bull-a] (*Provided with a bulla*; hence) **1.** (Prop.): *Having a water-bubble*; Fig.: *Quickly passing*; or, acc. to some, *Inflated, bombastic*: Pers.—**2.** Wearing a bulla about the neck: heres, i. e. still a child, Juv.

Bullis, v. Byllis.
bullo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n.; **bullio**, īvi, itum, īre, 4. v. n. [onomatop. like our "bubble"] *To be in bubbling motion*, to be in a state of ebullition, to bubble: Cato; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bouillir*.

būmastus, i, f. = βούμαστος (*having large breasts*). *The bumastus*; a species of grape with large clusters: Virg.

Bupālus, i, m., Βουπάλος (*Bull-wrestler*). *Bupalus*; a statutory of Chios, who represented and exposed the deformed poet Hipponax; but in turn was severely satirized by him in his poems.

būris, is, m. [acc. to some, contr. from βοὺς οὐρά: ox-tail] *The curved hinder part or crooked timber of a plough*: Virg.

Būsiris, īdis (Acc. Busirin, Ov.), Βουσῖρις, m. *Busiris*; a king of Egypt, who sacrificed strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules: Virg.

bust-ī-rāp-us, i, m. [bust-um; (i); rap-io] (*Tomb-snatcher*; hence) *As a term of reproach: A robber of tombs*: Plaut.

bustū-ārius, a, um, adj. [for busto-arius; fr. bustum, (unconst. Gen.) busto-i] *Of, or pertaining to, the place where dead bodies were burned*; gladiator, that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead: Cic.

bust-tum, i, n. [for bust-tum; fr. obsol. bur-o = uro] (*The burning place*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A place for burning the dead*; a burning-ground: Lucr.; Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The hillock raised over the ashes of a burned corpse; a tomb: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Of things which devour or destroy: Of

the maw of an animal that eats men: Lucr.—**C.** Of a battle-field: civilis busta Philippi, Prop. **III.** Fig.: Of a violator of the laws, &c.: A tomb, destruction, etc.: legum, Cic.: reipublice, id.

Būtes, æ, m., Βούτης. *Butes*: **1.** Son of Argæus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Iaræ at the tomb of Hector.—**2.** Son of the Athenian Pallas, sent with Cephalus to Æacus.—**3.** An armour-bearer of Anchises.—**4.** A Trojan.

Būthrōtum, i, n. (-os, i, f. Ov.), Βουθρότον, Βουθρότος. *Buthrotum* or *Buthrotos*; a maritime town of Epirus (now Butrinto).—Hence, *Buthrōt-ius*, a, um, adj. *Of Buthrotum*.—*As Subst.*: *Buthroti*, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Buthrotum*.

būthysia, æ, f. = βουθυσία. *A sacrifice of oxen*: Suet.

Buxentum, i, n., Πυξοῦς. *Buxentum*; a town of Lucania.

bux-i-fer, īera, ferum, adj. [bux-us; (i); fer-o] *Bearing box-trees*: Cat. **buxus**, i, f. (sometimes -um, i, n. in the meaning of no. II.) = πύξος: **I.** Prop.: *The pale, evergreen, box-tree*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Box-wood: Virg.—**B.** Of things made of box-wood: **1.** A pipe or flute: Virg.—**2.** A top: Virg.—**3.** A comb: Ov.—**4.** A writing-tablet: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *buis*.

Byblis, īdis, f., Βυβλίς. *Byblis*; a daughter of Miletus and Cyanæ, who fell in love with her brother Caunus, and, being repulsed, was changed into a fountain.

Byllis (Bull-), īdis, f., Βυλλίς. *Byllis* or *Bullis*; a town of Grecian Illyria.

Byrsa, æ, f., Βύρσα (ahide). *Byrsa*; the citadel of Carthage.

Byzantium, ī, n., Βυζάντιον. *Byzantium*; a city of Thrace, on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcædon, afterwards Constantinople (now Constantinople, among the Turks Stamboul).—Hence, *Byzanti-us*, a, um, adj. *Of Byzantium, Byzantine*.

C

C, c, n. indecl. ory., the third letter of the Latin alphabet: **I.** Corresponding originally in sound to the Greek Γ (in Inscr. G was freq. written like C): **LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXPOCIONTE,** [pu]CNANDOP, POC[nad], CARTACINENSI, upon the Columna rostrata, for legiones, magistratos, effugiunt, pugnando, pugna, Carthaginiensi; for the *prænomena* Caius and Gnaeus, even to the latest times, were designated by C and Cn., while Cæso or Cæso was written with K. Still, as early as the time of the kings, the C seems to have been substituted for K; Consul was designated by Cos., and K remained in use only before a, as in

KAL. for Calendæ, or Calumnia. **II.** Interchanged: **A.** With g: *vicessimus, tricesimus, and vigesimus, trigesimus, so, segmen for secmen, fr. seco*.—**B.** With t: *Pectones and Vettones; inducie and induticæ*.—**C.** With q (fully written qu): *seculus and sequutus*. **III.** Substituted for p: *oculus* from *op-romai*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, C denotes *Gaius*, and reversed O, *Gaia*. **V.** As a numeral, C = centum; and upon voting tablets = *condemno*; hence it is called "litera tristis."

cāballus, i, m. = καβάλλος. *An inferior riding or pack-horse*; a nag, jade: Hor.; Juv.—**Prov.**: Optat arare caballus, *The pack-horse wishes*

to plough, i. e. no one is content with his own condition: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cheval*.

Cābīllōnum, i, n. *Cabillonum*; a town in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Châlons-sur-Saône).

cāchinnā-tio, ōnis, f. [cāchinn-(a)-o] *A violent laughing, immoderate laughter*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cachinnation*.

cāchinn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [akin to Sans. root KAKH, "to laugh"; Gr. καχάζω, καγχάζω] *To laugh aloud, laugh immoderately*: Cic.

cāchinn-us, i, m. [cachinn-o] **I.** Prop.: *A loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a jeering*: Cic.; Hor. **II.**

Meton.: Of the sea: *A. plashing, roaring*: Cat.

cáceo, avi, átum, áre, *1. v. n. and a. = κακῶς*. **I.** Nent.: *To stoop to stool*: Cat.; Hor. **II.** Act.: *A. To emit by going to stool; odorem, to emit a stench*: Plac. **B.** *To defile with excrement*: cacata charta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chier*.

cácōēthes, is, *n.* = κακόηθος, *tó* (an ill habit): **I.** Prop.: *Medic. t. t. An obstinate, malignant disease*: Cels. **II.** Fig.: *An itch or incurable passion for writing or scribbling*: scribendi, Juv.

cácozelus, i, *m.* = κακόζηλος. *A bad imitator*: Suet.

cácūla, æ, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A servant, esp. of a soldier*: Plant.

cácūmen, inis, *n.* [pprs. acūmen with the prefix c] **I.** Prop.: *The extreme end, extremity, or point of a thing; the peak, top, utmost point (whether horizontal or perpendicular)*: rudata cacumina silvæ Ostendunt, Ov.: ramorum, Cæs.: montis, Virg.: membrorum, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *The end, limit*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cacumine*.

cácūmin-o, avi, átum, áre, *1. v. a.* [cacūmen, cacūmin-is] *To point, make point*: aures, Ov.

Cacus, i, *m.*, Kákos. *Cacus; a giant who robbed Hercules of Geryon's cattle, and was on that account slain by him*.

cád-aver, éris, *n.* [cad-o] (*That which falls down dead*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A. Of persons: A dead body; a corpse*: Lucr.; Cic.—**B.** Of beasts: *A carcase*: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach of a worthless man: A corpse, a carcase*: Cic. **III.** Meton.: *The ruins of desolated towns: tot oppidum cadavera, Sulpic. ap. Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *cadavre*.

cádaver-ōsus, a, *um, adj.* [cad-aver] (*Full of cadaver*; hence) *Like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous*: facies, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cadavéreux*.

Cadmus, i, *m.*, Κάδμος (Exceller). *Cadmus: 1. Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Iphigeneia, Autonoe and Agave; founder of the Cadmea, the citadel of the Boeotian Thebes; inventor of alphabetic writing; and at last changed, as well as his wife, into a serpent.*—Hence, **a.** **Cadm-ēus**, a, *um, adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, Cadmus*; Cadmean.—As Subst.: *Cadmēa*, f. (sc. arx) *The citadel of Thebes, founded by Cadmus*.—(b) Meton.: (a) *Theban*.—(b) *Carthaginian*.—**b.** **Cadm-ēus**, a, *um, adj.* *Cadmean*.—**c.** **Cadm-ēis**, idis, *f. adj.* *Of Cadmus, Cadmean*: (a) Prop.—As Subst.: *A female descendant of Cadmus*.—(b) Meton.: *Theban*.—**2.** *An executioner in the time of Horace*.

cādo, cēcidī, cāsūm, cādēre, *3. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root CAD, 'to fall'] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.: To fall down, be precipitated, sink down, fall*: precipites (sc. apes) cadunt, Virg.: equo, Cic.

B. Esp.: *1. Of the heavenly bodies: To decline, sink, set*: cadentis solis fulgor, Tac.: Arcturus cadens, Hor.

—2. *To separate from something by falling; to fall from or off, fall out, drop off, etc.*: prima (sc. folia) cadunt, Hor.: de manibus arma ceciderunt, Cic.—**3.** *Of a stream: To fall, empty itself*: amnis Arctho cadit in sinum maris, Liv.—**4.** *Of dice: To be thrown or cast; to turn up; illud, quod cecidit forte, Ter.—5. To fall down, drop, be precipitated down, etc.*: to sink down, etc.; to sink, settle, etc.: cadunt toti montes, Lucr.: cadere in plano, Ov.—**6.** *To fall so as to be unable to rise again; to fall dead, die* (so, mostly of those who fall in battle): pauci de nostris cadunt, Cæs.: (Impers. Pass.) in acie cadendum fuit, Cic.—**7.** *Of victims: To be slain or offered, to be sacrificed, to fall*: si tener pleno cadit hædus anno, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To come, happen, or fall somewhere; to be subjected to something; sub sensum, i. e. to be perceived, Cic.*: in cogitationem, i. e. to suggest itself to the thoughts, id.—**B.** *Cadere in aliquem or aliquid; also, sub aliquo, To belong to some person or thing; to be in accordance with, agree with, refer to, be suited to; to fit, suit, become*: cadit in quinquam tantum scelus? Virg.; Cic.—**C.**: **1.** *To fall upon a definite time; considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic.*—**2.** *Mercantile t. t. Of payments: To fall due*: Cic.—**D.**: **1.** *Cadere alieni, To fall to one as by lot; to fall to one's lot, fall or happen to one, befall, turn out*: insperanti mihi... cecidit, ut in istum sermonem dilaberemini, Cic.—**2.** *Cadere, To happen, come to pass, occur, result, fall out* (esp. in an unexpected manner): quum aliter res cecidisset, ac putasses, Cic.—**3.** *Cadere in or ad irritum or cassum; also with adj. irritus as predicate, To be frustrated, fail, be or remain fruitless*: Plant.; Liv.; Tac.—**E.** *To become lower, inferior* (i. e. in strength, power, worth, etc.): to decrease, diminish, lessen: cadunt vires, Lucr.: pretia militiæ, Liv.—**F.**: **1.** *To entirely lose strength, value, etc., to perish, vanish, decay, cease; of the wind, to subside, die away, abate, etc.*: turpius est privatum cadere quam publico, Cic.: venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv.: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? id.—**2.** *Law t. t.*: *Cadere causâ or formulâ, also cadere alone, To lose one's cause or suit; to be cast, etc.*: Cic.; Quint.; Tac.—**3.** *Of theatrical representations: To fall through, fail, be condemned, gain no favour*: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor.—**G.** *Rhet. and Gramm. t. t.*: *To terminate, end, close*: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic.

cādūcō-ātor, éris, *m.* [caduceus] (*One with a caduceus*; hence) *A herald sent to the enemy; an officer with a flag of truce*: Liv.

cādīcēum, i, *n.* -us, *i. m.* [akin to κἀδικεῖν, ἄδικε κἀδικῶν] **I.** Gen.:

A herald's staff: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: *The staff of Mercury, as messenger of the gods*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caducée*.

cadūc-i-fer, æra, fērum, *adj.* [caduc-eus; (i); fer-o] *Bearing a herald's staff; an epithet of Mercury*: Ov.—As Subst.: *caducifer*, éri, *m.* (sc. deus) *The caduceus carrier, i. e. Mercury*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caducifère*.

cādūcus, a, *um, adj.* [cad-o] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.: That falls or has fallen; falling*: frondes volitare caducas, Virg.: te triste lignum, te caducum in domini caput immeritis, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *Of those who fall in battle, etc.*: *Falling or having fallen dead*: bello caduci Dardaniæ, Virg.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Inclined to fall, that easily falls*: vitis, quæ natûrâ caduca est, etc., Cic.—**B.** *Devoted to death, destined to die*: juvenis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *Frail, fleeting, perishable*: corpus, Cic.: fama, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Law t. t.*: *Caduca bona, etc., Goods that do not fall to the heir mentioned in a will because he is childless; vacant, lapsed, etc.*: Cic.—As Subst.: **caducum**, i, *n.* *A void bequest, a lapsed legacy*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caduc*. **Cādurci**, grum, *m.* *The Cadurci; a people of Gallia Narbonensis (in mod. Cahors)*.—Hence, **Cadurc-us**, a, *um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, the Cadurci*.—As Subst.: **I.** Prop.: **Cadurc-um**, i, *n.* *A Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen*: Juv.—**2.** Meton.: *A bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed*: Juv.

cādus, i, *m.* = κάδος. **I.** Prop.: *A large earthen vessel for containing liquids* (esp. wine); a bottle, flask, jar, jug: Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A Wine*: nec Parce cadis tibi destinatis, Hor.—**B.** *A funeral urn*: æneus, Virg. **cæc-i-gōn-ur**, i, *m.* [cæc-us; (i); gen-o] *One born blind*: Lucr.

Cæcilius, i, *m.*, -æ, *f.* *Cæcilius and Cæcilia; name of a Roman gens*.—Hence, **I.** **Cæcili-us**, a, *um, adj.* *Cæcilian*, of Cæcilius.—**2.** **Cæcili-ānus**, a, *um, adj.* *Cæcilian*.

cæcilitas, atis, *f.* [cæc-us] (*The state of the cæcus*; hence) *Blindness, whether of body or mind*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cécité*.

Cæc-o, avi, átum, áre, *1. v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make blind, to blind*: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To blind*: mentes, Cic.—**B.** *Of discourse: To make dark or obscure, to obscure*: orationem, Cic.

Cæcūbūm, i, *n.* *Cæcūbūm, a marshy district in Southern Latium, near Amyclæ, distinguished for its produce of wine*.—Hence, **Cæcūb-us**, a, *um, adj.* *Cæcuban*.—As Subst.: **Cæcūbūm**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum) *Cæcuban wine*: Hor.

Cæcilius, i, *m.* *Cæcilius; a son of Vulcan, founder of Præneste*.

cæcus, a, *um, adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Having no light, devoid of light, not seeing, blind*: cæcus multos annos fuit, Cic.: corpus (the body where it cannot see, i. e.), the back, Sall.—As Subst.: **cæcus**, i, *m.* (sc.

homo) *A blind man*: Hor. **II**. Fig.: Mentally or morally: *Blind, blinded*: cæcus atque amens tribunus, Cic.: cupiditas, Cic. (*Comp.*) Hypsæd cæcior, Hor. **III**. Meton.: **A**: **1**. Physically: **a**. Of shoots, etc.: *Without buds or eyes*: rami, Pl.—**b**. Of the lightning: *Ineffectual, powerless*: cæci in nubibus ignes, Virg.—**2**. Mentally or morally: *Fruitless, empty, vain*: execrationes, Liv.—**B**: **1**. That is not or cannot be seen or known; invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, occult, obscure, dark: fores, private, Virg.: vulnus, a concealed, secret wound, Lucr.: but also, wounds upon the back, Virg.: fata, Hor.—**2**. Of the hearing: *Dull, low*: murmur, Virg.—**C**: **1**. Physically: *Where nothing can be seen, dark, obscure*: caligo, Virg.: domus, without windows, Cic.—**2**. Mentally or morally: *Uncertain, doubtful*: spes, Cic.: eventus, Virg.

cæd-es, is, *f*. [cæd-o] **1**. *A cutting or lopping off*: ligni atque frondium, Gell.—**2**: **a**. Prop.: (a) Of persons: *A cutting down, slaughter* (esp. in battle or by an assassin): *a murdering, murder*: cædem (the deadly slaughter, conflict) in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic.: civium, Nep.—(b) Of animals (esp. of victims): *Slaughter; studious* cædis forinæ (i. e. ferarum), Ov.: bidontium, Hor.—**b**. Meton.: (a) *A person slain or murdered; the slain*: plena cædibus via, Tac.—(b) *Blood shed in slaughter; gore*: cædemadentes, Ov.

cædo, cecidi, cæsum, cædere, *3*. v. a. [*causal*, from cado] (*To cause to fall*; hence) **I**. Gen.: **A**. Prop.: *To cut, fell, lop, cut down, hew, throw down, cut off, cut to pieces*: quam (sc. silvam) nulla ceciderat atas, Ov.: quod iuberetur certo in loco silicem cædere, Cic. **B**. Fig.: *Cædere sermone, To converse, talk, chat*: Ter. **II**. Esp.: **A**: **1**. Prop.: *To strike or cut something, or upon something; to thrust at; to beat, strike, cudgel, etc.*: cædere januum saxis, Cic.: servus sub furcâ cæsus, Liv.—**2**. Fig.: *To overthrow, press, push hard*: in iudicio testibus cæditur, Cic.—**B**: **1**. Prop.: **A**: *To strike mortally; to kill, murder*: ille dies, quo Tib. Gracchus est cæsus, Cic.—**b**. In milit. language: *To slay a single enemy; or, when a hostile army as a whole is spoken of, to conquer with a great slaughter, cut to pieces, vanquish*: cæso preposito, Suet.; Liv.—**c**. *To slaughter animals, esp. for offerings; to kill, slay, sacrifice*: cæsis apud Amalthæam tuam victimis, Cic.—**2** Meton.: *Of blood*: *To shed in slaying*: cæso sparsuros sanguine flammam, Virg.

cæla-men, inis, *n*. [cæl(n)-o] (*That which is embossed, etc.*; hence) *A basso-relievo*: clypei cælamina, Ov. **cæla-tor**, oris, *m*. [id.] *An artisan in basso-relievo, a carver, graver*: Cic. **cæla-tūra**, æ, *f*. [id.] **I**. Prop.: *A carving, an executing of raised work or reliefs in metals or ivory; a forming of figures, an engraving, the art of the*

engraver: Quint.; Pl. **II**. Meton.: *The engraved figures themselves, carved work*: Pl.

cælebs (cæ-), ibis, *adj*. [etym. dub.] **I**. Prop.: *Unmarried, single* (whether as a bachelor or a widower): Martius cælebs quid agam Calendis? Hor. **II**. Meton.: **A**. Of animals: *Unmated*: columba, Pl.—**B**. Of trees near which no vine has been planted: *Unvined*: platanus, Hor.

cæles, cælestis, etc., *v*. cæl.

cælib-ātus, ūs, *m*. [cælebs, cælib-is] (*The condition of a cælebs; hence*) *Celibacy, single life*: Suet.; Sen.

cæl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1*. v. a. [*1*. cull-m] **I**. Prop.: **A**. *To engrave in relief upon metals or ivory (later also, to cast, found); to make raised work, to carve as an artist; to engrave, emboss*: abucos complures ornavit argento auroque cælati, Cic.—**B**. *To engrave or carve other materials*: pocula ponam Fagina, cælatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Virg. **II**. Meton.: **A**. *To embroider with figures, to weave figures into a texture*: velamina cæлата multa arte, Val.—**B**. Of poetry: *To compose skillfully*: cælatumque novem musis (i. e. a novem musis) opus, Hor.

1. **cæl-um**, i, *n*. [prob. for cæd-um; fr. cæd-o] (*The cutting thing; hence*) *The chisel or burin of the sculptor or engraver; a graver*: Quint.; Stab.

2. **cælum**, i, *v*. cælum.

cæl-mentum, i, *n*. [for cæd-mentum] (*The hewn thing; hence*) *Quarried stone*: Cic.; Hor.

cæna, æ, etc., *v*. cæna, etc.

Cæneus (dissyll.), ei, *m*. *Kænevs. Cæneus; a girl originally named Cænis; daughter of Etalus, changed by Neptune into a boy.—Acc. to Virg. he again became a female.*

Cænina, æ, *f*. *Cænina; a town of Latium, near Rome.—Hence, 1*. **Cæn-in-eses**, ūm, *m*. *The inhabitants of Cænina.—2*. **Cænin-us**, a, *um*, *adj*. *Of Cænina.*

cæpa (cæ-), æ, *f*.; **cæpe** (cæ-), is; in plur. only **cæpæ** (cæ-), ārum, *f*. [etym. dub.] *An onion*: Ov.; Hor.

Cærasi, ūrum, *m*. *The Cæræsi; a people of Gaul.*

Cære, *n*. indecl. (*Gen.* Cæritis, *f*.; Virg.: Abl. Cærē, id.) *Cære; a very ancient city of Etruria; previously called Agylla (now Cervetere).—Hence, Cær-es*, itis and ætis, *adj*. *Of, or pertaining to, Cære; Cærctic.—As Subst.* **Cærētēs** (-ētēs), ūm, *m*. (*sc. clives*) *The inhabitants of Cære.*

cær-imonia (better cēr-), æ, *f*. (usually referred to cura; but rather akin to Sanscrit root KAR or KRI, *to do, to make*) (*A doing or making; hence, with special reference to religion, etc.*) **I**. Prop.: *A religious action or usage; a sacred rite, religious ceremony*: Cæs.; Cic. **II**. Meton.: **A**. *Holy dread, reverence, awe, veneration of the deity, as shown by outward acts*: Cic.; Tac.—**B**. *Sanctity, sacredness, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cérémonie*.

cæriūsus (-lus), a, *um*, *adj*. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to cæsuis] **1**.

Dark-coloured, dark blue, cerulean, azure, sea-coloured, sea-green: cæli cæcula templa, Bin.; aquæ, Ov.—*As Subst.*: **cærulea**, ūrum, *n*. a. (*sc. loca*) *The azure expanse; the azure*: Lucr.; Ov.—**b**. (*sc. aquora*) *The sea, the blue surface of the sea*: Virg.—**2**. Of objects that have relation to the sea: *Azure*: dii, *sea-deities*, Ov.—**3**. Of rivers, and things connected therewith: *Azure, blue, etc.*: Thybris, Virg.: Cydnus, Tib.—**4**. Of other dark-blue objects: angues, Virg.: oculi (Germanorum), Tac.—**5**. *Dark, gloomy, dun, sable, black*: stant Manibus aræ Cæruleis mœstæ vittis, Virg.—**6**. *Dark green, green, greenish*: cucumis, Prop.

Cæsar, æris, *m*. [prob. Sanscrit *keça*, "hair"] (*The hairy one*). *Cæsar; a cognomen in the gens Julia. Of these the most celebrated was C. Julius Cæsar, murdered by Brutus and Cassius, n. c. 44.—Hence, Cæsar-inus* (-ianus, -ius), a, *um*, *adj*. *Of, or relating to, Julius Cæsar; Cæsarian.*

Cæsarea (-ia), æ, *f*. *Cæsarea, or Cæsaria; the capital of Cappadocia (now Kaiseriâh).*

cæsari-ātus, a, *um*, *adj*. [cæsari-es] (*Provided with hair; hence*) *Covered with hair, having long hair*: Plant.

cæsari-es, ei, *f*. [akin to Sanscrit *keça*, "hair"] **1**. *The hair of the head; the locks, etc.*: Virg.; Hor.—**2**. *The hair of the beard*: Ov.

cæs-sim, adv. [for cæs-sim; fr. cæd-o] **I**. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *By milking, with cuts*: Col. **B**. Esp.: *Cyllit, t. t.*: *With the edge*: Liv.; Suet. **II**. Fig.: *Of style*: *In short clauses or sections, interruptedly*: Cic.

cæs-i-tius (-ctus), a, *um*, *adj*. [cæs-i-us] *Bluish, dark-blue*: Plant.

1. **cæs-i-us**, a, *um*, *adj*. [etym. dub.] *Of the eyes*: *Bluish gray, cat-eyed*: oculi, Cic. (*Sup.*) cæsissimus, Var.

Cæso (Kæ-), ōnis, *m*. [akin to Cæsar] *Cæso, a Roman name.*

Cæsōn-i-us, ii, *m*. (*One pertaining to Cæso*). *Cæsonius; a Roman name.*

cæs-pe-s (cæs-), pītis, *m*. [prob. for cæd-pet-s; fr. cæd-o; pet-o] (*The thing sought for being cut; hence*) **I**. Prop.: *A turf, sod cut out*: Cic.; Tac.; Ov. **II**. Meton.: **A**. *A hut, hovel, shed*: Hor.—**B**. *An altar of turf*: Hor.—**C**. *A grassy field, a green field, turf*: Virg.; Ov.

cæs-tus (cæs-), ūs, *m*. [for cæd-tus; fr. cæd-o] (*The striking; the striking thing; hence*) *A strap of bull's hide with balls of lead or iron sewed in, bound round the hands and arms; a cæsus, boxing-glove for pugilists*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ceste*.

cæs-sus, a, *um* (for cæs-sus), *P*. of cædo.

cætērus, a, *um*, *cætēra*, æ, *v*. ect. **Cāicus** (Cāy-), i, *m*.; *Kāicus. Cāicus*: **1**. *A river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mount Tethyræ, passes near Pergamus, and falls into the sea at Lesbos (now the Mandragora).—2* *One of the companions of Æneās.*

Cālēta, æ, -e, es, *f.* *Caieta*: 1. The nurse of *Æneas*.—2. A town and harbour in Latium (now *Gaiēta*).

Cālus (trisyll.), ñ, *m.*, -a, æ, *f.* (of this latter the abbreviated form was an inverted C; *e.g.* *Ō*) (pronounced *Gaius*, *Gaiā*) *Caius* and *Caia*; *Roman names*.

cāla, æ, *f.* = *κάλος*. A log or billet of wood: Lucil. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cale*.

Cālābria, æ, *f.* *Calabria*: the country in Lower Italy from Tarentum to the promontory *Japygium* (now *Terra d'Otranto*).—Hence, **Cālāber**, *bra*, *um*, *adj.* Of *Calabria*, *Calabrian*.

Cālacta, æ, *f.*, *Καλή ἀκτή* (Beautiful Beach). *Calacta*; a town on the north coast of Sicily (now *Caronia*).—Hence, **Cālactinus**, ñ, *m.* An inhabitant of *Calacta*.

Cālāgūris (-*rris*), ñ, *f.* *Calaguris* or *Calagurris*: 1. A town of Hispania *Tarraconensis* (now *Loharra*).—2. A town of the *Vascones*, in Spain, the birthplace of *Quintilian* (now *Calahorra*).

Cālāis, ñdis, *m.*, *Κάλαις*. *Calais*; the winged son of *Boreas* and *Orthigia*, and brother of *Zeus*, with whom he accompanied the *Argonauts*.

cālām-ārtus, a, *um*, *adj.* [calam-*us*] Pertaining to a *withering-reed*; *theca*, a pen-case, *Suet.*

Cālāmis, ñdis, *m.*, *Κάλαμυς*. *Calamis*; a distinguished Greek sculptor and artificer in metals.

cālām-ister, tri, *m.* (-*istrum*), ñ, *n.*, *Plaut.* [calam-*is*] (That which is made or formed like a calamus; hence) *I. Prop.*: A hollow, tubular iron for curling the hair, a curling-iron, *crispum-pin*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: Of style: Excessive or artificial ornament, affectation, flourish of words: Cic.

cālāmistr-ātus, a, *um*, *adj.* [calamister, calamistr-*i*] (Provided with a calamister; hence) Curled with a curling-iron, *crisped*, *curled*: *coma*, Cic.

cālām-itas, ātis, *f.* [etym. dub.:—referred by ancient grammarians and commentators to *calam-us*, thus indicating the condition or state of the calamus (from the effects of a storm, etc.); it is now mostly, yet on insufficient grounds, assigned to *ead-o*, through a supposed obsol. *adj.* *cad-am-is*] *I. Gen.*: Loss, misfortune, mischance, injury, calamity, disaster, ruin, adversity: Cic.; Nep. *II. Esp.*: Of war: *Misfortune*, *disaster*, *defeat*: Sall.; Cass. ¶ Hence, *Fr. calamité*.

cālāmītōs-e, *adv.* [calamitos-*us*] Unfortunately, miserably: Cic.

cālāmīt-ōsus, a, *um*, *adj.* [for calamitat-*ōsus*; fr. *calamitas*, calamitat-*is*] (Full of calamities; hence) 1. That causes great damage or loss, very ruinous, disastrous, calamitous, destructive: *calamitosus* tempestas, Cic. (Comp.) quid calamitosius? Hor. (Sup.) calamitosissimum bellum, Cic.—2. Suffering great damage, exposed to injury, very unfortunate or miserable, unhappy: homines fortunā magis, quam culpā calamitosi, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. calamiteux*.

cālāmus, ñ, *m.* = *κάλαμος*: *I. Prop.*: A reed, cane; Ov. *II. Meton.*: A. Of things made of reeds: 1. A reed-pen: Cic.—2. A reed-pipe: Virg.—3. *Ἀνὰ ἄρον*: Virg.—4. A fishing-rod: Ov.—5. A lined-twig (for snaring birds): Mart.—B. A straw of grain; a stalk, stem, blade: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. chalumeau*.

cālāthiscus, ñ, *m.* = *καλαθίσκος*. A small wicker basket: Cat.

cālāthus, ñ, *m.* = *κάλαθος*: *I. Prop.*: A wicker basket, a hand-basket (of the form of a lily blossom, widening towards the top): Virg.; Ov. *II. Meton.*: From similarity of form: A. A milk-bowl, milk-pail: Virg.—B. A wine-cup: Virg.

cālā-tor, ōris, *m.* [1. cal(a)-o] (A caller or crier; hence) *I. Gen.*: A servant, attendant: Plaut. *II. Esp.*: A servant of priests: Suet.

cala-tus, a, *um*, *P.* of cal(a)-o. **Cālauria** (-ēa), æ, *f.* *Calauria* or *Calaurea*; an island on the eastern coast of Argolis, consecrated to *Lalona* (now *Porro*).

calc-ar, āris, *n.* [calx, calc-*is*] (A thing belonging to the heel; hence) *I. Prop.*: A spur: Liv.; Virg. *II. Fig.*: A spur, stimulus, incitement: Lucr.; Cic.

calcā-tus, a, *um*, *v. calc(a)-o*. **calcēd-mentum** (calcā-), ñ, *n.* [calc(a)-o] (That which shoes; hence) A shoe: Cic.; Pl.

calcēd-ārium (calcē-), ñ, *n.* [calcē-*us*] (A thing pertaining to a calcēus; hence) Shoe-money: Suet.

1. calcēa-tus (calcā-), a, *um*, *P.* of calc(a)-o.

2. calcēa-tus (calcā-), ñs, *m.* [calc(a)-o] (Prop.: A furnishing with shoes; Meton.) A sandal, shoe: Suet.

calcē-o (calcē-), āvi, ātum, āre, ñ, *v. a.* (calcē-*us*) *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: To furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe: 1. Of persons: calcēati et vestiti, Cic.—2. Of animals (the feet of which were furnished with shoes to be taken off and put on, not permanently shod as with us): mulas, Suet. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To shoe one's self, to put on one's shoes: dum calciantur, Pl. *II. Fig.*: Part. Pass.: Of the teeth: Shod, i.e. well prepared for biting: Plaut.

calcēōl-ārtus (calcōl-), ñ, *m.* [calcēol-*us*] (One pertaining to calcēoli; hence) A shoemaker: Plaut.

calcēōl-lus, ñ, *m. dim.* [calcēus, (uncontr. Gen.) calcēo-*i*] A small shoe or half-boot: Cic.

calcō-ētus, ēi, -ūs, ñ, *m.* [1. calx, calc-*is*] (A thing belonging to the calx; hence) A shoe, a half-boot (covering the foot above and below, while sole covered only the lower part): Cic.—The Romans when they reclined at table, laid aside their shoes; hence, *Calceos poscere*, To demand one's shoes, i.e. to rise from table: Pl.—The senators wore a peculiar kind of this half-boot; hence, *Calceos mutare*, To change one's shoes, i.e. to become senator: Cic.

Calchas, antis (Acc. *Gr. Calchantas*, Virg.:—*Alt.* Calcha, Plaut.), ñ, *m.*, *Κάλχας* (He that muses or ponders deeply). *Calchas*; a son of *Thestor*, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks, before *Troy*.

1. calc-ītro, pp̄ps. *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, ñ, *v. n.* [1. calx, calc-*is*] (To do something with the heel; hence) *I. A. Prop.*: To strike with the heels, to kick: Of animals: mulas non calcitrare, quum vinum biberint, Pl. B. Fig.: To be stubborn or refractory: Cic. *II.* Of a dying person: To strike or beat convulsively with the feet, to writhe: madidā resupinus arenā Calcitrare, Ov.

2. calcitr-o, ōnis, *m.* [1. calcitr-o] (Prop.: A kicker; Meton.) A boisterous fellow, a blusterer: Plaut.

calcitus, ñ, etc., *v. calce*.

calc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, ñ, *v. a.* [1. calx, calc-*is*] (To use the calx; hence) *I. Prop.*: To tread something or upon something; to tread under foot: morientum acervos, Ov. *II. Fig.*: A. To tread down, to oppress, trample upon: amorem, Ov.: libertas nostra calcatur, Liv.—B. To scorn, contempt, spurn, despise, abuse: foedus, Stat. *III. Meton.*: A. To travel, visit, go upon, tread, pass over: calcanda semel via leti, Hor.—B. Of the consequences of treading: To press together close or firm; to press in: huc ager ille mulus dulcescent a fontibus unde Ad plenum calcantur, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. calquer*.

calc-ulus, ñ, *m. dim.* [2. calx, calc-*is*] *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: A small stone, a pebble; conjunctis in os calculis, Cic. B. Esp.: A stone or pebble for voting (a black one denoting condemnation; a white one, acquittal): calculi immitem denuntiat aier in urnam, Ov. *II. Meton.*: From the use of a stone or counter in reckoning: A reckoning, computing, calculating: ad calculos vocare aliquid, to subject something to an accurate reckoning, Cic.: ad calculos vocare aliquem, to settle accounts with one, to reckon with, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. calcul*.

caldus, a, *um*, etc., *v. calid*. **Cālēdonia**, æ, *f.* *Calcedonia*; the province of the ancient Britons, in the Highlands, or the north-west part of the present Scotland.—Hence, **Cālēdon-ius**, a, *um*, *adj.* *Calcedonian*.

cālē-fac-īo (cal-f-), feci, factum, facere, 3. *v. a.*:—*Pass.*, **cālē-f-īo** (calfo), factus sum, fieri [calco; facio] *I. Prop.*: To make warm or hot; to warm, heat: balineum califeri jubebo, Cic.: calfacti igne focum, Ov. *II. Fig.*: A. To disquiet, trouble, vex: calfacte hominem, Cic.—B. To heat, to rouse or excite a passion: calefactaque corda tumultu, Virg.—C. To pursue something with zeal: forum aleatorium calfectum, Suet.

cālē-fac-o (calf-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, ñ, *v. a. freq.* [calfac-*io*] To make warm; to warm, heat: *I. Prop.*: aquam, Plaut.: athenum, Hor. *II. Fig.*: aliquem virgis, Plaut.

calefac-tus (calf-), a, um, *P.* of calefac-io.

calefio, κέρι, v. calefacio.

Cāl-endāe (Kal-), ārum, *f.* [1. cal-o] (*Things to be called out or proclaimed*; i. e. the Nones, whether they were to be on the fifth or seventh day of the month. And as the proclamation was always made by the pontifices on the first day of each month; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The first day of the Roman month*; the Calends; Cic.: **Var.**; **Ov.**—*On the Calends interest became due*; hence (for the debtor), tristes, Hor.—*And, since the Greek division of time had nothing corresponding to the Roman Calends*, Prov.: **Ad Calendas Græcas solvere**, *To pay at the Greek Calends*, i. e. never: Augustus ap. Suet.—*On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matronalia*; hence, Martiis celebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A month*: intra septimas Calendas, Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Calendes*.

cāldō, ūi, no sup., ēre (*Part. Fut.* cālūtūrs, Ov.), 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To be warm or hot*; to glow: calere ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To glow in mind*; to be roused warmed, inflamed: Cic.: admirando, irridendo calebat, Cic.: feminā calere, to become enamoured of, Hor.—**B.** *To be troubled, perplexed, etc.*: te calere puto, Cic.—**C.** *Of abstract subjects*: *To be warmed*, i. e. ripe for execution, Cic.—**D.** *To be yet warm, new, or fresh*: rumores de comitibus caluerunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. chaloir*.

Cāles, ūm, *f.* Cāles; *a town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its wine* (now Calvi).—Hence, **Cāl-enus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Cales, Calenian*.—As Subst.: **1. Calenus**, i, m.: a. (sc. agor) *The Calenian district*.—**b.** (sc. civis) *A man of Cales*; a Calenian.—**2. Calenum**, i, n.: a. (sc. vinum) *Calenian wine*.—**b.** (sc. municipium) = Cales.

cāle-sco, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. incl. [cale-o] **I. Prop.**: *To grow or become warm or hot*: anima calebit ab ipso spiritu, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To become mentally hot or excited*; to glow, be inflamed (esp. with love): flammā propiore, Ov.

Caletes, ūm, -i, ōrum, *m.* *The Caletes or Caleti*; a people of Belgic Gaul.

cafacio, v. calefacio.

calida, ē, etc., v. calidus.

cāld-e, adv. [callid-us] *Quickly, immediately, promptly*: Plaut.

cāl-idus (cal-dus), a, um, *adj.* [cal-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Warm, hot*: omne quod est ignem et calidum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) calidior est . . . animus, quam hic aer: (*Sup.*) hiemes calidissima, Vitr.—As Subst.: **A. calida** (cald-), ē, *f.* (sc. aqua) *Warm water*: Tac.—**B. calidum** (cald-), i, n.: *A hot drink* (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water): Plaut. **II. Fig.**: **A.**

Fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, impassioned, vehement: periculosa et calida consilia, Cic.: (*Comp.*) calidior est, Hor.—**B.** *Quick, ready, prompt*: mendacium, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. chaud*.

cāl-lendrum, i, n. *A calidendrum; a kind of female head-dress*: Hor.

cāl-lga, ē, *f.* [prob. akin to calx] *A shoe of leather, esp. that worn by the Roman soldiers; a half boot, a soldier's boot*: Cic.

cāl-ign-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. caligo, caligin-is] *Full of mist, covered with mist, dark, obscure, gloomy*: cœlum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. caligineux*.

1. cāl-igo, inis, *f.* [prps. akin to cel-o] **I. Prop.**: *A thick atmosphere; a mist, vapour, fog*: Lāv.: Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A. darkness, obscurity* (produced by mist, fog, etc.): quum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, i. e. had occasioned dizziness of sight, Liv.—**B.** *Medic. l. t.*: *Dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes*: Cels.; Pl. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Of the mind*: *Blindness, dimness of perception*: cæcā mentem caliginē consistit, Cat.—**B.** *Of dismal circumstances*: *Calamity, affliction*: temporum, Cic.

2. cāl-igo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To be involved in a thick atmosphere, mist, or vapour*: Col. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *To be involved in darkness*; to be dark, gloomy: caligans lucus, Virg.—**2.** *To be troubled with weakness of the eyes, to be dim-sighted*: caligans Thyestes, Mart. **C. Fig.**: *To be surrounded with darkness, to grope about in the dark*: ad quas (sc. vires religionis) etiamnum caligat humanum genus, Pl. **II. Act.**: *To veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure*: mortales visus, Virg.

Cāl-ig-ūla, ē, m. [calig-a] (*A small caligo*). *Caligula*; a cognomen of the successor of Tiberius, since from his youth he employed himself in military service.

cāl-ix, icis, m. = κύλιξ: **I. Prop.**: *A cup, goblet, drinking-vessel*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Wine**: Cat.—**B.** *A cooking-vessel, pot*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. calice*.

call-ō, no pe. f. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [call-um] **I. Prop.**: **I. Neut.**: *To be callous, thick-skinned*: aprugnum callum callat, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: **A. Neut.**: **1.** *To be hardened, obtuse, insensible*: Cic.—**2.** *To be practised, wise by experience, skilful, well versed*: omnes homines ad solum quæstum callent, Plaut.—**B. Act.**: *To know by experience or practice; to know, have the knowledge of, understand*: iura, Cic.: legitimum sonum digitis callentis et aure, Hor.

Callicrātes, is, m., Καλλικράτης (*One powerful with beauty*). *Callicrates*; an Athenian.

callid-e, adv. [callid-us] **1. Skilfully, cleverly, right well (*Comp.*) callidius interpretari, Tac.: (*Sup.*) callidissime conicere, Nep.—**2. Cunningly, slyly**: callide accedere, Cic.**

callid-itas, itis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the callidus*; hence) **1.** *In a good sense*: *Shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, aptness*: Ov.; Tac.; Nep.—**2.**: **a. Prop.**: (*a*) *Cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness*: Ter.; Cic.; Ov.—(*b*) *Stratagem (in war)*: Liv.—**b. Fig.**: *Of oratorical artifice*: Cic.

call-idus, a, um, *adj.* [call-eo] (*Knowing by experience or practice*; hence) **1.** *In a good sense*: **a. Prop.**: *Ingenious, prudent, dexterous, skilful*: Ingenium, Demosthene nec gravior quinquam exstitit, nec callidior, Cic.: (*With Gen.*) rei militaris, Tac.—**b. Meton.**: *Of things*: *Well-wrought; ingenious, skilful*: (*Sup.*) callidissimum artificium, Cic.—**2.** *In a bad sense*: **a. Prop.**: *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: ad fraudem callidi, Cic.—**b. Fig.**: *Of things*: *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: consilium, Ter.: audacia, Cic.

Callife, ārum, *f.* *Callife*; *a town of the Illyrii* (now prps. Carife).

Callimāchus, i, m., Καλλίμαχος (*The noble or glorious fighter*). *Callimachus*; a Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene.

Calliōpe, es (-ēa, æ), *f.*, Καλλιόπη, Καλλιόπεια (*One having a beautiful voice*): **I. Prop.**: **A. Calliope or Calliopea**; *the chief of the Muses, goddess of epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry; the mother of Orpheus, and of the Sirens*. **II. Meton.**: *Collectively*: **A. The Muses**: vos, O! Calliope, precor, aspirate cantus, Virg.—**B. Poetry**: quæm me Calliope lascivit, Ov.

Callirrhōe (in the poets -irrhōe), es, *f.*, Καλλιρρόη, Καλλιρροή (*Beautiful Stream*). *Callirrhoe*, or *Callirhoe*; daughter of the Aetolus, and second wife of Alcæon.

callis, is, m. (*fem. Lucr.*; Lāv.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to κέλε-εθος] **I. Prop.**: *A stony, uneven, narrow foot-way; a foot-path, a mountain-path, etc.*; a path (made by the treading of cattle); Cic.; Virg.; Lāv. **II. Meton.**: *A course, race-ground*: Lucr.

Callisthēnes, is, m., Καλλισθένης (*One with beauty and strength*). *Callisthenes*; a philosopher of Olynthus, a friend of Alexander the Great; put to death by him for his freedom of speech.

Callisto, us (*Dat.* Callisto, Cat.), *f.*, Καλλιστώ (*She that is most beautiful*). *Callisto*; a daughter of an Arcadian king, Lycaon, and mother of Arcas; changed by Juno into a she-bear, and then placed among the constellations by Jupiter, as Helice or Ursa major.

call-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [call-um] (*Full of callum*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *With a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous*. (*Comp.*) calliosior cutis, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Close, thick, hard, solid*: ova, Hor.: olivæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. calléur*.

callum, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *The hard, thick skin upon animal bodies*: Cic.; Pl. **II. Meton.**: *The hard flesh of certain animals*: Plaut.; Pl. **III. Fig.**: *Hardness*

callousness, insensibility, stupidity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cal*.

1. **cāl-o** (kal-), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. = καλ-ω. To call, call out, proclaim, call together, summon, convoke; only as *t. t.* in reference to religious matters; calata Comititia, a kind of comitia held for the purpose of consecrating a priest or a king: Gell.—Hence, sarcastically, calatis granis (instead of comitiis, as might have been expected): Cic.

2. **cāl-o**, ōnis, *m.* [cal-a] (One having or with a cala; hence) I. Prop.: A soldier's servant: Cass.: Tac. II. Meton.: A low servant, drudge: Cic.; Hor.

cāl-or, ōris, *m.* [cal-co] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Warmth, heat, glow: Lucr.; Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of vital heat: Cic.; Virg.—2. Summer heat, the warmth of summer: Cic.—3. The glow of a hot wind: Virg.; Hor.—4. The heat of a fever: Tib. II. Meton.: Summer, hot weather: Lucr.; Liv. III. Fig.: A. Mental warmth; the heat of passion, fire, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence: Pl.; Quint.—B. The fire of love, ardent love: Ov.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaleur*.

Calpurnius, ii, *m.* = a, v. f. *Calpurnius* and *Calpurnia*; Roman names.—Hence, **Calpurni-us**, (-anus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a *Calpurnius*; *Calpurnian*.

caltha, v. f. The caltha; a strong smelling flower of a yellow colour; probably the pot marigold: Virg.

calth-ūla, v. f. [calth-a] (A thing pertaining to a caltha; hence) A caltha-coloured women's garment: Plant.

calū-mnia (anciently **ka-**), v. f. [prob. for calv-mnia, fr. calv-or; and so, a deceiving or deluding; sts. considered akin to celo] I. Prop.: A. Law t. t.: Artifice, chicanery, prevarication, trick, wiles, perversion of law, false accusation: Cic.—B. In common life: Intrigue, chicanery, trick, artifice: a false, sophistical interpretation; a perverting or wresting of a matter; sophistry; impediti, ne triumphant, calumniā paucorum, Sall. II. Meton.: A. An action concerning a calumniā: calumniā afferre ad pontificis, Liv.: calumniā iurare, to swear that one does not bring a malicious accusation, Cic.—B. Over anxiety, needless apprehension: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calomnie*.

calūnniā-tor (anciently **kal-**), ōris, *m.* [calūnni(a)-or] 1. A contriver of tricks or artifices; a pettifogger, pervertor of law, detractor.—2. Calumniator sui, One who is too anxious in regard to his work, or over-scrupulous: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calomniateur*.

calūnni-or (anciently **kal-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [calūnni-a] I. Prop.: A. Law t. t.: To contrive artifices, tricks, wiles, or false accusations; to attack with artifice or false accusations: Indulcari de calūnniari, Cic.—B. To censure, attack in a sophistical or unfair manner: nūn quod antea calūnniatus sum, indicabo mal-

itiam meam, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To torment one's self with groundless care or anxiety: calūnniabar ipse, Cic.—B. Calūnniari se, To correct one's self too anxiously, to depreciate one's own work: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calomnier*.

calv-a, v. f. [calv-co] (That which is bald; hence) The bare scalp: Liv.

calv-ōs, *no perf.*, nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [calv-us] To be bald: Pl.

calv-ities, ei, f. [id.] Baldness: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calvitie*.

calv-itiūm, ii, *n.* [id.] Baldness: Cic.

calvor, *no perf.*, i, 3. v. dep. [etym. dub.] To deceive, delude: Plant.

calvus, a, um, adj. [prps. akin to Germ. *kahl*] Bald, without hair: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chauve*.

1. **calx**, calcis, f. (sts. m.) [etym. dub.; perhaps transp. from λέξ, whence, also, λακτίζω] I. Prop.: The heel: certare pugnis, calcebus, unguibus, Cic.—Particular combinations: Cedere calcebus, to strike with the heels, to kick: Plant.; calces remittere, to throw back the heels, i. e. to kick, Nep. II. Meton.: The foot: calcemque terit jam calce, Virg.

2. **calx**, calcis, f. (sts. m.) [χάλιξ] 1. A small stone used in gaming, a counter: Plant.—2. a. Prop.: Limestone; lime, whether slaked or unslaked: Lucr.; Cic.—b. Meton.: The terminus of a race-course (anciently marked with chalk): the goal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cheux*.

Cāl-ydon, ōnis (Acc. *Calydonem*, Plant.; Gr. *Acc. Calydonia*, Virg. O. v.), f., Καλύνδω, *Calydon*: a very ancient town of Ætolia, on the River Evenus. It was the abode of Æheus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Diomedes.—Hence, 1. **Cāl-ydōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Calydonian*: heros, i. e. Meleager, Ov.—2. **Cāl-ydōn-is**, idis, adj. f. *Calydonian*—As Subst.: *Calydonis*, idis, f. (sc. intuler) The *Calydonian* woman, i. e. Deianira.

Cāl-ymne, es, f., Καλύνμη, *Calyimne*; an island in the Ægean Sea, near Rhodes, celebrated for its honey.

Cāl-y-po, ōs (Acc. *Calypsos*, Ov.), f., Καλψώ (Hider or Concealer). *Calypsos*: a nymph, daughter of Atlas (or Oceanus), who ruled in the island Ogygia, in the Sicilian Sea. She received Ulysses as a guest, and with the greatest unwillingness allowed him to continue his voyage.

camara, v. v. camera.

Cāmārīna (Camer-), v. (Gr. Acc. *Camarinan*, Ov.), f. Κομαρίνα, *Camarina*; a city on the south-west coast of Sicily, a colony from Syracuse (nov *Camarina*).

Cāmbyēs, is, *m.*, Καμβύσης, *Cambyses*: 1. The husband of Mandane, and father of the elder Cyrus.—2. The son and successor of the elder Cyrus.

camella, v. f. [etym. dub.] A wine-goblet, wine-cup: Ov.

cā-elūs, i, *m.* = κάμηλος, A camel: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chameau*.

Cāmēna, -ēna, -ēna (anciently

casmena, acc. to Var.), v. f. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root CAMS, narrare, laudare; Lat. root CAN-O] (She who narrates or praises; hence) I. Prop.: A muse: accipit novem Camenis, Hor. II. Meton.: Poetry: summā dicende Camenā, Hor.

cāmēra (-āra), v. f. = κάμηρα: I. Prop.: A vault, an arched roof, an arch: Cic.; Sall. II. Meton.: A flat ship with an arched covering (used by those dwelling on the Black Sea): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chambre*.

Cāmēria, v. f., -iūm, ii, *n.*, Καμείρια, *Cameria* or *Camerium*; a town of Latium.

Cāmērinum, i, *n.* *Camerinum*; a town in Umbria (now *Camerino*).—Hence, **Cāmēris**, -ertis, adj. *Camerinian*, of *Camerium*.—As Subst.: **Cāmērtes**, iūm, *m.* The *Camerites*.—Hence, **Cāmērt-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, the *Camerites*.

Cāmērinus, i, *m.* *Camerinus*: I. Prop.: A cognomen of the gens Sulpicia. II. Meton.: A person of rank: Juv.

camerus, v. *camurus*.

Cāmilla, v. f. *Camilla*; a Volscian heroine, who perished in the war between *Aeneas* and *Turnus*.

Cāmillus, i, *m.* *Camillus*; a cognomen of several persons in the gens *Furia*; the most distinguished of whom was *M. Furius Camillus*, who conquered *Veii*, and delivered *Rome* from the *Gauls*.

cāmīnus, i, *m.* = ἡ κάμινος: I. Prop.: A. A smelting furnace; a forge: Ov.—B. The forge or smelting of Vulcan and the Cyclopes under Ætna: Virg.—C. A fireplace: Hor. II. Fig.: An incessant or zealous labour: Juv.

III. Meton.: Fire: Cic.—Prov.: Oleum addere camino, To pour oil upon the fire, i. e. to aggravate an evil: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cheminée*.

cām-mārus (gamm-), i, *m.* = κάμμαρος, A lobster: Juv.

Camēna, v. v. *Camena*.

Camp-ānia, v. f. [camp-us], the plain, the level country: *Campania*; a very fruitful and luxurious province in Middle Italy, of which the chief city was *Capua* (now *Terra di Lavoro*).—Hence, **Campān-us** (-us, -eus), a, um, adj. *Campanian*, of *Campania*: *Campanus morbus*, a kind of wart endemic in *Campania*, Hor.—As Subst.: **Campāni**, orum, *m.* (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of *Campania*, the *Campanians*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Campanien*.

campe, ōs, f. = κάμπη, A crooked turn: *campas dicere*, to seek evasions, Plant.

camp-ester (-estris), estris, estre, adj. [camp-us] 1. Of, or pertaining to, a field; flat, *champaign*, level: *campestres ac demissi loci*, Cæs.: Scythæ, dwelling in plains, Hor.—As Subst.: **campestris**, iūm, *n.* (sc. loca) Plain, flat land; level ground: Tac.—2. Relating to the *Campus Martius*: *ludus*, Cic.—As Subst.: **camp-estre**, is, *n.* (A thing pertaining to the *Campus Martius*; hence, as being

originally used there) *A leather apron worn about the loins, a cresting apron, a kilt*: Hor.—3. *Pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *champêtre*.

campus, *i*, *m*. [prob. akin to *καμπος* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: An even, flat place; a plain, field: Cic. Liv.; Hor. B. Esp.: 1. A grassy plain in Rome, along the Tiber, originally belonging to the Tarquinii, after whose expulsion it was dedicated to Mars; hence called *Campus Martius*; a place of assemblage for the Roman people at the Comitia Centuriata. It was also frequented by the Romans for games, exercise, and recreation; a place for military drills, etc.: Cic. Liv.; Hor.—2. A level surface, e.g. of the sea or a rock: *carneles pro campos*, Plant.: *innotā atollitur undā Campus*, Virg. II. Fig.: A free, open space for any kind of action; a place of action; a field, theatre, etc.: *rhetorum campus* de Marathonē, Salaminē, etc., Cic. III. Meton.: A. The produce of the field, the crops: *moriturque ad sibiā (sc. serpentis) campus*, Stat.—B. The comitia held in the Campus Martius: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *champ*.

cānīrus (—*ērus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Crooked, turned inwards*: *caninus sub cornibus aures*, Virg.

Cānace, *es*, *f*. *Kavākē*. *Canace*: 1. A daughter of *Æolus*: Cic.—2. The name of a hound: Ov.

cānālis, *is*, *m*. (sts. *f*). [akin to Sans. root *KHAN*, "to dig"] (*That which is dug*; hence) I. Prop.: A channel, canal: *effosso monte canalem absolvi*, Suet. II. Meton.: Of water: A pipe; a trough; a conduit: *currentem ilignis potare canalis undam*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canal*.

cancel-lī, *ōrum*, *m*. *dim.* [for *can(e)l-lī*; fr. 2. cancer, *caner*—I. Prop.: A lattice, inclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings: Cic.; Sest. II. Fig.: Boundaries, limits: Cic. III. Meton.: A space inclosed by boundaries: Plin.

1. **cancer**, *cri* (Gen. *canceris*, Lucr.—Acc. Plur. *canceres*, Cato), *m*. [*καρκίνος*] I. Prop.: A river-crab, sea-crab: Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. The Crab; the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is found at the summer solstice: Ov.—B. For the region of the south: Ov.—C. To designate great or violent heat: Ov.—D. Medic. *t. t.*: An edging, suppurating ulcer; a cancer: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cancer*, *cancre*, *chancre*.

2. **cancer**, *cri*, *m*. [akin to *καρκλίς*] A lattice: Fest.

can-dē-fācio, *fēci*, *factum*, *fāciēre*, 3. *v. a.*—Pass. **can-dē-fio**, *factus sum*, *fieri* [can-dē-ō; (e)facio] *To make dazlingly white*: Plant.; Gell.

can-dē-la, *ae*, *f*. [can-dē-ō] (*The glittering thing*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A taper or light; a wax light, tallow candle: Juv.; Mart. II. Meton.: A. Fire: Juv.—B. A cord covered with wax (to prevent decay): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chandelle*.

candēla-brum, *i*, *n*. [candēla, (unconfr. Gen.) *candēla-i*] (*A candle-bearer*; hence) I. Prop.: A candlestick, a *candelabrum* for holding tapers: Mart. II. Meton.: A lamp-stand, a lamp-pillar: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candelabre*.

candē-us, *ntis*: 1. *P.* of *candē-ō*. 2. *P. a.* *Glittering, glistening, brilliantly white, shining, etc.*: *elephantus, i. e. ivory*, Virg. (Comp.) *candentior Phœbus*, Val. Fl.: (*Sup.*) *sidus candentissimum*, Sol.

candēo, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n*. [etym. dub.: prob. akin to *canus*, *canē-ō*] I. Prop.: *To be of brilliant or glittering whiteness; to shine, glitter, glisten*: *ubi canderet vestis*, Hor. II. Meton.: *To glow (with a glistening colour); to be glowing hot*: *Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum*, Cic. III. Fig.: *To glow with passion*: *candentia*, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *se candir*, "to candy."

candē-sco, *candidi*, *no sup.*, *candē-scere*, 3. *v. n*, *incl.* [can-dē-ō] I. Prop.: *To become of a bright, glittering white; to begin to glisten*: *solet aer candescere*, Ov.

II. Meton.: *To become red hot, to begin to glow*: *ferrum candescit in igni*, Lucr.

candīdātōr-īus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [candido, through obsol. *candida-tor*, "one who clothes himself in white," *i. e.* "a candidate"] *Of, or pertaining to, a candidate*: *munus*, Cic.

candīdā-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [candīd(a)-ō] (*Clothed in white*: *equius vos erat candidatus venire*, Plaut.—As Subst.: *candīdātus*, *i. m.*: 1. Prop.: A candidate for office, because clothed in a bright white toga: Cic.; Suet.; Vell.—2. Fig.: *One who strives after or aims at a thing; a claimant*: *Attice eloquentie*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candidat*.

candīd, *adv.* [candīd-us] 1. *In bright white*: Plaut.—2. *Clearly, candidly, sincerely*: *Script. ap. Cic.*

candīd-īlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [id.] *Shining white*: *dentes*, Cic.

candīd-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [can-dē-ō] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Glistening, dazzling white, white, clear, bright*: *candida luna*, Virg. (*Sup.*) *candidissimus color*, Virg.: *Dido, i. e. exquisitely fair and beautiful*, Virg. (Comp.) *pectora puris nivibus candidora*, Ov.: *populus, the white or silver poplar*, Virg.: *toga, made brilliantly white by fulling*, Liv.—As Subst.: *candīdum*, *i. n.*: A white thing; the white of any thing: *ovi, i. e. the white of an egg*, Pl.—Provrb.: Of falsehood: *Candida de nigris facere*, *To make black white*, Ov.: *so, nigrum in candida vertere*, Juv. B. Esp.: *With white garments, clothed in white*: *turba*, Tib.: *Roma (=Romani)*, Mart. II. Fig.: A. Of the voice: *Distinct, clear, pure, silver-toned*: Quint.—B. Of style or an orator: *Clear, perspicuous, flowing, artless, unaffected*: Cic.; Quint.—C. Of mind, character, etc.: *Unblemished, pure, guileless, honest, upright, sincere*, *Jair, candid, frank, open*: Hor.; Ov.

—D. Of condition or circumstances: *Happy, fortunate, prosperous, lucky*: *convivia, joyful*, Ov.; Prop.; Tib.—E. *Candida sententia=calculus albus, i. e. a vote of acquittal*, Ov. III. Meton.: Of the wind: *Making clear, cloud-dispelling, purifying*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candide*.

cand-ōr, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] 1. A *daz, zing, glossy whiteness; a clear lustre, clearness, radiance, brightness, brilliancy, splendour*, etc.: *solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis*, Cic.: *nivens*, Ov.—2. Of style: a. *Brilliant, splendour*: Cic.—b. *Simply, naturalness*: Quint.—3. Of mind or character: *Purity, integrity, sincerity, openness, frankness*: Ov.; Pl.—4. *Glow, heat*: *restivus*, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candeur*.

1. **cānē-us**, *ntis*, *P.* of *cān-ō*.

cān-ēns, *entis*, *P.* of *cān-ō*. **cān-ēo**, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n*. [can-is] *To be white, gray, or hoary*: *dum graminā canent*, Virg.

Cānēphōros, *i* (Gr. *Nom. Plur.* *Canephōra*, Cic., *f.* = *Κανηφόρος* [*Basket-carrier*]: A *Canephorus*: *i. e.* a painting or statue representing an Athenian maiden carrying on her head, in certain festivals, sacred utensils in a wicker basket: Pl.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canéphore*.

canes, *is*, *v. canis*.

cānē-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, *scēre*, 3. *v. n*, *incl.* [can-e-ō] I. Prop.: *To become white, gray, or hoary*: *queritur canescere mitis Iuliona Ceres*, Ov. II. Fig.: Of style: *To become stale, insipid, or senile*: *quum oratio nostra canesceret*, Cic.

cān-ēcula, *ae*, *f*. *dim.* [can-is] A little dog or bitch: I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: Of a passionate, quarrelsome woman: Plaut. III. Meton.: A. *The heat-bringing Dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation Canis*: Hor.; Ov.—B. *The worst throw in a game at dice, the dog-throw*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canicule*.

Cānīdīa, *ae*, *f*. *Canidia*; a sorceress, often mentioned by Horace.

Canīnius, *ii*, *m*. *Caninius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Canin-īanus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Caninius*.

cān-īnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [can-is] *Of, or pertaining to, a dog; canine, dog*: I. Prop.: *rictus*, Juv.: *severa canina, a favourable augury taken from meeting a dog or from its barking*, Plant. II. Fig.: *verba, snappish words*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canin*.

cān-is (—*es*, *Plant.*), *is*, *comm. gen.* [akin to Sanscrit *can*, Gr. *κων*, *κυν-ος*] I. Prop.: A dog: Virg. II. Fig.: As a term of contempt: *Dog, hound*: Cic.; Hor. III. Meton.: A. A constellation; the Dog: major or Icarus, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula); and minor, minusculus, or Erigoneus (commonly called antecanis): Ov.; Vitr.; Var.—B. The sea-dog: Pl.; and mythically, of the dogs of Scylla, Virg.—C. The worst throw in a game at dice. the dog

throw: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chien, chienne*.

canīstra, ōrum, *n.* = *κάνιστρα*. A basket woven from reeds, a bread-fruit-, flower-, etc., basket (esp. for pligious use in sacrifices): Cic.; Ov.

can-ities, em, *e* (other cases do not appear to be in use), *f.* [can-us] (*The state of the canis; hence*) **I.** Prop.: A gray or grayish-white colour, hoariness: Ov.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: A. Gray hair: Cat.—**B.** Hoary age: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canitie*.

canna, ae, *f.* = *κάννα*. **I.** Prop.: A reed, cane: palustris, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of things made of reeds: A. A reed-pipe, flute: Sil.—**B.** A small vessel, gondola: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canne*.

cannābis, is, *f.*, -bum, *i.*, *n.* = *κάνναβις, κάνναβος*. Hemp: Var.; Col.; Pl.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanvre, canebas*.

Cannæ, ōrum, *f.* Cannæ: a village in Apulia, famous for the victory of Hannibal, over the Romans b.c. 216 (now Canne).—Hence, **Cann-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* Of Cannæ, *Cannensian*.

cāno, cecini, *n* sup., cānere (Perf. cāuli, acc. to Serv.: hence the perfect of the compounds cecino, etc.), 3, v. a. and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *can, canāre*] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: **I.** Neut.: Of persons, birds, etc.: To utter or produce melodious notes; to sound, sing, play: movit Amphion lapides canendo, Hor.: si absurde canat, Cic.: merula canit estate, Pl.: tibie canunt, Cic.—Particular expression: Intus et foris canere, To strike the lyre with the plectrum in the right hand (foris), and with the fingers of the left hand (intus), at the same time, Cic.—**2.** Act.: a. With cognate Acc.: To sing, play, rehearse, recite, utter, compose: carmina, quæ in epulis canuntur, Cic.: Ascræumq; cano Romana per oppida carmen, Virg.—**b.** With Acc. of equivalent meaning: To sing, to cause to sound, to celebrate or praise in song: arma virumque, Virg.: ad tibiam clariorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.—**Prov.**: Canere aliquid surdis auribus, To sing (= to preach) to deaf ears, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **I.** Since the responses of oracles were made in verse: To prophesy, foretell, predict: ut hæc, quæ nunc fiunt, canere dicit immortales videntur, Cic.: (with Objective clause) femine... adesse exitum canebant, Tac.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: a. Act.: (a) Of instruments: To blow, cause to sound: Pompeius classicum cani jubet, Cæs.—(b) Of signals: To sound, give, etc.: signa canere jubet, Sall.—(c) Of a retreat: To give a signal for, to sound: cecinit jussus inflata (sc. buccina) recessus, Ov.—**b.** Neut.: (a) Of instruments: To give a signal, sound, be sounded, resound: pringquam signa canerent, Liv.—(b) Of persons: To sound, give a signal: Hasdrubal receptui cecinit, Liv.—(c) Impers.: A signal is, etc., given: nisi receptui cecinisset, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Only in

the phrase Canere receptui, To sound a retreat: receptui canente senatu, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of the faulty singing pronunciation of an orator: To speak in a sing-song way, to drawl: quum inclinât ululantique voce, more Asiatico, canere cepisset, Cic.—**B.** Of the places in which sounds are produced: To sound, or resound with: frondiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr.

Cānopus, i, *m.*, *Κάνωπος, Κάνωπος*. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: An island-town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.—Hence, **Cānōp-icus** (-ēus), a, um, *adj.* Of Canopus. **B.** Meton.: **I.** Lower Egypt.—**2.** (The whole of) Egypt. **II.** The brightest star in the ship Argo (invisible in Europe): Lucr.

cān-or, ōris, *m.* [can-o] Melody, tone, sound, song: Lucr.; Ov.; Virg.

cānōr-us, a, um, *adj.* [canor] **I.** Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, melody; melodious, harmonious, euphonious: vox, Cic.: orator, id.: Threiciâ fretus citharâ iudibusque canoris, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **I.** Droning, drawingl: vox nec languens, nec canora, Cic.

Cāntāber, bri, *m.* An inhabitant of Cantabria, a province of Hispania Bætica, in the region of the modern Biscaya.—Hence, **i.** **Cantab-ria**, ae, *f.*, Cantabria: the country of the Cantabers.—**2.** **Cantab-ricus**, a, um, *adj.* Of the Cantabri; Cantabrian.

cantā-men, inis, *n.* [cant(a)-o] (*That which is sung; hence*) A spell, charm, incantation: Prop.

cantā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] A musician, a singer, minstrel: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanteur*.

cantā-trix, icis, *f.* *adj.* [id.] Musical, singing: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantatrice*.

canter-inus (canth-), a, um, *adj.* [canter-inus] Of, or pertaining to, a horse, horse-: Plaut.

canth-rius (canth-), ū, *m.* [prps. *κανθήλιος*, a beast of burden] **I.** Prop.: A gelding, nag, horse: Cic.—**Prov.**: Canterius in fossâ, A horse in a ditch, i.e. a person in a helpless condition, Liv. **II.** Meton.: An effete person: Plaut.

canthāris, idis, *f.* = *κανθάρης*. **1.** A species of beetle: Pl.—**2.** The Spanish fly, *cantharides*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantharide*.

canthārus, i, *m.* = *κάνθαρος*. **I.** Prop.: A cantharus; i.e. a large, wide-bellied drinking-vessel with handles; a tankard, pot (esp. used by Bacchus and his followers): Plaut.; Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: A species of coarse sea-fish: Ov.

canthus, i, *m.* = *κάνθός*. **I.** Prop.: The tire of a wheel: Quint. **II.** Meton.: A wheel: Pers.

cant-ium, i, *n.* [cant-us] (*A thing pertaining to cantus; hence*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A song, ballad: Phaed. **B.** Esp.: A song (in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing); a monody, solo: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.:

A sing-song, drizzling tone in the delivery of an orator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantique*.

cant-i-lēn-a, ae, *f.* [cant-us; (i); len-o] **I.** Prop.: A soothing song; a strain: Ter. **II.** Meton.: Silly, trite prattle, gossip, or conversation often repeated: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canthène*.

can-tio, ōnis, *f.* [can-o] (Prop.: A singing, playing; Meton.) **1.** A song: Plaut.—**2.** An incantation, charm, spell: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanson*.

cant-ito, avi, atum, are, *i. v. a.* *freg.* [cant-o] To sing or play often or repeatedly: carmina in epulis cantata, Cic.

Cantium, ū, *n.* Cantium; a promontory of Britain (now Kent).

cantum-cula, ae, *f.* dim. [for cantion-cula; fr. cantio, cantion-is] A little song; a flattering, alluring song: Cic.

can-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, *i. v. n.* and *a. intens.* [can-o] **I.** Prop.: Of persons or birds: To produce with energy melodious sounds; to sound, sing, play: **A.** Neut.: Arcades ambo, Et cantare pares, etc., Virg.: ad manum histrionis, to sing and play while the actor accompanied the song with gestures or dancing, Liv.: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic.—**B.** Act.: **1.** With acc. of cognate meaning: To sing, play, recite: carmina non prius Audita canto, Hor.—**2.** With Acc. of equivalent meaning: To sing, celebrate or praise in song, sing of: istum canto Cæsarem, Cic.: dignus cantari, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: **1.** Of the faulty singing pronunciation of an orator: To speak in a sing-song way to drone, to drawl, to declaim in a sing-song tone: Quint.—**2.** Of instruments: To sound, resound: cantabat tibia ludis, Ov.—**3.** Relig. *t. t.*: To use enchantments; to utter spells, charms, or incantations: frigidus in pratricantando rumpitur anguis, Virg.—**B.** Act.: **1.** Of an actor: To represent a part, etc., by acting; to act: cantavit (sc. Nero) Orestem matricidam, Snet.—**2.** To point out, indicate, make known: vera cantas? vana vellem, Plaut.—**3.** To bring repeatedly to recollection; to incalculable, forewarn: qui harum morum cantabat mihi, Ter.—**4.** Relig. *t. t.*: **a.** To chant as a charm, to pronounce as a magic formula: cantatum carmen, an incantation, Ov.—**b.** To charm, to induce with magic power: accipit cantatas protinus herbas, Ov.—**c.** To influence or bring under one's power by charms or incantations: luna cantata, Prop.—**d.** To produce or call forth by charms, spells, etc.: chelydrius cantare soporem, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanter*.

can-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A musician, singer, poet: Hor.; Suet.—With notion of contempt: cantor formularum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: An extoller, eulogist: Cic. **II.** Meton.: An actor, player: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanteur*.

can-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] A female musician or singer; a songstress: Plaut.

can-tus, us, *m.* [id.] **1.** Tone,

sound, melody, singing, song: Cic.; Lucr.—2. *A prophecy, prediction:* Cat.—3. *An incantation:* Tib.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chant*.

Cānūleius, *i*, *m.* *Canuleius;* a Roman name.—Hence, **Canulei-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Of Canuleius*).

cā-nus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to *κα-νός*, *κ-α-νός*] (*Burned;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Gray, ash-coloured, hoary; aqua, foamy, frothy*, Ov.: *pruna*, Hor.: *lupus*, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Of the gray hair of aged persons:* caput, Plaut.: capilli, Hor.—As Subst.: **cani**, *orum*, *m.* (*sc. capilli*) *Gray hairs:* Ov. **II.** Met.: **a.** Gen.: *Old, aged, ancient, hoary, venerable:* senectus, Cat.: *fidus*, Virg.

Cānūsium, *ii*, *n.* *Canisium;* a town of Apulia founded by the Greeks (hence, *bilinguis*, Hor.), celebrated for its wool (now *Canosa*).—Hence, **Cānūs-in-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Of Canisium, Canusian*).—Hence, **Cānūs-in-ātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Clothed in Canusian wool:* muliones, Suet.

cāp-ā-tas, *ātis*, *f.* [*capax, capacis*] (*The quality of the capax;* hence) *largeness, capaciousness, capacity:* **I.** Prop.: *uteri*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo, etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capacité*.

Cāpāneus (*trisyll.*), *ei*, *m.* *Καπα-νεύς*, *Capaneus;* one of the Seven before Thebes, struck with lightning by Jupiter.

cāp-ax, *ācis*, *adj.* [*cap-io*] **I.** Prop.: *That can contain, take, receive, or hold much;* wide, large, spacious, roomy, capacious: (*Comp.*) *capaciores scyphos*, Hor.: (*with Gen.*) (*Sup.*) *cibi vinique capacissimus*, Liv.: (*with Abl.*) *villa usibus capax*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Great, capacious: *ingenium*, Ov.—**B.** Great, able to grasp or hold; susceptible or capable of good, able, apt, fit for: *sanctius his animal metisque capaxius aliae Deorat adhuc*, Ov.

cāp-ēdo, *inis*, *f.* [*etym. dub.*; *prps. akin to capis*] *A sacrificial bowl or cup:* Cic.

cāp-ēdum-cūla, *ae*, *f.* [*for capēdin-cūla*; *fr. capēdo, capēdin-is*] *A small sacrificial bowl or cup:* Cic.

cāp-el-la, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [*for cap(e)-l-la*; *fr. caper, capr-i*] **I.** Prop.: *A she-goat:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A statue so called:* Cic.—**B.** *A star on the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga (usu. called capra), rising in the rainy season:* Ov.

Cāpēna, *ae*, *f.* *Capena;* a Tuscan town founded by the Veientes, or at least dependent upon them.—Hence, **I.** **Cāpē-nas**, *ātis*, *adj.* *Of Capena*.—As Subst.: **a.** **Cāpē-nātes**, *um*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Capena*.—**b.** **Cāpē-nas**, *ātis*, *m.* (*sc. ager*) *The district of Capena*.—2. **Cāpē-nus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Capena*.

cāp-er, *pri*, *m.* [akin to *καπρός*] **I.** Prop.: *A he-goat, a goat:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The disagreeable smell in the armpits:* Cat.—**B.** = *capella*, *no*. **II.** **B.** *Col.*

cāp-ēr-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1.* *v. n.*

[*caper*] (*To be like a caper;* hence) *To be wrinkled:* Plaut.

cāp-esso (*-isso*), *essivi* or *essil*, *essurim*, *essere*, *3. v. a. desider.* [*cap-io*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seize, take, or catch at eagerly;* to lay hold of: *cibum dentibus*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of place:* *To strive after, make for, betake one's self to, endeavour to arrive at, go to, repair or resort to:* medium locum, Cic.—2. *With Acc. of Personal pron.:* *To betake one's self, go, repair, etc.:* *quam magis to in altum capessis, tam, etc.*, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** **1.** *To take hold of any thing with zeal;* to take upon one's self, to take charge of, undertake, enter upon, engage in: *iussa, Virg.:* *republicam, to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs*, Cic.: *fugam, to take to flight*, Liv.—2. *To lay hold of with the mind, to comprehend, understand:* Gell.—**B.** **1.** *With Personal pron.:* *To betake one's self to:* *quam se ad vitam, et quos ad mores præcipitem incitatus capessat (sc. filius)*, Plaut.—2. *With the idea of completed action:* *To attain to, reach to, arrive at, come up to or with:* *neque posse Cordē capessere*, Enn.

Cāpētus, *i*, *m.* *Capetus;* a mythic king of Alba.

Cāphāreus (*trisyll.*) (*Acc. Gr. Caphārēa*, Ov.—*Voc. Capharen*, Val. Fl.), *ei*, *m.* *Καφαρεύς*, *Caphareus;* a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Eubœa (now *Capo del Oro*).—Hence, **Cāphārēus** (*-ēus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Caphareus*.

cāp-ill-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*capill-us*] (*Provided with capillus;* hence) **I.** *Having hair, hairy.* **I.** Gen.: *adolescentes bene capillatus, with a fine head of hair:* Cic.: (*Comp.*) *capillatior quam ante*, id. **II.** Esp.: *As a designation of a primitive age (since the hair was not then shorn):* *capillato diffusum (sc. vinum) consule, i. e. very old wine:* Juv.

cāp-illus, *i*, *m.* [*like cap-ut*, and the *Gr. κεφα-α-λή*, akin to Sanscrit *kāpāla*, 'cranium'] (*The thing pertaining to the head;* hence) *The hair, whether of persons or animals:* Ter.; Cic.: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cheveu*.

cāp-io, *cepi*, *captum*, *capere* (*old form of the Fut. Perf. caper*; Plaut.: *capit*, *id.*: *capinus*, *id.*: *capis*, *acc.* to Cic., erroneously treated by him as if *contracted from cape si vis*, Quint.), *3. v. a.* [*etym. dub.*; *prps. akin to Gr. κᾰπ-ιω*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *In the widest sense: To take, lay hold of, seize:* *saxa manu*, Virg.: *quum pro communi salute arma cepissent*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** *Of persons or animals:* *To take captive, seize, catch, capture, make a prisoner of, lay hold of:* *belli nefarios duces, captos jam et comprehensos tenetis*, Cic.—**b.** *Of things:* (a) *To take by force of arms, take, capture, seize, acquire:* *Samnitium castra*, Cic.—(b) *Of a position:* *To take possession of, to seize, hold, occupy:* *locum*, Sall.—2. *To take a person or thing for a definite purpose, or as something;* to choose, select: *vltio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse*, Cic.:

(*with Second Acc. of further definition*) *aliquem arbitrum*, Ter.—3. **a.** *To receive, hold, contain:* *terra feras cepit, volucres agitatilis aer*, Ov.—**b.** *To hold, comprise, contain, include, have space for:* *unā domo jam capere non possint*, Cic.—4. **a.** *To reach, attain, arrive at a place (esp. by ship):* *insulam capere non poterant*, Cæs.—**b.** *To endeavour to reach a place;* to fly to: *montes proximos*, Liv.—5. *Of revenues, possessions, etc.:* *To take, get, obtain, receive, gain:* *stipendium capere jure belli*, Cæs.: *qui morte testamentove tantundem capiat, quantum, etc.*, Cic.: *postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit, arma*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of abstract things:* *To take, lay hold of, seize:* *occasionem*, Plaut.: *fugam, to flee:* Cæs.: *consilium, to form or adopt a plan:* Ter.: *tempus ad te cepit adeundi*, Cic.—**B.** **1.**: **a.** *Of physical powers (so only pass.):* *To be injured, impaired, weakened:* *oculis et auribus capere*, Cic.—**b.** *Of the intellectual powers (so usu. only in the Part. Perf. captus):* *Deprived of sense, silly, insane, crazed, mad:* *mente captus*, Cic.: (*with Gr. Acc.*) *captus animim*, Sen.: *mens capta, loss of sense, insanity, craziness, madness:* Liv.—**c.** *Of the power of will:* *To win or gain one by fair or foul means;* to captivate, ensnare, enchain; to mislead, seduce, delude, deceive: *animum adolescentis pellexit rebus, quibus illa ætas capi potest*, Cic.—2. *To overcome one before a tribunal;* to convict of crime: *tu si me impudicitia captas, non potes capere*, Plaut.—3. **a.** *To receive something into the mind, to comprehend in all its circumstances, to take in the whole view, to comprehend mentally:* *quod mentes eorum capere possent*, Liv.—**b.** *Esp.:* (a) *Affirmatively:* *To embrace something mentally:* *spes ipse suas animo capit*, Ov.—(b) *Negatively:* *Not to embrace something, not to be able to take in at a view, to be incapable, unfit, not ripe for:* *non capit angustie pectoris tui tantam personam*, Cic.—4. *To rule, govern, direct:* *non natum in flammâ vidisset, in arborē natus Cepisset genitor si Phæthona Mærops*, Ov.—5. *To take upon one's self some employment, calling, or office;* to undertake, enter upon, obtain, receive: *consulatium*, Cic.: *regnum*, Ov.—6. *To take, get, obtain, receive:* *fructum diligentia*, Cic.—7. *Of the passions, emotions, mental faculties, etc.:* **a.** *With personal subjects:* *To feel, suffer, enjoy, etc.:* (*acc. to the passion, etc., designated*): *inimicitias in aliquem*, Ter.: *desiderium*, Cic.: *lætitiam*, id.—**b.** *With the passions, etc., as subjects:* *To seize upon, lay hold of, affect, etc.:* *senatum metus cepit*, Liv.: *nos post reges exactos servitutis oblitio ceperat*, Cic.

cāp-is, *idis*, *f.* [*prob. cap-i*] (*The containing thing;* hence) *A sacrificial bowl with one handle:* Liv.

capisso, *ere*, *v.* *capesso*.

cāpistr-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1.* *v. a.*

[capistrum] *To halter, tie with a halter, muzzle*: tigris, Ov.

capistrum, *i*, *n*. [cap-*io*] (*That which takes or holds*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *A halter, head-stall for animals*: **A. Prop.**: Virg.; Ov. **B. Fig.**: Of marriage: maritale capistrum, Juv. **II. Esp.**: *A nose-piece or muzzle*, with spikes to prevent young animals from sucking after weaned: *capit-*alis**, *e*, *adj.* [caput, capit-*is*] **1.**: **a. Prop.**: *Relating to life, by which life is endangered, capital*: (a) Gen.: periculum, perit of life, Plant.; morbus, dangerous, Gell. (b) Esp.: Lav. *t. l.*: reus rerum capitalium, Cic.—As Subst.: **capital** (*-āle*), *alis*, *n*. *A death (real or civil); banishment, etc.* in consequence of crime: *capital crime*: (Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—**b. Fig.**: *Highly or entirely destructive; dangerous, mortal, deadly*: odium, Cic.; ira, Hor. (Comp.) capitalior pestis, Cic.—**2.** *That is first in something; pre-eminent, distinguished*: Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, etc., a writer of the first rank, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capital*.

Capitinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Capitium, a town of Southern Sicily* (now prps. *Capizzi*).
capit-*o*, *ōnis*, *m*. [caput, capit-*is*] *One who has a (large) head; a big-headed person*: Cic.
Capitolium, *il*, *n*.: **I. Prop.**: *The Capitol at Rome*.—Hence, **Capitolinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, the Capitol, Capitoline*: clivus, Cic.; Iudi, Liv.—As Subst.: **Capitolini**, *ōrum*, *m*. *Persons who had the charge of the Capitoline games*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *The citadel of other towns*: e.g. of Capua: Suet.

capit-*ulum*, *i*, *n*. *dim.* [caput, capit-*is*] **I. Prop.**: *A small head*: Plant. **II. Meton.**: *A man, a little fellow*: Plant.; Ter.

Capadocia, *a*, *f*. [καπαδοκία. *Capadocia*; a country of Asia Minor (now Carmania).—Hence, **Capadocian**, *ōis*, *m*. *A Capadocian*.
capr-*a*, *a*, *e*, *f*. [caper, capr-*i*] **I. Prop.**: *A she-goat*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *The rank smell under the arm-pits*: Hor. **III. Meton.**: *Capra or Goat*; a star in Auriga: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chevre*.

capr-*ea*, *a*, *e*, *f*. [id.] *A species of wild goat; a roe, roebuck*: Virg.—Prov.: Of something impossible: iungere capreas lupis, Hor.
Capr-*ee*, *arum*, *f*. [id.] (Things pertaining to goats) *Capree*; an island in the Tuscan Sea, off the coast of Campania (now Capri).
capr-*ēolis*, *i*, *m*. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A species of wild goat, chamois, roebuck*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Plur.*: In mechanics: *Short pieces of timber inclining to each other, which support something; supports, props*: Cass.
Capr-*ēus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *Of a goat, goat's* (prps. only used of the place otherwise called Capræ Palus): Ov.
Capr-*i-corn*, *us*, *i*, *m*. [caper, capr-*i*; (i); corn-*u*] (*Having a goat's horn*)

Capricorn; a sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Capricorne*.

capr-*i-ficus*, *i*, *f*. [caper, capr-*i*; (i); ficus] (*Goat-fig*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A wild fig-tree*: Ter.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: *For something strange, foreign*: Pers.

capr-*i-gēn*, *us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [caper, capr-*i*; (i); gen-*o*] *Goat-begotten, goat-born, of the goat kind*: pecus, Virg.

capr-*i-mulg*, *us*, *i*, *m*. [caper, capr-*i*; (i); mulg-*eo*] (*Goat-milker*; hence) **1.** *A countryman*: Cat.—**2.** *The caprimulgus*; a bird supposed to suck the udders of goats, a goat-sucker: Pl.

capr-*inus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [caper, capr-*i*] *Of, or pertaining to, goats*: grex, Liv.; pellis, Cic.—Prov.: De lana caprina rixari, *To contend about goats' wool, i. e. a fictitious thing, a mere nothing*, Hor.

capr-*i-pes*, *pēdis*, *adj.* [caper, capr-*i*; (i); pes] *Goat-footed* (epithet of rural deities): aures Capripedium Satyrorum, Hor.

1. cap-sa, *a*, *f*. [cap-*io*] (*The receiving thing*; hence) *A repository, chest, box, case for books, fruit, etc.*: Cic.; Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caisse*.
2. Capsa, *a*, *f*. *Capsa*; a town in Gaetulia.—Hence, **Capsenses**, *ium*, *m*. (sc. *cives*) *The inhabitants of Capsa*.

caps-*arius*, *ii*, *m*. [i. caps-*a*] (*One pertaining to a capsia*; hence) *A slave who carried the books of boys going to school*: Suet.

capso, *is*, *it*, *etc.*, *v*. capio.
caps-*ula*, *a*, *f*. *dim.* [i. caps-*a*] *A small box or chest*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capsule*.

Capta, *a*, *f*. *Capta*; a surname of Minerva (but for what reason is not known).
capta-*tio*, *ōnis*, *f*. [capt(a)-*o*] **1.** *A reaching after, or catching at something*: verborum, Cic.—**2.** *In fencing*: *A feint*: Quint.—**3.** *A hunting after a legacy, etc.*: testamenti, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *captation*.

capta-*tor*, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] **1.** *One who eagerly reaches after, endeavours to obtain, or strives for something*: aurea popularis, Liv.—**2.** *One who strives for an inheritance, a legacy-hunter*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capitateur*.

cap-*tio*, *ōnis*, *f*. [cap-*io*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A deceiving, deception, fraud, deceit*: Plaut.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: *In dialectics*: *A fallacious argument, a sophism, quirk*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *An injury, disadvantage*: Plaut.

captios-*e*, *adv.* [captios-*us*] *Captiously, insidiously*: Cic.

capti-*ōsus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for captio-*osus*, fr. captio, captio-*is*] **1.** *Fallacious, deceptive*: Cic.—**2.** *Captious, sophistical*: (Comp.) *quo nihil captiosius potest dici*, Cic. (*Sup.*) captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, id.—As Subst.: **captiosa**, *ōrum*, *n*. *Sophisms*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *captieux*.

captium-*cūla*, *a*, *f*. *dim.* [for captio-*cūla*; fr. captio, captio-*is*] *A quirk, sophism, fallacy*: Cic.

captiv-*itas*, *ātis*, *f*. [captiv-*us*] (*The condition or state of the captivus*; hence) **1.**: **a. Prop.**: *Of persons or animals*: *Captivity, bondage*: Tac.; Flor.—**b. Meton.**: *Prisoners, captives*: Tac.—**2.** *A taking, captivity*: Tac.; Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *captivité*.

cap-*tivus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cap-*io*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Of living beings**: **1. Taken prisoner, captive**, in war or otherwise: *cives*, Cic.; corpora, Liv.—As Subst.: **a. captivus**, *i*, *m*. (sc. *homo*) *A prisoner, captive*: Cass.; Cic.—**b. captiva**, *a*, *f*. (sc. *femina*) *A female prisoner or captive*: Ov.—**2.** *Of animals*: *Caught or taken*: pisces, Ov.; feras, id.—**B. Of things**: *Captured, plundered, taken as booty, spoiled, taken by force*: aurum argentumque, Liv.; vestis, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *Captive*: mens, Ov. **III. Meton.**: *That pertains or belongs to captives*: sanguis, Virg.; crux, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *captif, captivé*; also *chétif*.

cap-*to*, *avi*, *atum*, *āre*, *i*, *v*. *a. intrans.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: *To strive to seize, lay hold of a thing with zeal, etc.*; to catch or snatch at: Pantaenus a labris sitionis fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To strive after, desire earnestly, try or seek to obtain*: plausus, Cic.—**B.** *To enter upon, begin a conversation*: captato sermone, Ov.—**C.** *To endeavour to entrap by cunning or deceit*; to catch or take in a crafty manner: to seek to win; to entice, allure: quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum, etc., Cic.—**D.** *Of legacy-hunting, etc.*: *To hunt for or after, to try to catch, etc.*: With thing or person as object: testamenta, Flor.; aliquem, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capter*.

1. cap-*tus*, *a*, *um*, *P.* of cap-*io*.—As Subst.: **captus**, *i*, *m*.: **a**, *a*, *e*, *f*. *A captive, prisoner of war*: Virg.; Ter.
2. cap-*tus*, *ūs*, *m*. [cap-*io*] **1.** *A taking, seizing, or laying hold; a grasp*: **a. Prop.**: *trium digitorum captus*, i. e. *by as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch*, Pl.—**b. Fig.**: *honorum*, Val. Max.—**2.** *Power of comprehension, discernment, understanding, capacity*: sorvorum, Ter.; hominum, Cic.

Capta, *a*, *f*. *Capua*; the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its luxury (now the village of Sta. Maria).

capul-*aris*, *e*, *adj.* [capul-*us*] *Belonging to the tomb*: itane tibi . . . tam capularis, i. e. *so near the grave*, Plaut.

cap-*ulus*, *i*, *m*. [cap-*io*] **1.** (*The taking or receiving thing*; hence) *A tomb, a sarcophagus*: ire ad capulum, to go, i. e. *to be borne to the grave*, Lucr.—**b.** *The hilt of a sword* (because it receives the hand): Cic.; Virg.—**2.** (*The thing taken hold of*; hence) *The handle of any thing*: aratri, Ov.; sceptri, id.

capit, *itis* (*Abt. Sing.* regularly *capite*; *capit*, *Cap.*), *n*. [akin to Sanscrit *kapāla*, Gr. *κεφάλῃ*] **I. Prop.**: *The head of men or animals*: humanum, Hor.; *belua multorum capitum*, id.; *capita conferre*, *to put heads together*, i. e. *to confer together in secret*.

Liv.—Prov.: Nec caput nec pedes, *Neither head nor feet*, i. e. *neither beginning nor end*: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. *A person or man*: *hæi capiti dicitur*, *Plaut.*: *liberum*, *Cic.*—Particular phrase: *In capita*, *To or for each person*: **Liv.**—2. *An animal*: *sus Tringita capitem fētus enixa*, i. e. *of thirty young pigs*, **Virg.**—**B.**: 1. Of persons: *The chief, head, leader, principal*: *caput est* (sc. *Heracles*) *omniū Græcorum concitatorum*, *Cic.*—The predicate in *Masc.*: *capita conjurationis virgis cæsi*, *Liv.*—2. Of things: **a.** *The chief, principal, or main thing*: *jus nigrum, quod cænæ caput erat*, *Cic.*: *Roma, orbis terrarum caput*, *Liv.*—**b.** Of writings: *A principal clause or division, paragraph, chapter, etc.*: *legis*, *Cic.*—**c.** Of money: *The principal sum; the capital; stock*: *quinas hie capiti mercedes exsecat*, *Hor.*—**C.** Of things: 1. *The head, top, summit, point, end, extremity* (beginning or end): *papaveris*, *Liv.*: *tignorum*, *Cæs.*—2. Of rivers, etc.: **a.** *The origin, source (head)*: *caput, unde . . . se exampit Enipeus*, *Virg.*—**b.** *The mouth, embouchure*: *multis capitibus in Oceanum influunt* (sc. *Rhenus*), *Cæs.*—3. Of plants: Sometimes *The root*: *Cato*: **Pl.**—4. Of a vine: *A branch*: *Cic.* **III.** **Fig.**: **A.**: 1. *Life, esp. physical life*: *capitis poena, capital punishment*, *Cæs.*: *pactum pro capite pretium*, *Cic.*—2. *Civil or political life* (acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family; its loss or deprivation was called *capitis deminutio*, *Cæs.*: *or minutio*, *Gell.*): *Cic.*: *Hor.*—**B.** *The head, as the seat of the understanding; judgment, sense*: *Hor.*—**C.** *The origin, or source*: *perjurii*, *Plaut.*

Cāpys, ὄψ, *m.* **Cāpys**: 1. *Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises*.—2. *A companion of Æneus*.—3. *The eighth king of Alba, in Latium*.

Car, Cāris, *v.* *Caria*.

Cārālis (**Calar**), *is, f.* (**Plur.**: **Carales**, *lum*, *Liv.*: *Hirt.*). *Caralis* or *Calaris*: *the chief city of Sardinia* (now *Cagliari*).—Hence, **Cārālītānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Caralis*.—**As Subst.**: **Cārālītāni**, *orum, m.* (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Caralis*.

carbās-ūs (-īnus), *a, um, adj.* [*carbās-us*] *Of, or made of, flax or linen*: *vela*, *Cic.*: *sinus*, *Virg.*

1. **carbāsus**, *i, f.* (**Plur.**: **-a**, *orum, n.*)=*καρβάσιος*: **I.** *Prop.*: *Very fine Spanish flax*: *Cat.*: *Col.* **II.** *Meton.*: *Of things made of carbassus*: **A.** *A linen garment*: *Virg.*: *Ov.*—**B.** *A curtain stretched over the amphitheatre, to keep the sun from the spectators*: *Lucr.*—**C.** *A sail*: *Virg.*: *Ov.*—**D.** *The Sibylline books* (*written upon linen*): *Claud.*

2. **carbās-us**, *a, um, adj.* [*i. carbās-us*] *Of, or made of, linen; linen-lina*, *Prop.*

carbātina (**carp**), *æ, f.*=*καρβάτιν*. *A (kind of) rustic shoe*: *lingere carbatinas*, *Cat.*

carbo, ἔνις, *m.* [*etym. dub.*] *A coal, charcoal* (whether dried or burning): **I.** *Prop.*: *candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum*, *Cic.*—**PROV.**: *Of something valueless*: *Carbonem pro thesauro invenire*, *To find a coal instead of a treasure*, *Phaed.* **II.** **Fig.**: *From the black colour of the carbo*: *elogiorum carbonēs, i. e. with songs of derision*, *P. aut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. charbon*. **carbōn-ārius**, *a, um, adj.* [*carbo, carbon-is*] *Of, or relating to, coals*: *negotium, traffic in coals*: *Sext. Aur. Vict.*—**As Subst.**: **carbōnarius**, *li, m.* (*sc. homo*) *A collier; a burner of coals*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. charbonnier*.

carbun-cūlus, *i, m. dim.* [*for carbon-culus; fr. carbo, carbon-is*] **I.** *Prop.*: *A small coal*: *Anct. Her.* **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *A reddish, bright kind of precious stone* (comprising the ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth, etc.): **Pl.**—**B.** *A carbuncle*: *Cels.* **III.** **Fig.**: *Consuming grief, sorrow*: *amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus*, *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. carbuncle, escarboucle*.

carcer, ἔρις, *m.* [*Sicilian κάρκαρον* akin to *ἐρκος* and the *Lat. arceo*] (*An inclosure, inclosed place*; hence) **1.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *A prison, gaol*: *Cic.*—**b.** **Fig.**: *Of the body*: *A prison*: *Cic.*—**c.** *Meton.*: (*a*) *Imprisoned criminals*: *Cic.*—(*b*) *As a term of reproach*: *Jail-bird*: *Ter.*—2.: **a.** *Prop.*: *Of a race-course*: *The barrier or starting-place*: *Cic.*: *Virg.*—**b.** **Fig.**: *The commencement, beginning* (of a course of action or a condition): *Cic.*

carcēr-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [*carcer*] *Of, or belonging to, a prison*: *questus, of keeping a prison*, *Plaut.*

Carchēdōnius, *a, um, adj.* *Καρχηδώνιος*, *Carchedonian, i. e. Carthaginian*: *Plaut.*: *Pl.*

carchēsium, *li, n.*=*καρχήσιον*: **I.** *Prop.*: *A cup* (that is contracted in the middle): *Ov.*: *Virg.* **II.** *Meton.*: *The upper part of a mast* (formed like a carchesium); *a scuttle-bower or trundle-head*: *Luc.*

carcinōma, ἄτλις, *n.*=*καρκίνωμα*. *A cancerous ulcer, a cancer*: **I.** *Prop.*: *Cels.*: *Pl.* **II.** **Fig.**: *As a term of reproach for Julia and her son Agrippa, given to them by Augustus, on account of their incorrigible wickedness*: *Suet.*

Cardāces, *um, m.* *Κάρδακες* [*Persian word, acc. to Strabo*: *carda*, "strong," "warlike"] *The Cardaces; a class of Persian soldiers*: *Nep.*

Cardia, *æ, f.*, *Καρδία*. *Cardia; a town on the Thracian Chersonesus*.—Hence, **Cardi-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Cardia*.

cardiācus, *a, um, adj.*=*καρδιακός*. *Of, or pertaining to, the stomach*: *morbus*, *Cels.*—**As Subst.**: **cardiacus**, *i, m.* *One who has a disease of the stomach*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*

card-o, *inis, m.* [*prob. akin to root καρδ-, whence καρδία, καρδαινο to swing*] (*The swinging thing*; hence) **I.** *Prop.*: *The pivot and socket* (by which the doors of the ancients were fixed and

made to open and shut): **Plant.**: **Virg.** **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *In mechanics*, *Plur.*: *Beams fitted together*; and *scap. carda masculus, a tenon*, *Vitr.*: *cardo femina, a cavity, pan, or socket*, *id.*: *cardo securiculus, a tenon in the form of an ace*, *i. e. a dove-tailed joint*, *id.*—**B.** (*The place where the two ends meet*; hence) *A turning point, pivot, etc.*: *mundi*, *i. e. the North pole*, *Pl.*—**C.** *A line* (drawn through a place, from north to south): *Pl.*; and accordingly the mountain Taurus is called *cardo*, *Liv.* **III.** **Fig.**: *That about which every thing else revolves or on which it depends*: *the chief point or circumstance*: *rerum*, *Virg.*

cardūus, *i, m.* [*etym. dub.*] *A thistle*: *Virg.*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. chardon, écharde*.

cār-e, *adv.* [*car-us*] **1.** *Dearly, at a high price*: *aves pingues care veniunt*, *Var.* (*Sup.*) *carissime constant*, *Sen.*—2. *Dearly; with affection*: (*Comp.*) *carinus æ timare*, *Script.*, *ap. Cic.*

cārec-tum, *i, n.* [*for caric-tum; fr. carex, caric-is*] (*A thing provided with carex*; hence) *A place covered with sedge*: *Virg.*

cār-ēo, *ūi, itum, ēre* (*Fut. Part.* *itūrus*, *Ov.*—*Pres. Subj.* *carint=carant*, *Plaut.*), **2. v. n.** [*akin to κείρω, κείρω-μαι*] (*To shear, or be shorn of, hence*) **I.** *Gen.*: *To be without, free from, devoid of, not to have* (with *Abi.*) *doloris*, *Cic.*: *morte*, *i. e. to be immortal*, *Hor.* **II.** *Esp.*: **A.**: 1. *To be without a thing* from free-will, *i. e. to deprive one's self of a thing, not to make use of it*: (with *Abi.*) *temeto*, *Plaut.*: *amicorum facultatibus*, *Nep.*—2. *Of localities*: *To hold one's self aloof from, not to go to* or merely, *to be absent from*: *foro, senatu, publico*, *Cic.*—**B.** *To be deprived of, to be without, to want something desirable*: *consuetudine amicorum*, *Cic.*: (with *Gen.*; also, *Impers. Pass.*) *tui erendum quod erat*, *Ter.*: (with *Acc.*) *quod amo, careo*, *Plaut.*—**C.** *To feel the want of a thing, to miss it*: *carere igitur hoc significat, egere eo, quod velis*, *Cic.*: (with *Abi.*) *carere bono*, *id.*

Cares, *um, v.* *Caria*. **cārex**, *icis, f.* [*etym. dub.*] *Reed-grass, sedge*: *Virg.*: *Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. carer, (old) careiche*. **Cāria**, *æ, f.*, *Καρία*. *Caria; a province of Asia Minor*.—Hence, **1.** **Car**, *āris* (*Acc. Plur. Gr. Caras, Virg.*), *m.* *A Carian* (notorious for treachery).—2. **Cār-icus**, *a, um, adj.* *Carian*: *Var.*—**As Subst.**: **Carica**, *æ, f.* (*sc. ficus*): **a.** *Prop.*: *A Carian dried fig*: *Cic.*—**b.** *Meton.*: *For dried figs*: *in gen.*: *Ov.*

cār-ies, *em, e* (other cases not in use), *f.* [*pprs. akin to Sanscrit root kari, defringere*] (*Prop.*: *A breaking off*; *Meton.*, as the cause of breaking off) *Kottenness, decay, caries*: *vertitur in tenevram cariem rimisque delihcat* (*sc. cymba*), *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. carie*. **cārīna**, *æ, f.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** *Prop.*: *The bottom of a ship, the keel*: *Cæs.*: *Tac.* **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *A vessel,*

boat, ship: Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Of the shell of nuts: Pl.—**C.** Plur.: The *Carles*; a place in Rome, between the Vatican and Esquiline hills: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *carène*; Eng. verb, to *carven*.

carin-arius, ī, m. [κάρινος], waxes, with Lat. suffix *arius* (One pertaining to the κάρινος; hence) *He who dyes wax-colour, a dyer of yellow*: Plaut.

carī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [carī-es] (*Pull of carics*; hence) *Decayed, rotten, carious*: I. Prop.: dentes, Phaed. II. Fig.: senectus, Ov.

cāris, īdis, f. = καρίς. *The caris*; a species of sea-crab: Ov.

cār-itas, ātis, f. [car-us] (*The quality of the carus*; hence) **I.** a. Prop.: *High regard, respect, esteem, love, affection*: patria, i. e. towards one's country, Cic.: civium, i. e. entertained by citizens, id.—**b.** Meton.: Plur.: *The objects loved; beloved objects*: Cic.—**2.** *Dearness, high price or value, scarcity of any thing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charité*, *charité*.

Carmentis, ī, m., Κάμνητος. *Carmentis*; a high, steep mountain in Phœnicia, on the sea-coast (now *El-Karmel*).

I. car-men (old form **cas-men**), mis, n. [etym. dub., prob. akin either to Sanscrit root *caris*, *narrare, laudare*; or to the Sanscrit root *kri* or *kai*, *facere*] (*The narrating or praising thing;—the thing made or composed*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A poem, poetry, epic, lyric, etc.*: Iliacum, Hor.: carmen herme lyre, Prop.: probosum, Tac.—**B. Esp.**: **1.** *A part of a great epic poem*; a book; canto: Lucr.—**2.** *A poetic inscription*: Virg.—**3.** *A response of an oracle; a prophecy, prediction, as being usually given in verse*: Virg.; Tac.—**4.** *A magic formula, an incantation*: Hor.—**5.** On account of the ancient practice of composing religious and legal formularies in Saturnian verse: *A formula in religion or law; a formulary*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A tune, song, air, strain*; both vocal and instrumental: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** Of waters: *A melodious, rippling sound*: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charme*.

2. car-men, mis, n. [I. car-o] (*That which cards*; hence) *A card for wood or flax*: Claud.

Carmen-tis, is, f. [for Carmin-tis; fr. I. carmen, carmin-is] (*The prophetic or predicting one*). *Carmen-tis*; the mother of Eeander, who went with him from Arcadia to Latium, and uttered oracles on the Capitoline Hill; afterwards honoured as a goddess.—Hence, **Carment-ālis**, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, *Carmentis*: flamen, Cic.

Carmo, ōnis, -ōna, æ, f. *Carmo* or *Carmona*; a town of Hispania Bætica (now *Carmona*).—Hence, **Carmon-enses**, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Carmo*.

Car-na, f. [prob. for Crad-na, trs. *Card-na*, fr. root *krad*, whence *krad-āna*, *krad-āa*, "to swing," with Latin suffix *na*] (*The swinger*). *Carna*; a goddess (previously called *Carne*), guardian of door-hinges (i. e. of domestic

life and household affairs) and of the life of man.

car-n-ārum, ī, n. [I. caro, carn-is] (*A thing pertaining to caro*; hence) **1.** *A frame fastened to the ceiling, furnished with hooks for supporting meat, etc.*; a meat-rack: Plaut.—**2.** *A ladder, pantry, cupboard*: Plaut.

Carnādes, is, m. *Carnæades*; a philosopher of Cyrene.—Hence, **Carn-ād-ēus** (-ius), a, um, adj. Of *Carnæades*.

car-n-i-fex (carn-ū-), ficiis, m. [for carn-i-fac-s; fr. I. caro, carn-is; (i); fac-io] (*A flesh-maker*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *An executioner, hangman, etc.*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *A tormentor, murderer*: Ter.; Cic.—**As Adj.**: *Murderous, deadly*: Mart.; Claud.—**B.** *As a term of reproach*: *Scoundrel, villain*: Cic.

carnifīc-īna, æ, f. [carnifex, carnif-ic-is] (*A thing pertaining to a carnifex*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The office of hangman*: Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *The place of torture*: Liv. **III. Fig.**: *Rack, torture*: Cic.

carnifīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, I. v. a. [id.] *To execute, behead*: *hostes* iacentes, to deprive of their heads, Liv.

carnis, is, v. 2. caro, init.

Carnuntum, I, n. *Carnuntum*; an old town on the Danube near Heimburg.

Carnitēs, um (-i, ōrum, Tib.). **m.** *The Carnutes*; a people of Gaul, on both sides of the Liger; whose chief town was *Autricum* (now *Chartres*).

1. car-o, ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *krī*, to break off; Gr. *κείρω*] *To card*: Plaut.

2. cāro (carnis, Liv.), carnis, f. [Gr. *κρέας*; Sans. *krāma*, "raw flesh"] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Flesh*: Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Contemptuously of a person*: *A piece of flesh*: Cic.—**2.** *The flesh or body* (opp. to spirit, as the seat of the passions): Sen. **II. Fig.**: Of style: *Softness*: Quint. **III. Meton.**: *The flesh (puip) of fruits*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *carne*, (mod.) *chair*.

Carpathus (-os), i, f., Καπάθος. *Carpathus* or *Carpathos*; an island in the Aegean Sea (now *Scarpanto*).—Hence, **Carpāth-ius**, a, um, adj. *Carpathian*.

carpātina, æ, v. carbatina. **carpentum**, I, n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A waggon, carriage, coach, or chariot on two wheels*: Liv.; Ov.

Carpi, ōrum, m. *The Carpi*; a people on the Danube, in Dacia.

carp-o, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to *ἀρπάζω*, *rapiō*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather, cull* (plants, flowers, fruits, etc.); *primus* *vere* *rosam* *atque* *utrumque* *carpere* *poma*, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of animals: **a.** *To crop, pluck off, graze on, eat*, plants, etc.: *videtur* *Carpere* *gramen* *equos*, Virg.: (with-out *Object*) *alia* (sc. animalia) *sugunt*, *alia* *carpunt*, *alia* *vorant*, *alia* *mandunt*, Cic.—**b.** *To eat or devour* (*flesh, by tearing it away*): *carpere* *jur*

volucres, Ov.—**2.** Of other things: **a.** *To tear off or away*; *to pull, pluck, etc.*: *ex collo* *furtim* *coronas*, Hor.—**b.** *To tear, rend, lacerate*: *crimen* *gonasque*, Val. Fl.—**3.** *To divide into parts*: *in multas* *parvasque* *partes* *carpere* *exercitum*, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To cull, gather, pluck*: *hæc* *passim* *carpens*, Cic.—**B.** *To seize upon*; *to enjoy, use, make use of*: *diem*, Hor.—**C.** *To feed or live upon*: *vitales* *auras*, Virg.—**D.** *To gnaw*, as it were, *with envious tooth*, *to carp at, slander, calumniate, revile*: *non illo* *inimico*, *sed hoc* *maledico* *dente* *carpunt*, Cic.—**E.** Of lovers: *To fleece*: *et soror*, *et mater*, *natrix* *quoque* *carpat* *amantem*, Ov.—**F.** *To weaken, enfeeble, wear away*; *or, with the idea extended, to consume, destroy*: *vires*, Liv.: *regina* *cæco* *carpitur* *ignis*, Virg.—**G.** *To divide into pieces, dismember, cut up, separate into parts*: *summum* *unius* *belli* *in multa* *prolia* *parvaque*, Liv. **III. Meton.**: **A.** **1.** *To seize upon and devour*; *to eat up*: *unumquodque* *quod* *quidem* *erit* *bellissimum*, *carpat*, Ter.—**2.** *To cut up, to carve*: *leporem*, *mulium*, Mart.—**3.** Of food: *To take up in small delicate pieces*: *cibos* *digitis*, Ov.—**4.** Of wool plucked from a fleece: *To spin*: *carpentis* *pensa* *puellæ*, Virg.—**5.** Of kisses: *To pluck*, as it were, *from the lips*; *to snatch*: *luctantique* *oscula* *carpit*, Ov.—**B.** *Milit. i. l.*: *To inflict injury upon an enemy, esp. by single, repeated attacks; to weaken, to harass*: *agmen* *adversariorum*, Cæs.—**C.** *Viam*, *iter*, etc., or with definite local substantives, *terram*, *mare*, *litōra*, etc.: *To tread upon, pass over, navigate, sail along or through, to take or pursue one's way*: Virg.; Ov.—**D.** With words denoting time: *To spend, pass, etc.*: *illic* *mea* *carpitur* *ætas*, Cat.

carp-tim, adv. [carp-o] (*By plucking*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *By pieces, in parts, separately, in single or small portions*: Sall.; Suet. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *At different places or points, on different sides*: Liv.—**B.** *Singly, separately, in parts, by degrees, not together*: Liv.; Tac.

carp-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A carver* of food: Juv.

carp-tus, a, um, *P.* of carp-o.

Carrīca, æ, f. *Carruca*; a town of Hispania Bætica: Hirt.

carrus, i, m. (-um, i, n., Hirt.) *A two-wheeled cart for heavy loads*: *ad impedita* *et* *carros* *suos* *se contulerunt*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *char*.

Carsōli, ōrum, m. *Carseoli*: a town of the *Aqui*, in Latium (now the village *Carsoli*).

Carteia, æ, f. *Carteia*: **1.** *A very ancient seaport town of Hispania Bætica* (now *San Roque*).—Hence, **Cartei-ensis**, e, adj. Of *Carteia*.—**2.** *The chief town of the Oltades, in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now *Orgaz*).

Carthæa, æ, f., Καρθαία. *Carthæa*, a town on the west coast of Ceos (now *Poles*).—Hence, **Carth-æus** (-ēus), a, um, adj. *Carthæan*, of *Carthæa*.

Carthāgo (Kar-), mis [Abl. Car-

thagmī, Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. [orig. Hebr.: *New Tnen*] Carthage. 1. **a.** Prop.: *A celebrated city of Northern Africa* (Gr. Καρχηδών), the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis. Hence, **Carthagīn-iensis**, *e*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Carthage; Carthaginian*.—**As Subst.:** **Carthagīnienis**, *is*, *m.* (*sc. civis*) *A Carthaginian*.—**b.** *Meton.*: Personified: *Carthage; the daughter of the fourth Hercules.*—**2.** (Also with the appell. *Nova*) *A large seaport town, founded by the Carthaginians after the first Punic war, in Hispania Tarraconensis; New Carthage* (now Cartagena).

cărun-cûla, æ, *f. dim.* [for caruncula; fr. caro, as if having a Gen. caron-is] *A little piece of flesh:* Cic.

I. cā-rus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to some from the root *kad*, in *κνιδος*, Dor. *κάδος*, *care*, concern, and *κρησάω*, to *have a care*; cf. Gael. *cad*, *friend*; hence, *care*, *costly*; —but prob. akin to Sanscrit root *kAM*, *amare*; hence, *loved*] **I.** Prop.: *Dear, precious, valued, esteemed, loved*: *cari sunt parentes, cari liberi*, propinquus, familiares, etc.: *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *conjug carior*, *Ov.*; *Cic.* —As *Subst.*: *cari*, *drum*, *Beloved ones*: *Plaut.* **II.** Meton.: *Dear, costly, of a high price*: (*Sup.*) *carissima annona*, *Cic.* **3.** Hence, *Fer. cher*.

2. **Carus**, i, m. [1. carus] *Carus*;
a Roman name.

Carventāna arx. *The citadel of Carventum, in Latium.*

Carvilius, *il. m. Carvilius*: 1. A Roman name.—2. The name of one of the four kings in Cantium (Kent), in the time of Julius Cæsar.

Cărystos, i, f. = Κάρυστος. *Carystos*; a very ancient town on the south coast of Eubœa, celebrated for its marble. — Hence, **Căryst-ēus**, a, um, adi. *Of Carystos. Carystian.*

că-sa, æ, *f.* [prob. for scad-sa; akin to Sanscrit root SKAD, *tegere* (*The covering thing*: hence) I. Gen.: 4

covering thing; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** *hut, cottage, cabin, sheel*, etc.: humiles habitare casas, Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A small country-house*: Mart. — **B.** *A bower or booth*: Tib. — **C.** *A soldier's hut*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chez, case*; and, perhaps, *caserne*.

cascus, a, um, *adj.* [Sabine word]
Old: prisci illi quos cascus appellat
 Ennius. Cic.

cāsēus, *i, m. Cheese.* **I.** Prop. major pars victūs eorum lacte, et **caso**, et carne consistit, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment. **Plant.**

κασία, *æ*, *f.* = *κασία*. *Casia*: 1 *A tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, prob. the wild cinnamon*: Virg — 2. *A fragrant shrub-like plant, mezereum* (called also *ceuron* or *thym* *ελας*): Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. casse*.

Cāsilinum, *i. n.* **Casilinum**; a town of Campania, on the Volturnus near the ancient Capua (in its place stands the present Capua).—Hence **Cāsilin-enses**, *iun, m.* The inhabitants of Casilinum.

Căsinum, i, n. *Casinum*; a Roman colony in *Latium* (its citadel the present *Monte Casino*).—Hence, **Căsin-as**, ātis, adj. *Of Casinum*.

cā-so *no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens.* [for *cad-so* ; fr. *cad-o*] *To be ready to fall, to totter*: Plant.

Caspēria, æ, *f.* *Casperia*; a town of the Sabines.

Caspī, ōrum, *m.* [orig. Persian; acc. to Pott. = *evīroōt*, good riders] *The Caspī*; a people inhabiting the northern part of Media (what is now the north of Azerbaijan and Ghilan).—Hence, **Caspi-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Caspī*; *Caspian*.—As Subst.: **Caspīæ**, ōrum, *f.* (*sc. portæ*) *The Caspian Gates*, i. e. the narrow passes in Mount Taur.

Cassandra, æ, f., Κασσάνδρα. Cassandra; a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who continually proclaimed the approaching destruction of Troy, but was believed by no one.

Cassandrēa, ἡ, *f.* Κασάνδρεια. (*The thing pertaining to Cassander; hence Cassandrea; a town of Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidea, rebuilt by Cassander, a son of Antipater.*—Hence, **Cassandr-eus** (trisyll.), *ei, m.* *The man of Cassandrea; a surname of the tyrant Apollodorus, who reigned there.*

cass-e, adv. [cass-us] *Fruitlessly, in vain, to no purpose*; Liv.

cas-ses, *lum* (*Abl. Sing. casse*), *m.*
[for *cad-ses*; fr. *cad-o*] (*That which falls*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A hunting-net, a snare, toil*: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of an spider: *The web*: Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Snares, plots*: visio casse resistet amans. Ov.

cassida, æ, v. **cassis**.

Cassiope, *es* (-*ēpēa*, -*ēpia*, *æ*, Cic), *f.*, *Κασσιόπη* and *Κασσιόπεια*.
Cassiope, *Cassiepe*, or *Cassiepe*: **1.** *The wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda; afterwards placed among the constellations.*—**2.** *A town in Corcyra (now Cassiope or Cassopo).*

cassis, *īdis* (-*īda*, æ, *Virg.*; *Prop.*), *f.* [perhaps an Etruscan word] **I.** *Prop.*: *A helmet* (of metal): *muliones cum cassidibus*, *Cæs.* **II.** *Meton.*: *War*: *ætas patiens cassidis*, *Juv.*

Cassius, *li, m.* *Cassius*; a Roman name.—Hence, 1. **Cassi-us**, a *un, adi*. *Of or belonging to Cassius*

um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cassius.*
 —2. **Cassī-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cassius.*

Cassivelaunus, i, m. *Cassive-
launus*; a British chief.

cas-sus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *car-sus* fr. *car-eo*] (*Being* without, *wanting* etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. *Empty*, *void*, *hollow*: *nux*, *Her.* **B.** Esp.: *Wanting*, *devoid* of, *deprived of*: (*with Abl.*) *lumine cassus* *deprived of life*, *dead*: *Virg.* (*with Gen.*) *cassus lumini ensis*, *Cic.* **II.** Fig.: *Vain*, *empty*, *useless*, *futile*, *fruitless*: *vota*, *Virg.* — **As Subst.** **III.** *cassa*, *drum*, *n.* *Vain*, *trifling*, *foolish subjects*: *Plant.* — **Adverbial expressions**: *Cassum*, *in cassum* (*as one word incassum*), *Vainly*, *fruitlessly*, *in vain*.

lessly, uselessly, in vain, to no purpose.
Sen.; Virg.; Tac.

Castālia, æ, *f.*, *Kασταλία*. *Castalia*; a fountain of *Parnassus*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*. — Hence, **Castālī-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Castalian*.

castăn-ă, a, ă, f. = κάστανον. **I.**
Prop.: *The chestnut-tree*: Pl. **II.**
Meton.: *A chestnut*: Virg. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *châtaigne*.

cast-e, adv. [cast-us] **I. Prop.**
A. *Without stain, uprightly, honestly:*
 Plant. Cic.—**2.** *Purely, chastely, mod-*
estly: Cic.—**3.** *Piously, religiously,*
with devoutness: (Comp.) castius Sacra
 facere, Liv.: (Sup.) deos castissimè
 colere. Cic.

castell-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [castell-um] *Of, or pertaining to, a castle or fortress: triumphī, for the capture of a castle, Cic.—As Subst.: castell-ani, ōrum, m. (sc. incolae) The occupants of a castle: Sall. Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. châtelain.*

castell-ātim, *adv.* [id.] *Castle-wise: dissipati, scattered about, as it were, in different fortresses, i. e. in different bodies.* Liv.

castel-lum, *i. n. dim.* [for *castrum*; fr. *castrum*, *cast(e)r-i*] **I.** Prop.: *A castle, fort, citadel, fortress, stronghold*: Cæs.; Sall.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Shelter, defence, refuge*: Cic.; Liv. **III.** Meton.: *A residence situate on an eminence*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *chastel*, (mod.) *château*.

castērīa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A*
place of rest for rowers in a galley.
Plant.

cast-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um [for cast-i-fac-us; fr. cast-us; (i); fac-io] *Made chaste or spotless: pure: mens. Sen.*

castīgā-bīlis, e, *adj.* [castig(a)-o]
Worthy of chastisement, deserving punishment: culpa. Plant.

castigāt-e, *adv.* [castigat-us] 1. *Briefly, concisely:* (Comp.) hæc de monade castigatius (sc. dixit), Macr. — 2. *Narrowly, closely:* Sen.

I. Prop.: A correcting, chastising punishment, correction, reproof, etc. Cic. **II. Meton.:** A trimming or lopping of plants: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr (old) *castigation*.

castigā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] I Prop.: *One who corrects or chastises a corrector, reprovor*: Plant.; Liv. II Meton.: *He who restrains or holds close*: Pl.

castīgātōr-ŷus, a, um, *adj.* [castigator] *After the manner of a reprover or corrector*: solatium. Pl.

castigā-tus, a. um: 1. P. of castig(a)-o. — 2. Pa.: (*Confined, compressed*; hence) a. Of size: *Small, slender, close*: pectus, Ov. — b. R. *strained, checked*: (*Sup.*) castigatissimū disciplina, the strictest. Gell.

cast-igo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. c.
[cast-us] (*To make pure*; hence) *castus*,
Prop.: **A.** *To set right, correct, chastise, punish; to reprove, chide, censure, find fault with*: segnitium hominum atque inertiam, Cic. (*without Object*) castigando increpandoque plus, quam lenite-

agendo, proficere, Liv.—B. *To hold in check, to restrain*: plebem, Tac. II. Meton.: *Of space*: *To inclose, surround, encompass, invest*: insula castigatur aquis, Sil. III. Fig.: *A. To correct any thing faulty; to set right, amend*: carmen, Hor.—B. *To check, restrain*: castigare animi dolor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtier*.

cast-imonía, *ce, f.* [cast-us] (*A being castus; hence*) I. *Purity of morals, morality*: Cic. II. *Fig.*: *Physical purity, such as is requisite for religious services; chastity, abstinence*: Cic.; Liv.

cast-itas, *átis, f.* [id.] (*The state or quality of the castus; hence*) I. *Purity of morals, morality*: Gell.—2. *Chastity*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *casté*, (mod.) *chasteté*.

1. castor, *óris* (*Acc. castora, Juv.*), *m.*=*κάστωρ* [prob. for *κάβτωρ*, "an exceller"] *A castor, beaver*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *castor*.

2. Castor, *óris, m.* *Κάστωρ* (id.) *Castor*. 1. *The son of Tyndarus and Leda, brother of Helena and Pollux, with whom, as twin stars (Gemini), he served as a guide to mariners.*—Particular expression: *Beastor or mecastor, By Castor*: Plaut.; Ter.—Hence, **Castór-ëus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Castor*.—2. *A grandson of Deiotarus*.—3. *A companion of Æneas*.—4. *A certain gladiator*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Castor*.

castór-ëum, *ëi, n.* [1. *castor*] (*A thing pertaining to a castor; hence*) *Castor or castoreum*: a secretion of the beaver: Lucr.:—Plur.: *virosaque Pontus (sc. mittit) Castorea, Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *castoreum*.

castra, *orum, etc., v.* *castrum*.

castr-ensis, *e, adj.* [castr-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a camp; camp-ratio*: Cic.: consilium, Liv.

cas-tro, *avi, átum, are, 1. v. a.* [for *cast-tro*, fr. *cad-o*] I. *Prop.*: *To deprive of generative power* (said both of male and female); *to emasculate, castrate, geld*: Plaut.; Suet.; Pl. II. Fig.: *A. Of strength*: *To diminish, lessen, impair, destroy*: *castrare viros*, Pl.—B. *Of avarice*: *To check, restrain*: *avaritiam*, Claud. III. *Meton.*: *Of books*: *To expurgate, to remove (from them) what is objectionable*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtrer*.

cas-trum, *i, n.* [prob. for *scandrum*; akin, like *ca-sa*, to Sanscrit root *SKAD*, *tegere*] (*The accomplisher of covering; the covering thing; hence*) 1. *Sing.*: *A protected place; a castle, fort, fortress*: Nep.—With particular descriptive terms, as a name of a place: *a. Castrum Truentinum, a place in Picenum* (now *Torre Segura*).—b. *Castrum Inui, a city of Latium*.—c. *Castrum Novum*, prob. *a town of Etruria, south of Centumcellæ* (now the village of *Marinello*).—d. *Castra Cornelia* (or *Corneliana*), *the camp of Cornelius, on the north coast of Africa, near Utica* (so called because the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp here, after his landing in Africa, in

the second Punic war).—2. *Plur.*: *a. Prop.*: (*Several soldiers' tents together; hence*) *A military camp, an encampment*: *stativa, occupied for a long time, permanent*: *navalia, an encampment on the shore for protecting the fleet and the troops while landing; sometimes connected with the ships drawn to land*, Cæs.: *lunata, crescent-shaped*, Hirt.: *castra movere, to break up, to decamp*, Cæs.: *also, to march forth from a camp*, id.—b. Fig.: *Of philosophical sects*: *A camp*: Epicuri, Cic.: *nil cupientium, Hor.*—c. *Meton.*: (a) *Of milit. matters*: (c) *A day's march*: *secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv.*—(b) *Military service*: *magnum in castris usum habebant*, Cæs.—(c) *Military works*: *oppidum sex castris casisque maxinis sepsi*, Cic.—(b) *Of bees*: *A swarm while flying*: Ov.

Castúlo, *ónis, f.* *Καστάλου*. *Castulo*: *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now the village *Cazorla*; acc. to others, *Castona*).—Hence, **Castilón-ensis**, *e, adj.* *Of Castulo*.

cas-tus, *a, um, adj.* [for *cad-tus*; akin to Sanscrit root *GDH*, *purificare, lustrare*; Gr. *καθ-αρός, καθ-αίρω*] I. *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless*: *Of persons or things*: *nulli fas casto scelertum insistere limen*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *quis hoc adolescent castior?* Cic.: (*Sup.*) *castissima vita*, id. B. *Esp.*: 1. *Pure, chaste, continent*: *matres*, Virg.: *domus*, Hor.—2. *Pious, religious, holy, sacred*: *Of persons or things*: *hac casti maneant in religione nepotes*, Virg.—3. *Free from what is wrong in any respect; upright, honourable, disinterested*: *homo castus ac non cupidus*, Cic. II. Fig.: *Of style*: *Pure, chaste, free from barbarisms*: Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaste*.

cas-ŭla, *æ, f. dim.* [cas-a] *A little cottage or hut; a small house*: Juv.

ca-sus, *ūs, m.* [for *cad-sus*; fr. *cad-o*] I.: *a. Prop.*: (a) *Gen.*: *A falling down, a fall, etc.*: *celsæ graviores casu Decidunt turres*, Hor.—(b) *Esp.*: *A fall, overthrow*: *coque ictu me ad casum dari*, Script. ap. Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) *Of time*: *The end*: *hiemis*, Virg.—(b) *A moral fall, a false step, an error*: Cic.—2. *a. Gen.*: *That which comes to pass, turns out, or happens, unexpectedly; an occurrence, event, accident, chance*: *casus rariores*, Cic.—Adverbial Abl.: *Casu*, *By chance, casually, by accident*: Cic.—b. *Esp.*: (a) *An adverse event; a bad condition; a misfortune, mishap, calamity*: Cic.; Hor.—(b) *Enigmistic for Death*: Cæs.—3. *An occasion, opportunity for something*: Sall.; Tac.—4. *Gramm. t. t.*: *Of a noun*: *A case; rectus, the nominative*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cas*.

Cätäbathmos (-us), *i, m.*, *Κατάβαθος* (*a descent or slope*). *Cätäbathmos*: *a tract of sloping land in Libya, on the borders of Egypt, with a city of the same name*.

cätädrömus, *i, m.* = *κατάδρομος* (*a running down*). *A rope extended on*

an inclined plane, upon which trained elephants walked: Suet.

Cätädüpa, *örum, n.*, *Κατάδουπα* (*Things resounding downwards, i. e. falling downwards with a loud sound*). *Cätädüpa*: *a celebrated cataract of the Nile, near Syene, on the borders of Egypt* (now *Chellad*). *The roar of its waters was such as to deafen those who dwelt near it*.

cätägéläsímus, *a, um, adj.* = *καταγέλαστος*. *Serving for ridicule or derision*: Plaut.

cätägräphus, *a, um, adj.* = *κατάγραφος*. *Painted, coloured, depicted*: Thyni, Cat.

Cätälauni (*Cätë*-), *örum, m.* *Catalauni* or *Catelauni*; *a Gallic people and town* (now *Châlons-sur-Marne*).

Cätäna (-ina), *æ, f.* [*κατάνη*; a Sicilian word = *τροκαντρίς*, "a cheese-scraper"] *Catana* or *Catina*: *a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Ætna* (now *Catania*).—Hence, **Cätin-ensis** (-ensis), *Just.*, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Catina*.—As *Subst.*: *Catinenses*, *rum, m.* (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Catina*.

Cätäönes, *um, m.* *The Cataönes; a people of Southern Cappadocia*.—Hence, **Cätäönia**, *æ, f.* *Cataonia, the country of the Cataönes*.

cätäphractës, *æ, m.* = *καταφρακτής* (*That which shuts up or covers; hence*) *A coat of mail, furnished with iron scales*: Tac.

cätäphractus, *a, um, adj.* = *κατάφρακτος*. *Mailed, in mail*: Liv.; Prop. **cätäplüs**, *i, m.* = *κατάπλους*. (*The landing or coming to shore of a fleet or ship*; hence) *A ship or fleet that comes to land*: Cic.; Mart.

cätäpultä, *æ, f.* = *καταπέλτης*: I. *Prop.*: *A catapult; a large engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc.*: Cæs. II. *Meton.*: *A missile hurled from a catapult*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *catapulte*.

cätäpult-ärtus, *a, um, adj.* = *κατα-pult-ärtus* [*Belonging to, or thrown by, a catapult*]: pilum, Plaut.

cätäracta (*catarr-*), *æ, f.* = *κατάρρακτης* or *κατοράκτης* (*That d. καταράκτης or κατοράκτης* (which dashes down)): 1. *A waterfall, a cataract, esp. of the Nile*: Luc.; Pl. —2. *Milit. t. t.*: *A fall-gate, portcullis*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cataractes*.

cätäractria, *æ, f.* *Cataractria*; *a word coined for the designation of a species of spice*: Plaut.

cätäscöpus, *i, m.* = *κατασκοπός* (*exploring, spying*). *A spyship, a vessel sent out to reconnoitre*: Hirt.

cätästa, *æ, f.* [*κατάστασις*] *A scaffold or stage, on which slaves were exposed to sale*: Tib.

cät-a, adv. [cat-us] *Wise'y, sagaciously; skilfully, dexterously*: Plaut.; Cic.

cätëia (trissyll.), *æ, f.* [*a Celtic word*] *A cateia; a kind of missile weapon*: Virg.

1. cätel-la, *æ, f. dim.* [for *catul-la*; fr. *catul-us*] *A little or young bitch*: Juv.; Mart.

2. cätel-la, *æ, f. dim.* [for *caten*

la; fr. *caten-a*) *A small chain* (esp. of gold or silver) used as an ornament: Liv.; Hor.

1. cātel-lus, *i. m. dim.* [for *catullus*; fr. *catullus*]. *A little dog, puppy, whelp*: I. Prop.; Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: *sume, catelle; negat, Hor.*

2. cātel-lus, *i. m. dim.* [for *catenulus*; fr. *caten-a*] *A small chain* (esp. of iron, for placing upon slaves): Plaut.

cātena, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A chain, a fetter*: in *catenas conjicere alicui*, Cass.: *catenas injicere alicui*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A barrier, restraint, check*: *legum sacratarum*, Cic.: *hunc (sc. animum)*: Hor. **III.** Meton.: *A series of things or persons connected together; a chain*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cadène*, (mod.) *chaîne, cadenas*.

cāten-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [caten-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a chain*: canis, Sen.

cātōn-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Chained, bound, fettered*: janitor, Ov.

cāterva, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A Gen.: A crowd, troop, band of men*: *cātervæ testium*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *1. Milit. t. t.: A body of soldiers; a troop, company, band* (usually of barbarian troops): *Lyctiae cātervæ*, Hor.—**2. Dramatic t. t.: A company or troop of actors (usually called *grex*): Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A. Of animals: A flock*: *pecudum*, Lucr.: *avium*, Virg.—**B.** Of abstract things: *A heap, etc.*: *verborum*, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cāterve*.**

cāterv-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [cāterv-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a crowd or troop*: pugiles, fighting in bands, Suet.

cāterv-ātim, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *In companies, in troops*: *cātervatim in nostros concurrunt*, Sall.—**2.** *In, or by, flocks*: *cātervatim dat stragem*, Virg.

cāthēdra, *æ, f.* = *καθέδρα*: **I.** Prop.: *A Gen.: A chair, a stool* (esp. one furnished with cushions and supports for women); *an arm-chair*: Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A sedan chair*: *stratā positus longāque cāthēdra*, Juv.—**2.** *A teacher's or professor's chair*: *circum pulpita nostra Et steriles cāthēdras basia sola crepant*, Mart. **II.** Meton.: *Cāthēdræ molles, effeminate women*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaire, chaise*.

Cātilina, *æ, m.* *Catiline*: **1.** Prop.: *L. Sergius Catilina; a Roman who was notorious for several times attempting insurrections against his country*.—Hence, **Cātilin-ārius**, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Catiline, Catilinarian*: *seminarium*, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *An abandoned person*: Sen.

cātil-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [i. catill-us] *To lick a dish or plate*: Plaut.

1. cātil-lus (*catel-*), *i. m. dim.* [for *catin-lus*; fr. *catin-lus*]. **I.** Prop.: *A small bowl, dish, or plate*: Val. Max. **II.** Meton.: *From similarity of shape*: *Of an ornament on a scabbard*: Pl.

2. Cātilus (-lus, Hor.), *i, m.* *Catillus or Catulus; a brother of Tiburtus, with whom he built Tibur*.

Catina, *æ, v.* *Catana*.

Cātinus, *i, m.* *Falcia to Sicilian karvov*, Var. **I.** Prop.: *A deep vessel for serving up or cooking food; a bowl, dish*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Por incense: A censor*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *catin*.

Cātius, *li, m.* *Catius*: **1.** An Epicurean philosopher.—Hence, **Cātianus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Catius*.—**2.** *A feigned name* in Hor.

Cativolcus (*Catu-*), *i, m.* *Cativolcus or Cativolcus; a king of half the country of the Eburones*.

Cāt-o, *ōnis, m.* [cat-us] (*The sharp or intelligent one*) **I.** Prop.: *Cato; a Roman name: A. M. Porcius Cato, the elder, distinguished as a rigid judge of morals*.—Hence, **Cātōn-ianus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Cato*.—**B. M. Porcius Cato, the younger, the enemy of Caesar, who committed suicide after the battle of Pharsalia, at Utica (hence, called *Uticensis*).—Hence, **Cātōn-ini**, *ōrum, m.* *The adherents or friends of Cato*.—**C. Valerius Cato, A celebrated grammarian of Gaul, and poet in the time of Sulla. **II.** Meton.: (on account of the austere character of both A. and B. no. 1.): *for A gloomy, morose, stern man*: Sen.; Juv.****

cātō-nium, *li, n.* [κάτω] *The Lower World*: Script. Gell.—Hence the play upon the word: *verore, ne in catonium Catonibus, Cic.*

catia, *æ, f.* *An animal of the cat kind*: Mart.

Catti, *orum, v.* *Chatti*.

Cātullus, *i, m.* *Catullus*: **1.** C. Valerius Catullus; a celebrated Roman writer of elegies and epigrams, born on the peninsula Sirmio, in the territory of Verona, 87 B. C.—Hence, **Cātull-ianus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Catullus*.—**2.** A mimographer of the time of Juvenal.

cāt-ūlus, *i, m. dim.* [akin to canis; prob. through an obsol. *cat-us*] **I.** Prop.: *A young dog; a whelp, puppy*: *sic canibus catulos similes*... Nörum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A cub, etc., of animals in general*: *catulos feræ* Celeten inulste, Hor.

Cātūrīges, *um, m.* *The Caturiges; a Gallic people in the former Dauphiné*.

cātus, *a, um, adj.* [Sabine=acutus, acc. to Var.] **I.** Prop.: *Operating acutely upon the hearing; clear-sounding, shrill*: *jam cata signa feræ sonitum dare voce parabant*, Enn. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In a good sense: *Clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious, wise*: *prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus*, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Of persons or things: Sty, crafty, cunning, artful*: *ille catus, quantumvis rusticus*, Hor.

Caucāsus, *i* (*Gr. Acc. Caucasos*, Ov.), *m.*, *Καύκασος*. *Caucasus; a chain of rough mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the Black and Caspian Seas*.—Hence, **Caucās-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Caucasus, Caucasian*.

caud-a (*cōd-*), *æ, f.* [prps. akin to

root *καθ, κεύθ-ω, to cover, to hide*] **I.** Prop.: *The tail of animals*: *oculos natura nobis, ut equo et leoni scias, caudam, aures, ad motus animorum declarandos dedit*, Cic.: *cauda pavoni* (sc. donata), id.—**Pr** v.: *Caudam trahere, To drag a tail; i. e. to have a tail stuck on in mockery*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The end of a word; in a play upon Verris and Verrutium: videtis extremam partem nominis, caudam illam Verris* (as it were, that boar's tail), Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *queue*.

caud-ēus, *a, um, adj.* [prps. for *caudic-ēus*, from *caudex*, *caudic-is*] *Of wood; wooden*: *cistella*, Plaut.

caudex (*cōd-*), *icis, m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A Gen.: The trunk of a tree, stock, stem*: *caudicibus sectis*, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *A heavy log of wood* (chained to the feet of slaves): Juv. **II.** Fig.: *A term of reproach: A block, doll, blockhead*: *caudex, stipes, asinus*, Ter. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A structure or work composed of boards*: *plurimum tabularum contextus caudex vocatur*, Sen.—**B.** *1. A book for writing in; a note- or memorandum-book*: Cic.—**2.** *An account-book, and particularly a ledger* (while *adversaria* signifies the waste-book; hence only the former was of any validity in law): Cic.

caudic-ālis, *c, adj.* [caudex, *caudic-is*] *Pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood*: Plaut.

Caudium, *li, n.* *Caudium; a town in Samnium, near Benevento, celebrated for the narrow mountain pass where the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, A.U.C. 434*.—Hence, **Caud-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Caudium, Caudine*.

cau-læ, *arum, f.* [for *cav-læ*; fr. *cav-us*] (*The hollow things*; hence) **I.** *Openings, holes, passages*: *per caules omnes*, Lucr.—**2.** *Sheepfolds, sheepcotes*: *quum fremit (sc. lupus) ad caulas*, Virg.

caul-iculus (*cōl-*), *i, m. dim.* [caul-is] **I.** Prop.: *A Gen.: A small stalk, stem, or shoot of a plant, etc.*: Var.; Pl. **B.** Esp.: *Of the vine: A tendril; vitæus*, Var. **II.** Meton.: *A little cabbage*: Suet.

caulis (*cōl-*), *is, m.* = *καυλός*: **I.** Prop.: *A Gen.: A stalk, stem, or shoot of a plant, etc.*: Pl.; Col. **B.** Esp.: *Of the vine: A tendril*: Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A cabbage, colewort*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *Of a feather: The quill*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chou*.

Caulōnia, *æ, f., -on, ōnis, m.* *Caulonia or Caulon; a town founded by the Achæans on the east coast of Bruttium (in the vicinity of the present Castel Vetere)*.

1. Caunus, *i, f.*, *Καῦνος*. *Caunus, a town on the coast of Caria* (now Copi, or, acc. to others, Kingi).—Hence, **Caun-æa**, *æ, f.* (*A thing pertaining to Caunus*; hence) *A Caunean fig*: Cic.

2. Caunus, *i, m.* *Caunus; a son of Miletus*.

caup-o (*cōp-*), *ōnis, m.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to *καίρ-πλος*] **I.**

Prop. *An innkeeper, publican, tavern-keeper*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A petty tradesman, a huckster*: Plaut.

caupōn-a, æ, f. [caupo, caupon-] (*A thing pertaining to a caupo*; hence) **1.** *An inn, hostelry, etc.*: Hor.—**2.** *A tavern, wine-shop, place of entertainment, etc.*: Cic.

caupōn-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, a retail shopkeeper, or to an innkeeper*: puer, a shop or tavern boy, waiter, Plaut.

caupōn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] (*To act the caupo in a thing*; hence) *To traffic or trade in a thing*: Fig.: bellum, Enn.

caupōn-ūla, æ, f. [caupon-a] *A small inn or tavern*: Cic.

Caurus (Cōr-), i, m. *Caurus*; the north-west wind: Cæs.; Virg.

causa (-ssā), æ, f. [etym. dub.]

I. Prop. **A.** Gen.: *A cause, reason, motive, inducement, an occasion, opportunity*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**Particular phrases, etc.** **1.** *Nullam or non causam dicere, quin*: *To assign no reason, why not*; *to make no objection, not to refuse to*; *not to hinder, not to prevent* from: Plaut.; Ter.—**2.** *Adverbial Abl.*: *Causā, For the sake of, on account of*: honoris causā, Cic.; vestrā causā, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *a.* *Good reason, full right, just cause*: Cic.—**b. *A feigned cause, a pretext, pretence*.—**Particular phrase**: Per causam, *Under a pretext*: Cæs.; Tib.—**c.** *An apology, excuse*: Cic.—**2.** *Medical t.*: *A disease (which hinders action)*: Cels.—**3.** *a.* *In Rhetoric*: *Matter, subject-matter, subject*: Cic.—**b.** *Law t.*: *A cause in law, judicial process, lawsuit*: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A party, faction, cause, which one defends*: Cic.; Quint.—**B.** *A relation of friendship, connection*: Cic.—**C.** *A condition, state, situation, relation, position*: Cic.; Cæs.—**D.** *A cause or business undertaken for any one*; *an employment*: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cause, chose*.**

caus-ārius, a, um, adj. [caus-a] (*Pertaining to disease*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Sick, diseased, ill*: corpus, Sen.: partes, id.—*As Subst.*: *causarii*, grum, m. (*sc. homines*) *Persons sick or diseased*; *invalids*: Pl. **II.** Esp.: *Milit.* t. t.: *Discharged on account of ill-health*; *invalided*: Liv.

causa, æ, f. = *καυρία*. *A causa*; *a hat with a broad brim, made of felt*: Plaut.; Val. Max.

caus-i-dic-us, i, m. [caus-a; (i); dic-o] *A counsel, pleader, advocate* (in a contemptuous sense, as one who pleads for money and without skill, diff. from *orator*): Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *causidique*.

caus-i-fic-o, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [for caus-i-fac-o; fr. caus-a; (i); fac-to] *To allege a cause*; *to make a pretext or pretence*; *to pretend*: Plaut.

caus-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [caus-a] **I.** *To assign or give as a reason* (whether real or feigned) *for something*; *to plead as an excuse*; *to pretend, allege, etc.*; *negotia*, Tac.:

(with *Objective clause*) *corrumpi equos, Liv.*: (without *Object*) *causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg.*

II. (Prop.) *To conduct a cause*; *to be an advocate, etc.*; (Fig.) *To dispute, discuss, or debate about a matter*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. causer*.

causticus, a, um, adj. = *καυστικός*. *Burning, caustic, corrosive*: spuma, *a kind of soap with which the Germans coloured their hair*, Mart.—*As Subst.*: **causticum**, i, n. (*sc. medicamentum*) *A burning, corroding medicament*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. caustique*.

caus-ūla, æ, f. dim. [caus-a] **1.** *A slight unimportant occasion*: Hirt.—**2.** *A petty lawsuit*: Cic.

caute, adv. [caut-us] **1.** *Cautiously, carefully*: (Comp.) *olivum* *Sanguine viperino Cautius vivat, Hor.* (*Sup.*) *ut cautissime tractare, Cic.* **2.** *With security, cautiously, securely, safely*: *canto fieri, Cic.*

cau-tēs, is, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *co, caverē*] (*A sharpened thing*; hence) *A rough pointed rock*; *a crag*: Cæs.; Virg.

cau-tim, adv. [for cav-tim; fr. cav-eo] *Cautiously, warily*: Ter.

cau-tio, ōnis, f. [for cav-tio; fr. cav-eo] **I.** Gen.: *Wariness, precaution, caution, circumspection*: Cic.—**Particular phrases**: **A.** *Mihi cautio est (= cavendum est), Foresight, caution is necessary*: Plaut.—**B.** *Mea cautio est, I must see to it*: Cic.—**C.** *Res cautionem habet*: **1.** *The matter requires caution*: Cic.—**2.** *The matter permits or allows foresight*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Law t.*: *Of mercantile affairs, etc.*: *That by which one places himself or another in safety, an obligation, security, bond, warranty* in writing, etc.: *vestræ cautiones*, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) *cautionem exegit, non alio datam summam, quam, etc.*, Suet.—**B.** *An oral warranty, guarantee, pledge*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. caution*.

cau-tor, ōris, m. [for cav-tor; fr. cav-eo] *One who is on his guard or is wary*: Plaut.—**2.** *One who is surety for any one*: Cic.

cau-tus (for cav-tus), a, um, 1. P. of cav-co.—**2.** Pa.: **a.**: (a) *In a good sense*: *Careful, circumspect, wary, cautious, provident*: *Of persons or things*: *cauti providique, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *cautissima senectus, Tac.*—(b) *In a bad sense*: *Sly, crafty, cunning*: *vulpes, Hor.*—**b.**: (a) *Prop.*: *Made safe, secured*: (Comp.) *quo mulieri esset res cautior (Hæd her property might be made more secure), curavit, ut, etc., Cic.* (with Gen.) *cautus nummi, Hor.* (b) Fig.: *Safe, secure*: *in eam partem peccare, quæ est cautior, Cic.*

cāv-āa, æ (Gen. *caveāi*, Lucr.), f. [cav-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hollow place, a cavity*: Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A den, cavern, cave, etc.*: Lucr.—**2.** *Of animals*: *A stall, cage, den, etc.*: Hor.; Mart.—**3.** *Of birds*: *A cage*: Plaut.—**4.** *Of fowls, esp. the sacred chickens from which auguries were taken*: *A coop*: Cic.—**5.** *Of bees*: *A*

hive: Virg.—**6.** *Of a theatre*: *The circular part of a theatre in which the spectators sat*: *spectator's seats or benches*: *concessu caveæ, Virg.*:—*on account of the ascending rows of benches, ima (the seat of the nobility), media and summa (the seat of the lower classes)*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A theatre*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cage*.

cāv-ēō, cavi, cautum, cāvēre (*Imper. regul. cāvē*; but *cāve*, Cat.; Hor.), 2. v. n. and a. [by some considered akin to Sanscrit root *guh, tegere*; and so *To cover one's self*;—by others, to *κοφ-έω*, *to mark, observe, note, etc.*, and so *To mark, etc. for one's self*; hence] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Neut.: *To be on one's guard*; *to take care, take heed, beware, guard against, avoid*: *quum animum attenderet ad cavendum, Nep.*; Cic.: (*Imper. Pass.*) *mihī tecum cavendum est, I must look out for myself with you*: Plaut.: *ipsum sibi cavit loco, in or by the place*, Ter.—**Particular constructions**: **1.** *With ab or Abl.* of that against which one is to be on one's guard: *To be on one's guard, etc., against*: *Pompeium admonebat, ut a me ipso cavere, Cic.*: *cavere malo*, Plaut.—**2.** *With ne c. Subj.*: *To be on one's guard, etc., lest or against being, etc.*: *cavere, ne nova prosperitudo instaurata esse videatur, Cic.*—**3.** *With simple Subj.*: *To be on one's guard, etc., how, or that one does etc. neut.*: *cave, ignoscas, Cic.*—**4.** *With ut c. Subj.*: *To be on one's guard, etc., that*: *tertium est, ut cavemus, etc., Cic.*—**B.** Act.: *To guard against, to be aware of, to beware of, etc.*: *intervenit alicuius, Cic.*: *cavenda etiam gloriæ cupiditas, id.*: *occursare capro caveto, Virg.* **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Law t.*: **1.** Neut.: *To take care or provide, to give order*: *quarum (sc. legum) altera privatorum ædificiis, altera ipeis sepulchris cavet, Cic.*—**2.** Act.: *To take care or provide for*; *to order, decree, dispose of*: *si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, Cic.*—**B.** *Mercantile t. t.*: **1.** *Cavere ab aliquo*: *To take care against some one, i. e. to make one's self secure*: *Cic.*—**2.** *To make one secure by bail or surety* (either written or real); *to give security, to guarantee*: *civitates obsidibus de pecuniā cavent, Cæs.*—**C.** *In boxing*: *To parry, to ward off a blow*: *adversos lacus cavere, Quint.*—**D.**: *Adversus aliquem, or aliquem rei, To have a care for a person or thing*: *melius id cavere volo, quam ipse aliis solet, Cic.*: *securitati, Suet.*

cāv-erna, æ, f. [cav-us] *A hollow, cavity, cave, cavern, grotto, hole*: *cavernæ curvæ, Virg.*: *navium, i. e. the hold of a ship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. caveerne*.

cāv-illa, æ, f. dim. [cav-o] (*The hollowed, or hollow, thing*; hence) *Bantering jests, railleury, jesting, scoffing, cavilling*: Plaut.

cāvillā-tio, ōnis, f. [cavill(a)-or] **1.** *A jesting, jeering, railleury, scoffing, irony in jest or in earnest*: Liv.; Suet.—**2.** *An empty, sophistical, discourse*,

sophistry: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. cavillation.

cavillā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A humorist, jester, jeerer, caviller: Plaut.; Cic.—2. A sophist; Sen.

cavill-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n. [cavill-ā] I. A. Act.: To censure, satirize in jest or in earnest, to banter, to cavil or jeer at, to make sport of; verba patrum cavillans, Tac.: (with Objective clause) cavillatus est aetate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic.—B. Neut.: To practice jesting, to jest: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jecor, Cic. II. To use sophism, to quibble: cavillari tum tribunus, Liv.

cavill-ūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] A little cavil, jest: Plaut.

cāv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cav-us] To make hollow, hollow out, excavate: naves cavabant ex singulis arboribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. caver.

cāvus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *čvi*, *tumere*; Gr. *κῡ-ω*, *κῡ-μα*, *κῡ-μος*] (Stoelen; hence with reference to the interior) Concave, excavated, hollow: concha, Virg.: trunci, Hor.—As Subst.: 1. **cāvus**, i, m. (sc. locus) A hollow, cavity, hole: Var.; Hor.—2. **cavum**, i, n. A hollow, cavity, hole: Cato, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. cave.

Caycus, i, m., v. Caius.

Cāystr-(us), i, m., *Καῖστρος*, The Caiystrus; a river of Lydia, celebrated for its swans (now the Menderes).—Hence, **Cāystr-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Caiystrus.

cē, an inseparable strengthening demonstrative particle, appended both to the beginning and end of words in different forms: 1. *Ce* (unchanged): a. At the beginning: 2. *cedo*, *ceu*.—b. At the end: *hice*, *hæce* hence: Plur. *hice*, *hæce*, *hæce*: Gen. *hujice*: Acc. *huncce*, *hancece*, etc.: Acc. Plur. *hoscce*, *hæscce*, *hæce*: Adv. *hicece*, *hæcece*, *hæcece*, etc.: *siccce*.—2. *Ci* before the interrog. particle *ne*, in like manner appended: *hicine*, *hoci-ne*, *sicine*, *nuncine*, etc.; and at the beginning in *cis* and *citra*.—3. shortened into *c*: *hic* (for *hi-oc*), *sc*, *nunc*.—4. changed before the *K*-sound into *cc*: *equis*, *equando*.

Cēa, ae; **Cēos**, o, f. *Cea* or *Ceos*; one of the most important of the *Cyclades*, celebrated for its splendid female raiment (now *Zia*).—Hence, **Cē-us** (**Ci-**), a, um, adj. Of *Cea* or *Ceos*.—As Subst.: 1. **Cēi**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of *Cea*.—2. **Cēa** (**-ia**), ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta) Female raiment of *Cea*.

Cēbrēn, ōnis, m., *Κεβρήν*, *Cēbrēn*; *ariver-gōn* in *Troas*, father of *Θήνη*.—Hence, **Cēbrēn-is**, idos, f. A daughter of *Cēbrēn*.

Cēcrops, ōpis, m., *Κέκροψ*, *Cēcrops*; the most ancient king of *Attica*, who went thither from the Egyptian Sais, and founded the citadel of Athens: acc. to the fable half man and half serpent (or half man and half woman).—Hence, 1. **Cēcrops-i-us**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, *Cēcrops*,

Cēcropsian.—b. Meton.: Pertaining to Athens or *Attica*; *Athenian*, *Attic*.—As Subst.: **Cēcropsia**, ae, f. (sc. urbs) Athens Cat.—2. **Cēcrops-i-as**, ae, m.: a. Prop.: A male descendant of *Cēcrops* (Voc.) *Cēcropsida* (i. e. *Theusis*), Ovip.—b. Meton.: (a) For one of noble descent: Juv.—(b) **Cēcropsi-as**, ōrum, m. *Athenians*: Ovip.—3. **Cēcrops-is**, idis, f.: a. Prop.: A female descendant of *Cēcrops*: (a) So, *His daughter Aglauros*: Ovip.—(b) Plur.: *Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion*: Ovip.—b. Meton.: (a) As Subst.: An *Athenian woman*: Juv.—(b) As Adj.: *Attic*, of *Attica*.

ced-ens, entis, P. of *ced-o*.

1. **ced-o**, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to the Greek root *χῡ*, *χῡσμαι*, to retire] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To go, i. e. to be in motion, move, go along: nitidus qua quisque per ora Cederet, Hor.—Particular phrases: 1. Hoc *cedere* ad factum volo, I wish to go or proceed to this deed, i. e. to come to its execution, Plaut.—2. *Cedere* in unum: To be of one opinion: Tac.—3. *Cedere* alicui or in aliquid or in aliquem, To come to, fall (as a possession) to one, to fall to one's lot or share, accrue: Cic.: Hor.; Tac.—4. *Cedere* in aliquid, To be changed or to pass into something, to be equivalent to or become something: Liv.; Pl.—B. Esp.: 1. To go from; to remove, withdraw, go away from, depart, retire: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic.: patriā, id. e. patriā, id. in auras, Ovip.—2. Milit. t. t.: To depart, or retire, from: de oppidis, i. e. to retire from or abandon, Cic.: loco, i. e. to yield, or give up one's post, Tac.—Particular phrases: a. *Cedere* foro, To withdraw from the forum, i. e. to stop payment: Juv.—b. *Cedere* (alicui) possessione or possessionibus, To give up or cede one's property (to, or in the interest of, another): Cic. II. Fig.: A.: 1. To succeed, prosper, have (some) result; to eventuate, happen, result, turn out; to work: bene, Hor.: male alicui, Ovip.—2. *Cedere* pro aliquā re, To be equivalent to, to go for something: Cato; Tac.—B.: 1. a. Gen.: To pass, pass away, vanish, disappear: aliquid memoria, Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) Of persons: To depart from life: e vitā, Cic.: vitā, Tac.—(b) Of time: To pass away, vanish: hora quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni, Cic.—2. a. To yield, give place, submit: Viriatho exercitibus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic.—b. To yield to in rank or distinction; i. e. to be inferior to: quum tibi atas nostra jam cederet, fescasque summitteret, Cic.: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Cæs.—3. a. Neut.: To comply with the wishes, to yield to one: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri, vel potius paruit, Cic.—b. Act.: To grant, concede, allow, give up, yield: currum ei, Liv.: (with Objective clause) si plerumque dure Dicere cedit eos, Hor.—4. To yield or surrender one's self, etc.: cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus, Ovip.—5. To give way or

yield in argument, etc.: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céder*.

2. **ced-o**, v. a. old Imperat. form, of which the contr. plur. is *cette* (corrupted by contraction from *cē-dāto* = *hocce dāto*; and so *cette*, from *cē-dāto* = *hocce dāto*) 1. *Hither with it, give or bring here*: Plaut.; Ter.—2. *Let us hear, tell, out with it*: Cic.; Ter.; Juv.—3. *Cedo ut, Grant that, let me*: Plaut.—4. As merely calling attention: *Tell, let one hear*: Cic.—5. *Cedodum, Here, then; out, then, with it*: Ter.

cēdrus, i, f. = *κεδρος*. I. Prop.: The cedar-, juniper-tree: Pl. II. Meton.: Oil of cedar: carmina fingi Posse linenda cēdro, i. e. worthy of immortality, Hor.: cēdro digna locutus, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cédre*.

Cēlādon, ontis, m., *Κελαδών* (The one sounding like rushing water): 1. A companion of *Phineus*.—2. One of the *Lapithæ*.

Cēlænæ, ōrum, f., *Κελαιναι* (Black). *Cēlænæ*; a town of *Phrygia* Major on the *Mæander*; the scene of the contest between *Apollo* and *Marsyas*.—Hence, **Cēlæn-æus** (**-æus**), a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, *Cēlænæ*.—2. Meton.: Of, or belonging to, *Marsyas*.

Cēlæno, ōs, f., *Κελαινώ* (The Black One). *Cēlæno*: 1. A daughter of *Atlas*, placed as one of the *Pleades* in the heavens.—2. a. Prop.: One of the *Harpies*.—b. Meton.: An avaricious woman: Juv.

cēlā-tor, ōris, m. [cel(a)-o] A concealer, hider: Luc.

cēlā-tum, i, n. [id.] A concealed thing; hence: A secret: Plaut.

cēlēber, bris, brd (masc. celebris, Auct. Her.; Tac.), adj. [etym. dub.; acc. to some, a collateral form of *creber*; acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root *CRU*, whence Gr. *κλυ-ω*] 1. a. Of places: (a) Much frequented or resorted to; crowded; populous, etc.: culti (sc. loci) an incoliti, *celebres* an deserti, etc.: Cic.: convivium, Tac.: forum, Cic.—(b) *Abundant in* (Sup.) *celeberrima fontibus lœo*, Ovip.—b. That exists in abundance, or happens often; frequent; numerous: verba, Ovip.—2. a. Renowned, distinguished, celebrated, famous: sacro *Dianæ celebris die*, Hor.: (Comp.) *notitia celebris*, Gell.—b. That is celebrated or honoured by a great assembly, procession, train, etc.; solemn, festive: quos (sc. dies) in vitā celebrissimos videret, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célebre*.

cēlēberrim-e, sup. ad. [celeberrim-us] Very frequently: Suet.

cēlēbrā-tio, ōnis, f. [celebr(a)-o] 1. An assembling together in great numbers; a numerous assemblage, concourse: Cic.—2. The celebrating of a festival in great numbers; a festival celebration, a festival: Cic.; Pl.—3. An honouring, a commending, praising: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élévation*.

cēlēbrā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] He who extols, a celebrator: Mart.

cēlēbrā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *celebr(a)-o*.—2. Pa.: a. Customary, usual, ordinary, etc.: (Comp.) *cele-*

brator usus (sc. anulorum), Pl.—**B.** (a) *Frequentated, resorted to*, etc.: forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.—(b) *Solemn, festive, feetal, kept sacred*, etc.: supplicatio, Liv.—**C.** *Known, well-known, commonly spoken of, celebrated, famous*, etc.: quid in Græco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, quam, etc. (Sup.) scriptor celebratissimus, Gell.

celebris, e, v. celeber.

celebrītas, ātis, f. [celeber, celebr-is] **I.** *A great number, multitude, large assembly, numerous concourse or gathering; a crowd*: Cic.—**2.** *Fame, renown, celebrity*: Cic.—**3.** *A festal celebration, a splendid pageant*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célébrité*.

celebrō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] **I.** *To resort or go to in great numbers or often; to frequent*: a quibus domus nostra celebratur, Cic. **II.** *To do frequently or in multitudes; to practise, engage in, say, use, or employ repeatedly*: ad eas artes celebrandas, Cic.: in alius celebratum id genus mortis, i. e. was resorted to by many, Tac.—**Particular phrase**: Celebrare aliquid aliquā re, *To do something frequently with something, to fill up with something*: Cic.; Ov. **III.** *To go in great numbers to a celebration; hence, to celebrate, solemnize, keep a festal sacred*, etc.: celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris, Cic. **IV.**: **A.** *To honour, praise, celebrate a person or thing; to celebrate in song; to render famous, signalize*, etc.: illius gravitatem . . . omnium mortalium fama celebrabit, Cic.: virum aut heroa lyrā, Hor.—**B.** *Without the access, idea of extolling: To make something known; to publish abroad, proclaim*: rem, Cic.: quibus in locis factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii literaque celebrāssent, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célébrer*.

Cēlenna (-emna), æ, f. *Celenna* or *Celenna*; a town of Campania.

1. cel-er, ēris, e, adj. [cel-lo] (*Urged on*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Swift, fleet, quick, speedy*: (with Inf.) cerva, Cat. (with Inf.) celer excipere aprum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *In a good sense*: quā, *quick, rapid*, etc.: (Comp.) mens, quā nihil est celerius, Cic. (Sup.) fata celerrima, Virg.—**B.** *In a bad sense*: *Rash, hasty, precipitate*: consilia, Liv.: iambi, Hor.

2. Celer, ēris, m. [i. celer] *Celer*; a Roman name.

celēr-e, adv. [celer, celer-is] *Quickly, speedily*: Plaut.

celēr-ipes, ādis, adj. [celer, celer-is; (i); pes] *Swift-footed*: Cic.

celēr-itas, ātis, f. [celer, celer-is] **I.** Prop.: *(The quality of the celer; hence) Swift, quickness, speed, celerity*: navis incredibili celeritate, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Quickness*, etc.: animorum, Cic.: (with Gerund in do) agendo et respondendo, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célérité*.

celēr-iter, adv. [id.] *Quickly, speedily, immediately*: Cæs.: (Comp.) celeritas, Cic. (Sup.) celerrime, id.

celērituscul-e, adv. dim. [celer,

through obsol. adj. celeritulus-us] *Somewhat quickly*: Auct. Her.

celēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [celer] **I.** Act.: *To quicken, hasten, accelerate*: **A.** Prop.: fugam in silvas, Virg. **B.** Fig.: celerandæ victoriae intentior, Tac. **II.** Neut.: *To hasten, make haste, be quick*: circum celerantibus auris, Lucr.

Cēlēus (trisyll.), ei, m., Κελεύς (Instigator or Commander). *Celeus*; a king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.

cella, æ, f. [Span. word] *Cella*; a beer made in Spain: Flor.

1. cel-la, æ, f. [cel-o] (*The concealing thing or hiding place; hence*) **1.**: *A granary for corn, fruits, etc.; a storehouse*, etc.: Cic.—**b.** Of bees: *A cell*: Virg.—**2.** Of small, simple dwellings or apartments of men: *A chamber, room, closet, cabinet, hut, cot*, etc.: esp. for servants or slaves: Cic.: Hor.—**3.** *The part of a temple in which the image of a god stood; the chapel*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *celle*, (mod.) *cellier*.

2. Cella, æ, m. [i. cella] *Cella*; a Roman name.

cell-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or pertaining to, a store-room: sagina, Plaut.—As Subst.: **cellarius**, ii, m. (sc. homo) *One who keeps provisions; a steward, butler*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cellérier*.

cel-lo, ground form of celer, celox, celus, etc. [akin to the Gr. root *kel*, whence κέλλω] *To impel, urge on*.

cell-ūla, æ, f. dim. [cell-a] *A small store-room or apartment*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cellule*.

Celmis, is, m., Κέλμης. *Celmis*; one of the Dædylī or Corybantes, priests of Cybele; for despising Jupiter, he was changed by the god into iron.

cel-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. (Gen. Plur. Part. Perf., celatūm, Plaut.) [akin to Greek, καλύπτω] **I.** *To hide, conceal, keep secret something from one*: (Constructions: Aliquem aliquid: Pass. with aliquid: aliquem, alone; i. e. without the object that is, or is to be, concealed: Pass. alone; also, celerum aliquid alicui: non te celavi sermonem, Cic.: nosne hoc celatos tam diu? Ter.: non poteram celare meos velut ante parentes, Ov.: celabar, Cic.: id Alcibiadi ditius celari non potuit, Nep. **II.**: **A.** Of things as objects: *To conceal, hide, cover*: sententiam, Cic.: fontium origines, Hor.—**B.** Of living objects: *To hide, conceal*: plerosque, Cæs.: nec so celare teneris Amplius . . . potuit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *celier*.

cel-ox, cels, adj. [cel-lo] (*Impelled or urged along*; hence) *Swift, fleet, quick, rapid*: operam celocem mihi date, Plaut.—As Subst.: **celox**, cels, f. (sc. navis or ratīs) *A swift-sailing ship; a cutter, a yacht*: **I.** Prop.: Plaut.; Liv.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of a female candidate: Plaut.—**b.** Of a belly distended by wine: Plaut.

cels-e, adv. [i. cels-us] **I.** *Highly, on high*: (Comp.) celsius, Claud.—**2.** *Nobly*: nati, Stat.

1. cel-sus, a, um, adj. [cel-lo] **I.** Prop.: *Raised high, extending upwards, high, lofty*: humo excitatos (sc. homines), celsoa, et erectos constituit (sc. deus), Cic.: (Comp.) si celsior (sc. ibis), Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *In a good sense*: **1.** *High, lofty, elevated, above that which is common, great*: celsus et erectus et ea, quæ homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic.—**2.** *Elevated in rank or station, noble, eminent*: (Sup.) celissima sedes dignitatis, Cic.—**B.** *In a bad sense*: *Haughty, proud*: Cic.; Hor.

2. Celsus, i, m. [i. celsus] **A.** *Cornelius Celsus*; the greatest of all the Roman physicians.

Celtea, ārum, m., Κελται. *The Celts*; the great parent-stock of the people in the north of Europe; among the Romans, in a more restricted sense, *The inhabitants of Southern Gaul*.—Hence, **Celt-icus**, a, um, adj. *Celtic*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Celte*; and from adj. *Celtique*.

Celtibēri, ōrum, m., Κελτιβήρες. *Celtiberians*; a people in Central Spain, whose origin arose from a mingling of the Celts with the native-born Iberians.—Sing.: **Celtiber**, ēri. *A Celtiberian*.—Hence, **1. Celtiber**, ēra, erum, adj. *Celtiberian*.—**2. Celtiber-ia**, æ, f. *The land of the Celtiberians, Celtiberia*.—**3. Celtiber-icus**, a, um, adj. *Celtiberian*.

cena, æ, v. cœna.

Cenæum, i, n., Κηναῖον. *Cenæum*; a promontory of Eubœa.—Hence, **Cenæ-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Cenæum*.

Cenchræe (-ræ), ārum, f., Κενχρεαί. *Cenchræe*, or *Cenchre*; one of the three harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf (now Kenkri).

Cenchrēis, idis, f. *Cenchreis*; the wife of Cinyras, and mother of Myrrha.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m. *The Cenimagni*; a British people.

Cēnōmāni, ōrum, m., Κηνομαῖοι. *The Cenomani*; a Celtic people in Gallia Cisalpinga.

1. censēo, ūi, um, ēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To count, reckon*: expensa, Plaut.—**B.** Esp.: *To count or reckon in order to determine the value; to value, estimate, assess*: hence, Polit. i. t.: Of the Censor) *To take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens; to estimate, enumerate*: censores populi evitantes, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic.—**Particular phrases**: **1.** *Capite censi*, *The poorest class of citizens, whose persons only were taken into account*: Script. ap. Gell.—**2.** *Esse censui censendo*, *To be a fit subject for the censor's lists*: Cic.—**3.** *Legem dicere censui censendo*, *To propose a law for renewing a census that had been intermitted*: Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To estimate the intrinsic value of a thing, to value*: si censenda nobis atque æstimanda res sit, utrum, etc., Cic.—**Particular phrase**: *Censeri aliquā re, To be valued or be in high estimation for something*: Sen.; Suet. **III.** Meton.: **A.**

To make a return of property for assessment; in quā tribu ista prædia censuisti? Cic.—B. 1.1. a. To be of opinion concerning a thing (after weighing all the circumstances), to judge of; to think, deem, hold, judge; to hold or value as; to think of as pleasant or profitable: (with Objective clause) nullas insidias esse pertimescendas, Cic.: (with double Acc.) quid censet munera tære? Hor.—b. As an expression of assent or opinion: That is my opinion; I think so; yes: rus ibo, atque ibi manebō. Pa. Censeo, Ter.—2. Polit. t. t.: a. Gen.: To assent to something in council, to vote for, to vote: captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.—b. Esp.: In reference to the decisions of the Senate: To decree, resolve, ordain: quæ Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv.—(b) To vote to one: aram clementiæ, Tac.

2. censeo (=succenseo), 2. v. n. To be angry: Var.

censēor, us sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. = 1. censeo, no. III. A. To make a return of property for assessment: pertulit quum to audisset servos suos esse censum, Cic.: census equestrum summam nummorum, Hor.

cens-eo, ōnis, f. [1. cens-eo] I. Prop.: An estimating, taxing, assessing: Plaut. II. Meton.: The punishment, chastisement (of the censor); hence, in comedy: censio bubula, A scourging, Plaut.

cens-sor, ōris, m. [for cens-sor; fr. id.] I. Prop.: A Roman censor.—The Censors (of whom there were two, chosen originally every 5 years and afterwards every 1½ year) at first only had the charge of the Roman people and their property, in respect to their division according to rank or circumstances; but gradually came to the exercise of the office of superintendents of morals and conduct, and punished the moral or political crimes of those of higher rank by consigning them to a lower order: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A rigid judge of morals, a censorer, a critic: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. censur.

censōr-ius, a, um, adj. [censor] I. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, a censor, censorian: tabulae, the lists of the censor, Cic.: lex, a contract for leasing buildings, id.: also, for public revenues, id.: sometimes, also, the order, decision of the censor (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id.: opus, a fault or crime, which was followed by punishment from the censor, id.: homo, one who had been censor, id. II. Fig.: Rigid, severe: gravitas, Cic.

cens-sūra, æ, f. [for cens-sura; fr. 1. cens-eo] I. (An assessing; hence) The office of censor; censorship: Liv.; Cic.—2. (A judging; hence) a. Gen.: A judgment, opinion: vivorum, Vell.—b. Esp.: A severe judgment, severity, censure: Treb. Gall. ¶ Hence, Fr. censure.

1. cen-sus (for census-sus), a, um, P. of 1. cens-eo and cens-eor.

2. cen-sus, ūs, m. [for cens-sus; fr.

cens-eo] I. Prop.: A registering and rating of Roman citizens, property, etc.; a census: censu prohibere, to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens, Cic. II. Meton.: A. The register of the census, the censor's lists: Cic.; Liv.—B. The registered property of Roman citizens: Suet.—C. Wealth, riches, property, possessions: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cens; also cense, "a farm."

centaur-um (-ion), i, n. = κενταύρειον and κενταύριον. Centaureum or Centaurion; Centaury: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. centauree.

Centaur-ēus, a, um, adj. [Centaurus] Pertaining to a Centaur; of the Centaurs: rixa, Hor.

Centaurus, i, m., Κένταυρος (Bull-goader): I. Prop.: A Centaur. The Centaurs were wild people in the mountains of Thessaly, who fought on horseback; acc. to fable, monsters in Thessaly of a double form (the upper parts human, the lower those of a horse), sons of Ixion and of a cloud in the form of Juno: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: The name of a ship (hence (sc. navis), fem.): magna, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. centaure.

cent-ēni, æ, s. (with the poets and in post-class. prose also -us, a, um; Gen. Plur. centēnum, Pl.), num. distrib. adj. [cent-um] A hundred each, a hundred: Cic.; Virg.

cent-ēsimus, a, um, num. ordin. adj. [cent-um] I. Prop.: The hundredth: lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic.—As Subst.: centesima, æ, f. (sc. pars) The hundredth part of a thing: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: A hundredfold: frux, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. centime.

Cent-i-cep-s, capitis, adj. [for cent-i-capit-s; fr. cent-um; (i); caput, capitis] Hundred-headed: belua, i. e. Cerberus: Hor.

cent-ies, adv. [cent-um] A hundred times: Ter.; Cic.

cent-i-mānus, a, um, adj. [cent-um; (i); manūs] Having a hundred hands: Ov.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, m. [κέντρον] I. Prop.: A rag; a rag-covering, patchwork, etc.: Cato; Cæs.—Prov.: Centones sarcire alicui, To patch rags for one, i. e. to impose upon by falsehoods: Plaut. II. Meton.: The title of a poem made up of various verses of another poem, a cento. ¶ Hence, Fr. centon.

Centrōnes, um, m., Κέντρονες. The Centrones; a people of Gaul.

centum, indecl. num. adj. [Sanskrit catam, Zend. satem, Gr. ἑκατόρ, Celt. cant, Goth. and Anglo-Sax. hund; whence Germ. hundert, Engl. and Danish hundred] I. Prop.: A hundred: centum dies, Cic. II. Meton.: For an indefinite, large number: centum clavibus servata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cent.

centum-gē-minus, a, um, adj. [for centum-gen-minus; fr. centum; gen-o] A hundredfold: Briareus, Virg.

centum-pond-um (centup-),

ī, n. [centum; pond-o] A weight of a hundred pounds: Plaut.

centum-vīr-ālis, c, adj. [centum-vir-i] Of, or pertaining to, the centumviri: iudicium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. centumviral.

centum-vīri, ōrum, m. plur. [centum; vir] The Centumviri, or Centumvirs; a college, or bench, of judges chosen annually for civil suits, especially those relating to inheritances; consisting of 105 (in the time of the emperors, of 180) persons: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. centumvir.

centum-cūlus, i, m. dim. [for centum-culus; fr. cento, centon-is] I. Prop.: Patchwork of small rags: Sen. II. Meton.: Plur.: A saddle-cloth Liv.

cent-ū-plex (cent-i-), icis, adj. [for cent-u-ple-s; fr. cent-um; (u o i); plic-o] A hundred-fold: Plaut.

centūpondum, v. centupond.

cent-ūrtā, æ, f. [cent-um] (Prop.: That which pertains to a hundred; Meton.) A division, etc., of any kind: 1. Milit. t. t.: A division of troops; a century, company: Liv.—2. Polit. t. t.: One of the 133 parts, into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people according to their property; a century: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. centurie.

centūriā-tim, adv. [centuria, (unconstr. Gen.) centuria-i] By companies or centuries: Cic.

1. centuria-tus, a, um, P. of 1. centuri(a)-o.

2. centūriā-tus, ūs, m. [1. centuri(a)-o] I. Prop.: A dividing or division into centuries: Liv. II. Meton.: The office of centuriar: Cic.

1. centūri-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [centuri-a] I. To divide into centuries: juvenentem, Liv.: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, Cic. II. Of a law: Part. Perf.: Passed by centuries, i. e. in the Comitia Centuriata: Cic.

2. centūri-o, ōnis, m. [id.] (One having a century; hence) The commander of a century; a centurion: Cæs.; Liv.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. centurion.

centūriōn-ātus, ūs, m. [centurio, centuriōn-is] (A pertaining to a centurio; hence) 1. The office of centurion: Val. Max.—2. A review, recensio of centurions: Tac.

Centūri-pæ, arum, f. Centuripæ; a very old town in Sicily, near Ætna (now Centorbi).—Hence, Centūri-pæus, a, um, adj. Of Centuripæ.—As Subst.: Centuripini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Centuripæ.

Ceos, i, v. Ceæ.

cepa, æ, v. cepa. Cēphālōdis, is, f., Κεφάλαιος (One with a swollen head), Cēphālōdis; a small fortified town of Sicily (now Cefalù).—Hence, 1. Cēphālōd-īt-ānus, a, um, adj. Of Cēphālōdis.—As Subst.: Cēphālōditani, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Cēphālōdis.—2. Cēphālōdīas, ādis, adj. fem. Of Cēphālōdis.

Cēphālus, i, m., Κεφάλος (The one with a large head), Cephalus; a

son of Deioneus or of Pandion; grandson of *Aolus*; husband of *Procris*, whom he unintentionally shot with an arrow.

2. **Cēphēnes**, um, m. *The Cephēnes*; a people of Ethiopia (so called from their king, *Cēphēus*).

Cēphēus (dissyll.), ei (Acc. *Cēphēā*, Ov.), m., *Kēphēus*, *Cephēus*; a king of Ethiopia, husband of *Cassiope*, father of *Andromeda*, and father-in-law of *Persēus*, finally placed with these three among the stars.—Hence, 1. **Cēph-ēus**, a, um, adj.: **a.** Prop.: Of *Cephēus*.—**b.** Meton.: Ethiopian.—2. **Cēph-ēus** (trisyll.), a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of *Cephēus*; Meton.) Ethiopian.—3. **Cēph-ēis**, idis, f. A daughter of *Cephēus*; esp. *Andromeda*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Céphée*.

Cēphīsus (-isos, -issus), i, m., *Κηφισός* or *Κηφισσός*, *The Cephissus*, or *Cephissos*; **I.** **a.** Prop.: A river of Phocis and Boeotia. **B.** Meton.: Personified: A river-god, father of *Narcissus*.—Hence, 1. **Cēphīsus** (-sius), ii, m. One who belongs to *Cephissus*; a son of *Cephissus*; esp. *Narcissus*.—2. **Cēphīsis** (-sis), idis, adj. f. Of the *Cephissus*. **II.** A river on the west side of Athens, falling into the Saronic Gulf.—Hence, **Cēphīsiās** (-sias), idis, adj. fem. Of the *Cephissus*.

cēra, æ, f. [akin to *κηρός*] **I.** Prop.: *Wax*; Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A writing tablet smeared over with wax; Cic.—**B.** A seal of wax; Cic.—**C.** A wax figure or image of an ancestor, etc.: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cire*, *cierge*.

Cērambus, i, m., *Κέραμβος*, *Cerambus*; a mythic person, said to have been changed into a beetle, at the time of the flood of *Deucalion*.

Cērāmicus, i, m., *Κεραμικός* (*The potter's-ware market*). *Ceramicus*; the name of two places, one within and the other without Athens; in the latter were the monuments and statues of heroes that had fallen in war.

cēr-āria, æ, f. [con-*a*] (*One pertaining to cera*; hence) A female maker of wax-lights; Plant.

cēr-ārium, ii, n. [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a seal*; hence) A fee for affixing a seal; Cic.

Cērastra, ārum, m., *Κέραστραι* (*The horned ones*). *The Cerastæ*; a horned people in Cyprus, changed by *Venus* into bullocks.

cērāsus, i, f. = *κεράσος*; **I.** Prop.: *The cherry-tree* (brought by *Lucullus* from *Cerasus* in Pontus, to Italy); Var.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A cherry*; Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cérise*.

cēraunius, a, um, adj. = *κεραυνίος*. *Pertaining to thunder or lightning*; *Ceraunii Montes*, *The Ceraunian Mountains*; a mountain-ridge in Epirus, on the borders of Grecian Illyria (now *Monti della Chimæra*).—As Subst.: **I.** *Ceraunii*, ōrum, m. (sc. montes), *The Ceraunian Mountains*; Cæs.—**2.** *Ceraunia*, ōrum, n. (sc. saxa) *The Ceraunian Mountains*.

Cēraunus, i, m. = *Κέραυνος* (*Thunder or lightning*). *Ceraunus* = *Ceraunii montes*; Prop.

Cerb-ērus, i, m., *Κέρβερος*, *Cerberus*; the three-headed dog of *Pluto*, that guarded the entrance of the *Lower World*.—Hence, **Cerb-ērus**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, *Cerberus*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Cerbère*.

Cercina, æ, f., *Κέρκυνα*, *Cercina*; an island on the coast of Africa, near the small Syrt (now *Kerkei*).—Hence, **Cercin-ātes**, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Cercina*.

cercōpithēcus, i, m. = *κερκόπιθος*. *The cercopithecus*; a species of long-tailed ape, to which divine honours were paid by the Egyptians; Juv.

cercōps, ōpis, m. = *κέρκωψ*; (Prop.: *A species of long-tailed ape*; Meton.: Plur.) *A cunning, trickish people on the island of Pithecusa, changed by Jupiter into monkeys*; Ov.

cercūrus (-yrrus), i, m. = *κέρκυρος*. *A cercurus*; ſ, Prop.: *A kind of light sailing-vessel peculiar to the Cyprians*; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A species of sea-fish*; Ov.

Cercyō, ōnis (Acc. Gr. *Cercyona*, Stat.), m., *Κέρκυων*, *Cercyō*; a noted robber in Attica, conquered and slain by *Theusēs* at *Eleusis*.—Hence, **Cercyōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Cercyōn*.

cercōd, ōnis, m. = *κέρδων* [*κέρδος*] (*One pertaining to gain*). *A handicraftsman, labourer*, etc.; Juv.

Cērē-ālis (*Cēri*), æ, adj. [for *Cerer-ālis*; f. *Cēres*, *Cerer-is*] **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to Ceres*.—As Subst.: **Cerēalia**, ium, n. *The festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April*. **II.** Meton.: *Pertaining to the cultivation of land, to grain, or to agriculture*; arma, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céréale*; also, *Céréales*.

cērēbr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [con-*er*um, *cerebr-i*] (*Having much cerebrum*; hence) *Have-brained, hot-brained, passionate*; Plant.; Hor.

cēr-ētrum, i, n. [akin to Gr. *κῆρα*] (*That which is carried in the head or skull*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The brain*: sparso infecta (sc. arma) *cērēbro*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Understanding*: putidius multo *cērētrum* est, Hor.—**B.** *Anger, cholera*; Plant.; Hor.

ceremonia, æ, v. *cerimonia*.

Cēr-ēs, ēris, f. [Sans. root *kr̥i*, “to cultivate,” and so, *The Cultivator*;” or *cni* (i.e. *The Ripener*; fr. root *GR̥ā*, “to ripen”), *Vishnu's wife, the goddess of plenty*, etc.] **I.** Prop.: *Ceres*; the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*; mother of *Proserpine*; goddess of agriculture. **II.** Meton.: *Food, bread, corn*, etc.; Hor.

cēr-ēus, a, um, adj. [con-*a*] (*Of, or pertaining to, cera*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Waxen*, of wax: nihil *cereum*, Cic.; castra, cells of wax, honey-comb, Virg.—As Subst.: *cereus*, i, m. (sc. funis), *A wax-light, wax-taper*; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Wax-coloured*: pruna, Virg.—**B.** *Pliant, soft, the wax*: brachia *Tepliori*, Hor.: acc. to some = *no. A.*:

i. e. *white*. **III.** Fig.: *Easily moved or persuaded*; *pitiable*: *cereus* in vitium flecti, Hor.

cēr-inus, a, um, adj. = *κίρινος*. *Wax-coloured, yellow like wax*: pruna, Pl.—As Subst.: **cerinum**, i, n. (sc. vestimentum) *A wax-coloured garment*; Plant.

cer-no, crēvi, crētum, *cernēre* (*Perf. Part. cretus*, Liv.), 3, v. a. [root *CR̥i*, akin to Sanscrit root *kr̥i*, Gr. *κρίνω*, to separate] **I.** Prop.: *To separate, sift*: in cribris omnia *cerne* cavis, Ov.

II. Fig.: (*To separate or sift by the senses*; hence) **A.** *To perceive, discern*, see whether by the eye or by the mind: ut *ae cernere oculis videamini*, Cic.: (*without Object*) *cur in amicorum vitis tam cernis acutum*? Hor.—Particular phrases: **1.** *Cerni aliquā re* or in aliquā *re*, *To become distinguished or known in something*: Cic.—**2.** *Cernere aliquem*, *To look up to, have respect to, regard any one*: Cic.—**B.** Of intellectual objects: *To perceive, comprehend, understand*: quicquid animo cernimus, Cic.—**C.** **1.** Act.: *To decide something contested or doubtful*; *to decree, determine*: quotiensque senatus creverit, populusque iusserit, tot sunt, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: *To decide by contending or fighting*; *to contend, fight*: ferro, Virg.: (*with cognate Acc.*) *certamen*, Plant.—**D.** *To decide for something*; *to conclude upon, resolve*: potius germanum amittē crevi, Cat.—**E.** Lat. *l. i.*: *To enter upon an inheritance*: Cic.

cer-nū-us, a, um, adj. [con-*a*; cf. *crivis*, *cerebrum*; nū-o, “to incline”] *Inclining the head; bending or stooping with one's head to the ground*: incubit cernuus, Virg.

cēr-o, āvi, ātum, āro, i, v. a. [con-*a*] *To cover or overlay with wax*; *to wax*: cerata tabella, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirer*.

cērōma, ātis, n. = *κηρώμα*; **I.** Prop.: *An unguent for wrestlers*; Juv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A place for wrestling*: Sen.; Pl. **B.** *The ring, the combat*: Mart.

cērōmāticus, a, um, adj. = *κηρωματικός*. *Smeared over with wax ointment*: collum, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cérômétique*.

cer-r-itus, a, um, adj. [con-*tr*. from *cērēbr-itus*, from *cerebr-um*] (*Having a crazed brain*; hence) *Frantic, mad*: Plant.; Hor.

certā-men, inis, n. [2. cert(a)-o] (*That which contends*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A contest, contention, struggle*, etc.; Cic.; Ov.; Suet. **B.** Esp.: *In military matters*: *Strife*; a battle, engagement, contest, fight, combat: Sall.; Cæs.; Liv.: Particular phrase: *Certamina ponere*, *To order or arrange a fight or contest*: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A contest*: honoris et gloria; Cic.: eloquentiæ inter juvenes, Quint. **III.** Meton.: *War*; Just.; Flor.

certā-tim, ade. [id.] (*By a contending*; hence) *Emulously*, in an emulous manner, earnestly, eagerly, vying with another, etc.; Cic.; Virg.: Tac.

certā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A contending, striving, struggling; a combat, strife, contest, etc.* I. Prop.: corporum, Cic. II. Fig.: certatio mulctae, *a public discussion concerning a punishment to be inflicted*: Liv.

cert-e, adv. [cert-us] 1. Affirming strongly: *With certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really*: certē illud eveniet, Cic. (Comp.) amittere certus, Ov.—2. Affirming with restriction: *Pet surely, yet indeed, at least, notwithstanding*: certe quidem vos estis Romani, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *certes*.

1. **cert-o**, adv. [id.] *With certainty, certainly, surely of a truth, in fact, really*: certo scio, *I am fully persuaded, I am convinced beyond all doubt*, Cic.—In affirmative answers: *Me. Librum ego te jussi abire? Mes. Certo, yes, certainly*, Plaut.

2. **cer-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [for *cer-to*; fr. *cern-o*] (*To decide something by contest, etc.*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Neut.: *To fight, struggle, contend, combat*: armis cum hoste certare, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) aliquamdiu certatum, Sall.—B. Act.: *To contend, fight, etc., for some object*: certatim lite Deorum Ambraciam, *i. e. for the possession of which Apollo, Diana, and Hercules contended*, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with*: cum aliquo decacitate, Cic.: solus tibi (*with, i. e. against*) certat Amyntas, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Neut.: *To contend at law*: inter se, Cic.—2. Act.: *To contend at law about a thing*: res certabitur olim, Hor. III. Meton.: *To strive, labour, endeavour, struggle earnestly, exert one's self to do, etc.*, something: *With Inf.*: Phœbum superare canendo, Virg.

cer-tus, a, um. I. P. of *cer(n)-o*. II. Pa.: A. 1. Of things: *Determined, resolved, fixed, decided, settled, etc.*: ad cum senem oppugnare certum est consilium, Plaut. (Comp.) nū autem abjurare certus est, quam, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: *Certum est mihi, etc., It is my (etc.) resolve, determination, fixed purpose, etc.*: Plaut.—2. Of persons or things personified: *Determined to do, resolved upon doing*: certamori, Virg. (with Gen.) relinquende vitæ, Tac. B. 1. Prop.: a. *Established, settled, fixed*: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor.—b. *Certain, sure, unerring, to be depended upon, true, faithful, etc.*: animus, Cic.: Apollo, Hor.—Particular phrase: *Certum aliquid habere, To hold something as certain, to be persuaded of something*: Cic.; Liv.—As Subst.: **certum**, i. n. *Something certain, a certainty*: Cæs.; Liv.; Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) *Certum scire or habere, To know or hold as a certainty*: Ter.; Cic.; Quint.—(b) *Pro certo, As a certainty*: Cic.; Liv.—(c) *Certum or certius facere alicui, To give certainty to one concerning any thing*: Plaut.—c. Of the person who

is made certain in reference to a thing: *Certain, sure, positive, etc.* (Comp.) num quid nunc es certior, Plaut. (with Gen.) exiti, Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) *Certiorum facere alicui, To inform or apprise one*: Plaut.; Cæs.; Cic.—(b) *Certum aliquid facere=certiorum alicui facere, To inform or apprise one*: Plaut.; Virg.; Ov.—(c) *Certior fieri, To be informed or apprised*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Meton.: *Certain, i. e. some one, peculiar, definite, etc.*: Cephalodi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic.

cēr-ūla, æ, *f. dim.* [cer-a] *A small piece of wax: miniat, a kind of crayon*: Cic.

cerussa, æ, *f.* *White-lead, ceruse*; used in painting and medicine; also as a cosmetic, and as a poison: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ceruse*.

cēruss-ātus, a, um, adj. [ceruss-a] (*Provided with cerussa; hence*) *Coloured or painted with white-lead*: buccæ, Cic.

cer-va, æ, *f.* [akin to *cép-as*] (*The horned one; hence*) I. Prop.: A. hind: Ov. II. Meton.: *A deer*: Hor.; Ov.

cervic-al, ālis, *n.* [cervix, cervic-is] (*A thing pertaining to the cervix; hence*) *A pillow or bolster*: Juv.; Suet.

cervic-ūla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small neck*: Cic.

cerv-inus, a, um, adj. [cerv-us] *Of, or pertaining to, a deer*: pellis, Hor.: senectus, *i. e. great age* (because the deer is said to be very long-lived), Juv.

cer-vix, icis (*Gen. Plur.* cervicum, Cic.) *f.* [for *cer-vel-s*; fr. *cép-a* "head" (see *cerebrum*): *vel-o*] (*The head-carrying thing; hence*) I. Prop.: *The neck, including the back of the neck*: cui plurima cervix, Virg.: ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. II. Fig.: *For obstinacy, boldness*: qui erunt tantis cervicibus recipere, qui andeant, etc., Cic. III. Meton.: *Of things*: *The neck*: amphore, Mart.

cer-vus, i, m. [akin to *cép-as*, cornu] (*The horned one; hence*) I. Prop.: *A stag, a deer*: fugax, Hor. II. Meton.: *A deer*: *Forked stakes used as a protection against the enemy*: *a cheveau-de-frise*: Cæs.; Liv. ¶

Hence, Fr. *cerf*.

cæspes, itis, *v. cæspes*.

cessā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [cess(a)-o] 1. *A tarrying, delaying*: Plaut.—2. *An idling, idleness, inactivity*: Cic.—3. *A cessation*: Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cessation*.

cessā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person*: Cic.; Hor. **ces-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for *ced-sio*; fr. *ced-o*] *A giving up, surrendering, cession*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cession*.

ces-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for *ced-so*; fr. *ced-o*] (*To stand back much; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To be remiss in any thing; to delay, loiter; to cease, stop, give over, leave off, etc.*: si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic.: mori, Hor.—Formula of admonition, etc.: *Quid cessas? Why do*

you delay? etc.: Ter. B. Esp.: 1. *Of living beings*: *To be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing*: cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ad strepitum citharæ cessatum ducere curam, Hor.—Particular phrase: *Cessare alicui rei, To have leisure for something, i. e. to be able to attend to it*: Prop.; Liv.—2. *Of things*: *To be at rest, to rest; to be still, idle, inactive, unemployed, or unused, etc.*: cur Berecynthia Cessant flamma tibiæ, Hor.—3. *Of land*: *To lie uncultivated or fallow*: alternis idem tonsas cessare novales... patiære, Virg.—4. *Not to be at hand or present, to be wanting*: cessat voluntas? Hor.—5. *Law l. i.*: *Of persons*: *Not to appear before a tribunal, to suffer judgment to go by default*: Suet. II. Fig.: *In a moral sense*: *To depart from the right way, i. e. to mistake, err*: ut scripti si peccat... Sic mihi qui multum cessat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cesser*.

ces-sor, sātus, um, sāri, 1. *v. dep.* [for *ced-sor*; fr. *ced-o*] *Of land*: *To lie uncultivated or fallow*: cessatis in arvis, Ov.

cestrosphendōnē, ōis, *f.* = *κεστροσφενδών*. *The cestrosphendone; a military engine for hurling stones*: Liv.

ce-stus, i, *v. cæstus*.

cēt-ārium, īi, *n.* [cet-us] (*A thing pertaining to cetus; hence*) *A salt-water fish-pond*: Hor.

cēt-ārius, īi, m. [id.] (*One pertaining to cetus; hence*) *A fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish*: Ter.

cete, *v. cetus*.

cetēra, adv. [Adverbial Neut. Plur. Acc. of *ceterus*] *As for the rest, otherwise*: cetera lætus, Hor.: cetera recte, Cic.: cetera parce puer bello, Virg.

cetēro-qui (-quin), adv. [*ceterus*, (uncontr. Gen.) *cetero*; qui] *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise*: Cic.

cetērum, adv. [Adverbial Neut. Acc. Sing. of *ceterus*] I. Prop.: A. *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise*: Cic.—B. *In passing to a new thought*: *Besides, For the rest*: Cic. II. Meton.: *With a restrictive force*: *But, yet, notwithstanding, still, contrariwise, on the other hand*: Liv.

c-ētērus, a, um (*the Nom. Sing. Masc. not in use; the Sing. in general, rare*), adj. [pprs. from the particle *ce* and a pron., corresponding to the Sanscrit *pram. itara*, "the other;" Gr. *ἕτερος*] 1. *Sing.*: *The other; the rest or remainder of any thing, person, etc.*: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic.: violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac.—Particular phrases: A. *De cetero, As for the rest*: Cic.—b. *In ceterum, For the rest*: Sen.—2. *Plur.*: *The rest of any persons or things; the other or others*: ceterarum rerum prudens, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: *Et cetera or cetera, And as to the rest, or and so forth*: Cic.

Cēthēgus, i. m. *Cethegus; a Roman name*.

cetos, *i*, *m.* *v. cetus.*
cetra (cæ-), *æ*, *f.* [prob. a Spanish word] *A cetra; a short Spanish shield or buckler.* Liv.; Virg.

cetr-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cetr-*a*] *Provided or armed with a cetra, shield-bearing: cohorts.* Cæs. — *As Subst.: cetrati*, *orum*, *m.* (sc. milites) *Troops armed with a cetra; buckler-bearers:* Cæs.

cette, *v*, 2. *cedo.*
cētus, *i*, *m.* (acc. to Gr., **cētos**, *n.*, Pl.: — Plur.: cēte, Virg.: — *Dat. Plur.: cetis*, Pl. = *cētos*: *Any large sea-animal; a sea-monster; particularly, a species of whale; a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin, etc.:* Plant.; Cels.

cō-u, *adv.* [contracted and apocopated fr. cō; *v. l.*: *a. As, like as, just as:* tennis fugit cō fumis in auras, Virg.—2. *As if, as if it were, like as if, etc.:* per aperta volans, cōu liber habens, Æquora, Virg.

Cēyx, *ŷcis* (Acc. Gr. *Ceyca*, Ov.), *m.*, *κῆϋξ* (Sea-gull). *Ceyx; a son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Aleyone. He and his wife were changed into kingfishers.*

Chabrias, *æ*, *m.*, *Χαβρίας*. *Chabrias; a distinguished Athenian general.*

Chærōnēa, *æ*, *f.*, *Χαιρώνεια*. *Chæronea; a Boeotian town where Philip of Macedonia conquered the Greeks (now Akræna).*

Chalcēdōn (-chēdōn), *ōnis* (Acc. Gr. *Chalcadonia*, Luc.; Claud.), *f.*, *Χαλκιδών*. *Chalcædon; a town on the Thracian Bosphorus, opposite to Byzantium.* — Hence, **Chalcēdōnius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Chalcædonian.*

Chalcicœcōs, *i*, *m.* = *Χαλκίκοικος* (Bronze-house), (with the Greeks, an epithet of Athens, from her temple of bronze; with the Romans) *A temple of Minerva.*

Chalcipōrē, *ēs*, *f.*, *Χαλκίπορη* (The one with a bronze-face). *Chalciope; a daughter of Æetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus.*

Chalcis, *idis* (Gen. Gr. *Chalcidos*, Luc.: — Acc. Gr. *Chalcida*, id.), *f.*, *Χαλκίς* (prob. Copper-city; a name obtained from the neighbouring copper-mines). *Chalcis; the chief town of the island Eubœa.* — Hence, **Chalcidicœus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: 1. Prop.: *Of Chalcis, Chalcidian:* versus, *i. e.* *Of Euphorion (who was a native of Chalcis)*, Virg.—2. Meton.: *Since Cumæ was a colony of Chalcis:* Cumæus: arx, Cumæ, Virg.

Chaldæi, *orum* (Gen. Plur. *Chaldæum*, Lucr.), *m.*, *Χαλδαίοι*. *The Chaldæans; a people of Assyria, distinguished, in early times, for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology.* — Hence, **Chaldæus** (-ālcus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Chaldæan.*

chālŷb-ētus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [χάλυβ, χάλυβ-ος] *Of steel, steel:* Ov.

Chālŷbes, *um*, *m.*, *Χάλυβες*. *The Chalybes; a people of Pontus, noted for their preparation of steel [hence the name; but acc. to others, steel, χάλυβ, was named from them].*

chālŷbs, *ŷbis*, *m.* = *χάλυβ*. *I. Prop.: Steel: vulnificus, Virg. II. Meton.: Of things made of steel: A. A sword: strictus, Sen.—B. A horse's bit: Luc.—C. The point of an arrow: Luc.*

chānē (-nne), *ēs*, *f.* = *χάνη* or *χάνν* (The gaper or wide-mouthed one). *The chane or channe; a species of sea-fish:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *channe*.

Chāon, *ōnis*, *m.* *Chaoon; a Trojan, the brother of Helenus, and founder of the Chaonian nation.* — Hence, **Chāōnes**, *um* (Acc. Gr. *Chaonas*, Claud.), *m.* *The Chaones or Chaonians, i. e. the people of Chaoon; a nation in the north-west part of Epirus.* — Hence, 1. **Chāōn-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: *a. Prop.: Chaonian.* — *As Subst.: Chaoon-ia*, *æ*, *f.* (sc. terra) *Chaonia.* — *b. Meton.: Dodonæan.* — 2. **Chāōn-is**, *idis*, *f.*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Chaonian; Meton.: Pertaining to Dodona, Dodonæan.*

Chāos, *Abi*, *Chao* (other cases were not used in the class. age), *n.* = *χάος* (A yawning gulf); 1. *a. Prop.: The boundless, empty space, as the kingdom of darkness; the Lower World:* Dodonæan. — 2. *Meton.: Personified: Chaos (or Infinite Space):* Virg.—2. *The confused, formless, primitive mass out of which the universe was made; chaos:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaos*.

chara, *æ*, *f.*, *Chara*; *a plant, now unknown: prps. wild cabbage:* Cæs.

Chāraxus, *i*, *m.* (Furrower or plougher) *Charaxus: 1. One of the Lapithæ.—2. A brother of Sappho:* Ov.

Chāres, *ētis*, *m.*, *Χάρης* (The one rejoicing). *Chares: 1. A native of Lindos in Rhodes, a celebrated statuary.—2. An Athenian general.*

Chārciō, *ŷs*, *f.* *Chariclo, wife of the Centaur Chiron.*

chāristia, *orum*, *n.* = *χαρίστια* (The feast of good-will or favour). *The charistia; a family banquet, at which family feuds were settled:* Ov.

Chārites, *um* (Dat. Plur. Gr. *Charisin* = *Χάρισιν*, Prop.), *f.*, *Χάριτες*. *The Charites or Graces, usually three: Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia.*

Chāron, *ōntis*, *m.*, *Χάρων* (The one having *χαρά*, or joy): 1. *Charon; the ferryman of the Styx (supposed to be so called from his bright flashing eyes).* — 2. *A distinguished Theban.*

Chārondas, *æ*, *m.*, *Χάρωνδας* (The son of Charon). *Charondas; a lawgiver of Catana.*

charta, *æ*, *f.* = *ὀχάρτης*: *I. Prop.: A leaf of the Euphratic papyrus; paper: dentata, smooth, Cic. II. Meton.: A. That which is written upon paper; a writing, letter, poem, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—B. A thin leaf, plate, lamina, tablet: plumbæ, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charte*, carte.*

chart-ŷla, *æ*, *f.*, *dim.* [chart-*a*] *A little paper, a small writing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cartel*.

Chārybdīs, *is* (Acc. = *Charybdin*, Hor.; Ov.; Cic.: *Charybdim*, id.—*Abi.*: *Charybdi*, Hor.; Juv.), *f.*, *Χάρυβδις*. *Charybdīs: I. Prop.: A dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily op-*

posite to Scylla. II. Fig.: Of any thing dangerous or destructive: quantā laboras in Charybdi, Hor.

Chasauāri, *orum*, *m.* *The Chasauri; a German people.*

Chatti (Cat-), *orum*, *m.* *The Chatti or Catti; a German people in the present Hesse and Thuringia.*

Chauci (-chi), *orum*, *m.* *The Chauci or Chauchi; a people of Lower Germany: divided into Majores and Minores.*

Chēlæ, *arum*, *f.* = *χελαι*. *Astron. t. i.* (Prop. *The arms of Scorpio; since these extend into Libra, Meton.) The constellation Libra:* Virg.

chēlydrus, *i*, *m.* = *χελύδρος*. *A serpent living, for the most part, in water; a water-snake:* Virg.; Sil.

chēlys, *Acc. chelyn*, *Voc. chely* (other cases apparently not in use), *f.* = *χέλυς* (Prop.: *A tortoise; Meton.: A lyre or harp made of the shell of the tortoise:* Ov.; Stat.

Cherrōnēus (Cherson-), *i*, *f.*, *Χερρόνηος* or *Χερσόνηος* (a peninsula). *Cheryoneus or Chersonesus: 1. The Thracian Chersonese or peninsula west of the Hellespont.* — Hence, **Cherron-enses** (Cherson-), *ium*, *m.* *The inhabitants of the Chersonese.* — 2. *Cherronesus Taurica, The Tauric Chersonese or Crimea.*

Chērusic, *orum*, *m.* *The Cherusci; a German people on the south side of the Harz Mountains; (but far more freq. in a wider sense) the combined German tribes, which became distinguished by their war with the Romans, living on both sides of the Weser and Lippe.*

chiliarchus, *i* (-a, *æ*, *Cur.*), *m.* = *χιλιάρχης*: *A commander of 1900 soldiers or marines; a chiliarch:* Curt.; Tac.—2. *Among the Persians: The highest officer of state next to the king; the vizier:* Nep.

Chimæra, *æ*, *f.*, *Χίμαιρα* (agont). *The Chimæra: 1. A fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited forth fire (in front a lion, in the hinder part a dragon, and in the middle a goat), slain by Bellerophon.—2. The name of one of the ships of Æneas:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chimère*.

Chimæer-ŷ-fēr-a, *æ*, *f.*, *adj.* [Chimæra; (i); fer-*o*] *Chimæra-bearing; that produced the Chimæra:* Lycia, Ov.

Chlōne, *ēs*, *f.*, *Χλώνη* (The one with *χλῶν*, Snow-maiden). *Chlone: 1. A daughter of Dædalus; mother of Atalycus, and of the musician Philammon; shot by Diana.—2. The mother of Eumolpus.* — Hence, **Chlōn-ides**, *æ*, *m.* *A son of Chlone, i. e. Eumolpus:* Ov.

Chios (Chius, *i*, *f.*, *Χίος*. *Chios* or *Chius; an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, famous for its wine and marble (now Scio).* — Hence, **Chi-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Chios, Chian.* — *As Subst.: 1. Chium*, *i*, *n.* (sc. vinum) *Chian wine:* Hor.—2. **Chia**, *æ*, *f.* (sc. ficus) *A Chian fig:* Mart.—3. **Chii**, *orum*, *m.* (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Chios.*

chirāgra (chō-), *α, f.* = χειράγρα. *Got in the hand:* Hor.; Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chiragra*.

chirōgrāphum, *i, n.* = χειρόγραφον. **I.** Prop.: One's own handwriting, autograph: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A. That which is written with one's own hand, one's own writing or manuscript: Cic.—B.* Mercantile, *t. t.*: *A. bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand:* Suet.

Chiron, *ōnis* (*Acc. Gr.* Chirona, Ov.), *m.*, Χείρων (The one with a large hand). **Chiron:** **I.** Prop.: *A. Centaur distinguished by his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination; son of Saturn and Philyra: the tutor of Æsculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; placed among the constellations. **II.** Meton.: *As a constellation:* Luc.*

chirōnōmos, *i, com. m.* -*on*, *ōntis* (also *Gr.* *untis*), *m.*, χειρονόμος or χειρονόμων (Hand-manager). *One who makes proper motions with his hands, or gesticulates correctly:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chironome*.

chirurgia, *α, f.* = χειρουργία (Hand-working). **I.** Prop.: *Chirurgery, surgery:* Cels. **II.** Fig.: *A severe or violent remedy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chirurgie*.

chirurgus, *i, m.* = χειρουργός (Hand-worker). **Chirurgus:** Cels.; Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chirurgien*.

Chius, *a, um, v.* Chios.

chlāmūd-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [chlāmys, chlāmýd-is] *Provided with, or dressed in, a military cloak:* imperator, Cic.

chlāmys, *ýdis, f.* = χλαμύς. *A broad, woollen upper garment (worn in Greece), sometimes purple and inwrought with gold (worn esp. by distinguished military men); a Greek military cloak, a state mantle:* Auct. Her.; Virg.; Ov.; Hor.

Chlōdē, *ēs, f.*, Χλωδή (Softness, Voluptuousness). *Chlīde; a Greek woman's name.*

Chlōē, *ēs, f.*, Χλόη (A green shoot). *Chloe; a Greek woman's name.*

Chlōris, *īdis, f.*, χλωρίς (The verdant one). *Chloris; the goddess of flowers.*

Choaspes, *is, m.*, Χοάσπης [orig. Persian, probably meaning "Good Water"]. *The Choaspes:* **1.** A river in Susiana, celebrated for its pure water, with which the Persian kings were supplied for their drinking (now Karun, Kerraū or Kara-su).—**2.** A river in India (now Kabūl; acc. to others, Atlok).

Chōerūis, *i, m.*, Χοιρῖλος (Little pig). *Chœrilus; a wretched Greek poet.*

chōrāgūm, *īl, n.* = χορήγιον; Doric, χοράγιον (a thing pertaining to a χορός) **I.** Prop.: *The preparing and bringing out of a chorus:* Plant. **II.** Fig.: *A preparation, etc.: gloriæ, means of acquiring:* Auct. Her.

chōrāgus, *i, m.* = χορηγός; Doric, χορηγός (chorus-leader). *The choragus:* **I.** Prop.: *He who had the care of the chorus, and the supplies necessary for*

it: Plant. **II.** Meton.: *He who defrays the expenses of a banquet:* Poet. ap. Suet.

chōraules, *α* (*Acc.* choranleum, Pl.: chorauleum, Suet.), *m.* = χοραῖς (chorus-fluteplayer). *He who accompanies with a flute the chorus-dance:* Mart.

chorda, *α, f.* = χορδή. **I.** Prop.: *A string or chord of a musical instrument. **II.** Meton.: *A rope, cord:* Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corde*.*

chōrēa, *α, f.* = χορεία (a thing pertaining to a χορός). *A dance in a ring; a dance:* Lucr.; Hor.; Virg.

chōrēus (-ius), *i, m.* = χορῆος (*sc. ποῦς*) (chorus-foot). *The choreus; a metrical foot, afterwards called trochæus (viz. -):* Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chōrē*.

chōrōcēthārista, *α, m.* = χοροκῆ-αριστής (chorus-lutist). *He who plays the cithara or lute for a chorus:* Suet.

chōrūs, *i, m.* = χορός (a circle). **I.** Prop.: *A dance in a ring, a choral dance, a dance:* Virg.; Tib. **II.** Meton.: *A. A dancing and singing troop or band; a chorus, choir: esp. of the chorus in tragedy:* Cic.; Ov.; Hor.—**B.** A multitude, band, crowd: juvenatistis, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *A multitude, band: virtutum:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chœur*.

Chōrēus, *ētis, m.* (*Acc. Gr.* Choremēta, Hor.), Χρῆμης (Spitter, Hawker). *Chremes: an avaricious old man in some of the comedies of Terence.*

Christiānus, *a, um, adj.*, Χριστιανός. *Christian: religio, Buttr.—As Subst.: Christianus, i, m.* (*sc. homo*) *A Christian:* Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Chrétien*.

Chrōmis, *is* (*Acc.* Chromin, Ov.: Chromim, Virg.), *m.*, Χρόμης (Neighbor). *Chromis:* **1.** A Centaur.—**2.** A Faun or Satyr.—**3.** A Trojan.

Chryse, *ēs (-a, ō), f.*, Χρῡσή (The golden thing). *Chryse; a town of Æolis.*

Chryseis, *īdis, v.* Chryses.

Chryses, *α, m.*, Χρῡσῆς (The man of Chryse). *Chryses; a priest of Apollo, from Chryse, in Troas, the father of Astynome, on account of whose close captivity by Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Greek hosts.—Hence, Chryseis, īdis, f.* The daughter of Chryses, *i. e.* Astynome.

Chrysippus, *i, m.*, Χρῡσῖππος (Golden-horse). *Chrysippus:* **1.** One of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers.—**2.** A freedman of Cicero.—*Hence, Chrysippus, a, um, adj.*

Chrysōlīthus, *i, m.* and *f.* = χρυσό-λίθος (Gold stone). *Chrysolite; the topaz:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chrysolite*.

chrysōphrys, *ýos, f.* = χρυσόφρυς (with golden eyebrows). *The chrysophrys; a kind of fish that has a gold-coloured spot over each eye:* Ov.

chryōs, *ōs* = χρῡσός. *Gold:* Plant.

Chthōnīus, *īl, m.*, Χθόνιος (One pertaining to the earth). *Chthonius; a man's name.*

Cia, *α, v.* Cea.

cib-ārtus, *a, um, adj.* [cib-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, food: res;* Plant.: *legēs, i. e. sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury:* Cato.—*As Subst.: cibaria, ōrum, n.*: **A.** Food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fare; esp. for soldiers: Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** Corn allowed to provincial magistrates: *Cic.—C.* Fodder, food for cattle: bubus cibaria annua, etc., Cato.; Cic. **II.** Meton. (in accordance with the fare given to servants): *Ordinary, common: panis, coarse bread:* Cic.

cibā-tus, *ūs, m.* [cib(a)-o] (Prop.: *A feeding; Meton.) Food, victuals, nutriment:* Plant.; Lucr.

cib-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [cib-us] *To give food (to animals); to feed or fodder: qui (sc. pulli) cibari nolebant, Liv.*

cibōrtum, *īl, n.* = κιβώριον. *A ciborium; a drinking-cup (made from leaves of the Egyptian bean):* Hor. ¶ Hence, *cibote*.

cibus, *i, m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Food for man and beast; victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder, feed: cibos suppetitare, Cic.: cibus animalis, the means of nourishment in the air, id. **II.** Meton.: *Of trees, etc.: A. The nutritive juice, the sap, of plants, etc.: Lucr.—B.* The aliment or support: Pl. **III.** Fig.: *Food, sustenance: humanitas, Cic.**

Cibyra, *α, f.*, Κίβυρα. *Cibyra:* **1.** A town of Phrygia Major, on the borders of Caria, abounding in manufactures, and the seat of a Roman tribunal.—*Hence: a. Cibyr-āta, α, adj.* comm. *Of Cibyra.—b. Cibyr-āticus, a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Cibyra.—2.* A town of Cilicia.

cicāda, *α, f.* The cicada or tree-cricket: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cigale*.

cicātric-ēsus, *a, um, adj.* [cicatrix, cicatric-is] **I.** Prop.: *Full of scars, covered with scars: tergum, Plant. **II.** Fig.: *Of a writing: Amended or polished here and there: scripta, Quint.**

cicātrix, *īcis, f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A scar, cicatrice: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A.* Of plants: *A mark or scar produced by the biting or browsing of cattle: Virg.—B.* Of the seam of a patched shoe: Juv. **III.** Fig.: *A healed wound or sore: republicæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cicatrice.* **ciccus**, *i, m.* = κίκκος (Prop.: *The core of a pomegranate, Fig.) Something unimportant or worthless: a trifle: Plant.**

cicer, *ēris, n.* The chick-pea (only in Sing.): Hor.

Cicēr-o, *ōnis, m.* [cicer] (One having a cicer) *Cicero; a Roman cognomen: 1. M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest of the Roman orators and writers: born on the 3rd of Jan. 106 B. c. (648 A. U. c.), at Arpinum; murdered, at the age of 63 years, by the soldiers of Antonius, 43 B. c. (711 A. U. c.).—Hence, Cicērōn-īanus, a, um, adj. Ciceronian.—2. Q. Tullius Cicero,*

the brother of the former. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cicérone*, *Cicronian*.

Cicēōr-mastix, *igis*, m. [vox hibrida (Cicero; μάστιξ) (*The Scurge* of Cicero, a word formed after the Greek ὀνηρομάστιξ). *The Cicero-mastix*; a lampoon of Largius Licius against Cicero: Gell.

cichōrum, *ii*, -eum, *i*, n. = κικχόρυ (usu. κικχόριον). *Chicory*, succory, or endive: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chicorée*.

Cicirrhū, *i*, m., Κικίρρος = ἀλεκτρυών. *A cock* (a nickname): Hor.

Cicōnes, um, m., Κίκονες. *The Cicōnes*: a Thracian people near the Hebrus.

cicōnia, *ae*, f. **I**. Prop.: *A stork*: Hor. **II**. Meton.: *A figure in the shape of a stork's bill, made with the hand, for the purpose of derision*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cigogne*.

cicur, *ūris*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Tame*, domesticated: *bestiae*, Cic.

1. cīcūta, *ae*, f. **I**. Prop.: *The plant hemlock*: Ov. **II**. Meton.: *A. The poison obtained from the cicuta; hemlock*: Hor.—**B**. *A stalk of the hemlock*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ciguë*.

2. Cīcūta, *ae*, m. [1. cīcūta] *Cicuta*; a usurer at Rome: Hor.

ci-cō, *civl*, *citum*, *ciere* (**ci-o**, *cire* prevailing form in the compounds:—*Pres.* *ciō*, Mart.: *cimus*, Lucr.). **2. v. a.** [prps. akin to the Greek *κίω*, to go: hence in causative signif. like *κύνειν*] **I**. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To make to go; to move, put in motion; shake; natura omnia ciens et agitans*, Cic.—*Particular expression*: *Law* *t. t.*: *Ciere erctum* (*To put in motion, i. e.*). *To divide the inheritance*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To move, excite, rouse, or call*: *ille cieri Narcissum postulat*, Tac.: *are cieri viros*, Virg.—**2.** *To put in progress or in motion; i. e. to excite, stimulate, rouse; to produce, effect, cause, occasion, begin*: *extremos gemitis*, Virg.: *bellum*, Liv. **II**. Fig.: *tonitru cōlum omne ciebo*, Virg. **III**. Meton.: **A. Gen.**: *To call upon any one; to call by name, mention by name*: *animamque sepulcro Condidit et magnā supremum voce ciemus*, Virg.—*Particular expression*: *In a civil sense*: *Ciere patrem*, *to name one's father; i. e. show one's free birth*: Liv. **B. Esp.**: *To call upon by name for help; to invoke*: *nocturnos manes*, Virg.

Cilicīa, *ae*, f., Κιλικία. *Cilicia*; a province in the southern part of Asia Minor (now Ejalet Itschit).—Hence,

1. Cilix (= Cilic-s), *ieis*, *adj.*, Κιλίξ. *Cilician*.—*As Subst.*: **Cilices**, um (Acc. Gr. *Cilicas*, Tib.), m. *The Cilicians*.—**2. Cilis-sa** (= Cilic-sa), *ae*, f. *adj.* *Cilician*.—**3. Cilic-i-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Cilician*.—*As Subst.*: **Cilicifium**, *ii*, n. (sc. *vestimentum*) *A Cilician garment; originally made of Cilician goats' hair; used by soldiers and seamen*: Cic.; Liv.—**4. Cilic-lensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Cilician*. ¶ Hence (from Cilicium), Fr. *cilice* "hair-cloth."

cilium, *ii*, n. [akin to κύλα, κοίλας, cōlum, and the old Germ. hol=cavus, excavated, concave] *An eyelid* (together with the eyelashes): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cil*.

Cilla (**Cy-**), *ae*, f., Κίλλα. *Cilla* or *Cylla*; a town of Eolis, distinguished for the worship of Apollo.

Cimbri, *ōrum*, m. (a Gallic word = "robbers") *The Cimbri; a people of Northern Germany* (in Holstein, Schleswig, and Jutland); on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius.—Hence, **1. Cimper**, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.* *Cimbrian*.—**2. Cimbr-i-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Cimbrian*.

cimex, *ieis*, m. *A bug*: **I**. Prop.: Col.; Mart. **II**. Fig.: *As a term of reproach*: Hor.

Cimīnus, *i*, m. *Ciminus*; a lake of Etruria, near Sutrium (now Lago di Ronciglione), with a mountain-forest near it.—Hence, **Cimīn-i-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Cimilian*.

Cimērii, *ōrum*, m., Κιμμέριοι. *The Cimērii*: **1.** *A Thracian people in the present Crimea, on both sides of the Danube, whose chief town was Cimmerium*.—Hence, **Cimmeri-us**, a, um, *adj.* (only in Sing.) *Cimmerian*.—**2.** *A people who dwell in caves between Bala and Cuma, and inhabited a valley surrounded on all sides with such lofty rocks that the sun could not penetrate its recesses*.—Hence, **Cimmeri-us**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Cimērii*; Meton.) *Of, or belonging to, the lower world*: Tib.

Cimōlus, *i*, f., Κίμωνος. *Cimolus*; an island of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil (now Cimoli).

Cimon, *ōnis*, m., Κίμων. *Cimon*: **1.** *Father of Miltiades*.—**2.** *A distinguished Athenian general, son of Miltiades*.

cīnād-ī-us, a, um, *adj.* [1. cīnād-us] *Pertaining to one who is unchaste or lewd*: Plaut.

1. cīnād-us, *i*, m. = κίναδος: **I**. Prop.: *A person guilty of unnatural passions*: Cat.; Juv. **II**. Meton.: *A wanton dancer*: Plaut.

2. cīnād-us, a, um, *adj.* [1. cīnād-us] *Wanton, unchaste*: (Comp.) *cīnād-i-or*, Cat.

1. cīnīnn-āt-us, a, um, *adj.* [cīnīnn-us] (*Provided with cīnīnni*; hence) *With curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair*: *consule*, Cic.

2. Cīnīnnāt-us, *i*, m. [1. cīnīnnāt-us] *Cīnīnnātus*; a cognomen of the renowned L. Quinctius, taken from the plough to the dictatorship.

cīnīnn-us, *i*, m. [akin to κίκιννος, redupl. form from Sanscrit *kēga*, "hair"] **I**. Prop.: *Curled hair; a lock or curl of hair*: Cic. **II**. Fig.: *Of too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament*: Cic.

Cīnīus, *ii*, m. *Cīnīus*; a Roman name.

cīnet-īcūlus, *i*, m. *dim.* [2. cīnet-us] *A little girdle*: Plaut.

cīne-tūra, *ae*, f. [for cīng-tura; fr. cīng-o] (Prop.: *A girding*; Meton.) *A cincture, a girdle*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ceinture*.

1. cīne-tus (for cīng-tus), a, um, *P. of cīng-o*.

2. cīng-tus, *ūs*, m. [for cīng-tus; fr. cīng-o] **I**. Prop.: *A girding*: *cinctus Gabinius, the Gabine girding; a manner of girding, in which the toga was tucked up, its corner, being thrown over the left shoulder, was brought under the right arm, round to the breast* (this manner was customarily employed in religious festivals): Virg. **II**. Meton.: *A girdle, belt*: Suet.

cīnet-ūt-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. cīnet-us] (*Provided with a cinctus*; hence) *Girded, girt*: Lupercl, Ov.

Cīnēas, *ae*, m., Κινέας. *Cīneas*; the friend of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who advised him to make peace with the Romans.

cīnē-factus, a, um, *adj.* [for cīnē-factus; fr. cīnis, cīnē-is; factus] (*Made into ashes*; hence) *Reduced to ashes*: Lucr.

cīnēr-āri-us, *ii*, m. [cīnis, cīnē-is] (*One pertaining to cinis*; hence) *A servant who heated in hot ashes the iron necessary for curling hair; a hair-curler*: Cat.

Cīngētōrix, *igis*, m. *Cīngētorix*: **1.** *A Gaul, rival of his step-father, Indutiomarus*.—**2.** *A king of the region about Cantium* (Kent) in Britain.

cīng-o, *xi*, *cūm*, *ēgē*, *3. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I**. Prop.: **A**. Of persons: **1.** *To surround* (the body) *to a girdle; to gird on* (the sword); *to gird; to gird up*: *cīnctasque resolute vestes*, Ov.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *intulle ferunt Cingitur*, Virg.—**2.** *a.* Of the head, etc.: *To surround, encircle with a crown; to crown*: *comam lauro*, Hor.—**b. Of other parts of the body: *To surround, encircle*: *cinus lacertos anuli mei cingant*, Mart.—**B**. Of places: **1. Gen.: *To surround, encircle, inclose*: *flumen Dubis pene totum oppidum cingit*, Cæs.—**2. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.* both of place, and of persons in such place: *To surround or invest a place, or army, for defence, or (more freq.) in a hostile manner*: *castra vallo*, Liv.: *urbem obsidione, to besiege*, Virg. **II**. Fig.: **A**. *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To make one's self ready for any thing, to prepare*: Plaut.—**B**. *To surround, inclose, encompass*: *urbem religione*, Cic.—**C**. *To beset*: *Sicilia cincta periculis*, Cic. **III**. Meton.: *To encompass one in a social manner; to be in one's retinue or escort; to accompany*: *egredientes in publicum*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ceindre*.****

1. cīng-ūlum, *i*, n.; -ūlus, *i*, m.; -ūla, *ae*, f. [cīng-o] (*The girding thing*; hence) **1.** For persons: **a.** *Gen.*: *A girdle encircling the hips, a zone*: Virg.—**b.** *Esp.*: *A sword-belt*: Virg.—**2.** For animals: *A girth, belt*: Ov.—**3.** Of the earth: *A girdle, zone*: Cic.

2. Cīngulum, *i*, n. *Cīngulum*; a small town of Picenum (now Cingolo).

cīnī-ōlō, *ōnis*, m. [for cīnē-ōlō; fr. cīnis, cīnē-is; fō] (*Ash-blower*; hence) *A hair-curler*: Hor.

cīnis, *ēris*, m. (in Sing. f. Lucr.;

CINNA

CIRCUMAGO

Cat.) [akin to *κόινος*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Gen.: *Ashes*: Lucr.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *The ashes of a corpse that has been burned* (both in Sing. and Plur): Cic.; Ov.; Hor.—**2.** *The ruins or ashes of a city, etc.*: Ov.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: As an emblem of destruction, annihilation, etc.: *Ashes*: omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, i.e. *had consumed, spent*. Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cendre*.

Cinna, æ, m. *Cinna*; a Roman name: **1.** *L. Cornelius Cinna, a confederate of C. Marius in the Roman civil war with Sulla*.—Hence, **Cinnæus**, a, um, adj. *Of Cinna*: **2.** *C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus*.

cinnānum (-āmōnum), i, n. = κιννάμωνον, κιννάμωμον: **I. Prop.**: *Cinnamon*: Pl.; Ov. **II. Fig.**: As a term of endearment: *Cinnamon*: Plaut. **III. Meton.**: A branch of the cinnamon-tree: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cinnamome*.

Cinyphas, ὕψις, m., Κίνυψ. *Cinyps*; a river flowing through a very fruitful region of Libya, between the two Syrtes (now Cinyro or Wadi Quasam).—Hence, **Cinyphus**, a, um, adj.: **1. Prop.**: Pertaining to the Cinyps, found about the Cinyps.—**2. Meton.**: Libyan, African: Juba, Ov.

Cinyras, æ (Acc. Gr. Cinyran, Ov.), m., Κύνρας. *Cinyras*; a king of Assyria; afterwards of Cyprus; father of Myrrha and Adonis.—Hence, **Cinyræus**, a, um, adj. *Cinyrean*: virgo, i.e. *Myrrha*, Ov.: juvenis, i.e. *Adonis*, id.

cio, ire, v. *cio*.

1. cippus, i, m.: **1.** *A pale, stake, post, pillar, etc.*: a sepulchral column, etc.: Hor.—**2. Plur.**: Milit. t.: *A palisade or barricade formed of sharpened stakes*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cippe*.

3. Cippus (Cipus), i, m. *Cippus* or *Cipus*; a Roman name.

1. circæ, adv. and prep. [akin to circum] **I. Adv.**: *Around, round about, all around*: fluvius ab tergo; ante circæque velut ripa præcepit oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv.—Particular phrases: **A.** *Circa esse*, To be in the region around, in the neighbourhood: Liv.—**B.** *Circa undique, circa omnia, Round about, all around*: Liv.—Particular use: As Adj., in connection with subst.: *Lying around*: circa civitatum animi, Liv. **II. Prep.** with Acc.: **A. Prop.**: Of place: **1. Gen.**: *About, around, on the side of*: illi robur et æs triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor.—**2. Esp.**: *Into . . . around, to . . . round about, etc.*: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. **B. Meton.**: **1.** Of place: **(a)** With the prevailing idea of neighbourhood, vicinity: *In the region of, near to, near by*: plenum est forum, plena templa Circa forum, Cic.—**(b)** As a less definite designation of place for *In*: *circa virentes campos*, Hor.—In respect to persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, adherents, etc.): *Around, about*: trecentos juvenes inermes Circa se habebat, Liv.—

Particular phrase: *Circa aliquem*, *The attendants, companions of a person*: Suet.—**2.** Of time designating nearness, proximity to a definite point of time: *About*: circa eandem horam, Liv.—**3.** In numerical designations: *About, nearly, almost*: oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. **C. Fig.**: To denote an object, about which, as if it were a centre, any thing moves, is done, etc.: *Around, about, in, in respect to, etc.*: Circa bonas artes publica sociordia, Tac.

Circæ, æs (Gen. Circae, Virg.; Prop.:—Acc. Circam, Plaut.; Circen, Cic.:—Abl. Circæ, Hor.), f., Κίρκη (Hecate). *Circæ*; a daughter of the Sun and of Perse or Perseis, sister of *Ates*; a sea-nymph, celebrated for her magic arts, whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be near the promontory of *Circæi*, in Latium.—Hence, **Circæus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Circe, Circæan*.

Circēi (trisyll.), ōrum, m., Κίρκειοι. *Circēi*; a town near the promontory of the same name in Latium, celebrated for its oysters; acc. to the fable, named after *Circe*, who fled thither from Colchis (now S. Pelice).—Hence, **Circēi-ensis**, e, adj. *Of Circēi*.—As Subst.: **Circēenses**, ūm, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Circēi*.

circinō, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [circin-us] *To make round, to round*: circinat auras, i.e. *flies through in a circular course*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cerner*.

circinus, i, m. = κίρκινος. *A pair of compasses*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cerne*. **circiter**, adv. and prep. [akin to circ-us] **I. Adv.**: **A. Prop.**: Of place: *Round about, on every side*: Script. ap. Pl. **B. Meton.**: **1.** Of time: *About, near*: dies circiter quindecim, Cæs.—**2.** Of number: *About, near, not far from*: decem circiter millia, Liv. **II. Prep.**: *Around, near, in the neighbourhood of*: loca hæc circiter, Plaut.

circ-o, no per, nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [circ-us] *To go round*: Prop.

circueo, ire, v. *circumeo*. **circū-tio**, ōnis, f. [CIRCUI, root of circū(m)-e-o] **1. A going the rounds**: Liv.—**2. A digression, circumlocution, indirect manner**: Cic.

1. circui-tus, a, um, P. of circueo, circumeo, through root CIRCUI.

2. circū-tus (circūm-), tūs, m. [CIRCUI or CIRCUMI, root of circueo, circumeo] **I. Prop.**: *A going round in a circle; a circling, revolving; a revolution*: Cic.; Suet. **II. Meton.**: *A circuit, compass*: Cæs.; Virg.; Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A. Rhet. t.**: *A period*: Cic.; Quint.—**B. A digression, circumlocution, roundabout way of speech or action; a periphrasis**: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuit*.

circūlā-tim, adv. [CIRCUI(a)-or] *In a circle; in groups*: Suet.

circūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [circūl-us] *To form a circle of persons about one's self; to gather in a company or circle for conversation*: totiscastri militibus circūlari, etc., Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuler*.

circ-ulus, i, m. (-lus, Virg.) [either akin to circ-us, or from circ-o] (*The thing going round*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A circular figure, a circle*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: In astronomy: *A circular course, orbit*: Cic.; Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A. A ring, hoop, chain: Virg.—**B. A circle or company for social intercourse: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cercle*.****

circum [prob. Acc. of circūs] adv. and prep. (*In a circle or ring*; hence) **I. Adv.**: **A. Around, round about, all round, etc.**: circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg.—Particular combination: *Circum undique* (or as one word, circumundique), *Everywhere, from every direction around, around on all sides*: Virg.—**B.** Without the notion of entirely surrounding: *Round, around*: hostilibus circum litioribus, Tac. **II. Prep. c. Acc.**: **A. Prop. 1.** *Around, round about, all round*: terra circum axem se summā celeritate convertit, Cic.—**2.** Without the notion of entirely surrounding: *Round, around*: flumina circum Fundit humus flores, on the borders of the rivulets, Virg.: pueros circum amicos dimittit, to friends around, Cic. **B. Meton.**: With the prevailing idea of neighbourhood, vicinity: *In the environs of, in the vicinity of, at, near*: templa circum forum, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1. Circum aliquem**, *The attendants or companions of a person*: Ter.; Cic.; Virg.—**2. Circum pedes** (= ad pedes), *Servants in attendants*: Cic. **C. Circum** is sometimes placed after its subst.: hunc circum, Cic.—**D.** In composition, *m* remains unchanged before consonants; before vowels it was, according to Priscian and Cassiodorus, written, but not pronounced. ¶ With verbs compounded with circum, this preposition is never repeated, e.g. circumcursare circum aliquid and similar expressions are not found.

circumac-tus (for circumag-tus), a, um, P. of circumag-o.

circum-āgo, āgi, actum, āgere, 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lead or drive round; to turn in a circle, turn round, turn about, wheel round*: equos frenis, Liv. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To turn one's self round*: circumagente se vento, Liv. **II. Meton.**: *To run, drive about, proceed from one place to another*: nil opus est te circumagi, i.e. *that you wander about with me*, Hor. **III. Fig.**: **A. 1.** Of abstract things: **A. Gen.**: *To turn round*: hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, i.e. *changed*, Flor.—**B. Esp.**: Of time: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn its self round*: i.e. (a) *To pass away, be spent* (mostly in temp. perf.): Liv.—(b) *To revolve*: Liv.—**2.** Of persons. **a. To turn round, to change**: universum prope humanum genus circumagit in se, brought over to his side, Pl.—**b.** *To turn one's self round, direct one's attention, etc.*: quo te circumagas, Juv.—**B. Pass.**: *To be driven or led about*

to be *unsettled* or *disturbed*: rumoribus vulgi, Liv.

circum-āro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To plough around*: Liv.

circum-cae-sūra, ae, f. [for circum-caed-sura; fr. circum: caed-o] (*A cutting around*; hence) *The external contour or outline*: Lucr.

circum-cido, cidi, cīsum, cīdere. 3. v. a. [for circum-caedo] **I. Prop.**: *To cut around, cut, clip, trim*: cāspitem gladiis, Cæs.; (without Object) ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, etc., Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To make less*; to diminish, abridge, circumscribe, cut off: impensam funeri, Phaed. **B. Esp.**: *Of style*: *To abridge, remove*: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint.

¶ Hence, Fr. *circconcire*.

circum-circa, adv. *All around, round about, on every side*: Plaut.; Script. ap. Cic.

circumci-sus (for circumcid-sus), a, um: **I. P.** of circumcid-sus.—**2. Pa.**: (*Cut off around*; hence) **a.** *Of localities*: *Cut off from connection with the region around*; sleep, precipitous, inaccessible: collis, Cæs.—**b.** *Abridged, short, brief*: orationes, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circconcis*.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for circum-claudio] *To shut in, inclose on every side*: **I. Prop.**: *Of persons or things*: cornua argento, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: Catilina consiliis meis circumclusus, Cic.

circum-cōlo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To dwell round about*: sinum maris, Liv.

circum-curso, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. *To run round about*; to run about in, at, or near: **I. Neut.**: circumcursum columnae . . . pueris videantur, Lucr. **II. Act.**: villas, Cic.

circum-do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. (*To put, set, or place around*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** *To place one thing round another*; to put, set around, etc.: ligna et sarmēta circumdare, Cic. (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) infula virginē circumdata comptis, Lucr.—**B.** *To surround a person or thing with something*; to encompass, inclose, encircle: oppidum quinā castris, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To put or place round*: quos (sc. cancellos) mihi ipse circumdedit, Cic.—**B.** *To encompass, inclose, etc.*: pueritiam robore, Tac.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, cēre (*Imperat.* circumduce, Plaut.—in *imesis*, circum in quāstis ducere, Phaed.), 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Of personal objects*: *To lead, etc., around*: cohortes longiore itinere, Cæs.; (without Object) prae castra hostium circumducti, i. e. *marches round and past*, Liv.—**B.** *Of things as objects*: *To draw, etc., around*: vexillum tollere, et atratum circumducere, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To cheat or defraud*: quadrāginta Philippis me circumduxerunt, Plaut.—**B.** *To lengthen out*; hence) *To while, or wear away*: reliquam diei partem, Suet.

circumduo-tio, ōnis, f. [circum-

duc-o] *A cheating, defrauding, deceiving*: argenti, Plaut.

circumduo-tus, a, um, **P.** of circumduc-o.

circum-ēo (circū-ēō), ivi or li, itum, ēre, v. n. and a.: **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To go round*: **I. Neut.**: per hortum circuit, Plaut.—**2. Act.**: quum circiret praedia, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **I. Milit. t. t.**: *To surround, encircle, inclose, encompass*: cohortes sinistru cornu circumierunt, Cæs.—**2.** *To go round for the purpose of addressing, entreating, etc.*: circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To circumvent, deceive, impose upon, cheat*: facinus indignum, sic circumiri, Ter.—**B.** *To express by circumlocution*: Vespasiani nomen circumibant, Tac.

circum-ēquīto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To ride round*: Liv.

circum-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. irreg.: **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To bear or carry round*: codicem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To carry round for sale*: libellos, Quint.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To go round, revolve*: sol ut circumferatur, etc., Cic.—**3.** *Circumferre* (= circumferre se), *To go round*: socios purā circumtulit undā, i. e. *for purification*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To spread around*: incendia et caedes, Tac.—**B.** *Of a narrative or discourse*: *To publish abroad, proclaim, divulge, disseminate among the people, report*: Ov.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, ctēre, 3. v. a. *To bend or turn about*: longos circumflectere cursus, Virg.

circumflexus (for circumflect-sus), a, um, **P.** of circumflect-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circconflexe*.

circum-flo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To blow round about*: **I. Prop.**: circumflantibus Austris, Stat. **II. Fig.**: ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflant, Cic.

circum-flūo, xi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a.: **I. Prop.**: *To flow round, to surround by flowing*: **A. Act.**: utrumque latius circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov.—**B. Neut.**: in poculis repletis, addito humore minumo, circumfluere, quod supersit, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *To flock around, encompass, surround*: mulos circumfluxisse (sc. lupum), Var. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To have an abundance of, to be rich in* (only in Cic.): istum circumfluere atque abundare, Cic.: circumfluere omnibus rebus, id.—**B.** *Of style*: *To be exuberant*: circumfluens oratio, Cic.

circumflū-us, a, um, adj. [circumflū-o] **1.** *Flowing around, circumfluent*: amnis, Ov.—**2.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *Flowed around, surrounded*: insula, Pl.—**B.** *Meton.*: *Surrounded, encircled*: chlamys limbo Maenion, Stat.—**C.** *Fig.*: *Encompassed*: mens luxu, Claud.

circum-fōr-ānūs, a, um, adj. [circum: for: um] **1.** *Round about the forum or market*: aes, money borrowed from bankers (because the bankers' shops were in the forum), Cic.—**2.** *Strolling about from market to market, that attends markets*: pharmacopola, Cic.

circum-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fund-ēre (in *imesis*; circum dea fudit, Virg.), 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: (*To pour out around*; hence) **A.**: **I. Gen.**: *To pour something around*: circumfundus aēr, Ov.

2. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To pour itself around*: quum fervet (sc. lac), ne circumfundatur, Pl.—**B.** *To surround by pouring, etc.*: mortuum cerā, Nep. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1.**: *Pass. in reflexive force*: **a.** *Of several persons*: *To gather in a crowd all round*; to flock or meet together in crowds; to crowd or pour round: circumfusa (sc. Nymphae) quae Dianam Corporibus texere suis, Ov.—**b.** *Of a single person*: *To fling one's self around another*; to clasp, embrace, etc.: et nunc hac juveni nunc circumfunditur illic, Ov.—**2.** *Once in Tac.*: circumfundo=circumfundo, *Together in a crowd all round, etc.*: circumfudit eques (in collective force), Tac.—**B.** *To place around*; to inclose, environ, encircle, surround, hem in, etc.: Catonem vidi multis circumfusus Stoicorum libris, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To surround, to gather around, to spread around*: circumfusus undique voluptatibus, Liv.—**B.** *To surround, encompass, environ*: latent ista omnia circumfusa tenebris, Cic.

circumfū-sus [for circumfund-sus], a, um, **P.** of circumfū(n)d-o.

circum-gēmo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To roar around*: circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor.

circum-gesto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To carry around*: epistolam, Cic.

circum-grēdior, gressus sum, grēdi [for circum-gradior], 3. v. dep. *To go around, travel about*: laccessit, circumgrediuntur, Tac.

circum-gres-sus (for circumgred-sus), a, um, **P.** of circumgred-ior.

circum-injicio, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To cast in round about*: vallum, Liv.

circum-jācēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To lie round about, border upon*: circumjacere Europae, Liv.

1. circum-jec-tus (for circumjac-tus), a, um: **1. P.** of circum-jicio, through true root CIRCUMJAC.—**2. Pa.**: *Lying around, surrounding*: aedificia muris, Liv.

2. circum-jec-tus, ūs, m. [for circumjac-tus, through id.] *A casting around, a surrounding, encompassing*: Cic.

circum-jicō, jicī, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for circum-jacio] **I. Gen.**: *To cast, throw, or place around*: multitudinem hominum totis manibus, Cæs. **II. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To cast or wind one's self, etc., around*: anguis domi vectem circumjectus, Cic.

circumilā-tus, a, um, **P.** of circumfero; v. fero init.

circum-ligo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** *To bind (one thing) round or to (another)*: natam mediae circumligat hastae, Virg. **II.** *To bind (one thing) with (another)*; to encompass, surround: circumligatus angui, Cic.

circum-līno, *no perf.* līnum, līnere, 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: **A.** To smear, stick, or spread something all over something; to besmear: circumlīta tēdis sulfura, Ov.—**B.** To besmear all over with, to anoint: circumlīti mortui cerā, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To surround, cover, clothe: musco circumlīta saxa, Hor.

circum-lūo, *no perf. nor sup.*, lūe, 3. v. a. To flow around or wash upon: pars arcis circumlūitur, Liv.

circum-lustra-as, ntis, *P.* of absol. circumlustr(a)-o. Lighting all around: mundi templum, Lucr.

circum-lū-vīo, ōnis, *f.* [for circum-lu-io; fr. circum; lu-vīo] (Prop.): The flowing around; Meton. The separation of a piece of land into the form of an island by the gradual encroachment of a river: Cic.

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. To send round: circummissis senatoribus, Cæs.

circum-mūno(mōnio, Plant.), ūvi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. To wall up around; to fortify, secure: circum-munitos prohiberi aquā, Cæs.

circum-mūnī-tio, ōnis, *f.* [circum-muni-o] Milit. t. t.: An investing of a town; circumvallation: oppidī, Cæs.

circum-pendō, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. To hang around: Ov.

circum-plaudo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n. To applaud or greet on all sides by clapping of hands: Ov.

circum-plecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a. To clasp around, embrace: collum circumplecto, Plaut.

circum-plector, plexus sum, plecti, 3. v. dep.: **I.** To clasp around, enfold: thesaurum draco, Cic. **II.** To encompass, surround: collum opere, Cæs.

circum-plīco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To wind or twine around: Cic.

circum-pōno, pōsi, pōitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. To set, put, or place around: piper catillis, Hor.

circum-rēt-io, *no perf.*, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [circum; ret-e] To place, etc., a net round an object; to inclose with a net, ensnare: Fig.: quum te circumretitum esse videam, Cic.

circum-rōdo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. To gnaw or nibble all round: **I. Prop.**: escam, Pl. **II. Fig.**: qui Dente Theonino quum circumroditur, i. e. is slandered, calumniated, etc., Hor.

circumsæpio, v. circumsæpio.

circum-scindo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a. To rend off around: Liv.

circum-scribo, psi, ptum, bēre, 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: To describe a line around; to circumscribe, inclose in a circle: virgula stantem circumscripsit, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To define; to determine the limits or fix the boundaries of an object: locum habitandi alicui, Cic.—**B.** To bring (a thing) within narrow bounds; to draw together, contract, circumscribe; to hinder free action; to restrain, confine, limit, etc.: Senatus, credo, præterem cum circumscripsisset, Cic.—**C.** **I.** To encircle one, as it were, by writing, i. e. to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap, ensnare:

fallacibus interrogationibus circumscripsi, Cic.—**2.** Mercantile t. t.: To deprive of money; to overreach, defraud: adollescentulos, Cic.—**D.** To cancel (as by drawing a line round); to expunge, declare null and void, set aside: circumscripsi iis sententiās, quas posui, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. circumscribere.

circumscrip-e, adv. [circumscrip-tus] In periods: Cic.

circumscrip-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for circumscrib-tio; fr. circumscrib-o] **1.** (Prop.): An encircling; Meton.) A circle: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** A boundary, limit, circle, compass: Cic.—**b.** Rhet. t. t.: A period: Cic.—**3.** A deceiving, cheating, overreaching, defrauding: Cic.; Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. circumscription.

circumscrip-tor, ōris, *m.* [for circumscrib-tor; fr. circumscrib-o] A cheat, defrauder: Cic.

circumscrip-tus (for circumscrib-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of circumscrib-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** In rhetoric: Bounded, periodic: verborum ambitus, Cic.—**b.** Restricted, limited: (Comp.) vis circumscriptionis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. circumscribit.

circum-sēco, *no perf.*, tum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I. Gen.**: To cut or pare around: radices vitium, Cato. **II. Esp.**: Of the Jews: To circumcise: Suet.

circum-sēdō(-sīdō), sēdi, sēsum, sēdere, 2. v. a.: **I. Gen.**: To sit around a person or thing: florescent amicorum turba circumsedet, Sen. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: To encamp around in a hostile manner, to blockade, invest, encompass: Mutinam circumsedent, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To lay siege to, storm, beset: circumsessus muliebribus blanditiis, Liv.

circum-sēpio(-sæpio), si, tum, īre, 4. v. a. To hedge, or fence, around; to surround, inclose: **I. Prop.**: stagnum redificiis, Suet. **II. Fig.**: armatis corpus circumsēpsit, Liv.

circumses-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for circumses-sio; fr. circumses-eo] An investing of a town, a blockade: Cic.

circumses-sus (for circumses-sus), a, um, *P.* of circumses-eo.

circumsideo, ēre, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sido, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a. To set or place one's self around something in a hostile manner; to invest, besiege, etc.: templum, Tac.

circum-sīllo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. v. n. [for circum-salio] To spring, leap, or hop around: **I. Prop.**: circumsilienti (sc. passer) modo huc, modo illuc, Cat. **II. Fig.**: morborum omne genus, Juv.

circum-sisto, stēti, *no sup.*, sistēre, 3. v. a. and n. To place one's self or take one's stand around; to surround, go or stand around: **I. Act.**: plures paucos circumsistebant, Cæs. **II. Neut.**: sex lictores circumsistunt, Cic.

circum-sōno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: **I. Neut.**: To sound, resound (with something) on every side,

to be filled with any sound: vocibus undique circumsonare, Cic. **II. Act.**: To make something echo or resound, to encompass with sound: clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv.

circumsōn-us, a, um, adj. [circumson-o] Resounding around or on every side: turba canum, i. e. barking around: Ov.

circumspectā-trix, icis, *f.* [circumspect(a)-o] She who looks around or gazes about; a female spy: Plaut.

circumspec-tio, ōnis, *f.* [circumspicio, through true root CIRCUMSPEC] Foresight, circumspection, caution: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. circumspection.

circum-specto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. intens.: **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To look about with attention, etc.; to cast a look round about, to search around: in pastu circumspectare, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To think upon any thing, give one's attention to any thing; to consider, turn over in one's mind: dubitans, circumspectans, hesitans, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To look about one's self after or at something; to look all around upon something: parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. **B. Fig.**: To look, wait, or watch for any thing: initium erumpendi, Tac.

1. circumspec-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of circumspec-io, through true root CIRCUMSPEC.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** Pass.: Weighed with care, considered, circumspect: verba, Ov.—**b.** Act.: Circumspect, exercising precaution, cautious, wary, provident, heedful: (Comp.) aliquis circumspectior, Sen.: (Sup.) circumspectissimus princeps, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. circumspect.

2. circumspec-tus, ūs, *m.* [circumspicio, through id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: A looking around eagerly, cautiously; a spying, searching around: Pl.—**b.** Meton.: A view around: Liv.—**2.** Consideration: Liv.; Ov.

circum-spicio, exi, ectum, ūere (Perf. Sync. circumspecti, Ter.), 3. e. n. and a. [for circum-specio] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To look about one's self, to cast a look around: qui in auspiciū adhibetur, nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To exercise foresight, be cautious, take heed: esse circumspicendum diligenter, ut, etc., Cic. **II. Act.**: **A.**: **1. Prop.**: To view on all sides, to survey: lucos, Ov.—**2. Fig.**: To view something mentally; to survey, ponder, weigh, consider: permulta sunt in causis circumspicenda, ne quid offēdas, Cic.—**B.** To descry, get sight of, etc.: saxum circumspicit ingens, Virg.—**C.**: **1. Prop.**: To look about for: recessum, Liv.—**2. Fig.**: To cast about for something with desire, to strive after, seek for, etc.: externa auxilia, Liv.

circum-sto, stēti, *no sup.*, stāre, 1. v. n. and a.: **I. Neut.**: To stand around: **A. Prop.**: non ita magno suorum numero circumsteterunt, Cæs.: ad circumstantes silvas, Ov. **B. Fig.**: terrores circumsteterunt, Liv. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: To stand around a person or thing:

senatum, Cic.—2. Esp.: To surround in a hostile manner; to beset, besiege: tribunal prætoris, Cic. **B.** Fig.: To surround, encompass: quum omnia nos undique fata circumstant, Cic.

circum-strēpo, *no perf.*, itum, ēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** To make a noise around, to echo around noisily: clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur (sc. legatus), Tac. **II.** To make something to sound around noisily; to say or cry out clamorously: quidam atrociora circumstrepbant, Tac.

circum-strūo, *no perf.*, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a.: To build round any thing; to surround with building, i. e. with brickwork or masonry: effosso et circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, Suet.

circum-surg-ens, entis (*P.* of obsol. circum-surg-o) Rising all around: circumurgentia juga, Tac.

circum-tēgo, *no perf.*, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a.: To cover round about: cœlum, Lucr.

circum-ten-tus, a, um, adj. [for circum-ten-d-tus; fr. circum; tend-o] Stretched or drawn around, begirt: Plaut.

circum-text-us, a, um, adj. [circum; tex-o] Woven all around: velamen acantho, Virg.

circum-tōno, ōis, *no sup.*, āre, 1. v. a.: To thunder around; Fig.: To clamour or make a noise around: hunc circumtonnit Bellona, Hor.

circum-tond-us, a, um, adj. [for circum-tond-us; fr. circum; tond-eo] Shorn all around: Suet.

circumundique, v. circum.
circum-vādo, ōis, *no sup.*, dēre, 3. v. a.: (To go around; hence) To assail, beset, or attack on every side, to encompass: **I.** Prop.: naves, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of sudden terror: terror barbaros circumvasit, Liv.

circum-vāgus, a, um, adj. Wandering around, encircling: oceanus, Hor.

circum-vallo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To surround on every side with a rampart; to blockade, invest: castra circumvallatur, Liv. **II.** Fig.: To beset, beleague: tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

circumvec-tio, ōis, f. [for circumveh-tio; fr. circumveh-or] **I.** Prop.: A carrying around: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A circuit, revolution: Cic.

circum-vec-to, *no perf.*, nor sup., āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Act.: To carry around: circumvectare Penates, Sil. **II.** Pass.: **A.** Prop.: (To be carried around; hence), **1.** To ride round: oppida circumvectabor, Plant.—**2.** To sail round: oram Ligurem, Liv. **B.** Fig.: To go through, describe, etc.: singula, Virg.

circumvec-tus (for circumveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of circumveh-or.

circum-vēhor, ctus sum, hī, 3. v. pass. (To be carried around; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** To ride round on horseback or in a chariot: muliones collibus circumvehī jubet, Cæs. (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) castra, Liv.—**B.** To sail, etc., around: navi-

bus, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: To describe at large, etc.: circumvehor omnia verbis, Virg. **§ 33** **A Part. Pres. Act.** in reflexive force, with Acc. on acc. of circum, *Sailing round*, is found in Nep. Timoth.

circum-vēlo, *no perf.*, nor sup., āre, 1. v. a.: To veil around, envelope: circumvelatur amictu, Ov.

circum-vēnio, veni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To come around; to encompass, encircle, surround: insulas Rhenus, Tac. **B.** Sp. p.: With accessory notion of hostility: To surround, encompass, invest, etc.: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To beset, oppress, distress, afflict: multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, Hor.—**B.** To circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud: circumventum esse innocentem pecuniā, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuvenir*.

circum-ven-tus, a, um, *P.* of circumven-io.

circum-versor (-vorsor), *no perf.*, āri, 1. v. dep. To turn one's self, etc., round: Lucr.

circum-vert-o (-vorto), *prps.* *no perf.*, nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** To turn one round: mancipium, i. e. to declare free, Quint.—**B.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self, etc., round: circumvertens se, Suet. (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) circumvertitur (sc. rota) axem, Ov. **II.** Fig.: To lead around or about in any matter; to defraud of, etc.: qui me argento circumvortant, Plaut.

circum-vestio, *prps.* *no perf.*, nor sup., ire, 4. v. a.: **I.** To cover on all sides: arborem uvīs, Pl. **II.** To clothe around; Fig.: se dictis, Poet. ap. Cic.

circum-vincio, *no perf.*, tum, ire, 4. v. a.: To bind around: Plaut.
circum-viso, *no perf.*, nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a.: To look around: Plaut.
circum-vōlto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.: **I.** Prop.: Of winged creatures: To fly around: lactis circumvoltavit hirundo, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: To hover, rove, or fill about or around: circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circum-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: To fly around: spemque suam motis avidus (sc. milvus) circumvolat alis, Ov.: mors atris pennis, Hor.

circum-volvo, *prps.* *no perf.*, vōlūtum, vōlvēre, 3. v. a.: To roll or turn round: sel circumvolvitur animum, revolves round, Virg.

circus, i, m. = κῑρκος, akin to κῑκλός. **I.** A circular line, circle, in astronomy: circulus lacteus, the Milky Way, Cic. **II.** A circus: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Circus, or Circus Maximus, The Circus, or Circus Maximus; an oval circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, which could contain more than 100,000 spectators: Liv.; Hor.—Hence, **Circensis**, e, adj. Pertaining to the Circus: Cic.; Liv.—As Subst.: **Circenses**,

tum, m. (sc. ludī) The games in the Circus Maximus: Suet.—**2.** Circus Flaminius, the Flamian Circus: Cic. **B.** Meton.: A racecourse: omnem locum decedere circo Infusum populum jubet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirque*.

circis, is, f. = κείρις (The shorn one). *Ciris*, the bird into which Semele the daughter of Nisus was changed: Cic.

cirrus, i, m. (mostly plur.). **I.** Prop.: A natural lock, curl, ringlet, or tuft of hair: Mart.; Juv. **II.** Meton.: A fringe on a garment: Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirrhé*.

Cirta, æ, f. Cirta; an important town of Numidia.

cis, prep. c. Acc. [prps. akin to the Sanscrit pronominal stem *ki*] **I.** Prop.: Of place: On this side: cis Taurum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of time: Within: cis dies paucos, Plaut.

Cis-alp-inus, a, um, adj. [cis; Alp-es] Lying on this side of the Alps, Cisalpine: Gallia, Cic.

cisium, īi, n. [etym. dub.] A cisium; a light two-wheeled vehicle: Cic.

Cis-rhēn-ānus, a, um, adj. [cis; Rhen-us] Situate on this side of the Rhine: Germani, Cæs.

Cisseus, ēi, m., Κισσεύς (The one with ivy; the ivy-crowned one). *Cisseus*; a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.—Hence, **Ciss-ēis**, īdos, f. The daughter of Cisseus, i. e. Hecuba.

cista, æ, f. = κιστή: **1.** A basket of wicker-work: Auct. Her.; Juv.; Ov.—**2.** A box or chest for clothes, money, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ciste*.

cistel-la, æ, f. dim. [for cistul-a; fr. cistul-a] **1.** A small basket: Auct. Her.—**2.** A small box or chest: Plaut.
cistella-trix, īcis, f. [cistella, (uncontr. Gen.) cistella-i] She who has charge of the money-box (a female slave): Plaut.

cistell-ūla, æ, f. dim. [cistell-a] A little box or chest: Plaut.

cist-erna, æ, f. [cist-a] (A thing pertaining to a cista; hence) A reservoir for water, a cistern: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cistérne*.

cistophōrus, i, m. = κιστοφόρος (Box-bearer). A cistophorus; an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, with the impression of a cista: Cic.

cist-ūla, æ, f. dim. [cist-a] **1.** A little basket: Mart.—**2.** A little box or chest: Plaut.

citā-tim, adv. [2. cit(a)-o] Quickly, speedily, hastily: Hirt.

citā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of cit(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa. a.* Gen.: Driven, urged to, i. e. hastened, hurried, quick, rapid, speedy: citato equo, at full gallop, Cæs. (Comp.) citatiore agmine, Liv.: (Sup.) citatissimo agmine, id.—**B.** Esp.: In adverbial force: Quickly, rapidly, etc.: ferunt citati signa, Liv.

cit-er, tra, trum (in Pos. prps. only once), adj. [for cis-ter; fr. cis] **I.** Prop.: On this side: citer agnus alligatus ad sacra, Cato. (Comp.) Gallia citerior, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of place: Lying near, near, close: (Sup.) citima pars, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Near, close, etc.:

ut ad haec citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, Cic.

citerius, v. citra.

Cithæron, ónis, m., Κίθαρων. *Cithæron*; a mountain in the south-west of Ætolia.

cithāra, æ, f. = κιθάρα; **I. Prop.**: The cithara or cithern: Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: A. The music of the cithara, or gen., of a stringed instrument: Hor.; Prop.—B. The act of playing on the cithara: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. guitar. **cithārīsta**, æ, m. = κιθαριστής: A player on the cithara: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. guitariste.

cithārīstrīa, æ, f. = κιθαρίστρια. She who plays on the cithara: Ter.

cithārizo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. = κιθαρίζω. To play on the cithara: Nep.

cithārēdicus, a, um, adj. = κιθαρηδικός. Of, or pertaining to, a citharædus: ars, Suet.

cithārēdus, i, m. = κιθαρηδός. One who plays on the cithara (and accompanies the instrument with his voice): Cic.

Citiëus, i, v. Citium.

Citium (Citt-), īl, n., Κίτιον, Κίτιον. Citium or Citiium; a seaport town in Cyprus.—Hence, **Citiëus**, i, m. A Citiian.

1. **cit-o**, adv. [cit-us] **I. Prop.**: Quickly, speedily, soon: ab cito et suspende te, Ter. (Sup.) se in curritu citissime recipere, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: A. With a negative (=non facile) Not easily, not readily: Cic.—B. (Comp.) Without a negative (=potius) Sooner, rather: citius dicere, Cic.

2. **ci-to**, tāvi, tātum, tāre (Inf. Pres. Pass. citariet, Cate.), 1. v. intens. a. [ci-oe] **I. Prop.**: To put into quick motion; to move or drive violently or rapidly; to shake, rouse, excite, provoke, incite, stimulate, promote, etc.: gradum, Claud.; urinam, Cels. **B. Esp.**: 1. To urge, call, or summon; postquam citati (sc. senatores) non conveniunt, Liv.—2. Law t. t.: To call the parties; to summon; reum, Cic.—3. To call one to witness; to call upon, appeal to: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. **II. Fig.**: A. To cause or produce: isque motus (sc. animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, Cic.—B. To appeal to, quote, cite: Cic. quos Licinius citat auctores, Liv. **III. Meton.**: To mention by name; to name, mention, call out, proclaim, announce: Danai reliquique Græci, qui hoc anapæsto citantur, Cic.

citr-ā, prep. and adv. [citer, citr-i] **I. Prep.** c. Acc.: A. Prop.: On this side: citra Rubiconem, Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1. Before, within, beneath, short of, less than: citra tertiam syllabam, before the third syllable, Cic.: citra Trojana tempora, Ov.—2. Without, out of, except, without regard to, setting aside: citra fidem, Tac. **C. Fig.**: Beneath, short of, less than, etc.: nec virtus citra genus est, Ov. **II. Adv.**: A. Prop.: On this side: nec citra mota nec ultra, Ov. **B. Meton.**: Of space: Short of some object: tela

hostium citra cadebant, Tac. **C. Fig.**: Short of some object: (Comp.) modo ultra quam oportet, excurrit; modo citius debito resistit, Sen.—**citr-ēus**, a, um, adj. [citr-us] Of, or pertaining to, the citrus-tree: mensa, of citrus-wood, Cic.

citr-o, adv. [citer, citr-i] (always in the connection and position ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, or, without copula, ultro citro) Hither and thither, to and fro, on both sides, mutually, reciprocally: Cic.; Lucr.

citrus, i, f. [prob. akin to κέδρος, cedrus] The citrus tree: Lucr.

ci-tus, a, um; 1. P. of ci-oe.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: (Put in motion; hence) Quick, swift, rapid: quadrigæ, Virg.: (Comp.) citior cura, Val. Max.: (Sup.) citissimum factum, Quint. **b. Esp.**: In an adverbial force: Quickly, etc.: solvite vela citi, Virg.

civ-ilis, a, um, adj. [civ-is] 1. Of, or pertaining to, citizens; civil, civic, citizen's: jura, Hor.: corona, the civic (crown made of oak leaves, the highest mark of distinction, which was bestowed on him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war): Cic.—2. Of, or pertaining to, the Roman state: stirps, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. civique.

civ-ilis, e, adj. [id.] 1. A. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, citizens; civil, civic: conjuratio, Cic.—Particular expression: Civile jus, Civil law; i. e. (A) The political rights of citizens: Cic.—(b) Civil, private rights: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: Relating to public or political life: political, public, state-scientia, political economy, Cic.—2. (Denegating one's self as a citizen; hence) Courly, courtous, polite, civil, affable, pleasing: (Comp.) quid enim civilis illo? Ov.: (Sup.) in colloquiis humillimorum civilissimus, Spart.

civil-itas, ātis, f. [civil-is] (The state or condition of the civilis; hence) 1. The art of government, politics: Quint.—2. Courtousness, courtesy: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. civilté.

civil-iter, adv. [id.] 1. After the manner of a citizen, citizen-like: contendere, Script. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) civilius, Pl.: (Sup.) civilissime vixit, Eutr.—2. Civilly, courteously, kindly: Ov.

ci-vis, is (Abl. Sing. usually civic; sometimes, civil), comm. gen. [prps. akin to Sanscrit root KSHI, to duell, to reside] (A dweller, resident, etc.; hence) A citizen (male or female): unus, Cic.: Attica, Ter.—Particular expression: Civis meus, tuus, etc., My, thy, etc., fellow-citizen: Cic.

civ-itas, ātis (Gen. Plur., ūm and um), f. [civ-is] **I. Prop.**: (The condition or state of a citizen; hence) Citizenship, freedom of the city: Cic.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: A. 1. The citizens united in a community: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—2. The state or body politic: Cic.; Cæs.; Sall.—B. A city: Quint.; Suet. **III. Fig.**: A state or commonwealth: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cité.

clā-des, is (Gen. Plur. usually cladium; cladum, Sil.), f. [akin to

κλάω, to break] (Prop.: A breaking to pieces of any thing; Meton.) 1. Gen.: Injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity: Cic.; Liv. **II. Esp.**: A. Of persons who cause destruction: Destroyer, scourge: Virg.—B. Milit. t. t.: Defeat, discomfiture, slaughter in war: Cic.; Liv.; Virg.

cl-am, adv. and prep. [akin to καλ-ύπτω, and cel-o] **I. Adv.**: Secretly, in private: clam depositum, Cic. **II. Prep.** c. Abl., or Acc.; also, once a Gen.: Without the knowledge of, unknown to: clam vobis, Cæs.: clam præsidia, Hirt.: clam patris, Plaut.—Particular phrases: A. Clam me or mihi est, It is unknown to me, I know not: Plaut.; Ter.—B. Clam aliquem habere, To keep secret from one, conceal from: Ter.

clāmā-tor, ōris, m. [clam(a)-o] A bawler, noisy declaimer: Cic.

clāmifā-tio, ōnis, f. [clāmit(a)-o] A violent crying, clamour, or noise: Plaut.

clām-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. intens. [clam-o] **I. Neut.**: To cry out violently or aloud: vano questu clamantis, Phæd. **II. Act.**: A. 1. Prop.: To vociferate loudly or bawl out something: Caeneas clamitabat, Cic.: (with Objective clause) clamantis liberum se liberæque civitatis esse, Cæs.—2. Fig.: To proclaim, i. e. manifest, show, evidence, betray: calliditatem, Cic.—B. To call after one loudly and frequently: clamitabant me, Plaut.

clām-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to καλ-έω] **I. Neut.**: A. Prop.: To call or cry out; to shout aloud: de pecunia, Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1. Of things: To make a noise, din, etc.: clamant animæ, Stat.—2. Of a snorer: To make an uproar or disturbance; to bellow out: magnum clamat, Plaut. **C. Fig.**: Of abstract subjects: To call out, cry aloud: et non ulla meo clamant in ore fides, calls out in, i. e. proclaims itself openly, Prop. **II. Act.**: A. 1. Prop.: To call or cry out to something or some one, to proclaim, declare, invoke, call upon, etc.: morientem nomine, Virg.—2. Fig.: To proclaim or declare: quid restipulatio clamat? Cic.—B. To proclaim or declare one to be; to call out that one is: se causam clamat, Virg.

clām-or, (os, Quint.), ōris, m. [clam-o] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: A loud call; a shout, cry of men, or of animals: Plaut.; Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. A friendly call, acclamation, applause: Cic.; Hor.—2. A hostile call, clamour, outcry, complaint: Script. ap. Cic. **II. Meton.**: Noise, sound, din: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. clameur.

clām-ōsus, a, um, adj. [for clam-or-ōsus; fr. clamor, clamor-is] (Full of clamor; hence) 1. Clamorous or bawling continually or loudly: clamorosos: pater, Juv.—2. a. Filled with noise or clamour; noisy: circus, Juv.—b. Accompanied with noise or clamour: acceleratio, Auct. Her.

Clampætia, æ, f. *Clampætia* a town of the Bruttii.

CLANCULUM — CLAUSTRUM

clan-cūlum, *adv.* and *prep. dim.* [for clam-cūlum] *Secretly, privately*: *I. Adv.*: clanculum abii a legione, Plaut. *II. Prep. c. Acc.*: clanculum Patres, Ter.

clandestin-o, *adv.* [clandestin-us] *Secretly, clandestinely*: Plaut.

clan-dest-inus, *a, um, adj.* [prob. obsol. clan-dest-us, for clam-dest-us, fr. clam] *Secret, hidden, concealed, clandestine*: colloquia cum hostibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clandestin*.

clang-o, *no perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. n.* [onomatop.] like Gr. κλαγ, whence κλαγγ-η] *To clang; to sound, resound*: horrida clangunt Signa tubae, Stat.

clang-or, ōris, *m.* [clang-o] *A sound, clang, noise*: tubarum, Virg.

Clānis, is, *m.* *Clanis*: 1. *A river of Etruria, which falls into the Tiber (now Clana).*—2. *A companion of Phineus*.—3. *A centaur*.

Clānus, ii; *Glānis*, is, *m.* *The Clanius or Glanis* a river of Campania, frequently overflowing the country around, especially the town of Acerra (now *il Lago*).

clār-e, *adv.* [clār-us] 1. *Clearly, distinctly, plainly, aloud*: ut clare gemant, Cic.—2. *Brightly, clearly*: clare fulgens caesaries, Cat.—3. *Distinctly, intelligibly, clearly*: (Sup.) pisces clarissime audiunt, Pl.—4. *Illustriously, honourably*: (Comp.) clarus exsplendescat, Nep.

clār-ē-o, *no perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *(To be clarus; hence) I. To be clear or bright; to shine*: Cic. *II. To be obvious, clear, evident or manifest*: Lucr. *III. To be brilliant, distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned*: Enn.

clār-esco, ūi, *no sup.*, escēre, 3. *v. n.* [id.] *(To become clarus; hence) I. To sound clearly, become or be audible*: clarescent sonitus armorum, Virg. *II. To begin to shine, to become visible*: tecta luminibus, Tac. *III. To become manifestly clear, manifest, evident, obvious*: alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. *IV. To become brilliant, illustrious, famous, renowned*: ex gente Domitii duae familiae claruerunt, Suet.

clārīgā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [clarig(a)-o] *I. Prop.*: *A (Roman) proclamation of war*: Pl.; Quint. *II. Meton.*: *The seizure of a man who is found beyond the place prescribed to him*: Liv.

clārīg-it-o, *no perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [clarig-o] *To reclaim*: Lucr.

clārīg-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to κληρῶ, Dor. κληρῶ] *Follet. t. t.*: *Of the Fœtiales*: *To proclaim war against an enemy (with certain religious ceremonies)*: Pl.

clār-ī-sōn-us, *a, um, adj.* [clar-ēs; (i)son-o] *Clear-sounding*: vox, Cat. **clār-ī-tas**, ātis, *f.* [clar-us] *(The quality of the clarus; hence) 1. Clearness, distinctness*: in voce, Cic.—2. *Clearness, brightness of objects affecting the sight*: Pl.—3. *Clearness, distinctness, perspicuity*: Quint.—4. *Celebrity, renown, reputation, splend-*

our, high estimation: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clarité*.

clār-ītūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *(The quality of the clarus; hence) 1. Clearness, distinctness, etc.*: vocis, Gell.—2. *Clearness, brilliancy*: deae (=lunae), Tac.—3. *Renown, celebrity, fame, reputation, etc.*: Sall.; Tac.

clār-o, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *(To make clarus; hence) I. To make clear or bright; to illuminate*: Cic.; Stat. *II. To make mentally clear, evident, distinct, or obvious; to explain, illustrate, set forth*: Lucr. *III. To render illustrious, renowned, etc.*: illum non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem, Hor.

clār-or, ōris, *m.* [clar-ēo] *Clearness, brightness*: Plaut.

Clāros, i, *f.*, Κλάρος. *Claros*; *a town of Ionia, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo (now Zille)*.—Hence, **Clār-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Claros; Clarian*.—*As Subst.*: **Clarius**, ii, *m.*: 1. (sc. deus) *The Clarian god*: i. e. Apollo: Virg.—2. (sc. poeta) *The Clarian poet*, i. e. Antimachus: Ov.

clā-rus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root ḡru, "audire," of Greek κλέω, Lat. cli-o] *I. Prop.*: *Of sounds, etc.*: *Clear, loud, distinct*: vox, Cic.: latratu, Ov. *II. Meton.*: *A. Of appearance, etc.*: *Clear, bright, shining, light, brilliant*: (Sup.) clarissime gemmas, Cic.—*B. Making clear, i. e. bringing fair weather*: aquilo, Virg. *III. Fig.*: *A. Mentally*: *Clear, distinct, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible*: (Comp.) luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic.—*B. Morally*: *Brilliant, celebrated, renowned, illustrious, honourable, famous, glorious, etc.* (esp. as an epithet of distinguished men): animus, Sall.: vir, Cic.—*C. Notorious*: luxuria superbiūque clarus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clair*.

class-iāri-us, *a, um, adj.* [class-is] *Of, or belonging to, the fleet*: centurio, i. e. the captain of a ship, Tac.—*As Subst.*: **classiarii**, ōrum, *m.*: 1. (sc. milites) *Sea- or naval forces*: Tac.; Nep.—2. (sc. nautae) *Sailors, seamen, etc.*: Caes.; Tac.

class-icūla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little fleet, flotilla*: Cic.

class-icus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] 1. (Prop.) *Pertaining to the first class*; (Fig.) *Superior, of the first rank*: scriptor, a classical writer, Gell.—2. *Pertaining to the fleet*: milites, Liv.—*As Subst.*: **classici**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites) *Sea- or naval forces*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *classique*.

class-icum, i, *n.* [id.] *(A thing pertaining to a class; hence) 1. A field- or battle-signal given with the trumpet*: classicum occinit, Liv.—2. *A war-trumpet*: Virg.; Tib.

classis, is (Abt. un. classe; classis, Virg.), *f.* [κλᾱσις=κληρίς] *(A calling; Concr.*: *That which is called; hence) 1. a. Prop.*: *Of the citizens as summoned for assessment*: *A class*: Liv.; Cic.—*b. Fig.*: *Rank, position, standing, class*: Cic.—*c. Meton.*: *A class,*

division: *pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint.*—2. *Of the people as summoned for service*: Milit. t. t.: *Forces, a force*: *a. Of the (land) army*: Virg.—*b. Of men at sea*: *The fleet, including the troops in it*: Cic.; Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *classe*.

clāthri (-tri), ōrum, *m.*=κλῆθρα (enclosing things) *A trellis, grate, bar* (esp. to the cages of animals): Hor.

clāth-r-o (clatr-o), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [clathr-i] *To furnish with a grate or lattice set with bars*: Plaut.

claud-e-o, *no perf.*, clausum, claud-ēre, 2. *v. n.*, **claud-o**, *no perf.*, clausum, claudēre, 3. *v. n.* [claud-us] *To limp or halt*: Fig.; Cic.

claudicā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [claudic(a)-o] *A limping*: Cic.

claud-ico (clod-), *no perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [claud-us] *I. Prop.*: *To limp, halt, be lame*: graviter claudicans, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To halt, waver, be incomplete or defective*: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *A. To waver, etc.*: pennarum nissus, Lucr.—*B. To incline*: qua mundi claudicat axis, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cloucher*.

Claudius (Clō-), ii, *m.* *Claudius* or *Clodius*; *the name of two very celebrated Roman gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian)*.—Hence, **Claud-ius** (Clō-), *a, um, Claud-ialis*, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Claudius or Clodius*.

1. **clau-do** (clor-, clu-), si, *sum*, dēre, 3. *v. a.* [root clu-, akin to κλει-ω] *I. Prop.*: *To shut something that is open; to close, shut to, shut up*: foren cubituli, Cic.: lumina, Virg. *II. Meton.*: *A. Of streams*: *To dam up, stop, etc.*: claudite jam rivos, pcri, Virg.—*B. Of the blood*: *To staunch, stop, stay, etc.*: Pl.—*C. To block up, close, etc.*: omnes claudentur aditus (sc. fori), Cic.—*D. To close, end, conclude, finish, etc.*: cemas, Mart.—*Particular expression*: *Claudere agmen, To close or bring up the rear*, Caes.—*E.*: 1. Gen.: *To shut up or in; to inclose, encompass, surround*: clausæ hieme Alpes, Liv.—2. Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: *To encompass, invest, besiege, etc.*: urbem obsidione, Nep. *III. Fig.*: *A. To stop, close, keep shut*: clausa consilia habere, Cic.—*B. To bring to a close; to end, finish, terminate*: ejus octavum trepidavit ætas Claudere lustrum, Hor.—*Particular expression*: *Claudere animam, To end or destroy life*: Lucr.; Ov.—*C.*: *To inclose, limit, confine*: numeris sententias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clorre, clorre*.

2. **claudus**, ēre, *v. claudo*. **claudus** (clu- Plaut.), *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit κλῆδ, "crippled;" Greek κλωδῶ] *I. Prop.*: *Limping, halting, lame*: deus, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Wavering, uncertain, defective*: pars officii tui, Ov.

claus-trum (clos-), i, *n.* [for claud-trum, clod-trum; fr. claud-o, clod-o] *(The accomplisher of shutting up or enclosing; hence) 1. a. Prop.*: *A lock, bar, bolt*: claustra revellere,

CLAUSULA

CLYPEUS

Cic.—**b.** Fig.: A bar, barrier, etc.: amat (sc. animus) spatia obstantia rumpere clausura. **Hor.**—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: A door or gate: **Mart.**; **Virg.**—**b.** Fig.: Protection, defence: **Cic.**; **Tac.**—**3.** An inclosure of any kind: Lucrino addita clausura. **i. e.** moles, piers, or dams, **Virg.**—**4.** Milit. t. t. **a.** A barrier, bulwark, defence, etc. (whether artificial or natural, for enclosing one's self and keeping off the enemy): **Cic.**; **Tac.**—**b.** Entrenchments, works, etc. (for enclosing the enemy): **Tac.**—**5.** A cage or den for wild beasts: **Hor.**; **Stat.**—**6.** A stall or stable for horses: **Stat.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *cloître*.

claus-ūla, æ, f. [claudō, (*Sup.*) claus-um] (That which closes; hence) **I.** Gen.: A close, conclusion, end: **Cic.** **II.** Esp.: *Rhet. t. t.*: The close of a period: **Cic.**

clau-sus (clu-) (for claud-sus, clud-sus), a, um, p. of claud-o (clud-o).—**As Subst.**: **clausum** (clu-), i, n. An inclosed place for confining or keeping any thing: **Virg.**; **Lucr.**

clāva, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit *çāla*, "a lance" or "club"] **I.** Gen.: A knotty branch, bough, or stick; a staff, cudgel, club, etc.: **Cic.** **II.** Esp.: As a weapon for exercising: A foil: **Cic.**

clāv-ārium, il, n. [clav-is] (A thing pertaining to a clavus; hence) Money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails: **Tac.**

clāv-ātor, ōris, m. [clav-a] One who carries clubs or foils; a cudgel-bearer: **Plaut.**

clāv-icūla, æ, f. dim. [clav-is] (Prop.: A small key; Meton.) A little twig or tendril (by which the vine clings around its props): **Cic.**

1. **clāv-i-ger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [clav-a; (*l*); gēro] Club-bearing; club-carrying: clavigera Vulcani proles, i. e. *Peripetes*, **Virg.**—**As Subst.**: **clāv-i-ger**, ōri, m. (sc. deus) The club-bearer, i. e. *Hercules*: **Virg.**

2. **clāv-i-ger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [clav-is; (*l*); gēro] Bearing or keeping a key, or keys: **deus**, i. e. *Janus*, as presiding over doors, **Virg.**

clā-vis, is, f. (Acc. *reg.* clavem; clavin, **Plaut.**; *Tib.*—*Abt.* clavi, **Var.**: clavo, *Juv.*) [akin to *κλειω*; *κλεις*, *Dor.* *κλα-ίω*] (The shutting or closing thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: A key: **Sall.**; **Hor.**—Particular expression: *Clares adimere uxori, To take away the keys from one's wife, i. e. to separate from her*: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: Of a bridle-ring: A key, i. e. an instrument in the form of a key, by which a hoop was set in motion: **Prop.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *clef*.

clav-us, i, m. [akin to *κλει-ω*] (The closing or fastening thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: A nail, peg, plug: **Plaut.**; **Cæs.**—Particular applications: **A.** Acc. to a Tuscan usage, the ancient Romans reckoned the years by nails, which the highest magistrate annually, on the Ides of September, drove into the wall of Jupiter's temple: **Liv.**—**B.** As a symbol of immovable firmness, clavus is an attribute of *Necessitas*, who drives

it into the wall with a hammer: **Hor.**—Hence, **Prov.**: *beneficium trabali clavo figere*, **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: Of objects of a similar form to a clavus: **A.** (The handle of a rudder, or the tiller; hence, as *pars pro toto*) A rudder, helm: **Virg.**; **Virg.**—**B.** Meton.: Of persons and animals: A swelling or excrescence; e. g. a wart, etc.: **Cels.**; **Pl.**—**C.**: 1. A purple stripe on the tunic, which, among the senators, was broad, among the equites, narrow: **Hor.**; **Suet.**—**2.** A tunic in gen.: **Hor.** **III.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. A beginning or commencement: **amici**, **Cic.**—**2.** A nail: **Cupidinis**, **Plaut.**—**B.** The management or direction of any thing: **imperii**, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *clou*.

clēm-en-s, mentis, adj. [prob. for *clim-ent-s*; fr. *clin-o*; mens, *mentis*] (Having the heart bent; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In, or of, disposition, etc.: Gentle-hearted, mild, quiet, tranquil, compassionate, kind, clement: *satis clemens in disputando*, **Cic.**—**B.**: 1. Of persons: Mild in respect to the faults, etc., of others; forbearing, indulgent, compassionate, merciful: *clementes iudices et misericordes*, **Cic.**—**2.** Of animals: Tame, domesticated: (*Comp.*) *clementius genus columbarum*, **Var.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the atmosphere, wind, etc.: Mild, calm, soft, gentle: *flamen*, **Cat.**—**B.** Of the motion of the sea, rivers, etc.: *Placid, calm*, etc.: (*Sup.*) *clementissimus amnis*, **Virg.** **III.** Fig.: Of a report, etc.: Mild, not exaggerated: *rumor*, **Sall.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *clément*.

clem-en-ter, adv. [for *clement-ter*; fr. *clemens*, *clement-is*] (After the manner of the clemens; hence) Gently, softly, mildly: **Plaut.**—**2.** By degrees, gradually, gently: **Tac.**—**3.** Quietly, placidly, tranquilly, calmly: (*Sup.*) *clementissimè*, **Plaut.**—**4.** With forbearance, mildly, with indulgence, mercifully: **Cæs.**; **Liv.**

clement-ia, æ, f. [fr. *id.*] (The quality, condition, or state of the clemens; hence) **1.**: **a.** Indulgent or forbearing conduct; moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, mercifulness, mercy, clemency: **Cic.**; **Liv.**—**b.** Kindness, sympathy: **Nep.**—**2.** Of the atmosphere, etc.: A calm or tranquil state: *calmness, mildness*: **Pl.**; **Flor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *clémence*.

Clēon, onis, m., *Κλέων* (The one having glory; i. e. The glorious one). *Cleon*; a rhetorician of *Illicarcassus*: **Nep.**

Clēōnæ, ārum, f., *Κλεωναί*. *Cleone*; a town of *Argolis*.

Clēōpātra, æ, f., *Κλεοπάτρα* (Father's glory). *Cleopatra*; the celebrated queen of *Egypt* (daughter of *Ptolemy Auletes*) who was conquered at *Actium* by *Augustus*.

clēp-o, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to *κλέπ-ω*] **I.** Prop.: To steal: *eum* (sc. *ignem*) *clepsisse dolo*, *Script. ap. Cic.* (without *Object*) rape, *elope*, *tene*, **Plaut.** **II.** Fig.: With *Personal pron.*: To steal one's self away; to hide or conceal one's self: **Sen.**

cleps-ýdra, æ, f. = *κλεψ-ύδρα* (*A* stealing away of water). A water-clock, *clepsýdra* (used by public speakers to measure the length of their discourse): **Sen.**; **Cic.**—Particular expression: *Clepsydrum petere, To require a clepsýdra, i. e. to wish to speak; dare, to grant a clepsýdra, i. e. to give permission to speak*: **Mart.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *clepsýdre*.

clepta, æ, m. = *κλέπτης*. A thief: **Plaut.**

cli-ens (clu-), entis (*Gen. Plur.* usn. *clientium*; *clientum*, **Plaut.**; **Hor.**), *comm. gen.* [clu-ens] (The hearing one; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of Romans: A dependant; in relation to his protector (patronus), a client: **Plaut.**; **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of foreigners: 1. An adherent, client, etc.: **Cæs.**; **Tac.**—**2.** **Plur.**: Of nations: Allies or vassals (of a more powerful people): **Cæs.**—**3.** In *Numidia*: A dependant, retainer: **Sall.**—**B.** A protégé, favourite: **Hor.**

client-a, æ, f. [cliens, client-is] **I.** Prop.: A female client: **Hor.** **II.** Meton.: A female dependant, etc.: **Plaut.**

client-ēla, æ, f. [id.] (The condition of a client in reference to his patron; hence) **1.** Of the client: **a.** Of Romans: (a) Prop.: Clientship: **Cic.**—(b) Meton.: **Plur.**: Clients: **Sall.**; **Cic.**—**b.** Of foreign nations: (a) Prop.: Alliance, vassalage, dependance: **Cæs.**—(b) Meton.: (a) **Plur.**: Dependants; vassals, etc.: **Tac.**—(b) Sing.: Depend-ent territory or persons; a dependency: **Just.**—**2.** Of the patron: Patronage, protection: **Ter.**; **Suet.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *clientèle*.

client-īlus, i, m. dim. [id.] A little or insignificant client: **Tac.**

clīnā-men, inis, n. [clin(a)-o] (That which inclines; hence) The inclination of a thing: **Lucr.**

clīnā-tus, a, um, adj. [id.] Inclined, bent, sunk: **Lucr.**; **Cic.**

Clīnias, æ, m., *Κλεινίας* (The one that is *κλεινός*, or famous). *Clínias*; the father of *Alcibiades*.—Hence, **Clīnī-ades**, æ, m. The son of *Clínias*, i. e. *Alcibiades*.

clīno, = *κλίνω*. To lean, etc.: found only in compounds and derivatives; e. g. *acclino*, *declino*, *clinamen*, *clinatus*, etc.

Clío, ūs, f. = *Κλειώ* (She that celebrates; the celebrator). *Clío*: **1.** The Muse of *History*.—**2.** A daughter of *Oceanus*.

clīp-ēo (clyp-), no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [clip-ens] To arm or furnish with a shield: *clipenta agmina*, **Virg.**

clīp-ēum, i, n. [akin to *καλ-ίπτω*; *κλύπ-τω*] (That which covers or covers; hence) A shield (= *clipeus*): **Liv.**; **Virg.**

clīp-ēus (clyp-, clup-), i, m. [id.] (*id.*) **I.** Prop.: A shield of circular form, made of brass: **Cic.**; **Virg.**—**Prov.**: *Clipeum post vulnera sumere, To take a shield after wounds; i. e. to do something when it is too late*, **Virg.**

II. Fig.: Protection, defence: Claud.
III. Meton.: Of objects in the form of a shield: **A.** The disk of the sun: **Or.**—**B.** A shield-shaped, or oval, meteor: Sen.

clitellæ, ārum, *f.* [prob. for clin-tellæ; fr. clin-o] (The bent or curved thing; hence) A pack-saddle put upon beasts of burden, especially upon asses; a sumpter-saddle: Plaut.; Hor.

clitell-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [clitell-æ] *Of, or pertaining to, a pack-saddle; bearing a pack-saddle:* Cato; Plaut.

Clitōrius, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Clitorium; a town of Arcadia.*

Clitumnus, i, m. The Clitumnus; a river of Umbria.

cliv-ēsus, a, um, *adj.* [cliv-us] **I. Prop.:** *Hilly, full of hills, steep:* clivosa glareā ruris, Virg. **II. Fig.:** *Steep, difficult:* trames vitæ, Sil.

cliv-us, i, m. [for clin-vus; fr. clin-o] (The sloping thing; hence) **I. Prop.:** A gently ascending height or eminence; a slope, hill, eminence: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** Any thing sloping; a slope, unevenness: Ov.

cliv-āca, æ, f. [for cliv-aca; fr. i. cliv-o] (The cleanser; hence) **I. Prop.:** A sewer or drain; esp. the artificial canal in Rome, constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, by which the filth was carried from the streets into the Tiber: Liv. **II. Meton.:** The stomach of a drunken woman: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. cloaque.

clod, words in v. claud.
Clœlia, æ, *f.* Clœtia; a Roman maiden, who, when a hostage to Porcenna, with several companions, swam back to Rome: Liv.; Virg.

clostrum, i, v. claustrum.
Clōthō (apparently used only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), Κλωθῶ (The spinner or spinster). Clotho; one of the three Parcæ.

cludo, cludus, *v. clau.*
cluens, entis, *v. cliens.*
Cluent-ius, ii, m. [prob. cliens (=cliens), client-is] (The one pertaining to a cliens) Cluentius; a Roman name. —Hence, **Cluent-ianus**, a, um, *adj.* Belonging to Cluentius.

clū-ō, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and **clū-ōor**, no *perf.*, cri, 2. *v. pass.* [akin to Sanscrit root *clū* and *clū*, to hear; Gr. κλύω] (To hear one's self called in some way; to be named, called, spoken of, reputed, esteemed or famed in some way: at meus victor vir belli cluāt, Plaut.; stratioticus homo qui cluāt, id.)

clūn-is, is, m. and *f.* [prps. akin to κλύω, to move violently; and so, the thing moved violently; cf. Gr. κλόν-is, the os sacrum] The buttock, haunch, etc.: Hor.; Juv.

1. clūo=purgo, Pl.; Serv. [akin to Sanscrit root *KLID*, "to grow wet;"] Gr. κλύειν, "to wash off" or "away."

2. clūo=clueo, *v. clueo.*
clupēs, i, *v. clipeus.*

clūr-inus, a, um, *adj.* [clur-a; an

ape] *Of, or pertaining to, an ape:* Plaut.

Clūsium, ii, n. Clusium; an Etrurian town (previously called *Canovers* or *Camers*).—Hence, **Clūs-inus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Clusium.*—As *Subst.*: **Clusini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Clusium.

Clūs-ius, ii, m. [cludo (=claudo); (Sup.) clus-um] (The one closing or shutting) Clusius; a surname of Janus, whose temple was closed in times of peace.
clusus, a, um, *v. clausus.*

Clymēnē, ēs, *f.*, Κλυμένη (Acc. Gr. Clymenē, Ōv.) (The renowned or famed one) Clymene: **1.** The wife of the Ethiopian king Merope, and mother of Phæthón.—Hence, **Clymēn-ēius**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Clymene:* proles (i. e. Phæthón).
2. One of the daughters of Oceanus.
3. A female servant and confidante of Helen.

Clymēnus, i, m., Κλυμενος (id.) Clymenus; a surname of Pluto.

clypeo, are, etc., *v. clip.*

clyster, ēris, m.=κλυστήρ (That which washes out or away). A clyster-pipe or syringe: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clystème*.

Clytæmnēstra, æ, *f.*, Κλυταιμνήστρα. Clytemnestra; the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra.

Clytē, ēs, *f.*, Κλυτή (The splendid or beautiful one). Clytie; daughter of Oceanus, changed into the plant heliotropium.

Cnidius, a, um, etc., Gnidus.
Cnosiacus, a, um, etc., v. Gnos.
co, the form assumed by com (=cum) in composition before vowels, with few exceptions; also before g and h; v. i. cum.

cō-accēdo, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. n.* To be added at the same time, or besides: Plaut.

cōacerva-tio, ōnis, *f.* [coacerv(a)-o] A heaping together: Fig.: Rhæt. t. t.: Cic.

cō-acervo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* To heap together, heap up, collect in a mass: **I. Prop.:** magnam vim emblematum, Cic. **II. Fig.:** luctus, Ov.
cō-acesco, ācūl, no *sup.*, ācescere, 3. *v. n.* To become completely acid or sour: non omne vinum vetustate concoctū, Cic.

cōac-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for coag-tio; fr. coag-o (the unconfr. form of cog-o)] A collecting or gathering together: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coaction*.

cōac-to, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for coag-to; fr. coag-o (the unconfr. form of cog-o)] To constrain, force: Lucr.

cōac-tor, ōris, m. [for coag-tor; fr. coag-o (the unconfr. form of cog-o)] **1.** Of money: A collector (from auctions, etc.): Hor.—**2.** One who brings up or closes the year: Tac.—**3.** One who compels; a constrainer: Sen.

1. cōac-tus (for coag-tus), a, um; 1. *P.* of cogo (unconfr. form cog-o).

—**2. Pa.:** Of woollen cloth: *Of close texture, close:* vestis, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **coacta**, æ, *f.* (sc. vestis), or **coac-tum**, i, n. (sc. vestimentum) Felted or fulled cloth: Cæs.

2. cōac-tus, ūs, m. [for coag-tus; fr. coag-o (unconfr. form of cog-o)] A forcing or compelling; compulsion, constraint, etc. (prps. only in *Abt. Sing.*): Cic.; Cæs.

cō-addo, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* To add together with: Plaut.

cō-ædifico, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* To build on or up to: Cic.

cō-æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.:* **I. Prop.:** To make one thing equal or even with another; to even, level: montes, Sall. **II. Fig.:** To make equal in dignity, power, etc.; to place on the same footing, equitate; ad libidines tuas omnia coequasti, Cic.

cōagmēnta-tio, ōnis, *f.* [coagmēt(a)-o] A joining together; a conjoining, combination, union: Cic.

cōagmēnt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [coagmēt-um] To join, stick, glue, cement, etc., together; to connect: **I. Prop.:** opus, Cic. **II. Fig.:** pacem, Cic.

cōagmēnt-um, i, n. [coag-o, unconfr. form of cog-o] (That which joins together; hence) A joint: lapidum, Cæs.

cōāg-ūlum, i, n. [id.] **1.** (That which curdles; hence) Rennet or runnet: Var.; Ov.—**2.** (That which is curdled; hence) Curdled milk; curds: Ov.

cō-ālesco, ālūi, ālītum, ālescere (Part. Perf. only in Tac. and subsequent writers; —contracted form colescere, Lucr.; Perf. colētrunt, id.), 3. *v. n. incho.* **I. A. Prop.:** To grow together; to become united or joined to something by growth: ficus coalescit olive, Col. **B. Meton.:** To unite; to become firmly joined together: saxa vides solā colescere calce, Lucr. **C. Fig.:** To unite, coalesce, etc.: vixdum coalescens regnum, Liv. **II. A. Prop.:** To grow up strongly or vigorously; to grow and thrive, etc.: in eo loco grandis flex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. **B. Fig.:** To grow up, become consolidated, take root, become established: vetustate imperii coaluit audacia, Tac. ¶ Hence Fr. *coaliser*.

cōāl-itus, a, um, *P.* of coal-esco.
cō-angusto, ōnis, *perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I. Prop.:** To contract by bringing together; to confine, compress, contract, narrow, inclose, hem in: coangustati precipitantur, Hist. **II. Fig.:** To circumscribe, limit: hæc lex coangustari potest, Cic.

coarctatio, ōnis, etc., *v. coart.*
cō-argūo, argūi, no *sup.*, argūēre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** To prove uncontestedly; to demonstrate, show, make known, establish, etc.: desidiam, Cic. **II. A. Prop.:** To convict, to prove one guilty, etc.: reliquum est ut . . . hunc eadem coarguant, Cic. (with Gen. of crime) to avaritie, id. **B. Fig.:** To prove a thing wrong; to dispute, refute, etc.: quod coarguant fici, Pl.

cōartā-tiō (**coarecta-**), ōnis, *f.* [coart(a)-o] *A drawing or crowding together:* militum, Hirt.

cō-arto (**-arcto**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I. Prop.:** To press together, compress, bring into a small compass, narrow, contract, confine: in oppidis coartatus, Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A.** Of time: To abridge, shorten: consulaūs aliorum, Tac.—**B.** Of diction: To abridge, compress: brevo, Cic.

cōaxo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [onomat.] Of frogs: To croak: Suet. **¶** Hence, Fr. coasser.

Cōcalus, i, m. **Cocalus:** a mythic king of Sicily, who gave protection to Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos.

coccina, ōrum, *v.* coccinus.

coccin-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [coccin-a] (*Provided with coccina:* hence) *Clothed in scarlet garments:* Suet.

coco-inus, a, um, *adj.* [coco-um] *Of a scarlet colour:* coccina lena, Juv.—*As Subst.:* **coccina**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. vestimenta) *Scarlet garments:* Suet.

coccum, i, n. = κόκκος (*a berry*). **I. Prop.:** The berry of the scarlet oak (acc. to modern botany, a kind of insect, cochineal kermes), used as a scarlet dye: Pl. **II. Meton.:** **A.** Scarlet colour or dye: Hor.—**B.** Scarlet cloth, or (prps.) scarlet cord: Suet.

Cōche, ōs, *f.*, Κώχη. **Cōche:** a town on the Tugris.

cōchlea (**coel-**), ōs, *f.* [κοχλ(ας), ὅ] **I. Prop.:** A snail: Plaut.; Hor. **II. Meton.:** A snail-shell: Mart.

Cōcles, Itis, *m.* [cocles, “a one-eyed person”] The cognomen of Q. Horatius, who, in the war with Por-senna, alone defended the bridge across the Tiber.

Cocossātes (**Cocoss-**), ūm, *m.* The Cocossates or Cocossates; a people of Gallia Aquitania.

coc-tilis, e, *adj.* [for coqu-tilis; fr. coqu-o] Burned: muri, built of burned bricks: Ov.

coc-tus (for coqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of coqu-o.

cōcus, i, *v.* coquus.

Cōcūtus (**-os**), i, *m.* Κωκυτός (*River of lamentation, from κωκυός, to howl, weep.*) **Cocūtus:** a mythic river of the Lower World.

coda, a, *v.* cauda.

cōdex, icis, etc., *v.* caud.

cōdex-iliū, ōrum, *m.* dim. [cōdex (=caudex), cōdex-is] **I.** A small trunk of a tree: Cato.—**2.** **a.** Gen.: *A writing, letter, esp. a short writing, note:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Under the empire: *A writing of the emperor, a cabinet order, ordinance:* Suet.—(b) *An addition or appendix to a will; a codicil:* Pl. **¶** Hence, Fr. codicille.

Cōdrus, i, *m.*, Κόδρος. **Codrūs:** 1. An Athenian king, who voluntarily devoted himself to death, in order to obtain for his people victory over the Spartans.—**2.** A wretched poet, hostile to Virgil.

cōcitas, atis, *v.* cæc.

Cōlē Sŷria (also, as one word, Calesyria), ōs, *f.* [Κοίλη Συρία, Hol-

low Syria] *Calesyria, between Libanus and AntiLibanus.*

coelebs, ibis, etc., *v.* cæl.

cōel-es (**cæl-**), Itis, *adj.* [for cœl-i-t(s); fr. cœl-um; (l), root of cœl] (*Going to heaven;* hence) *Heavenly, celestial:* regna, Ov.—*As Subst.:* 1. Plur.: **Cœlites**, nm, *m.* (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of heaven, the gods:* Hor.—**2.** Sing.: **Cœles**, Itis (*sc. incola*), *m.* *An inhabitant of heaven:* Ov.

cœl-estis or **cœl-es-tis** (**cæl-**), e (*Abl. Sing.* regularly, cœlesti: cœleste, Ov.—*Gen. Plur.*: mostly celestium: cœlestium, Virg.), *adj.* [cœl-um; or for cœl-esta-t(s); fr. cœl-nm; (e); st(a)-o with t epenthetic] (*Of, or pertaining to, heaven—standing in heaven;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *Of heaven, heavenly, celestial:* aqua, i, e. rain: Hor.: suprema atque cœlestia, Cic.—*As Subst.:* **A. Plur.:** comm. gen. *The inhabitants of heaven, the gods:* Lucr.; Cic.—**B. Sing.:** comm. gen. *An inhabitant of heaven; a deity:* Tib. **II. Fig.:** **A. Divine:** (Comp.) nihil est cœlesti cœlestis, Sen.—**B. Magnificent, preeminent, splendid, etc. Of persons and things: legiones, Cic. (*Sup.*) celestissimum os (sc. Ciceronis), Vell. **¶** Hence, Fr. cœleste.**

cœl-i-cōl-a (**cæl-**), æ (*Gen. Plur.* cœlicolūm, Virg.: cœlicolarum, Juv.), comm. gen. [cœl-um; (i); cœl-o] *One dwelling in heaven; a deity, god.*

cœl-i-fer (**cæl-**), fēra, ferum, *adj.* [cœl-um; (i); fer-o] *Supporting the heavens:* Atlas, Virg.

cœl-i-pōtens (**cæl-**), pōtēntis, *m.* [cœl-um; (i); potens] *Powerful in heaven:* dii, Plaut.

Cœllus, il, *m.* **Cœllus;** a Roman name.

cœlum (**cæl-**), i, *n.* (*Plur.* only in poets or Eccl. Lat.: Acc. cœlois, Lucr.) [akin to Græc. κοίλος, Germ. hohl, and Engl. hollow] **I. Prop.:** *Heaven, the heavens:* Cic; Ov.; Liv.: Particular phrases: **A.** De cœlo tangi, etc. To be struck from heaven, i. e. with lightning: Liv.; Virg.—**so**, also, cœlo ictus: Cic.—**B.** In anger: **1.** De cœlo servare, To observe the signs of heaven: Cic.—**2.** Of celestial signs: De cœlo fieri, To come to pass: Cic.—*Prov.:* Of a vain fear: Quid si nunc cœlum ruat? *What if heaven should now fall?* Ter. **II. Meton.:** **A.** Heavens, i. e. a quarter or region of heaven, climate, zone, region: Liv.; Hor.—**B.** The air, sky, atmosphere, temperature, weather: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.—**C.** Day: vesperscōnto cœlo, as the day was drawing towards evening, Nep. **III. Fig.:** *The summit of prosperity, happiness, honour, etc.:* Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. ciel.

cœlus, i, *v.* cœlum.

cō-ēmo, ēmi, emptum, ēmere, 3. *v. a.* To purchase together, to buy up: quæ cōmebant, Cic.: conductis cōmens opsonia nummis, Hor.

cōem-ptio, ōnis, *f.* [cōem-o] *Law t. t.:* (*A buying up;* hence) **1.** A pretended purchase of an estate which was subjected to a mock sale for the purpose

of divesting it of the burden of certain sacrifices attached to it: Cic.—**2.** A marriage, consisting in a mutual mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was free from the tutela legitima and the family sacra: Cic.

cōēmp-tiō-n-ālis (**comp-**), e, *adj.* [cōemptio, cōemption-is] **I. Prop.:** *Pertaining to a mock sale:* senex, one who was made use of in a mock sale, Script. ap. Cic. **II. Meton.:** *Poor, Worthless:* senex, Plaut.

cōēm-ptus, a, um, *P.* of cōem-o.

cœ-na (**cær-, cē-**), æ, *f.* [considered generally to be akin to Greek δει-vn, a meal, and Sanscrit root GHAS, to eat up, and so, the thing eaten up;—but the oldest form of the word coesna, seems to point to cœd-na, fr. cœd-o; and so, the thing eaten with another] **I. Prop.:** *The principal meal of the Romans; dinner; afterwards, supper; or rather, at first, an early dinner, and afterwards, a late dinner:* ad cœnam invitare aliquem, Cic.: cœnam condicere alicui, to engage one's self to any one as a guest, promise to be one's guest, Suet.: inter cœnam, during dinner, at table, Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A.** A dish, course, at dinner: Mart.—**B.** The company at table: cœna sedet, Juv. **¶** Hence, Fr. cène.

cœnā-cūlum (**cænā-, cēnā-**), i, n. [cœn(a)-o] (*That which serves for dining or supping, etc.;* a dining-room, usu. in an upper story; hence) **I. Prop.:** *An upper story, an upper room, a garret, attic:* Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.:** *The upper regions of the sky:* Plaut. **¶** Hence, Fr. cénacle.

cœnā-ticus (**cœna-, cēna-**), a, um, *adj.* [cœna] *Pertaining to a dinner:* Plaut.

cœnā-tiō (**cænā-, cēnā-**), ōnis, *f.* [cœn(a)-o] (*Prop.:* *A dining; Meton.:* *A dining-room:* Juv.

cœn-ātus (**cæen-, cēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [cœn-a] (*Provided or furnished with a cœna;* hence) **1.** Having dined: cur te cœnatum noluerit occidere, Cic.—**2.** Spent in feasting: cœnatas noctes, Plaut.

cœn-īto (**cæen-, cēn-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* *freq.* [cœn-o] *To dine often or much; to be accustomed to dine, to dine:* fors cœnitate, Cic.

cœno-o (**cæen-, cēn-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cœn-a] **I. Neut.:** *To dine, sup., take a meal:* eo die casu apud Pompeium cœnavi, Cic. **II. Act.:** **A. Prop.:** *To make a meal of something, to eat, dine upon:* nos, inquam, cœnamus aves, conchylia, pisces, Hor. **B. Fig.:** *To dine off of, have one's fill of:* cœnabis hodie magnum malum, Plaut.

cœn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cœn-um] (*Full of cœnum;* hence) *Dirty, foul, miry:* gurgis (i. e. Styx), Juv.: (Comp.) cœnosior liquor, Sol.

cœn-īla (**cæen-, cēn-**), æ, *f.* dim. [cœn-a] *A small dinner:* Cic.

cœn-um (**cæ-**), i, n. [prps. akin to cun-ire] **I. Prop.:** *Dirty, filth, mud, mire* (always with the access, idea of loathsomeness): Plaut.; Cic.; Virg

II. Fig.: A. Dirt, etc., *Anth.*, etc.: ex como plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. — B. As a term of reproach: Dirty fellow, vile fellow: Cic.

cō-ō (con-), ūvi or ūi, tum, tre, v. n. and a.: I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To go or come together; to meet, assemble, collect together: ad solitum cōtere locum, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. To some or meet together; to be joined: cōeant in fœdera dextræ, Virg.—b. To go or come together in a hostile manner; to encounter: inter se coisse viros, et cernere ferro, Virg.—c. To form a whole by coming together; to be united into a whole; to unite, combine: reliqui milites coeunt inter se, Cæs.; gelidusque coit formidine sanguis, i. e. curdles, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. To meet together, combine, come together, form a whole by uniting, unite into a whole, unite: ut placidis cōeant immitia, Hor.—2. To unite together for some object, in feeling, will, conclusions, etc.; to join together, assimilate, agree: duodecim adolescentuli coierunt, conspiciendo, Nep.: hac genere atque socer cōeant mercede suorum, Virg. II. Act.: As the result of meeting: To form, make, enter into an alliance, etc. (prps. only with societas): societatem sceleris, Cic.

cōp-īo, i, tum, ēre and īsē (mostly in temp. perf.), 3. v. a. and n. [contr. from co-āpio (=apo)] (To lay hold of; hence) Of an action: I. A. Act.: To begin, commence: neque pugnas, neque ego lites cōpio, Plaut.: ver esse cōperat, Cic.—Particular usage: To begin to speak: Ilioneus placido sic pectore cōpit, Virg.—B. Pass. (only in temp. perf.): To have been begun, to have begun, etc.: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset capta deberi, Cic.: jussis Carmina cepta tuis, Virg. II. Neut.: To begin, commence, originate, arise: equestris pugna cōpit, Liv.

cōp-to, tāvi, ātum, tāre, i. v. a. and n. *intens.* [cōp-īo] I. Act.: To begin eagerly; to begin, undertake, attempt: deflectionem, Tac.: appetere, Cic. II. Neut.: To begin, commence, make a beginning: cōeptantem conjurationem disiecit, Tac.

cōp-tum, i, n. [id.] (That which is begun; hence) A work begun, an undertaking: Virg.; Liv.

1. **cōp-tus,** a, um, P. of cōp-īo.
2. **cōp-tus,** ās, m. [cōp-īo] A beginning, undertaking: Cic.

cō-ēpūl-ōnus, i, m. [co; epul-ā] (One having a banquet with another; hence) A fellow-banquetor or companion at a feast: Plaut.

cō-ercō, ōi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. [for co-arco] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To enclose wholly; to hold together: to surround by inclosing; to surround, encompass: omnia cingens et coercens cœli complexus, Cic.: nodo coeres viperino Bistonidum crines, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. To restrain, confine, hold in confinement: vitæ coerces ars agriculorum, Cic.—2. Of troops: To hold together, i. e. keep in battle order, etc. Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrri-

ides juvenes, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To keep within limits, confine, restrain, limit: 1. Of speech, or speaker: orationem, Cic.: nimis redundantes nos, id.—2. Of words bound by measure: coercere verba numeris, Ov.—B.: 1. Of abstract things: To hold some fault, some passion, etc. in check; to curb, restrain, tame, correct, punish, etc.: unius improbi supplicio multorum improbitatem coercere, Cic.—2. Of other things, also of persons, etc.: To keep within limits, confine, restrain, check, curb, stop, keep in: quos tu ni fuste coīres, Hor.

cōerc-īto (coerc-tio, coer-tio, coerco-īo), ōnis, f. [coerc-ēo] I. Prop.: A restraining, checking, coercing, coercion, restraint: Tac.; Vell. II. Meton.: A. Punishment, chastisement: Liv.; Sen.—B. The right of coercing or punishing: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. coercion.

cōerc-ītor, ōris, m. [id.] One who keeps in order or restrains: Eutr.

cōerc-ītus, a, um, P. of coerc-ēo.
cœrulus, a, um, v. cær.

cœtus, us, v. coitus.
Cœus, i, m., Koios. Cœus; a Titan, father of Latona.

cōgītāt-e, adv. [cogitat-us] Considerately, deliberately, with mature reflection: Plaut.; Cic.

cōgītā-tio, ōnis, f. [cogit(a)-o] I. Prop.: A thinking, considering, deliberating; thought, reflection, meditation: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A thought; an opinion, judgment; a resolution, design, plan, project, scheme: Cic.; Tac.—B. Thought as intellectual power; the ability of thinking, power or faculty of thought, the reasoning power: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cogitation.

cōgītā-tus, a, um, P. of cogit(a)-o. —As Subst.: cogitatum, i, n. A thought, idea, reflection, etc.: Ter.; Cic.; Nep.

cō-gīto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [contr. fr. co-agito] I. Gen.: To weigh thoroughly in the mind; to consider in all parts; to ponder well, weigh, reflect upon, think; neque desino ea, quæ minime volo, cogitare, Cic.: (without Object) ad hæc igitur cogita, id. II. Esp.: A. To think in some way with respect to one; to be disposed towards one; si humanitæ et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, etc., Script. ap. Cic.—B. Of a work to be undertaken or a conclusion to be made: To have in mind; to intend, meditate upon, think upon, design, plan, purpose, etc.: quid bellicosus Cantaber . . . cogitet, Hor.: Antium me ex Formiano recipere cogito, Cic.

cognāt-īo, ōnis, f. [cognat-us] (The condition of the cognatus; hence) I. Prop.: Blood-relationship, kindred, connection by birth: Of persons or animals: Cic. II. Fig.: Relationship, connection, agreement, resemblance, etc.: cognatio studiorum et artium, Cic. III. Meton.: Of persons or animals: Kindred, relatives: Cic. ap. Quint.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. cognation.

co-gnā-tus, a, um, adj. [co;

gna-scor] (Born with one; hence) I. Prop.: Connected by birth, related by blood: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter.—As Subst.: A. cognātus, i (Gen. Plur., cognātum, Plaut.) m. A blood-relationship, kinsman (either on the father's or on the mother's side): Cic.; Hor.—B. cognāta, æ, f. A kinswoman: Ter. II. Fig.: Kindred, related, corresponding to, like, similar: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. III. Meton.: A. Belonging, or appertaining to, a kinsman or kindred: rogi, Prop.: urbea, Virg.—B. Allied to; connected with: faba Pythagoræ cognata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cognat.

cognī-tio, ōnis, f. [for cognō-tio; cf. cognō-sco] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A becoming acquainted with; a knowing, knowledge, acquaintance: Cic. B. Esp.: Law t. t.: A judicial examination, legal inquiry: Cic.; Liv.; Tac. II. Meton.: A. A knowledge, conception, notion, idea: Cic.—B. In Terence twice for agnitio, Recognition, discovery: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. cognition.

cognī-tor, ōris, m. [for cognō-tor; fr. cognō-sco] 1. Law t. t.: (One who has made himself familiar with a case in law; hence) An advocate: Cic.—2. A witness to identity; a voucher: Cic.

cognī-tus (for cognō-tus), a, um, 1. P. of cognō-sco.—2. Pa.: Known; (Comp.) cognitor, Ov.; (Sup.) cognitissimus, Cat.

co-gnō-men, i, is, n. [co; gnosco] (A common or like name; hence) I. Prop.: A cognomen or surname; a family name: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A name: Virg.

co-gnō-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: A cognomen or surname: a family name: Plaut.; Tac. II. Meton.: A name: Tac.

cognōmīn-is, æ, adj. [cognomen, cognomin-is] Having the same name, like named: gaudet cognomine terrā, Virg.

cognōmīn-o, no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To furnish with a cognomen; to surname: Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. II. Meton.: A. To name, call: Macedonia Emathia cognominata est, Just.—B. Part. Perf.: Having a kindred or like meaning: cognominata verba, i. e. synonyms, Cic.

cognosc-ens, entis: 1. P. of cognosc-o.—2. Pa.: Acquainted with: sui, Auct. Her.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnitum, gnosc-ēre (Temp. Perf. contr. cognōsti, Ter.: cognōstis, id.: cognōram, Ter.: cognōro, id.: cognōris, Ter.: cognōrit, id.: cognōssem, Cic.: cognōssent, Nep.: cognōsse, Ov.), 3. v. a.: I. Gen.: A. In reference to the senses: To become acquainted with on all sides; to examine, investigate, perceive, see, understand, learn: in Temp. Perf., To know, have knowledge of: cognoscite miseria sociorum, Cic.: (with Objective clause) cognovi enim ex multis amicosurum literis . . . ad arma rem spectare, id.—B. Mentally: To become acquainted

with learn, recognise, know: Divitiaci . . . idem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. 1. To recognise (that which is already known): pectus exceptum est, quod intra dies triginta domini cognovissent, Liv.: (without Object) illa quidem, tanquam cognosceret, adstitit amens, Ov.—2. Of critics, or persons forming a private judgment: To examine into, take cognizance of: alias (sc. fabulas) cognōstis ejus, Ter.—B. To seek or strive to know something; to inquire into, investigate, examine: accipe, cognosce signum, Plaut.—C. To examine or investigate judicially: causam, Quint.: (without Object) Verres adesce jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, Cic.—D. Milit. t. t.: To reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout: qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent, misit, Cæs.—2. To inquire into, examine: numerum militum reliquiasque, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connaître*.

cō-go, cōgē, cōactum, cōgēre, 3. r. a. [contr. fr. *co*; ago] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To drive together; hence, 1. Of cattle: To drive together, to collect, etc.: Tityre coge pecus, Virg.—2. Of the clouds, etc.: To drive together, force, impel, etc.: ventus eas (sc. nubes) qui cogit in unum Forte locum, Lucr.—3. Of fruits, etc.: To collect, bring together, store, etc.: segetes, Var.—4. Of money: To collect, receive: pecuniam sibi, Cic.—5. Of persons, troops, etc.: To gather together, assemble, collect, etc.: multitudinem hominum ex agris, Cæs.—6. Of the senate, etc.: a. As a body: To collect, assemble, convene, etc.: quam cito senatum illo die coegerunt, Cic.—b. Of a single senator: To summon, compel, or enforce the attendance of: cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbè cogere, Cic.—7. Of syllables, etc.: To contract, combine, etc.: Quint. B. Esp.: 1. Of liquids, etc.: To thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate: frigore mella Cogit hyems, Virg.—2. Of places: To draw together, contract: in arctas coactus (sc. saltus) fauces, Liv.—3. Milit. t. t.: Cogere agmen, To keep together the train, i. e. to bring up the rear: Liv. II. Fig.: A. To bring or collect together: verba in alternos pedes, i. e. to write elegiac verse, Ov.—B. To bring or reduce: me in semihoræ curriculum coegisti, Cic.—C. To urge, force, compel, constrain, etc.: Fufum cogere mihi credere, Cic.: quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames, Virg.—D. Philos. t. t.: To infer, conclude: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.

cōhare-na, ntis 1. P. of *co-hære-o*.—2. Pa.: Connected, corresponding: Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cohérent*. *cōhæren-ter*, adv. [for *cohærenter*; fr. *cohærens*, *cohærent-is*] Continuously, uninterruptedly: Flor. *cōhærent-ia*, æ, f. [*cohærens*, *cohærent-is*] A cohering, coherence, connection: mundi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cohérence*.

cō-hærēo, hæsi, hæsum, hære-re, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: To be connected; to be united by cohering: to adhere, cleave: mundus ita apte cohæret, ut, etc., Cic. II. Fig.: A. To be connected, etc.: illa cohærent cum causâ, Cic.—B. 1. (To hold together, to cohere in its parts; hence) a. To have a connection, to continue, subsist: nec enim virtutes sine beatâ vitâ cohærere possunt, nec, etc., Cic.—b. To harmonize: paululum obsoni; ipsius tristis; de improvviso nuptiæ: non cohærent, i. e. all can not be true at the same time, Ter.—2. Cohærere aliquâ re, To have an existence in or be based upon something, Cic. *cōhære-sco, hæsi, no sup., hærescēre, 3. v. n.* [*cohære-o*] To hang together, cohere: I. Prop.: atomi cohærescunt inter se, Cic. II. Fig.: viri optimi adeo cohæsisist, ut, etc., Pl.

cōhæ-sus (for *cohær-sus*), a, um, P. of *cohære-o*.

cō-hêres, êdis (Gen. Plur.: *cohæredum*, Hor.), comm. gen. A *coheir*, fellow-heir: Cic.; Hor.

cō-hîbêo, ùi, Itum, êre, 2. v. a. [for *co-habeo*] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To hold together; to hold, contain, confine: semper occæcatum, Cic.: crines nodo, Hor. B. Fig.: cause cohîbentes in se efficiantur naturalem, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: To hold, keep back, hinder, stay, restrain, stop, etc.: Pirithoum cohîbent catenæ, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. To stop, hold in check, restrain, repress: motus animi perturbatos, Cic.—2. To keep from; to ward off: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, Cic.

cō-hônêsto, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To honour abundantly; to do honour to, honour, grace: I. Prop.: status tuas, Cic. II. Fig.: defuvia capitis, i. e. to heal, cure, Pl.

cō-horresco, horrûi, no sup., horrescôre, 3. v. n. incl. To shudder, tremble, shake, shiver; to have a chill or aque: quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

cōhors (cors, chors), rtis, f. [akin to γόρος, Lat. hortus, Germ. Garten. Engl. garden] I. Prop.: A place inclosed; a court, inclosure, etc., esp. for cattle; a cattle-yard: Ov.; Col. II. Meton.: (A multitude inclosed, fenced in; hence) A. Milit. t. t.: 1. a. A company of soldiers, a division of an army, a cohort (the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli, or 6 centurie; always written cohors): Cæs.; Liv.; Tac.—b. A troop or squadron of cavalry: Pl.; Virg.—c. Cohors Prætoria, The Prætorian cohort; a body of picked men, taken from the legions, to form a body-guard for the commander-in-chief: Sall.—2. An army: Stat.—B. Civil. t. t.: The train or retinue of the prætor in a province: Cic.; Hor.—C. A crowd, multitude, throng: vaga, Cat. III. Fig.: Of dissolute companions: A body-guard: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cohorte*, *cour*.

cōhort-â-tio, ônis, f. [*cohort(a)-or*] An exhorting, inciting, exhortation, encouragement: Cic.

cōhort-icûla, æ, f. [*cohors, cohort-is*] A small cohort: Script. ap. Cic.

cō-hortor, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. To exhort, encourage, animate, admonish, etc.: I. Gen.: te ad studium laudis, Cic. II. Esp.: Of a military commander, etc.: milites cohortatur ut prædæ velint esse participes, Cæs.

cō-inquino, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To defile, contaminate: I. Prop.: Col. II. Fig.: To pollute, stain, defile, etc. matres, Poet. ap. Cic.

cōi-tio, ônis, f. [*coi*, root of *coe-o*] 1. A coming or meeting together; a meeting, assembling: Ter.—2. A uniting, banding together (in a bad sense); a conspiracy, plot, coalition: Cic.; Liv.

cōi-tus (*cœ-*), ūs (Dat. cœtu, Cat.), m. [*coi*, root of *coe-o*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A coming or meeting together, an assembling: Plaut. B. Esp.: A uniting, joining together, combination: cœtum dissupat, Lucr. II. Meton.: An assemblage, crowd, company (in this signif. cœtus alone is used): aliquid cœtu, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coût*.

cōlâphus, i, m.=κόλαφος. A blow with the fist, a box on the ear: Plaut.

Colchis, idis, f., Κολχίς. Colchis, a province of Asia, east of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece and Medea (now Mingrelia).—Hence, 1. Colch-is, idis, f. adj. Colchian.—As Subst.: a Colchian woman; esp. Medea.—2. Colch-us, a, um, adj. Colchian.—As Subst.: Colchus, i, m. A Colchian.—3. Colch-icus, a, um, adj. Colchian.

cōlesco, êre, v. coalesco.

colesus, i, v. culeus.

colliculus, i, m.=v. canaliculus.

coliphum (*coll-*), li, n. *Coliphs* um or *coltiphium*; a kind of nutritive food for athletes: Juv.

col-lâbasco (*con-*), no perf. *nor sup., êre, 3. v. n.* [for *con-labasco*] To be ready to fall or totter at the same time: Fig.; Plaut.

col-lâbfactô (*con-*), no perf. *nor sup., âre, 1. v. a.* [for *con-labefactô*] To be made to reel, shake, or totter: moti collabefacti omnes, Ov.—Pœt. Of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr.

col-lâbfêio (*con-*), factus sum, fieri, v. pass. [for *con-labefio*] I. Prop.: To be made to reel or totter; to be brought into ruin: navis præfacto rostro tota collabefieret, Cæs.—Pœt. of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr. II. Fig.: To be overthrown: a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep.

col-lâbor (*con-*), lapsus sum, lâbi, 3. v. dep. [for *con-labor*] I. Prop.: A. To fall together, fall in ruins, fall in: collapsus pons, Liv.—B. To fall or sink down in a swoon or in death: subito collapsa dolore, Ov. II. Fig.: To fall down: in corruptelam suam, Plaut.

col-lâcêrâtus (*con-*), a, um, adj. [for *con-laceratus*] Completely torn to pieces or lacerated: corpus, Tac.

collâcrimâ-tio (*conl-*), ônis, f. [*collacrim(a)-o*] A weeping together: Cic.

col-lācrīmo (con-, -ūmo), āvi, f. *um*, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for *collacrimo*] *To weep together or very much; to bewail, deplore*. I. Nunt.: omnes collacrimarunt, Plant. II. Act.: histrio casum meum toties collacrimavit, Cic.

col-lact-ēa, æ, f. [for *con-lact-ēa*; fr. con-; lac, lact-is] (One pertaining to milk at the same time with one's self; hence) *A foster-sister*: Juv.

collap-sus (conl-) (for *collapsus*), a, um, P. of *collab-o*.

coll-āre, is, n. [coll-um] (*A thing pertaining to the neck; hence*) *A neck-band or -chain; a collar*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collier*.

collātā-tus, a, um, adj. [obsol. collat(a)-o] *Extended, diffuse*: oratio, Cic.

Collātiā, æ, f. *Collatia*; a Sabine town in the vicinity of Rome.—Hence, **Collāt-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of Collatia*. As Subst.: 1. **Collātini**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Collatia*.—2. **Collātinus**, i, m. *Collatinus*; a cognomen of L. Tarquinius, husband of Lucretia (since he lived at Collatia).—Hence, **Collātinus**, a, um, adj. *Of Collatinus*.

col-lā-tio (con-), ōnis, f. [for *con-lā-tio*; fr. con-; root *LA*, whence *latum*; v. fero *init.*] 1. (Prop.: *A contributing or collecting, etc.*; Meton.: *A contribution or collection of money, etc.*: Liv.; Suet.—2. *Milit. t. t.*: *A bringing together of the standards*: signorum, Cic.—3. *A uniting; union; combination*: malitiarum, Plant.—4. a. Prop.: *A comparing; the act of comparison*: Hirt.; Pl.—b. *Meton.*: Rhetor. t. t.: *A comparison, similitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collation*.

col-lā-tivus (con-), a, um, adj. [for *con-lā-tivus*; fr. con-; root *LA*, whence *latum*; v. fero *init.*] *Collecting*: Plant.

col-la-tor (con-), ōris, m. [for *con-lā-tor*; fr. con-; root *LA*, whence *latum*; v. fero *init.*] *He who brings or carries things together*: Plant.

1. **collā-tus** (conlā-), a, um, P. of *confero* [fr. con-; root *LA*; v. fero *init.*]

2. **col-lā-tus** (con-), ūs, m. [for *con-lā-tus*; fr. con-; root *LA*; v. fero *init.*] *A bringing together of weapons or foes; a hostile engagement, collision*: Hirt.

collaudā-tio (conl-), ōnis, f. [collaud(a)-o] *Warm praise*: Cic.

col-laudo (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *con-laudo*] *To praise or commend in all respects; to extol very much*: clementiam ejus per literas, Cic.

col-laxo (con-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for *con-laxo*] *To widen, make loose*: omnia lateramina, Lucr.

collec-ta (conl-), æ, f. [for *colleg-ta*; fr. COLLEG, true root of *colleg-o*] (*That which is brought together in money; hence*) *A contribution*: Cic.

collect-icius (conl-, -itius), a,

um, adj. [colligo, (*Sup.*) collect-um] *Collected, gathered together*: exercitus, i. e. quickly collected, Cic.

colleo-tio (conl-), ōnis, f. [for *colleg-tio*; fr. COLLEG, true root of *colleg-o*] 1. Prop.: *A collecting together*: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Rhet. l. t.: *A summing up, recapitulation, summary*: Cic.—B. *A conclusion, inference*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collection*.
collec-tus (conl-), (for *colleg-tus*) a, um, P. of *l. collig-o*, through true root COLLEG.

col-lēg-a (con-), æ, m. [for *con-leg-a*; fr. *con-lēg-o*] (*One who is chosen at the same time with another; hence*) 1. Prop.: *A partner in office, a colleague*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A companion, comrade*: Plant.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collègue*.

collēg-um (conl-), ūi, n. [colleg-a] (*The condition of a collega; hence*) 1. Prop.: *The connection of associates, colleagues, etc.*; colleagueship: Liv. II. Meton.: *Persons united by the same office or calling; a college, guild, corporation, company, fraternity*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collège*.

col-libertus (con-), i, m. [for *con-libertus*] *A fellow freedman*: Plant.

col-libet (-libet, con-), libēt or libitum est, v. n. [for *con-libet*] 1. Personal: *Pleases, etc.*; is agreeable, etc.: si quid collibet, Ter.: (with *Subjective clause*) simul ac mihi libitum sit de te cogitare, Cic.—2. Impersonal: *It pleases or is agreeable, etc.*: si collibisset, Hor.

col-lido (con-), si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for *con-lēdo*] 1. Prop.: *To clash, strike, dash together, etc.*: humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. II. Fig.: *To bring into collision or into hostile contact*; Pass.: *To become hostile, to be at variance, contend*: ambitiosa pios collidit gloria fratres, Stat.: Græcia barbaræ lento collisa duello, Hor.

colligā-tio (conl-), ōnis, f. [collig(a)-o] (Prop.: *A binding together, connection*; Fig.: *A joining, connecting*: cansarum, Cic.

colligā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of 2. *collig(a)-o*.—2. Pa.: *Bound together, united, combined*: res inter se colligatæ, Cic.

1. **col-ligo** (con-), lēgi, lectum, līgēre, 3. v. a. [for *con-lego*] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. *To gather or collect together; to assemble, draw or bring together, collect*: aer humorem colligens, Cic.: collectæ ex alto nubes, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Colligere vasa. To gather the implements together, i. e. to pack up the baggage*: Cic.; Liv.—2. Of persons: mostly Milit.: *To collect, assemble, bring together*: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron. plur., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To collect together; to form in a body, mass, etc.*: Hirt.; Cæs.—2. *To contract, draw up, compress, collect, concentrate*: se collegit in arma, gathered himself together into or within

his armour, i. e. covered himself, with or concealed himself behind his shield. Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To bring together, collect, etc.*: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. brought together in speaking, adduced, Cic.—Particular expression: *Colligere se, or animum, mentem, etc., To collect one's self, or one's mind; i. e. to recover one's senses, to compose one's self; to recover one's courage, resolution, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Ov.—B. *To obtain, acquire, get, gratiam et dignitatem ex hoc labore, Cic.—C.*: 1. *To put together in the mind; to think upon, weigh, consider*: maximam civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic.—2. *To put together in a logical manner, i. e. to conclude, deduce, infer*: aliud, Quint.: (with *Objective clause*) colligit hæc pueris esse grata, Cic.—D. Of numbers: *To amount or come to, comprise, include; to reckon, count, number*: ducenti et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colligere*.

2. **col-ligo** (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *con-ligo*] 1. Prop.: *To bind or fasten together; to connect*: colliga manūs, Liv.—Particular expression: *Colligare vasa = colligere vasa*, Plant. II. Fig.: A. *To combine, unite*: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, Cic.—B. *To restrain, stop, hinder*: impetum furentis, Cic.

col-linē-o (conl-), no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *con-line-o*; fr. con-; line a] (*To make in a line with something; hence*) 1. Prop.: *To direct in a straight line*: to animi: hastam aut sagittam aliquo, Cic. II. Meton.: As a consequence of aiming: *To take a right aim; to hit the mark*: quis est qui . . . non aliquid collineet, Cic.

col-lino (conl-), lēvi, lītum, linēre, 3. v. a. [for *con-lino*] 1. Prop.: *To besmear, cover over, defile, pollute*: ora venenis, Ov. II. Fig.: *To contaminate, defile*: pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cæno collinunt, Plant.

coll-inus, a, um, adj. [coll-is] *Of, or pertaining to a hill, found or growing on a hill; hilly, hill-*: genus agrorum, Var.—Hence, **Collina Porta**, The Colline (i. e. the Hill) Gate; a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill (called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta); Cic.; Liv.—Hence, **Collinus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the Porta Collina*: herbæ, i. e. growing near the Colline Gate, Prop.

colliphium, i, v. coliphium.
col-liquēfac-tus (con-), a, um, adj. [for *con-liquēfac-tus*; fr. con-; liquēfac-iō] *Made liquid, dissolved, melted*: Cic.

collis, is (*Abt. regular, collis*: collis, Lucr.—Gen. Plur., collium, Tac.), m. [akin to Gr. κολώνη; also, to culmen, celsus] *High ground, a hill*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colline*.

colli-sto (conli-), ōnis, f. [for *collid-sio*; fr. collid-o] *A dashing or striking together, a concussion*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collision*.

collis-sus (collis-) (for collid-sus), a, um, P. of collid-o.
collis-tus (collis-), a, um (for collin-tus), P. of collin-o.

collis-ca-tio (collis-), ōnis, f. [collid-(a)-o] 1. A setting up, erecting, putting, placing, colligation: Cic.—2. Of a daughter: A giving in marriage: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. colligation.

collis-loc-o (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-loc-o] I. Prop.: To lay, put, place, set in a place; to set or put up, etc.: ut ante sum fundum insidias Miloni collocaret, *lay snares*, Cic.: oculos pennis, Ov.—Particular phrases: A. Of women: (To place a woman with a man; i. e.) To give a woman in marriage: matrem homini nobilissimo, Cæsar: aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.—B. Collocare pecuniam, etc.: To give, lay out, invest, advance, employ money, etc.: rem herilem, Plant.: pecunias magnas, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To place or set; to arrange, put in order: rem militare, Cic.: (without Object) in prioribus libris satis collocavi, *I have arranged my statements, or made mention*, Tac.—B. To employ, occupy, etc.: studium in doctrinā ac sapientiā, Cic.—C. To lay out, employ, invest: beneficium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. colloquer, coucher.

collis-locuplēt-o (con-), āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for con-locuplēt-o] I. Prop.: To make very rich: tu te collocuplētasti, Ter. II. Fig.: To embellish, adorn, dignify, honour: rei collocuplētandæ causā, Anct. Her.

collis-locut-iō (collis-), ōnis, f. [for colloqu-ut-iō; fr. colloqu-or] A conversation, conference: Cic.

collis-locu-tum (collis-), ūi, n. [colloqu-or] (A talking together; hence) A conversation, conference, discourse: I. Prop.: fruiturque decorum colloquio, Virg.: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. communication by letter, Cic. II. Fig.: Of animals: alitum colloquia, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. colloque.

collis-loqu-or (con-), locūtus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. [for con-loqu-or] I. Neut.: To converse or talk with; to hold a conversation, parley, or conference together: cum Curione filio colloquens, Cic.: rari aditūs, colloquētibz difficultes, Liv. II. Act.: A. To talk or converse with a person: te volo, uxor, colloqui, Plant.—B. To converse or confer about, to talk over: res tecum colloqui volo, Nep.

collis-lucē-o (con-), no perf. nor sup., lūcēre, 2. v. n. [for con-luceo] To give light on every side; to shine; to be wholly illuminated; to be clear or bright: I. Prop.: colloquent ignes, Virg.: a sole collect mare, Cic. II. Fig.: videri lucēre omnia furtis tuis, Cic.

collis-lūd-o (con-), lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. [for con-ludo] I. Prop.: To play or sport together with: gessit (sc. puer) paribus colludere, Hor. II. Fig.: A. Of things: To play or sport together: summā nantes in aquā colludere plumas, Virg.—B. Law &c.: To keep up false appearances with one to the injury of a third person; to

have a secret understanding with one; to act collusively: nisi tecum collusisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. colluder.

collum, i, n. (-tus, i, m. Plant.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to collis; akin to the Angl.-S. heals, Germ. Hals, throat] I. Prop.: The neck, of men and animals: in collum invasit, fell upon the neck, Cic.—Particular phrases: Collum, etc.: torquere, obtorquere, obstringere, To twist, etc., one's neck, i. e. to drag before a tribunal or to prison by seizing about the neck: Plant.; Liv. II. Meton.: Of the neck: A. Of a flask or bottle: Phaed.—B. Of a poppy: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. cou.

collis-lūo (con-), lūi, lūtum, lūēre, 3. v. a. [for con-luo] To wash something thoroughly, to rinse: oraque nulli Colluerant fontes, i. e. had quenched her thirst, Ov.

collus, i, v. collum.
collis-siō (collū-), ōnis, f. [for collid-siō; fr. collud-o] A secret understanding between two parties; collusion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. collusion.

collis-sor (collū-), ōris, m. [for collid-sor; fr. collud-o] I. Gen.: A companion in play, playmate: Pl. II. Esp.: A fellow-gambler; a person with whom one gambles: Cic.; Suet.

collis-lustro (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-lustro] I. To light up on all sides, to illumine: sol omnia clarissima luce collustrans, Cic. II. To consider a thing on all sides, to survey: omnia oculis, Cic.

collis-lūtulo (con-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for con-lutulo] To bespatter or vilify very much: Plant.

collis-lūo (collū-), ā, um, P. of collu-o.

collu-vies (collis-), v. colluvio.
collis-lūv-o (con-), ōnis, -es, em, e, f. [for con-lu-vio, con-lu-vies; fr. con; lu-o] (A washing together; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A confux or collection of filth: Luc.; Col. B. Esp.: Washings, druff, hog-wash: Pl. II. Fig.: An impure confux of different objects; impurities, impure mixture, vile medley: quum ex hac turbā ac colluvione discedam, Cic.: in colluvione Drusi, i. e. the dregs of the people adhering to Drusus, the rabble, id.

collis-bus (-ābus), i, m. = κόλ-υβος: I. Prop.: Exchange, agio: Cic. II. Meton.: Banking business, money-changing: Cic.

collis-ura, æ, f. = κολλύρα. A kind of pastry of a round elongated form; maccaroni, vermicelli: Plant.—Hence, **collis-yr-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, vermicelli, etc.: jus, vermicelli-soup, Plant.

collis-ryum, ūi, n. = κολλύριον. Eye-salve: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. collyre.

colō, colūi, cultum, colēre, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root KSH, to dwell] I. Prop.: A. Act.: To abide, dwell, or stay in a place; to inhabit: urbem, mi Rufe, cole, Cic.—B. Neut.: To dwell, live, etc.: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. II. Meton.: To work the earth, etc.; to cultivate, till, tend,

take care of: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur, Cic. III. Fig.: A.: 1. To bestow care upon; to care for, pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, cherish, etc.: virtutem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Colere vitam, etc., To bestow care on life, etc.; i. e. to live: Plant.; Lucr.—2. To improve by care; to polish, refine, etc.: hominum genus, Hor.—3. To attend to with respect to dress or appearance; to dress, clothe, deck, adorn, etc.: capillos, Tib.: corpora, Ov.—B. To regard with care; hence: 1. Of deities, things pertaining to religion, etc.: To worship, honour, revere, reverence, respect: deos et venerari et colere debemus, Cic.: colebantur religiones pie magis, quam magnifice, Liv.—2. Of men or things pertaining to them: To honour, respect, reverence, revere, etc.: in amicis deligendis et colendis, Cic.

colōcāsia, æ, f. (-ium, ūi, n. Virg.) = κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον. Colocasia or colocasium; a plant of the lily kind; the beans, roots, and even the stalks and stems of which were considered as luxuries, and from its large leaves drinking-cups (ciboria) were made: Pl.

colō-na, æ, f. [col-o] (A female cultivator; hence) A country woman: Ov.

Colōnæ, ārum, f., Κολωναι (Hills). Colonnæ; a town of Troas (now prob. Chennali): Nep.

Colōnēus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, (the Attic demos) Colonus (Κολωνός, "Hill.")

colōn-ia, æ, f. [colon-us] (A thing belonging to a colonus; hence) 1. An abode or dwelling: Plant.—2. A. Prop.: A colony, colonial town, settlement: Cic.—b. Meton.: The persons sent for the establishment of a colony, colonists, settlers: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. colonie.

colōnī-cus, a, um, adj. [coloni-a] (Of, or pertaining to, a colonia; hence) 1. Pertaining to a colony: cohortes, levied from colonies, Cæsar.—2. Of, or pertaining to, a farm: ovium genus colonicum, i. e. suffered to graze on the pasture-land of the farm, Pl.

colō-nus, i, m. [col-o] 1. a. Gen.: An inhabitant: Plant.; Virg.—b. Esp.: An inhabitant of a colonial town; a colonist: Cic.; Liv.—2. A husbandman, farmer, cultivator: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. colon.

Colōphōn, ōnis, m., Κολοφών. Colophon; one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situate near the sea, and celebrated for its cavalry (now Allobosco).—Hence, **Colōphōn-ius**, a, um, adj. Colophonian.—As Subst.: Colōphōnīi, ōrum, m. The Colophonians.—2. Colōphōn-ia-cus, a, um, adj. Colophonian.

colōr (ancient form colos), ōris, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Colour: Lucr.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. The natural colour of men; the complexion, hue: Cic.; Hor.—Particular expression: Homo nullius coloris, a man of no colour, i. e. an unknown

man: Plant.—2. *Beautiful complexion, beauty:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *External quality, state, condition, position, outward appearance:* Cic.; Sen.—**B.**: 1. *A beautiful brilliant quality or nature; splendour, lustre, brilliancy:* Hor.—2. Of style: **a.** *General character, cast, colouring:* Cic.; Hor.—**b.** *A high, lively colouring, embellishment:* Cic.—**c.** *An artful, or modest, concealment of a fault; a dexterous turn, pretext, palliation, excuse:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couleur*.

colōrā-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of color* (a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. *P. prop.*: (a) *Gen.*: *Coloured, having colour:* arcus, Cic.—(b) *Es p.*: *Coloured red, red, embrowned:* (Comp.) colorator, Cels.—**b.** Fig.: *Coloured, disguised, disguised:* Sen.

colōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*color*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Gen.*: *To furnish with colour, to colour:* corpora, Cic.—**B.** *Es p.*: *To colour reddish or brownish, to tinge:* quum in sole ambulem, naturā fit ut colorer, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Gen.*: *To give a colour or complexion to; to beautify, to give a character to:* animum, Sen.—**B.** *Es p.*: Of style: **1.** *To give a colouring to; and Pass.* *To retain or receive a colouring:* Cic.—2. *To embellish with particulars that give a colouring; to gloss over:* Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colorer, colorier, coloris, v. color init.*

colossūs, i, m. = κολοσσός. **I.** *Gen.*: *A gigantic statue, a colossus:* Stat. **II.** *Es p.*: *The celebrated Colossus at Rhodes, dedicated to the sun, and 70 cubits high:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colosse*.

colostra, æ, f., -um, i, n. *The first milk of animals after delivery:* I. Prop.: Pl.; Mart. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of endearment:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colostrum, colostre*.

colūber, ūbri, m. [*etym. dub.*] *A serpent, snake:* Virg.; Ov.

colūbr-a, æ, f. [*coluber, colubr-i*] *A female serpent; and gen. a serpent:* Hor.; Ov.—Prov.: *Quas tu vides colubras? What snakes see you? i. e. are you frantic?* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colubrière*.

colūbr-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [*coluber, colubr-i*; (i); fer-o] *Serpent-bearing; wearing, or carrying, snakes:* Ov.; Luc.

colūbr-inus, a, um, adj. [*coluber, colubr-i*] (*Like a serpent;* Fig.) *Cunning, wily:* Plaut.

col-um, i, n. [*etym. dub.*; prps. akin to κολ-ος] *A vessel for straining, a strainer, colander:* Cato; Virg.

colūmba, æ, f. [*etym. dub.*] *A dove, pigeon:* I. Prop.: Hor.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of fond endearment:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colombe*.

colūmb-ar, āris, n. [*colūmb-a*] (*A thing pertaining to a columba; hence* A (*kind of*) collar (so called from its similarity to the hole in a dove-cote): Plaut.

colūmb-inus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Pertaining to a dove or pigeon, dove-* pulli, Cic.; ovum, Hor.

colūmb-or, nopey, āri, 1. v. dep. [*id.*] *To bill like doves:* Script. ap. Sen.

colūmb-ūus, i, m. dim. [*colūmb-us*] *A little dove:* Pl.

colūmbus, i, m. [*etym. dub.*] **1.** *A male dove or pigeon:* Var.—2. *For dove in gen.:* Hor.

colūm-ella, æ, f. dim. [*for colūm-ella; fr. colūm-a*] *A small column, a pillar:* Cæs.; Cic.

col-ūmen (cul-men), īmis, n. [*akin to κολ-ώνυ*] (*That which is high; hence* 1. *A mountain-top, summit, or peak:* Cat.—2. *A column or pillar of fire:* Poet. ap. Cic.—3. *a.* *Prop.*: *The highest part or top of an object:* Cato; Sen.; Poet. ap. Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Of persons:* *The chief, first, etc.*: colūmen amicorum Antouli, Cotta Varus, Cic.—(b) *Of things:* *A height, highest point, etc.*: audacia, Plaut.—4. *a.* *Prop.*: *Architect. i. e.* (*Any high thing used as a prop; hence* A *prop, pillar, support, etc.*: Vitruvius. **B.** *Fig.*: *A prop, support, stay, etc.*: regum mearum, Hor.

colūmis, e, adj. [*etym. dub.*] *Unhurt, safe:* "colūme sanum;" and "colūmes salvos," Gloss.

col-umna, f. [*akin to κολ-ώνυ*] (*That which is high; hence* 1. *a.* *Prop.*: *A column, pillar, etc.*: (a) *Gen.*: *ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Cic.*—Books were often exposed for sale round pillars: Hor.—From the use of pillars to mark out boundaries of countries is to be explained Columnæ Protei = fines Egypti, Virg.; so, Herculis, i. e. Calpe at Abyla, Tac.—(b) *Es p.*: (a) *Columna Rostrata, A column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Drullius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians:* Quint.—(β) *Columna Mænia* (also *abs. Columna*): *The Mænian Column; a pillory in the Roman forum, where thieves, criminal slaves, and fraudulent debtors were judged and punished:* Cic.—(γ) *Trajan's column:* Eutr.—**b.** Fig.: *A pillar, support:* injurioso ne pedo prorups Stantem columnam, i. e. Augustus as the pillar of the state: Hor.—2. *The top, summit, dome of heaven:* Poet. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colonne*.

colūm-ārium, ī, n. [*colūm-a*] (*A thing pertaining to a columba; hence* A *tax laid on the pillars of a house; a pillar-tax:* Cic.; Cæs.

colūm-ārius, ī, m. [*id.*] (*One pertaining to the Columna Mænia; hence* A *person in the pillory; a fraudulent debtor, etc.*: Script. ap. Cic.

colūm-ātus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] (*Provided with a columba; hence* Supported by a pillar or pillars: I. Prop.: tholus, Var. **II.** Fig.: *os, i. e. supported by the hand, Plaut.*

col-ur-nus, a, um, adj. [*by transposition for corn-nus; fr. corn-us*] *Made of hazel, hazel:* hastilia, Virg.

col-ūs, i and ūs, f. (m., Cat.), [*etym. dub.*] **I.** Prop.: *A distaff:* A. Sing.: colus, Ov.—*Gen.*: colūs, Val. Fl.—*Acc.*: colūm, Cat.; Ov.—*Abt.*: colo, Virg.—*colu*, Stat.—**B.** Plur.: *Nom.*:

colūs, Stat.—*Acc.*: colos, Ov.: colūs, Val. Fl. **II.** Meton.: *For the thread spun:* Sen.

colūtēa, ōrum, n. = κολούτεια, ἡ. *Colutea; a pod-like kind of fruit:* Plaut.

com, old form of cum.

cōma, æ, f. = κόμη. **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Of persons:* *The hair of the head:* Cic.; Hor.; Virg.—**B.** *Of animals:* *The mane:* Gell.; Pall.—**C.** *Of a helmet:* *A crest:* Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of things corresponding to the hair in living beings:* 1. *The leaves or foliage of trees:* Hor.; Cat.—2. *Ear of corn:* Prop.; Ov.—3. *Plur.*: *Flowers:* Col.—**B.** *The wool of sheep:* Poet. ap. Cic.—**C.** Plur.: *The rays of light:* Cat.

cōma-ns, ntis, pā. [cōm(a)-o (as verb finite only post-class.), "to be hairy"] **I.** Prop.: *Hairy, covered with hair:* colla equorum, Virg.—2. Meton.: **a.** *Of stars, etc.*: *With a hair-like train:* stella, Ov.—**B.** *Of plants:* *Having, or with, leaves:* dictamnus, Virg.

cōmarchus, i, m. = κομάρχος. *A chief magistrate or governor of a village:* Plaut.

cōm-ātus, a, um, adj. [*com-a*] **1.** *Provided with or having hair; hairy:* Gallia, where long hair is worn, i. e. Cisaipine Gaul, Cat.—*As Subst.*: **com-ātus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A person with long hair:* Suet.—2. *Provided with or having leaves, leafy:* silva, Cat.

Combē, es, f. *Combe; the mother of the Curetes:* Ov.

1. com-bībo, bībi, no sup., bībēre, 3. v. a. **I.** *To drink together with any one as companion:* Sen. **II.**: **A.** *Prop.*: *To drink up wholly or entirely; to swallow down:* combiberant ignotos guttura succos, Ov.—*Particular phrase:* Combibere suas, etc., lacrymas, *To swallow down, i. e. restrain one's tears:* Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To absorb, imbibe, suck up:* aera euromem, Ov. **C.** Fig.: *To imbibe:* artes, Cic.

2. combīb-o, ūis, m. [*1. combīb-o*] (*One who drinks with another; hence* A *drinking- or pot-companion:* Cic.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, būrere, 3. v. a. [*com; buro=uro*] **I.** Prop.: *To wholly burn or consume:* A. *Of fire:* Calanus Indus . . . sua voluntate, vivus combustus est, Cic.—**B.** *Of the sun:* is ejus (sc. solis) tactus est, ut sepe comburatur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To ruin, destroy:* aliquem judicio, Cic.—**B.** *To consume by love:* ut Semele est combustus (sc. Jupiter), Prop.—**C.** *Comburere diem, To burn up the day, i. e. to pass the day in carousing:* Plaut.

combus-tus (for combur-tus), a, um, p. of combur-o.

cōm-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (essum) or est-um, ēdere (*Part. Fut. Act.*: comesturus, Plaut.—*Part. Perf. Pass.*: comestus, Plaut.; Juv.: comestus, Cic.; Val. Max.: *Contr. forms:* comes, Plaut.: comest, id.; comestis, id.; comess- id.; Cic.; Cat.: comesses, Mart.: comesset, Cic.; Cat.: comesto, Cato

—*Old forms.* comedim, Plaut.: —comedia, id.: comedint, id.), 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: To eat entirely up; to eat, consume: corbitam cibi, Plaut.: lacertum, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To waste, dissipate by revelling, squander: nummos, Cic. **III. Fig.**: To eat up, devour: se, to consume one's self (by grief, sorrow, etc.), to destroy or waste away one's self, Plaut.

cōm-es, *itis*, *comm.* gen. [for com-1-(t)-s; fr. com; 1. root of e-o] (*One who goes with another; hence*) **I. Gen.**: A companion, associate, comrade (whether male or female), etc.: **A. Prop.**: comes meus, Cic.: data sum comes inculcata Minervae, Ov. **B. Fig.**: culpam poena premit comes, Hor. **II. Esp.**: **A.** An overseer, guardian, tutor, teacher, etc., of boys: Virg.—**B.** One of a suite, retinue of friends, relatives, scholars, noble youth, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces: Cic.; Hor.—**C.** An attendant on a distinguished private person: Hor.; Suet.—**D.** Under the Empire: One of the imperial court; a courtier: Suet.

cōmes-tus, **comēs-sus** (for comed-tus, comed-sus), *a*, um, **P.** of comed-o.

1. **cōmētes**, *æ*, *m.* = κομήτης. *A. comet*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. comète.

2. **cōmētes**, *æ*, *m.*, Κομήτης (*The long-haired one*). *Cometes*; one of the Lapithæ.

cōmīc-e, *adv.* [comice] *In the manner of comedy*: Cic.

cōmīcus, *a*, um, *adv.* = κομικός. *Of, or pertaining to, comedy*: comic: poeta, Cic.: stultū senes, as they are represented in comedy, Auct. ap. Cic.—*As Subst.*: comicus, *i. m.* An actor of comedy, a comedian: Plaut.—**2.** A comic poet, writer of comedy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comique.

cominus, *v.* communis.

cōm-is, *e*, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root KAM, to love] (*Loving; hence*) *Courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly*: Of living beings or things: ingenium, Tac.: (*Comp.*) quis Lælio comior? Cic.: (*Sup.*) senex commissimus, App.: (*with Dat.*) ut erat comis bonis, ita, etc., Tac.

cōmissā-bundus, *a*, um, *adj.* [comiss(a)-or] *Taking part in a riotous procession; revelling, banqueting, carousing*: Liv.

cōmissā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *A revelling, revel*: non commissatio, non libido, Cic.

cōmissā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *One who takes part in a riotous procession, a reveller*: **I. Prop.**: non idem iudicium commissatorumque conspectus, Cic. **II. Fig.**: conjurationis (contemptuously for an associate, partaker in), Cic.

cōmissor, *ātus* sum, *āri*, 1. v. *dep.* [= κομᾶς] *To go about the streets, etc., as a nocturnal revel with torches and music; to revel, riot, carouse, etc.*: in domum Pauli . . . Commissabere, *i. e.* will go to and revel in, Hor.

cōm-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [com-is] (*The quality of the comis; hence*) *Courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, mildness of manner*: Cic.; Tac.

1. **cōmītā-tus**, *a*, um: 1. *P.* of comit(a)-or.—**2. Pa.**: Accompanied, attended: (*Comp.*) puero ut uno esset comitator, Cic.

2. **cōmītā-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* [comit(a)-or] **I. Prop.**: Of living beings: **A. Gen.**: A number of attendants or persons who accompany any one; a train, retinue, suite: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.: **B. Esp.**, under the Empire: *The Imperial household, retinue, court, suite*: Tac. **II. Fig.**: Of things: virtutum, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Any company, troop, crowd, swarm, etc.: Cæs.—**B.** Companionship, attendance, presence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comité.

cōm-iter, *adv.* [com-is] *Kindly, courteously, complaisantly, obligingly, politely, civilly; cheerfully, readily*: comiter appellare, Cic.: (*Sup.*) commissine, Plaut.

comitia, *ōrum*, *v.* comitium.

cōmītī-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [comiti-a] *Of, or pertaining to, the comitia*: dies, on which the comitia were held, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comital.

cōmītī-ātus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *An assembly or meeting of the people in the comitia*: Cic.

cōm-ī-tium, *ii*, *n.* [com; 1. root of e-o] (*A coming together; hence, coner.*) **1. a.** The comitium, *i. e.* the place for the assembling of the Romans when voting by Curiae: Cic.—**b.** A place of assembly, out of Rome, *e. g.* of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep.—**2. Plur.**: *The comitia*; *i. e.* the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. comices.

cōmīt-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. *a.* [comes, comit-is] **I. Gen.**: To accompany, follow, attend: quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, Cic.: Pirithoum Theseus Stygias comitavit and undas, Ov. **II. Esp.**: To follow or accompany a funeral, etc.: funera, Ov.

cōmīt-or, *ātus* sum, *āri*, 1. v. *dep.* [id.] **I. Gen.**: To accompany, follow, attend: Of living subjects: **A. Prop.**: sola fugā nautas comitabor ovantes, Virg.: **B. Fig.**: illi (sc. Tarquinio) aliquandiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. **II. Esp.**: To attend to the grave; to follow a funeral, etc.: juvenem exanimium vano honore, Virg.

com-mācūlo, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. *a.* *To spot, stain, or pollute greatly*: manūs sanguine, Virg.: se amittit, Cic.

Commāgēnē (**Coma-**), *es*, *f.*, Κομμαγενή, *Commagene, or Comagene; the northern province of Syria (of which the chief town was Samosata, now Comash).*—Hence, **Commāgēnus**, *a*, um, *adj.* *Of Commagene.* **com-manipūl-āris**, *is*, *m.* [com; manipul-us] (*One belonging to the same manipulus; hence*) *A comrade who is in the same manipulus*: Tac.

com-māritus, *i*, *m.* *A fellow-husband*: Plaut.

commēā-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [commē(a)-o]

(*Prop.*: A going to and fro; Meton.)

1. A place through which one can pass to and fro; a passage: Plaut.—**2. a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *Leave of absence from one's station for a definite time; a furlough.*—**b.** *Leave of absence in gen.*: Cic.—**3.** *Persons who go to and fro; a travelling company; a caravan, train*: Tac.—**4.** *A transport, means of transport, convoy*: Cæs.—**5. a.** *Provisions, supplies*: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *For the remaining supplies of war; baggage, etc.*: Cæs.—**6.** *Gain acquired by money transactions*: Plaut.

com-mēdīt-or, *ātus* sum, *āri*, 1. v. *dep.*: **I. Prop.**: To impress carefully on one's mind; to meditate upon: Auct. Her. **II. Meton.**: To call to recollection; to imitate: Lucr.

com-mēmīnī, *isse*, *v.* defect. *To recollect a thing in all its particulars; to call distinctly to mind*: quem hominem probe commeminisse se aiebat, Cic.

commemōrā-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [commemor(a)-o] *Worthy of mention, memorable*: multa alia commemorabilia, Cic.

commemōrā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *A mentioning, recounting*: nominis nostri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. commémoration, commémoraison.

com-mēmō-ro, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. *a.*: **I. Prop.**: To keep in mind, to remember: quid quoque dī dixerim . . . commemoro vesperi, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To bring something to one's recollection by speaking of it; to remind of: beneficia, Cic.: amicitiam, Liv.—**B.** To make mention of; to recount, relate: causas, Cic.: (*without Object*) omnes de tuā virtute commemorant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. commémorer.

commendā-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [commend(a)-o] *Worthy of praise, commendable*: nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.: (*Comp.*) commendabilior, Treb.

commendāt-īcyus (**-tius**), *a*, um, *adj.* [commendo, (*Sup.*) commendat-um] *Of, or pertaining to, commendation; commendatory*: litteræ, letters of recommendation or introduction, Cic.

commendā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [commend(a)-o] *A commendation, recommendation*: **I. Prop.**: **Cic. II. Fig.**: naturæ, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *That which commends, a recommendation*: Cic.

commendā-trix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *That which commends*: Cic.

commendā-tus, *a*, um: 1. *P.* of commend(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **A. Prop.**: *Commended or recommended*: (*Sup.*) ceteris rebus habeo eas a me commendatissimas, Cic.—**b.** *Meton.*: *Agreeable, pleasing, approved, valued*: (*Comp.*) commendatioris calami, Pl.

com-mendo, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. *a.* [for com-mādo] (*To commit or intrust thoroughly; hence*) **I. To commit to one for preservation, protection, aid, etc.; to intrust to, commend to**: tibi suos testamenta liberos, Cic. **II. To commit to one's favour; to commend, recommend, procure favour for; to set**

COMMENSUS

COMMISSUM

off, grace, etc.: Ligarianum preclare auctoritas tua commendavit, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commender*.

commen-sus (for commene(n)tus), a, um, *P.* of commet-ior.

commentariō-lum, *i. n. dim.* [commentarium, (*unconfr. Gen.*) commentario-i] *A short treatise in writing*: Cic.

commentarium, *ti*, *v.* commentarius.

comment-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [comment-um] *Pertaining to a thought, etc.; pertaining to thinking or considering*: liber, *i. e.* a note-book, Gell.—As *Subst.*: **1.** **commentarius**, *ti*, *n.* (*sc. liber*) **a.** *A note-book, memorandum*: diurni, a day-book, Suet.—**b.** *A sketch, a paper, memoirs, a commentary*, etc.: conficere commentarios rerum omnium, Cic.—**c.** In Law: *A brief*: Cic.—**2.** **commentarius**, *ti*, *n.* (*sc. volumen*) = commentarius: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commentaire*.

commentā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [comment(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A diligent meditation upon something; a studying; a careful preparation*: Cic.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: *A treatise, written dissertation*: Pl.

comment-icius (-itius), a, um, *adj.* [commentiscor, (*Sup.*) commentum] *Thought out, devised, fabricated; hence* **1.** *Invented, new*: nomina, Cic.—**2.** **a.** In a good sense: *Feigned, pretended ideal, imaginary*: civitas Platonis, Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Fabricated, feigned, forged, false*: crimen, Cic.

commen-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, *1. v. a. intens.* [for commin-to; fr. commin-iscor] **I.** Prop.: *To think of something in all its bearings, etc.; to form in the mind, ponder, etc.*: ut sua et commentata, et scripta . . . meminisset, Cic. **II.** (Meton.): *To comment or make remarks on something* Fig.: Of the face: *To make marks on, bruise, beat, cudgel, etc.*: nimis bene ora commentari, Plaut.

1. **commen-tor**, tātus sum, tāri, *1. v. dep. intens.* [for commin-to; fr. commin-iscor] **I.** Prop.: *To think of something in all its bearings; to meditate or muse upon; to study, weigh, consider, canvass thoroughly*: aliquid securum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *As the result of meditation*: **A.** *To devise, invent, contrive*: mendacium, Plaut.—**B.** *To delineate, sketch, treat of, compose, etc.*: mimos, Cic.—**C.** *To explain, comment upon*: carmina, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commenter*.

2. **commen-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *One who devises or invents; an inventor*: nve, *i. e.* Bacchus, Ov.

commen-tum, *i*, *n.* [for commin-tum; fr. commin-iscor] (*That which is devised, etc.*; hence) **1.**: **a.** *A contrivance, plan, device*: Liv.—**b.** *A projected enterprise or deed*: Just.—**2.** *A thought, reflection, etc.*: Quint.—**3.** In a bad sense: *An invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood*: Cic.

1. **commen-tus** (for commin-tus), a, um, *P.* of commin-iscor.

2. **commen-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [for commin-tus; fr. commin-iscor] *Devised, invented, feigned, contrived, fictitious*: commentaque funera narrat, Ov.

com-mō, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* (*To go much; hence*) **I.** *To come and go; to pass or travel backwards and forwards*: Of living or inanimate subjects: quum eadem vicissim retro commeat, Cic. **II.** *To come, go, travel to a place, etc., repeatedly or frequently; to visit often; to resort to, etc.*: Of living or inanimate subjects: ad eos mercatores sepe commeat, Cæs.

commerc-ium (commirc-), *ti*, *n.* [commerc-or] (*A trading together; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Commercial intercourse, trade, traffic, commerce*: Sall.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Law *t. i.*: *The right to trade as merchants, a mercantile right*: Cic.—**2.** *An article of traffic, merchandise, wares*: Pl.: **3.** *A place of trade, a market-place*: Pl.—**B.** *Intercourse, communication, correspondence, fellowship*: Plaut.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Correspondence, connection, intercourse*: commercium habere cum Musis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commerce*.

com-mercior, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* *To trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase*: captivos, Plaut.: arma, tela, etc., Sall. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commercer*.

com-mēreō, tū, itum, ēre, *2. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To entirely merit, fully deserve something*: aestimationem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To err in something, commit an offence or crime, be guilty of*: videre commeruisse in te aliquid mali, Plaut.

com-mēreor, itus sum, ēri, *2. v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To entirely merit or deserve something*: fidem sollicitatis veritatisque commertus, Gell. **II.** Meton.: *To commit a fault, etc., to err in something*: me culpam commertum scio, Plaut.

com-mētor, mensus sum, mētiri, *4. v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To measure*: siderum ambitus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To measure, compare, judge*: negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commē-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, *1. v. n. intens.* [commē-to] *To go backwards and forwards; to go frequently*: ad mulierculam, Ter.

commic-tus (for commi(n)g-tus), a, um, *P.* of commi(n)g-o.

com-migro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* *To go or remove to a place with all one's effects; to migrate, enter, or go in somewhere*: in tuam domum, Cic.

com-milit-um, *ti*, *n.* [commilit-o] (*A serving together as soldiers; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Companionship in war, comradeship*: Tac.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: *Fellowship, companionship*: Ov.

1. **com-milito**, no perf. nor sup., āre, *1. v. n.* *To serve together with another as a soldier; to be a companion in war; to fight in company*: Flor.

2. **commilit-o**, *ōnis*, *m.* [1. commilit-o] *A companion in war, fellow-soldier, comrade*: **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: dii, Flor.

comminā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [commin-a-

or] *A threatening, menacing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commination*.

com-mingo, minxi, mictum, mingere, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make water on or in*: comminxit lectum potius, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To pollute, defile*: Plaut.; Cat.

com-min-iscor, mentus sum, minisci, *3. v. dep.* [com; root MIN, akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare] (*To think of something on every side, to reflect upon; hence, as a result of reflection*) *To devise something by careful thought; to contrive, invent*: of something untrue, *To feign*: mendacium, Plaut.: monogrammos et nihil agentes commentas est, Cic.: novas literas, Suet.

com-mīnor, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* *To threaten much or greatly; esp. an attack*: oppugnationem, Liv.: (without Object) vox comminantis audita est, Suet.

com-mīnō, tū, itum, ūere, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To separate into small parts; to break or crumble to pieces*: to crush, split, etc.: statuum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lessen, diminish*: argenti pondus et auri, Hor.: re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic.—**B.** *To weaken, impair, enervate*: officium sanctum, Cic.: aliquid, id.

com-mīnō (cō-), *adv.* [for commanus] **I.** Prop.: *In close contest, at close quarters, hand to hand*: Cic.; Cæs.; Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Hand to hand, etc.*: quī me epistola petivit, ad te video comminus accessit, has approached you in person, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *In the neighbourhood, close by, close at hand, near*: cominus obtincent ferro, Virg.—**B.** *At hand*: cominus arma habere, Val. Fl.

commīnū-tus, a, um, *P.* of comminu-o.

com-miscēo, miscui, mixtum or mistum, miscere (*Inf. Pass.* commisci, Lucr.), *2. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To mix together, to intermingle*: commiscere frustra mero cruento, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To unite*: ius accusatoris cum iure testimonii, Aust. Her.

commiserā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [commiser(a)-or] Rhet. *t. i.*: *Commiseration; the part of an oration intended to excite compassion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commiseration*.

com-miseresco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, *3. v. a.* *To have much pity upon; to commiserate*: Ter.

com-miseror, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To commiserate, pity, lament, deplore, bewail*: fortunam Græciæ, Nep. **II.** Meton.: *To excite compassion*: quid quam commiserari, conqueri cōperit, Cic.

commissatio, etc., *v. commiss.*

commis-sio, *ōnis*, *f.* [for committ-sio; fr. committ-o] **I.** Prop.: *A contest; a measuring of one's strength with another*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A speech; a contest of words*; and therefore pompously worded, a prize declamation, showy speech: Suet.

commis-sum, *i*, *n.* [for committ-sum; fr. committ-o] **1.** *That which is*

intrusted; a secret, trust: Cic.; Hor.—**2. a.** Prop.: *A transgression, offence, fault, crime:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Law t. t.: An incurring of fines, a confiscation or confiscated property:* Suet.

commis-sūra, æ, f. [for committura; fr. committ-o] *A joining or connecting together; hence* **1. A band, knot, joint, commissure:** Cic.—**2.** Of speech: *A connecting link, connection:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. commissure.

commis-sus (for committ-sus), a, um, P. of committ-o.

commis-tus (for commisc-tus), a, um, P. of commisc-eo.

com-mit-tigo, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. *To make quite soft or mellow:* caput, Ter.

com-mit-to, mīsi, missum, mittōre, 3. v. a. *(To cause to go together; hence)* **1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To combine, join together, connect, unite:** opera, Liv.: *(Pass. with Gr. Acc.)* delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum, Virg. **B. Esp.: In a hostile sense: 1. To set or bring together in a contest or fight:** pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet.—**2.** Of a battle, etc.: *To engage in, to commence:* praelium, Cæs.—**3.** Of games, etc.: *To hold, celebrate, etc.:* quo die ludi committentur, Cic.—**4.** *To begin any course of action; to carry on, hold:* iudicium inter scarios committitur, Cic. **II. Fig.: To bring together for comparison, to compare, put together: securus licet Ænean Rutulومه ferocem Committas, i. e. you describe their contest in your poem, you bring them in contact with each other, Juv. **III. Meton.: A. Gen.: To place a thing somewhere; i. e. for preservation, protection, care, etc.; to give, intrust, commit to; to give up or resign to; to trust: se populo, Cic.: filios in aleam ejus casus, Liv. **B. Esp.: 1. To practise or perpetrate wrong, do injustice; to commit a crime: ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: Committere contra legem, lege, or simply committere, *To offend, sin, commit an offence:* Cic.; Quint.—**2. To be guilty or be in fault; to give occasion or cause; to act, etc.: ego nolo quemquam civem committere, ut morte multandus sis, Cic.—**3. a.** Committere penam, etc.: *Law t. t.: To bring punishment upon one's self by an error or fault; to incur, make one's self liable to it:* Cic.—**b.** Pass.: *To be forfeited or confiscated, as a penalty:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. commettre.********

commis-tus (by transposition fr. commisc-tus), a, um, P. of commisc-eo.

commōd-o, ē, adv. [commōd-us] **1. Duly, properly, perfectly, rightly, well, appropriately, aptly, etc.:** Cic.—**2. a.** Conveniently, suitably, opportunist, commodiously: *(Sup.)* vos istic commodissime sperem esse, Cic.—**b.** *At a fit time, seasonably, etc.:* Plant.: Cic.—**c.** *Just, just at this moment:* Cic.—**3.** *In a friendly manner, pleasantly, gently, kindly:* *(Comp.)* nunquam

commodius unquam herum audivi loqui, Ter.

commōd-itas, ātis, f. [id.] **1. a.** Prop.: *A fitting measure, just proportion, symmetry:* Suet.—**b.** Fig.: Of style: *Fitness; a suitable oratorical expression:* Cic.—**2. a.** Suitableness, appropriateness: corporis, i. e. suppleness, flexibility, Cic.—**b.** Fitness, convenience; *a fit occasion, advantage:* Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** Of persons: *Kindness, complaisance, willingness to oblige, indulgence:* a. Prop.: viri, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *As a term of endearment:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. commodité.

commōd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [commōd-us] **1. a.** Prop.: *To adjust according to a proper measure; to make fit, suitable, or right:* trapezium, Cato. **B. Fig.: To adapt, accommodate, to equate, Plant. II. To give something to one for his convenience, to give, bestow, proffer, lend: quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, Cic. **III.** *Commodare alicui (aliquā re, or in aliquā re), or simply commodare:* *To please one, be kind or obliging to; to serve, favour:* Cic.**

commōdū-e adv. [obsol. commōd-us] *from commodus*] Conveniently, suitably: Plaut.

commōdū-um, adv. dim. [id.] *According to convenience, suitably:* Plaut.

1. commōd-um, i, n. [commōd-us] **1. A convenient or favourable condition, convenience:** Cic.—*Adverbial expressions:* Commodo meo, tuo, etc.; per commodum, ex commodo, At, or according to, my, thy, etc., conveniently; conveniently, at one's leisure: Cic.; Liv.; Sen.—**2. Advantage, profit: Ter.; Cic.; Hor.—**3. a.** A reward, pay, wages for public service: Ov.; Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** A favour, privilege, immunity: Suet.—**4.** As Adv.: *Commodo, per commodum, Without injury or detriment:* Cic.; Liv.—**5. That which is lent, a loan: Cic.****

2. commōd-um, adv. [id.] **1. At a fit time, just in time, in the nick of time, at the very moment, opportunely, seasonably: Plaut.; Cic.—**2. Just, just then, just now: Plaut.; Cic.****

1. com-mōd-us, a, um, adj.: **1. (Having a full measure; hence) Complete, perfect, of full weight, fit, due, proper, etc.: novem Misenctur cyathis pocula commodis, Hor.—**2. (Having a measure with some thing or person; hence) a.** Of things: *Suitable, fit, convenient, opportunist, commodious, easy, appropriate, favourable:* *(Sup.)* commodissimus in Britanniam transjectus, Cæs.—**b.** Of persons: *Serving a neighbour, or (more freq.) accommodating one's self to his wishes; useful, serviceable, pleasant, agreeable, obliging, neighbourly, friendly, polite, affable, gentle, etc.:* quemquamne existinas Catone commodiorem fuisse, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. commode.**

2. Commōdus, i, m. [i. commod-us] *Commodus; a Roman name.*

commōnio, ire, v. commūnio, com-mōllor, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. *To set in motion, to take in hand, undertake:* Lucr.

1. commōll-tus, a, um, P. of commoli-or.

2. commōll-itus, a, um, P. of commol-o.

commōn-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fac-ēre, 3. v. a. [common-eo; (e); facio] *(To cause to think greatly; hence)* **I. Prop.: To remind forcibly, put in mind, impress, etc.: vos monumenta commonefaciam bubulis, I will rub up your memory, Plaut. *(with Gen.)* nemo est, quin tui scelers et crudelitatis ex illā oratione commonefiat, Cic. **II. Meton.: To commorate, keep up the memory of: illius præturam, Cic.****

com-mōn-ēo, mōnūi, mōnītum, mōnēre, 2. v. a. *To remind forcibly; to put in mind; to bring to one's recollection:* commemorat Pisonis annulus, Cic. *(with Gen.)* te ejus matrimonii, Anct. Hor.

com-monstro, āvi, ātum, āre *(Fut. Perf. Ind. commonstrāss= commonstravero, Plaut.)*, i. v. a. *To show or point out something fully or distinctly:* viam, Cic.

commōrā-tio, ōnis, f. [commor-(a)-or] **I. Gen.: A tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning: Cic. **II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: A dwelling upon some important point: Cic.****

com-mōr-ior, mortuus sum, mōri, 3. v. dep. *To die with or at the same time with:* Liv.; Pl.

com-mōr-ior, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. **I. Neut.: To stop some where; to tarry, linger, abide, sojourn remain, stay: A. Prop.: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, Cic. **B. Fig.: consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi Cic. II. Act.: To stop, detain, retard one: an te auspiciū commoratum est? Plaut.****

commor-sus (for commord-sus), a, um, P. of commord-eo.

commōtio, ōnis, f. [for commovtio; fr. commov-eo] **1. A moving, motion: vasorum, Pall.—**2. A rousing, excitement, agitation, commotion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. commotion.****

commōtiōn-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for commotion-cula; fr. commotion-is] *A slight excitation of disease, indisposition:* Cic.

commō-tus (for commov-tus), a, um: **1. P. of commov-eo.—2. Pa.: a. Uncertain, unsettled, disturbed, excited: Cic.; Tac.—**b. Moved, excited, aroused: *(Comp.)* animus commotior, Cic.****

com-mōv-ēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōv-ēre *(Contr. forms, commōvunt. Lucr.: commōrat, Ter.: commōrit, Script. ap. Cic.: commōsses, Cic.: commōsses, id.: commōsse, id.), 2. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To put in violent motion or commotion: to agitate violently or excessively: to shake or disturb greatly; to toss to and fro:* alas, Virg. **B. Fig.: 1. To shake intellectually; to shake, agitate,**

attack, disturb, affect: memoriam quodammodo commovent, stir up, awaken, revive: Cic.—2. To shake mentally; to make an impression upon; to excite, rouse, shake, disquiet, disturb, affect, etc.: vehementer commotus sum de Syria, Cic.—3. Of the passions, etc.: To rouse, stir up, excite, produce, or generate: odium in aliquem, Cic. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To move or remove a person or thing from a place; to carry off, etc.: columnas, Cic.: te istinc, id.—2. Esp.: Rellig. t. t.: Commovere sacra, To move (from their places) and carry about the sacred utensils, images, etc., for religious uses: Virg. B. Fig.: to cause to retreat, i. e. to refute, etc.: si convellere adoriatur ea, quæ commoveri non possunt, Cic.

communica-tio, ōnis, f. [communica(a)-o] I. Gen.: A making common, imparting, communicating: Cic.; Pl. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: A figure of speech in accordance with which one turns to his hearers, and, as it were, allows them to take part in the inquiry: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. communication.

commun-ico, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [commun-is] I. Prop.: (To do or have any thing in common with one; hence): A. In giving: To divide a thing with one; to communicate, impart something; to share together: omnia cum aliquo, Cic.—B. In receiving: To share something with one; to take or receive a part, to partake, participate in: qui sibi cum illo rationem communicant putat, believes that he has all things in common with him: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of inanimate and abstract things: To join to an equal part; to connect, join, unite: viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoris dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, add just as much as, Cæs.—B. To have intercourse (with an inferior): ne cum peregrinis communicarent, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. communiquer.

commun-icor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] To share with some one: Liv.

1. **com-mūnio** (-mōnio), īvi or īi, itum, īre, ā. v. a. To fortify on all sides or strongly; to secure, barricade, intrench. I. Prop.: castella, Cæs. II. Fig.: auctoritatem aulæ, Cic.

2. **commun-io**, ōnis, f. [commun-is] A communion, mutual participation: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. communion.

com-mūnis, e, adj. (Serving together; hence) I. Prop.: Common, ordinary, general: libertas, Cic. (with Gen.) vitium commune omnium, id.—As Subst.: commune, is, n. That which is common: a community, state: Cic.; Ov.—Adverbial expressions: In commune: A. For common use; for all; for a common object, end, advantage, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—B. In general, generally: Quint.—C. Halves! Sen. II. Fig.: Easy in conversation, courteous, condescending, affable: (Comp.) nec ullo spectaculi

genere communior, aut remissior erat, Suet.: (Sup.) super cœnam et semper alias communissimus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. commun.

commun-itas, ātis, f. [commun-is] (The state of the communis; hence) 1. Community, fellowship: Cic.—2. Courteousness, condescension: Nep.

commun-iter, adv. [id.] In common, together, commonly, jointly, generally: Cic.; Ov.

communi-tus, a, um, P. of communio.

com-murmūror, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. To murmur to one's self or with others; to mutter, etc.: Cic.

commūtā-bilis, e, adj. [commuta(a)-o] I. Gen.: Subject to change, changeable: Cic. II. Esp.: In Rhetoric: Convertible, exchangeable: exordium, Cic.

commūtāt-e, adv. [1. commutat-us] In a changed or altered manner: Auct. Her.

commūtā-tio, ōnis, f. [commuta(a)-o] I. Gen.: A changing, change: commutationes æstium, Cæs. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: A reciprocal opposition or change: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. commutation.

1. **commūtā-tus**, a, um, P. of commuta(a)-o.

2. **commūtā-tus**, ūs, m. [commuta(a)-o] A change, alteration: Lucr.

com-mūto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. To alter wholly, change entirely: A. Prop.: signa verum, Cic.—B. Fig.: To alter or change wholly; ad commutandos animos, Cic. II. A. Prop.: To exchange with another; to exchange, barter, traffic: captivos, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To exchange, to change for: gloriam constantiæ cum caritate patriæ, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of speech: To exchange words, to discourse, converse: unum verbum tecum, Ter.

cō-m-o, mpsi, mptum, mōre, 3. v. a. [contr. for cō-em-o, fr. cō-em-ere; v. emer] (To take or gather together; in the class. age almost exclusively of the care of the hair; hence) I. To comb, arrange, braid, dress: capillos, Cic. II. To adorn, ornament, deck, etc.: A. Prop.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) longas compta puella comas, Ov. B. Fig.: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (sc. oratio), Quint.

comœdia, æ (Gen. comœdiā, Plaut.), f. = κωμῳδία (The village-song, or the revel-song). A comedy: Ter.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. comédie.

comœdic-e, adv. [comœdico-us] As in comedy: Plaut.

comœdicus, a, um, adj. = κωμῳδικός. (Of, or pertaining to, comedy: comic: App.

comœdus, a, um, adj. = κωμῳδός. Of, or pertaining to, comedy, comic: natio, Juv.—As Subst.: comœdus, i, m. A comedian, comic actor: Cic.

cōm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [cōm-a] (Full of coma; hence) Hairy, with much or long hair: frons, Phaed.

com-pācisor (-pēcisor), pac-

tus or pectus sum, pācisci or pēisci, 3. v. dep. To make an agreement, form a compact with one (only in temp. perf. and part.): si sumus compacti, Plaut.—Part. Perf.: In Pass. signif.: Compacto, de compacto, or ex compacto: According to agreement or concert, in accordance with a previous compact. Cic.; Plaut.; Snet.

com-pac-tio, ōnis, f. [for compac-tio; fr. com; pa(n)g-o] A joining together: membrorum, Cic.

1. **compac-tus** (for compac-tus), a, um: 1. P. of comp(n)g-o, through true root COMPAG.—2. Pa.: Of figure or form: Compact together, thick set, compressed, thick: corpus, Pl.: membra, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. compacte.

2. **compac-tus**, a, um, P. of compac-isco.

com-pāg-es, is (Gen. Plur. compagum, Pl.), f. [com; pa(n)g-o] A joining together, a connection, joint, structure: I. Prop.: efficiens humilem laterum compagibus arcum, Ov. II. Fig.: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily structures, Cic.

com-pāg-o, īnis, f. [id.] = compages: Ov.; Stat.

com-par, āris (Abl. compari, Liv.—Gen. Plur. comparum, Plaut.), adj. Like or equal to another: compari Martē concurrerat, Liv.—As Subst.:

1. An equal; a companion, comrade, colleague, compeer: Plaut.—2. a. A spouse, consort, mate: Plaut.; Cat.—b. The queen at chess: Ov.—c. A figure of speech whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables: Auct. Her.

compārā-bilis, e, adj. [1. compar(a)-o] That may be compared, comparable: species, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comparable.

compārāt-e, adv. [1. comparat-us] By way of comparison, comparatively: Cic.

1. **compārā-tio**, ōnis, f. [1. compar(a)-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A comparing, comparison: Cic.; Quint. B. Esp.: 1. A trial of skill, contention: Suet.—2. An agreement, contract: Liv.—3. Rhet. t. t.: Comparatio criminis. A defensive comparison of a crime with a good end for which it was committed: Cic.—4. Gramm. t. t.: The comparative degree: Quint. II. Meton.: Relation, proportion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comparaison.

2. **compārā-tio**, ōnis, f. [2. compar(a)-o] 1. A preparing, providing for, preparation, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. A procuring, gaining, acquiring: testium, Cic.

compārā-ivus, a, um, adj. [1. compar(a)-o] Suitable for, or pertaining to, comparison: comparative: iudicatio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comparatif.

com-parco (-perco), ēi, nō sup., cēre, 3. v. a. To save, husband well, lay up: Ter.

com-pārō, ūi, nō sup., ēre, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: To be evident or apparent, to appear, to show one's self: qui non comparebant, Cic. II. Meton.: To be present, in existence, exist: Cic.; Liv.

COMPARO

1. **compār-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [com; ar] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To set together in equal proportions; to put in connection; to unite, match*: ea inter se, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To bring together for a contest, to match*: ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. 1.**: *To count one object fully equal to another; to place it on the same footing, or upon an equality with*: cum quibus comparari, Cic.—**2.**: *To place together in comparison; to compare*: comparare maiora, minora, paria, Cic.—**3.**: *To reflect, consider, judge; or to prove, show, by comparing*: comparat, quanto plures delecti sunt homines, Cic.—**B.**: *Of magistrates*: *To agree together in respect to the division of duties; to settle or arrange*: provincias inter se, Liv.—**C.**: *To oppose*: donum dono, Ter. **¶ Hence**, Fr. *comparer*.

2. **comp-āro**, āvi, ātum, āre (old form comparāssit comparaverit, Plaut.), 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To bring or put together; hence*: **A. Gen.**: *To make ready, right, or suitable; to set in order, arrange, provide, furnish, etc.*: convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1. a.**: *Of war, etc.*: *To make preparations for*: bellum contra aras, Cic.—**b.**: *Of soldiers, munitions of war, etc.*: *To get together, get ready, equip, etc.*: arma, milites, classem ejus rei causā, Liv.—**2.**: *With Personal pron.*: *To prepare one's self; to make one's self, or to get, ready*: Ter.; Cic.; Liv. **II. Fig.**: *To make arrangements for, or take steps towards any thing; to arrange, settle, appoint, institute*: hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *To procure what one does not yet possess or what is not yet at hand or in existence; to obtain, get, acquire, prepare, make*: laudes actibus, Cic.

com-pasco, no perf., pastum, pa cēre, 3. v. n.: *To feed together, etc.*: si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, Cic.

compasc-tus, a, um, adj. [com-pasc-o] *Pertaining to feeding together or common pasturage*: ager, Cic.

compas-tus (for compasc-tus), a, um, P. of compasc-o.

compēc-tus, a, um, v. compasciscor.

compēd-īo, īvi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [compes, compel-is] *To feller, shackle*: Cato; Plaut.

compellā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. compell(a)-o] **I. Gen.**: *An accosting, addressing*: Auct. Her. **II. Esp.**: *with reproach*: *A severe, harsh, addressing or accosting*: *a rebuking*: Cic.

1. **com-pello**, pelli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: *To drive together, or in a body, to a place*: peccore totius provinciae compulso, Cic.: hostes in oppida murosque, Cæs.: naves (sc. hostium) in portum, id. **B. Meton.**: **1.**: *To assemble, gather, collect, etc.*: dispersos homines ratione quadam compulsi unum in locum, Cic.—**2.**: *To force together, narrow, etc.*: utroque (sc. mari) in artas fauces

compellente terram, Curt. **C. Fig.**: *To collect, assemble*: amores, Plaut. **II. A. Prop.**: *To drive, force, etc.*: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1. To drive, force, etc.**: cur eam (sc. orationem) tantas in angustias compellimus? Cic.—**2. To drive, bring, move, urge, impel, force, constrain to something: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic.**

2. **compell-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. compell-o] **I.** In a friendly sense: **A.** *To accost, address*: aliquem voce, Virg.—**B.** *To solicit, entice, etc.*: Val. Max. **II.** In a hostile sense: **A.** *To address one reproachfully; to reproach, chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse; to take to task, call to account*: compellat a consule, Liv.—**B.** *Law t. l.*: *To arraign before a tribunal, to accuse of crime*: nobiles ac potentes, Liv.

compēd-ārūs, a, um, adj. [compēd-ārū] *Adapted to saving, short, shortened*: Fig.: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, Cic.

compēd-ium, īi, n. [compēd-o] (*A weighing together; hence*) **1. a.**: *Of speech, etc.*: *A shortening, abridging*: Plaut.; Quint.—*Particular phrase*: Compendii facere, also compendii or compendium fieri, *To shorten, abridge; to be shortened or abridged*: Plaut.—**b.** *Of time*: *A shortening, shortness, a short time*: Quint.—**c.** *Of space, distance, etc.*: *Shortness, a short way, etc.*: montis, i. e. *a short cut across the mountain*, Ov.—**2.** *Gain, profit, etc.*: Cic.—**3.** *A sparing or saving*: Plaut.; Pl. **¶ Hence**, Fr. *compendium*.

compensā-tio, ōnis, f. [compens(a)-o] **1.** (*An equalising of one thing with another in value; hence*) *Barter, exchange*: Just.—**2.** *Compensation, recompense, amends*: Cic. **¶ Hence**, Fr. *compensation*.

com-penso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** *To counterbalance, compensate, or make good*: letitiam cum doloribus, Cic. **II.** *Of distance*: *To shorten, spare, save*: longum iter, Sen. **¶ Hence**, Fr. *compenser*.

compēndinā-tio, ōnis, f. [compēndin(a)-o] (*A deferring of the time (of trial) to the third day or later*: Pl.

compēndinā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] = compēndinatio, Cic.

compēndin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [compēndin-us] *Law t. l.*: *To cite a defendant to a new trial, appointed on the third following day, or later*: ut compēndinaretur reus, Cic.

com-pēndinus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the day after to-morrow; dies, the third following day, to which a trial was deferred*, Macr.

com-pērio, pēri, pertum, pērire, 4. v. a. [cum; root PER, akin to perior] (*To go or pass through thoroughly; hence*) *To find out accurately, ascertain, learn, obtain, or get information of*: indicia mortis compērisse, Cic.: comperta et explorata, Liv.—**Particular phrases**: **1.** *Com-*

pertum habeo *and* compertum mihi est, *I know full well*: Cic.; Sall.—**2.** *Pro comperto, As certain*: Suet.

com-perior, pertus sum, pērii, 4. v. dep. [id.] = comperio: Metellum magnam et sapientem virum fuisse comperior, Sall.

com-per-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of comperio.—**2. Pa.**: *Known, proved, or found out to have done something; convicted, etc.*: pecuniam clam egressisse per indicem comperti, Liv.: (with Gen. of crime) sacrilegii, id.

com-pes, pēdis (Nom. and Dat. Sing. prob. not in use), f. (*That has or keeps the feet together; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A wooden fetter or shackle, for the feet*: hoc est cur cantet victus quoque compede fessor, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *A fetter, bond, band, chain*: grata (of the chains of love), Hor. **III. Meton.**: *Of ice, etc.*: *Fetter, etc.*: Hebrus nivali compede victus, Hor.

compe-sco (for compe-d-sco; fr. compes, comped-is), scōti, no sup., scōre, 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: *To fasten together; to confine, hold in check, repress, curb, restrain*: ramos fluentes, i. e. *to prune*, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To check, repress, suppress, etc.*: clamorem, Hor.—**B.** *To leave off, cease from, forbear*, Plaut.

compēt-itor, ōris, m. [compet-o] *A rival, competitor*: Cic.; Suet. **¶ Hence**, Fr. *compétiteur*.

compēt-itrīx, īcis, f. [id.] *A female competitor*: Cic.

com-pēto, īvi or īi, itum, ēre, 3. v. a. and n.: **I. Act.**: *To strive after something in company or together*: unum locum, Just. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To meet or come together*: ubi vie compētunt, tum, Var. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *Of time*: *To coincide, agree, meet, happen, etc.*: tempora cum Ōthonis exitu, Tac.—**2.** *Of other things*: **a.** *To agree or coincide with something, to answer to it*: tanto animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus compētit, Suet.—**b.** *To be qualified, competent, appropriate, fit, suitable; to correspond*: aut assumere in causam naturas, quā competent, aut mitigare, quā repugnabant, Quint.—**3.** *Law t. l.*: *Of an action*: *To belong to one, to lie for one*: Quint. **¶ Hence**, Fr. *compéter*.

compilā-tio, ōnis, f. [compil(a)-o] *A pillaging; hence facies, a compilation*: Cic. **¶ Hence**, Fr. *compilation*. **com-pilo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To plunder, pillage, rob*: consulum, exorcitum, provinciamque, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To steal, pilfer, etc.*: ab ipsius cantus jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam compilāti, Cic. **¶ Hence**, Fr. *compiler*.

com-pingo, pēgi, pactum, pingēre, 3. v. a. [for com-pungo] **I. Prop.**: *To join or unite together; to put together, frame, make by joining, compose*: edificia, Sen.: tam compositum tamque compactum, Cic.—**Particular phrase**: *Compingere aliquem in aliquid, To crowd a person somewhere; to confine, put, conceal*: Plaut.; Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To put, drive, or thrust one into something or*

somewhere: in judicibus et concinuis, detrudi et compingi, Cic.

compitali-cius (-tius), a, um, adj. [compitali-] *Of, or belonging to, the compitalia: ludi, Cic.*

compit-ālis, e, adj. [compit-um] *Of, or pertaining to, a cross-way: Lares, Suet.—As Subst.: Compitalia, ūm (compitaliorum, Cic.), n. The Compitalia; a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares, soon after the Saturnalia, on a day appointed by the praetor: Cic.*

com-pit-um, i (mostly plur.), *n.* [for com-pet-um; fr. com-pet-o] *(That which meets something; hence)*

I. Prop.: A place where several ways meet, a cross-road: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A cross-road, point of hesitation, dilemma: Pers.

com-placēo, placūi and placitus sum, no sup., placere, 2. v. n. I. To be pleasing to several persons at the same time: complacētis est tibi, Ter. II. To be very pleasing: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. complaire.

com-plāno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To make even, level, or plain: domum, to raze, Cic. II. Fig.: To render tolerable or supportable: aspera, dura, Sen.

com-plector, xus sum, cti, 3. v. dep. [com; 1. plecto] (To entwine one's self, etc., with some other person or thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, inclose, embrace, etc.: spatium, i. e. to mark out for military purposes, Cæs.; nos inter nos esse complexos, Cic. B. Esp.: To clasp, seize, etc., in close combat: qui quum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent, Nep. II. Fig.: A. 1. Of the mind, understanding, etc.: To embrace something intellectually as a whole; to comprehend, understand: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, Cic.—2. To embrace or grasp in the memory: hæc . . . aut memoriâ complecti, aut, etc., Cic.—B. 1. To comprehend a multitude of objects in discourse or in a writing; to comprise: omnia unâ comprehensione, Cic.—2. Philos. t. t.: To draw a conclusion, make an inference: Cic.—C. Of the affections: To embrace, i. e. to display esteem, regard, affection for, etc.: aliquem summâ benevolentia, Cic.—D. To take into possession; seize, lay hold of: facultatem aliquam, Cic. 1639 In Pass. force: quo vita beata complectitur, is comprised, Cic.

complē-mentum, i, n. [comple-o] *That which fills up or completes; a complement: numerorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. complément.*

com-plēo, ōvi, ētum, frē, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To fill something on all sides; to fill full, fill up: paginam, to fill with writing, Cic.: fossas sarmatis et virgultis, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Of food: To satisfy, to satiate: avis scribitur concisus se solere complere, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: To make the army or fleet of a full number; to complete, fill up: regiones, Cæs.—3. To impreg-

nate: alias alii complent magis, Lucr.—4. To be full or filled: non ita complēbant Ephyræe Luidos ædes, Prop.

II. Fig.: A. To fill a space with sound, lamentations, etc.: completi sunt animi auresque vestra, Cic.—B. To fill, to satiate: me complēvi flore Bacchi, Plaut.—C. To furnish abundantly with something: exercitum omnino copiâ, Cæs.—D. To fill one with any desire, humour, passion, etc.: aliquem gaudio, Cic.: (with Gen.) aliquem erroris et dementia, Plaut.—E. 1. Gen.: To make complete or perfect; to finish: Cic.: complent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of a promise: To fulfil: summam promissi, Cic.—F. Of time: To finish, complete, live or pass through: centum et septem annos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. combler.

complē-tus, a, um, 1. P. of complēo.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Filled full, full: alveus Tiberis ruderibus, Suet.—b. Fig.: Complete, perfect: completus verborum ambitus, Cic.: (Comp.) completus, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. complet, comble.

complexio, ōnis, f. [for completio; fr. complet-or] **I. Gen.: A combination, connection: atomorum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of speech: Connection, etc.: verborum, Cic.—B. 1. Rhetor. t. t.: a. A constant recurrence to what has been previously said: Auct. Her.—b. A period: Cic.—2. Philos. t. t.: a. A conclusion in a syllogism: Cic.—b. A dilemma: Cic.**

1. complexus (for complet-sus) a, um, P. of complet-or.

2. complexus, ūs, m. [for complet-sus; fr. complet-or] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, embrace, etc.: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: Of hostile embrace: Close combat: Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Connection in discourse: Quint.—B. Embrace, i. e. love, affection, etc.: Cic. III. Meton. for *Ar* embraced or beloved object: Cic.**

complicā-tus, a, um, P. of complic(a)-o.

complic-itus, a, um, P. of complic-o.

com-plīco, āvi, ātum (post-Aug. tū, itum), āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: To fold together, to fold up: A. Prop.: epistolam, Cic. B. Fig.: animi complicata notio, Cic. II. Esp.: With Personal Pron.: To roll one's self together, i. e. to crouch close, etc.: qui (sc. Diogenes) complent se in doſio, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. compliquer.

complōrā-tio, ōnis, f. [complor(a)-o] *A loud violent complaint, lamentation: Liv.*

complōrā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] A loud mourning, lamentation, etc.: Liv.

com-plōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To bewail, lament loudly or violently: laudente fortunam, Liv.

complō-sus (for complod-sus), a, um, P. of complod-o.

com-plūres, a and ūa, adj. *Several together, very many: ratibus compluribus factis, Cæs.: (with Partitive Gen.) complures hostium, Hirt.*

complūr-ies (-iens), adv. [complur-es] *Several times, many times often: Plaut.*

complus -cūli, æ, a, adj. dim. [for complur-culi, fr. complur-es] *Tolerably many, several: dies, Plaut.*

com-plū-vium, ii, n. [com; plu-o] *(A flowing together when it rains; hence) A quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, which collected the rain-water flowing from the roofs, and conducted it to a basin (impluvium) placed below: Suet.*

com-pōno, pōsūi, pōsitum, pōnere (Part. Perf. Synop. compōtus, Virg.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put, place, lay, or bring together; to collect: aridum lignum, Hor.: in quo (sc. loco) erant ea composita, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. With the accessory notion of connection, etc.: To put together (into one whole); to join together; to unite, connect; to form, fashion, make by joining together, etc.: isgenus indecile ac dispersum montibus altis composuit, Virg.—b. To found, build: urbem, Virg.: templā, Ov.: Col.—2. With the accessory notion of order, etc.: (a) To put in order, to set right, etc., to order, adjust, arrange, regulate: capillum, Cic.: togam, to lay properly into folds, Hor.—(b) With Personal Pron.: To adjust or arrange one's self: Ov.—(8) To recline (at table, for rest, etc.): Virg.—b. Of the day: To end, close: diem, Virg.—c. To put something in order for keeping; to lay up, keep, preserve: compono, quæ mœ deprimere possim, Hor.—d. (To) dress or adorn a dead body (hence): (a) To expose to view, lay out: toroque Mortua componar, Ov.—(b) To bury, inter: est tibi mater . . . "haud mihi quisquam: Omnes composui," Hor. II. Fig.: A. 1. Of written or oratorical performances, compositions, etc.: To draw up or put down; to compose, write: librum, Cic.: carmina, Hor.—2. To compose, contrive something untrue, unfair, i. e. to feign, invent, devise, contrive: Plaut.—3. To agree upon together; to settle, adjust: composito ante adventum legatorum consilio, Liv.—Particular phrase: Ex composito, or, simply, composito, According to agreement, in a concerted manner: Liv.; Virg.—B. 1. To put in order, set right, adjust, arrange, regulate: verba, Cic.: itinera, id.—2. To adjust to, or make suitable for something: civitatem ad votum, Tac.—3. To bring something morally disordered (discord, contention, passion, etc.) into order; to allay, settle, compose;—of persons, to quiet, calm, appease, tranquillise, etc.: lites, Virg.: aversos amicos, Hor.—C. 1. To match against, to bring into contest with: duos bonos viros inter se, Quint.—2. To put together in comparison, to compare: dicta cum factis, Sall.: homines divīs, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. composer.

com-porto, ōvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To carry or bring together, to collect: I. Prop.: predas, Virg.: frumentum in loca tuta, Cic. II. Fig.: Of style!

nobis opus est rebus exquisitis, andique comportatis, Cic.

com-pō-s, ōtis, *adj.* [for com-pot-s; fr. com; pot-is] (*Having the mastery or power with another; hence) Partaking of, possessing, participating or sharing in; guilty of, etc.* (with *Gen.*) animi, of a sane mind, Ter.: so, mentis, Cic.: voti, having obtained or gratified one's wish, Hor.: (with *Abl.*) praeda, Liv.

composit-e, *adv.* [composit-us] *In an orderly, regular, or skilful manner; orderly:* dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) compositus cuncta agere, Tac.

compos-tio, ōtis, *f.* [COMPOS, root of compo-no, i. e. compo(s)-no; v. pono init.] **A.**: 1. Prop.: *A putting together, composing, connecting, arranging, adjusting:* membrorum, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *Connection, coherence:* discipline, Cic.—**B.** *A bringing together or matching of pairs of combatants:* gladiatorum, Cic.—**C.**: 1. *A drawing up in writing, a composition:* juris pontificalis, Cic.—**2.** In Rhet.: *A proper connection in style and position of words; arrangement, disposition:* Cic.—**D.** *A settlement of a difference, arrangement of a controversy; an agreement, compact:* Cæss.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. composition.

compos-itor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who puts or sets together; an arranger, disposer, maker:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. compositeur.

compos-iti-ra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.): *A joining together;* Meton.: *A joint, commissure:* oculorum, Lucr.

compos-itus, a, *um*: 1. *P. of compo-no, i. e. compo(s)-no; v. pono init.*—**2.** Pa.: **a.** *Put together, compounded:* verba, Quint.—**b.** *Invented, devised:* non ab inimicis Romæ compositum (sc. crimen), Cic.—**c.**: (a) *Fittly ordered, disposed, well arranged;* (Comp.) pericium ut nemo compositor ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.: (*Sup.*) literulæ tuæ compositissimæ, id.—(b) *Fit, suitable:* compositus allucendis moribus, Tac.—(c) *Quiet, tranquil, circumspect, without passion, calm, composed:* ætas, Tac.

com-pōtā-tio, ōtis, *f.* [com; pot-] (a)-o] *A drinking together:* Cic.

compōt-to, ivi, itum, ire, 4. *v. a.* [compos, compot-is] 1. Act.: *To make partaker of:* me piscatu novo, Plaut.—**2.** Pass.: *To become partaker of, to obtain:* Plaut.

com-pō-tur, ōris, *m.* [for compot-tur; fr. com; pot-o] *A drinking-companion:* Cic.

com-pō-trix, icis, *f.* [for compot-trix; fr. id.] *A female drinking-companion:* Ter.

com-pransor, ōris, *m.* [for comprand-sor; fr. com; prand-eo] *A boon companion:* Cic.

comprēcā-tio, ōtis, *f.* [compreco-(a)-or] *An imploring:* deorum, Liv.—**com-prēc-or**, ātus *sum*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (*To pray greatly to; hence*) I. Act.: *To supplicate, implore:* deos, Ter. II. Neut.: *To pray, make supplication, etc.:* Ov.

com-prēhendo (*-prendo*), di-sum, dēre, 3. *v. a.*: I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To take hold of something, as it were, with both hands, on all sides; hence) To lay or catch hold of: quid opus est manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est?* Cic.: *comprensa frustra imago*, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To attack, seize upon in a hostile manner; to seize, lay hold of, arrest, catch, apprehend:* hominem, Cic.: *comprehensum morbo*, Just.—**2.** Of a letter: *To intercept:* epistolas, Just.—**3.** *To seize upon, apprehend in a crime:* fures, Cat.—**4.** Of places: *To contain, comprise, comprehend, include:* circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt. II. Fig.: **A.**: 1. *To comprehend by the sight; to perceive, observe, see:* aliquid visu, Sil.—**2.** *To comprehend intellectually; to receive into one's mind, etc.; to grasp, perceive:* opinionem mentibus, Cic.—**3.** *To comprise:* In discourse, writing, number, etc.: *quæ si comprehendere coner, Ov.: verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat*, Cic.: *neque enim numero comprehendere refert, i. e. to enumerate*, Virg.—**4.** *To comprehend any one in affection; to bind to one's self; to put under obligation; to embrace with kindness, be kind to:* multos amicitia, Cic.—**B.** *To discover, detect:* quo facilius comprehenderetur res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comprendre.

comprēhens-ibilis, e, *adj.* [comprēhendo, (*Sup.*) comprēhens-um] 1. *Perceptible by the eyes, evident:* Sen.—**2.** *Perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. compréhensible.

comprēhens-sio, ōtis, *f.* [for comprēhens-sio; fr. comprēhend-o] 1. *A seizing or laying hold of with the hands:* Cic.—**2.** *A hostile seizure, arresting, catching, apprehending:* Cic.—**3.** *A mental comprehending, perceiving; also, a comprehension, perception, idea:* Cic.—**4.** In Rhetoric: *A joining, combining in discourse, expression, style:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. compréhension.

comprēhens-sus (for comprēhend-sus), a, *um*, *P.* of comprēhend-o.

comprendo, ere, *v.* comprēhendo.

compres-sio, ōtis, *f.* [for comprēhens-sio; fr. COMPREM, true root of comprim-o] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A pressing together, compression:* Vitr. **B. Esp.**: *An embracing:* Plaut. II. Fig.: *The compression of an expression:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. compression.

compress-us, *comp. adv.* [compress-us] *In a more or very compressed or concise manner; more or very briefly or succinctly:* loqui, Cic.

1. **compress-sus**, a, *um* [for comprēhens-sus; fr. COMPREM, true root of comprim-o] *P.* of comprim-o.

2. **compress-us**, ūs, *m.* [for comprēhens-sus; fr. COMPREM, true root of comprim-o] I. Gen.: *A pressing together, compression* (only in *Abl. Sing.*): Cic. II. Esp.: *An embracing:* Plaut; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. compressé.

com-primo, pressi, pressum,

primère, 3. *v. a.* [for com-premo] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To press or squeeze together, compress:* quum compresserat (sc. digitos) pugnumque fecerat, Cic.—**Prov.**: *Compressis manibus sedere. To sit with folded hands, i. e. to be unemployed or idle:* Liv. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To debauch, etc.*: Plaut.; Liv.—**2.** With the access, idea of restraining free motion: *To hold back, hold, keep in, restrain:* animam, to hold the breath, Ter.: linguam, Plaut.—**3.** *To keep to one's self, keep back, suppress, conceal:* delicta, Cic.: *famam captæ Carthaginis*, Liv. II. Fig.: *To restrain, hinder, check, repress, curb:* conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, Cic.: *vix comprinor, quin involvi illi in oculis*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. comprimer.

comprōbā-tio, ōtis, *f.* [comprob(a)-o] *Approval, approval:* Cic.

comprōbā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An approver:* Cic.

com-prōbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: I. Prop.: *To approve of something thoroughly; to assent to, acknowledge:* has comproba tabulas, Cic. II. Meton.: *To prove, establish, attest, confirm:* aliquid oratione, Cic.

comprōmiss-sum, i, *n.* [for comprōmitt-sum; fr. comprōmitt-o] *A mutual promise to abide by the award of an arbiter; a compromise:* Cur. ¶ Hence, Fr. compromis.

com-prōmitto, misi, missum, mittère, 3. *v. a.*: *Law t. l.*: *To promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter; to compromise, etc.* ¶ Hence, Fr. compromettre.

1. **com-ptus**, a, *um*: 1. *P. of com-o*—**2.** Pa.: **a.** Prop.: *Adorned, ornamented, decked:* (*Sup.*) anima comptissima, Aug.—**b.** Fig.: *Embellished, ornate, elegant:* oratio, Cic.: (*Comp.*) comptior sermo, Tac.

2. **com-ptus**, ūs, *m.* [com-o] (*An adorning of the hair; hence*) I. Prop.: *An ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress:* Lucr. II. Fig.: *A band, tie:* Lucr.

compul-sus, a, *um*, *P.* of compello, through root COMFUL: *v. pello init.*

compunc-tus (for compung-tus), a, *um*, *P.* of compung-o.

com-pungo, punxi, punctum, pungère, 3. *v. a.* *To prick or puncture:* I. Prop.: *barbarum compunctum notis Thraciis, i. e. tattooed:* Cic. II. Fig.: Cic.

com-pūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To sum up, reckon, compute:* I. Prop.: *rationem digitis*, Plaut.: (*without Object*) *presens computarat*, Cic. II. Fig.: *facies tua computat annos, shows your age:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. compter.

com-pūtesco, putrūi, *no sup.*, putrescere, 3. *v. n.* *To become wholly putrid, to putrefy:* Lucr.

Cōmum, i, *n.* *Comum; a considerable town of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the younger Pliny (now Como).*—Hence, **Com-ensis**, e, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Comum.*—As *Subst.*: **Cōmenses**, ūm, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Comum.*

con = cum; v. cum *init.*

conā-men, mīis, n. [con(a)-or] (*That which endeavours; hence*) *An effort, exertion, struggle*: Ov.; Lucr.

conā-tum, i, n. [id.] *An attempt, undertaking, venture, etc.* (prps. only plur.): Cæs.; Liv.

1. **conā-tus**, a, um, P. of con(a)-or. 2. **conā-tus**, ūs, m. [con(a)-or] I. Gen. n. *An attempt, effort, undertaking; allicius rei si non perfectio, at conatus*, Cic. II. Esp.: **A. Effort, exertion, labour, zeal**: Cic.—**B. An inclination, impulse, incitement to an act**: Cic.

con-cāco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To pollute with ordure*: regiam, Phaed.

con-cālēfācio, fēci, factum, fācēre, 3. v. a.—**Puss.**—**fio** (—fāciōr), —factus sum, —fieri. *To warm thoroughly; quum brachium concalefecerit*, Cic.

concalefāctus, a, um, P. of concalefācio.

concalefio, v. concalefācio.

con-cālēo, cālūi, no sup., cālēre, 2. v. n. *To be thoroughly warm*: Plaut.

con-cālēscō, cālūi, no sup., cālēscēre, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: *To become thoroughly warm, to glow*: corpora ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. II. Fig.: *To glow with love*: Ter.

con-calle-sco, cālūi, no sup., cāllescēre, 3. v. n. inch. [con; calle-o] (Prop.: *To become callous*; Fig.): **A. To become shrewd or ingenious: Cic.—**B. To become insensible or callous: Cic.****

con-cāmēro, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To vault or arch completely; to arch over*: concameratus locus, Suet.

Concānus, i, m. *A Concan. The Concani, or Concans, were a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood.*

con-castigō, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To chastise severely*: hominem, Plaut.

con-cāv-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [conca-v-us] *To make hollow; to hollow out, make round, arch*: brachia in arcus, to curve, bend, Ov.

con-cāvus, a, um, adj. *Completely hollow, concave, arched, vaulted; bent, curved*: altitudines speluncarum, Cic. vallis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. concave.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: **A. Prop.**: *To depart, withdraw, retire, take one's self off or away, remove one's self, etc.*: concedeite atque abscedite, Plaut.: celi distributio docet, unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Concedere vitā or simply concedere, To depart from life, to die*: Tac. **B. Fig.**: 1. Of abstract subjects: *To go, depart, cease, etc.*: ira Concessere dēum, Virg.—2. (To go, as it were, out of the way for one on account of his wishes, power, excellence, etc.; hence): **a. To yield or submit** to superior power, etc.: ut multitudinē medicīne doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic.—**b. To give place** in excellence, dignity, rank, etc.; *to yield, give precedence*: nemini, Cic.: majestati viri, Liv.—**c. To yield, submit** to one's will, comply with one's wishes: libidini, Ter.: postulationi,

Cic.—**d. To assent, concede, give in**: mihi, Ter.: dicto, Cic.—**3. To accede, agree, or consent: to assent, submit, yield, or resign one's self; to go or pass over to anything: in ditionem, Liv. II. Act.: **A. To grant, concede, allow; to consign over; to resign, yield, vouchsafe: artes tibi, Cic.—**B. To grant or yield** something to one as a favour or from regard; to desist from, forbear, give up; forgive, pardon: peccata alicui, Cic.: Montanus patri concessus est, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. concéder.****

con-cēlēbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To resort to in great multitudes or frequently; to visit very often; to frequent*: convivia, Cic. II. Meton.: **A. Of action**: To pursue or prosecute vigorously: studia, Cic.—**B. To fill** with something: alma Venus: quæ terras frugiferentes Concelebrās, i. e. fillst with life, Lucr.—**C. To celebrate** a solemnity in great numbers, to solemnise: diem natalem, Plaut.: rem, Cic.—**D. To honour, praise, extol**: genium, Tib.—**E. To publish abroad, make known**: victoriam, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. concélébrer.

concentiō, ōnis, f. [for concentio; fr. CONCAN, true root of concin-o] *A singing together, harmony*: Cic.

concentus, ūs, m. [for concentus; fr. id.] *A singing or playing together; hence* I. Prop.: *A blending of sounds or voices; symphony, harmony, harmonious music*: Cic.; Virg.; Ov. II. Fig.: *Concord, agreement, harmony*: Cic.; Hor.

concentiō, ōnis, f. [for concentio; fr. CONCAP, true root of concip-io] 1. Of the female: *A becoming pregnant, conception*: Cic.—2. Law t. f.: *A composing, drawing up of formulae*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conception.

1. **concep-tus** (for concap-tus), a, um, P. of concip-io, through true root CONCAP.

2. **concep-tus**, ūs, m. [for concap-tus; fr. concip-io, through id.] 1.: **a. Prop.**: *A taking together or to one's self*: Suet.—**b. Meton.**: *A collection, body, conflux*: aquarum, Sen.—2.: **a. Prop.**: *Of the female*: *A conceiving; a becoming pregnant; conception*: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: (a) *Of plants, trees, etc.*: *A budding, sprouting*: Pl.—(b) *The fetus, whether of women or animals*: Suet.; Pl.

con-cerpo, no perf., cerptum, cerpēre, 3. v. a. [for con-carpo] (*To pluck greatly; hence*) I. Prop.: *To pluck, pull, or tear in pieces; to rend*: epistolas, Cic. II. Fig.: *To cut up, censure*: aliquem, Script. ap. Cic.

con-certā-tiō, ōnis, f. [concert(a)-o] *A strife of words; a disputation, dispute, controversy*: Cic.

concertā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who contends; a rival*: Tac.

concertā-tor-ius, a, um, adj. [concertator] (*Pertaining to a concertator; hence*) *Pertaining to controversy or disputation; controversial*: Cic.

con-certo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. *To contend zealously or warmly*: praelio, Cæs.: de regno, Suet. II. *To*

dispute, debate: cum inimico, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. concerter.

conces-sio, ōnis, f. [for conced-sio; fr. conced-o] I. Gen.: *An allowing, granting, conceding, permission, leave*: Cic. II. Esp.: Rhetor. t. f.: *Concession, as of a fault, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. concession.

con-cesso, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To cease, leave off, desist*: Plaut.

1. **conces-sus** (for conced-sus), a, um, P. of conced-o.

2. **conces-sus**, ūs, m. [for conced-sus; fr. conced-o] *A permitting, conceding, concession, permission, leave* (prps. only in Abl. Sing.): Cic.; Tac.

concha, æ, f., κόγχη I. Prop.: **A. A mussel, etc.**: Cic.; Hor.—**B. 1. A pearl-oyster**: Pl.—2. *The purple fish*: Ov. II. Meton.: **A. A mussel-shell**: Cic.—**B. A pearl**: Ov.—**C. A snail-shell**: Col.—**D. Trion's trumpet**: Ov.—**E. The trumpet of Misenus: Virg.—**F. A vessel for holding oil, unguents, sail, etc.**; an oil-flask, a box for unguents, a salt-cellar, etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. conque.**

conchis, is, f. = κόγχος. *A kind of bean boiled with the pods*: Juv.

conchita, æ, m. = κογχίτης. *A catcher of shell-fish*: Plaut.

conchylī-ātus, a, um, adj. [conchylī-um] (*Provided with conchylidium; hence*) *Of a purple colour*: Cic.

conchylīum, ī, n. = κοχύλιον (v) 1. *A shell-fish*: Cic.; Pl.—2. *An oyster*: Cic.; Hor.—3.: **a. Prop.**: *A (kind of) purple shell-fish*: Lucr.—**b. Meton.**: (a) *Purple colour, purple*: Cic.—(b) *For purple garments, purple*: Juv.

1. **con-cīdo**, cīdi, no sup., cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for con-cado] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To fall utterly; to fall to the ground, tumble down, etc.*: conclave illud concidit, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: 1. *To fall down (in death, a swoon); to fall (in battle)*: in praelio, Cic.: inter opus, Ov.—2. *Of victims*: *To be slaughtered or slain*; to fall to victima taurus Concidit, Ov. II. Fig.: **A. To lose strength, value, etc.**; to fall to the earth, be overthrown, prostrate, decay, perish, fall, go to ruin: concidit illa tellus, Virg.: una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic.—**B. Of the wind: *To sink, subside, fall, go down*: Hor.**

2. **con-cīdo**, cīdi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for con-cado] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To cut up wholly, cut to pieces, destroy, etc.*: nervos, Cic.: ligna, Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To cut to pieces, lacerate, i. e. to beat severely, cudgel soundly*: vicinos loris, Juv.—2. *To cut to pieces in war*; to slay, down, destroy, kill: multitudinem fugientium, Cæs. II. Fig.: **A. Of style**: *To cut to pieces, divide minutely, dismember, render feeble*: sententias, Cic.—**B. To strike down; to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul, by word or deed: auctoritatem ordinis, Cic.: Antonium decretis, id.—**C. To deceive, cheat, defraud**: Plaut.**

con-cīso (in acc. with form concio, ire: concit, Lucr.: concibant, Tac.: conciri, Liv.: concita, Lucr.,

etc.), *ivi*, *ⁱtum*, *ⁱere*, 2. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To urge, bring, or assemble together, by exciting or rousing; to collect*: homines miraculo rei, Liv.—**B.** Of things as objects: *To move violently; to shake, stir up*: concitus inubrius annis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To rouse, excite, stir up, provoke*: hostem, Tac.: concitus ira, Virg.—**B.** *To excite, produce, cause action, evil, etc.*: seditionem, Tac.: iram, Ter.

conciliā-bŭlum, i, n. [concili(a)-o] (*That which serves for bringing together*; hence) **A.** *A place of assembly; a market-place, court, etc.*: Tac.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliabule*.

conciliā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: *A uniting, connecting in a body; a bond, union*: Cic.—**B.** Fig.: (a) *A uniting in feeling; a conciliating, making friendly; a reconciling*: Cic.—(b) *Rhetor. t. t.*: *The gaining or winning of hearers or a judge, etc.*: Cic.—(c) *In Philos. lang.*: *An inclination; a desire or longing*: Cic.—2. *An acquiring, procuring*: gratie, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliation*.

conciliā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *He who provides, prepares, or causes a thing; an author, promoter*: nepotiarum, Nep.: proditionis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliateur*.

conciliātric-ŭla, æ, f. dim. [conciliātric, conciliātric-is] (*That which conciliates, unites*: Cic.

conciliā-trix, icis, f. [concili(a)-o] (*That which occasions, produces, procures*: conciliatrix amicitie virtutis opinio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliatrice*.

1. **conciā-lŭs**, a, um: 1. P. of concili(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (a) *Blended*: Hamilcar conciliatus, Liv.—(b) *Recommended, recommended*: per factionis favorem conciliatus, Suct.—b. *Well inclined, devoted, favourable*: (Comp.) ad rem accipiendam conciliator, Quint.

2. **conciā-lŭs**, ūs, m. [concili(a)-o] *A union of atoms, a connection of bodies* (only in Abl. Sing.): Lucr.

conci-lŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [conci-lŭ-i] **I.** Prop.: *To bring together (several things) into one whole; to unite, connect*: omnia in alto, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To unite in thought or feeling; to make friendly, procure the favour of, make inclined to, gain over, win*: animos hominum, Cic.—**B.** *To represent something as agreeable or pleasant, i. e. to recommend, commend*: dictis artes conciliasse, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To procure, provide, prepare, produce*; hence: **A.** *With physical objects*: 1. *To unite in love; to bring together, in good or bad sense*: Plant.; Cat.—2. *To procure, obtain*: pecunias, Cic.—**B.** *With abstract objects*: *To cause, bring about, procure, acquire, make, produce, be the author of, etc.*: gloriam, Cic.: amore sibi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciller*.

con-ci-lŭ-um, il, n. [for con-cal-lŭm; fr. con; cal-o] (*A calling together*: Concor.: *That which is called together*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A collection of people; a meeting, assembly*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: *An assembly for*

consultation, a council: Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *An assemblage*: virtutum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A close conjunction, i. e. union, connection*: hominum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concile*.

conci-nŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [conci-nŭ-i] **I.** Prop.: *Beautifully, elegantly, tastefully, neatly*: **I.** Prop.: vestita, Plant. **II.** Fig.: Of style: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) concinnus loqui, Aus.

conci-nŭ-tas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the concinnus; hence*) *Beauty (of style)*: Cic.

conci-nŭ-tŭdo, inis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the concinnus; hence*) *Beauty (of style)*: Cic.

conci-nŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To join together fitly; to arrange appropriately; to set right, adjust*: pallam, Plant. **II.** Fig.: Of the intellect, etc.: *To form, cultivate*: Sen. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To prepare, cause, occasion, produce*: consuecdo concinnat amorem, Lucr.—**B.** *To make, render, cause to be (something)*: (with second Acc. of further definition) viam tranquillam, Plant.

conci-nŭ-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Fitty or skilfully put together or joined, well adjusted; hence, tasteful, neat, beautiful, elegant, fine*: tectorium, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Beautiful, elegant, polished, neat, striking, etc.*: sermo, Hor.: (Comp.) alii concinniores, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Suited, fit, appropriate for something*: of persons, *suiting one's self to, courteous, pleasing, etc.*: concinnus amicis, Hor.

con-ci-no, cŭndi, no sup., cŭnere, 3. v. n. and a. [for con-cano] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: 1. Neut.: *To sing, play, or sound together, in concert or harmoniously*: conuina cunctas conuincere, Tac.—2. Act.: *To cause to sound together, in concert or harmoniously; to sound, sing, play, celebrate in song, magnify, etc.*: hæc concinuntur, Cic.: (with clause as Object) concinito in modum, *To hymen*, Cat. **B.** Esp.: *To sing prophetically, forebode*: funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. **II.** Fig.: *To agree together, harmonise, accord*: Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, Cic.

1. **conci-o**, ire, v. concio init. 2. **conci-o** (conci-o), ōnis, f. [acc. to some from 1. concio-o] (*An assembling together*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A meeting, assembly that is called together*: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A speech, harangue, oration before a public assembly*: Cic.; Cæs.—**B.** *A place for speaking, a tribune, rostrum*: Cic.

conciōnā-bundus, a, um, adj. [conciōn(a)-or] (*Proposing something, or haranguing, in a public assembly*: hæc concionabundus circumibat homines, Liv.

conciōn-ālis, e, adj. [2. concio, concio-is] *Of, or belonging to, an assembly*: clamor, Cic.

conciōn-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, an assembly*: Cic.

conciōnā-tor, ōris, m. [conciōn(a)-or] *An haranguer of the people;*

in a bad sense, *a demagogue, an inciter to sedition*: Cic.

conciōn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [2. concio, concio-is] **I.** *To meet in an assembly, to form an assembly*: singuli universos concionantes timent, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *To deliver an oration before an assembly of the people; to harangue, address*: Dionysius concionari ex turri altā solebat, Cic.: (with Objective clause) Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, etc., declared before the people, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To say publicly, publish, make known, declare*: Cic.

con-ci-pŭ-o, cēpi, cēptum, cēpere, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-capio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To take or lay hold of, as it were, with both hands, or on all sides*; hence) *To take to one's self; to take in, take, receive, etc.*: igitur, Cic.: ventum veste, Quint. **B.** Esp.: Of females: *To conceive, become pregnant*: 1. Neut.: quum concepit mula, Cic.—2. Act.: quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To apprehend by the sense of sight; to see, perceive*: hæc tanta bona, Plant.—**B.** *To perceive in mind; to imagine, conceive, think*: quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv.—2. *To understand, comprehend, perceive*: principia rerum omnium animo ac mente, Cic.—**C.** *To receive, adopt, or harbour* any disposition of mind, emotion, passion, evil design, etc.; *to give place to, foster, take in, receive; to undertake, commit*: spem, Ov.: scelus, Cic.—**D.**: 1. *To draw up, comprise, express in words; to compose*: foedus, Virg.: verbis concipit, Cic.—2. *Religiously t. t.*: *To make something (as a festival, auspices, war, etc.) known; to promulgate, declare in a set form of words, designate formally*: Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepsisse (sc. magistratū), Liv. **III.** Meton.: Of a woman: *To give herself in marriage; to wed, marry*: Ov.

conci-s-o, ōnis, f. [conci-sus] *In short sentences, briefly, concisely*: Quint.

conci-sŭ-o, ōnis, f. [for concid-sio; fr. concid-o] (*A cutting up, etc.*; hence) *Rhet. t. t.*: *A separating or cutting up of a clause into short divisions*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concision*.

conci-sus (for concid-sus), a, um: 1. P. of concid-o.—2. Pa.: *Divided, broken up, short, concise*: sententiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concis*.

conci-tā-tio, ōnis, f. [conci-t(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *An excitement or rousing of the passions, an emotion of mind, affection, passion*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A tumultuous sedition, a tumult (of the multitude)*: Cæs.; Cic.

conci-tā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who excites or rouses, a mover, exciter*: Liv.

conci-tā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of concit(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *a. Violently moved, i. e. rapid, swift, quick*: (Comp.) conversio cœli concitatio, Cic.: (Sup.) concitatissimus, Quint.—b. *Roused up, vehement, ardent*: concio, Cic.

conci-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

intens. [conci-co] **I. Prop.**: To set in violent motion; to stir up, rouse up, excite, incite: equum calcaribus, Liv. **II. Fig.**: A. Of personal objects: To rouse, urge, impel to any act, feeling, etc.; to move strongly; to influence, stir up, instigate, etc.: concitari ad studium cognoscendae percipiendaeque virtutis, Cic.—B. Of things as objects: To rouse, excite, cause, occasion, produce any action, passion, evil, etc.: misericordiam, Cic.: bellum Romanis, Liv.

conci-tor, ōris, m. [id.] He who rouses; an exciter: bell, Liv.

1. concī-tus, a, um, P. of concī-co.
2. concī-tus, a, um, P. of 1. concī-co.
conciun-cūla (contūn-), ōis, f. [for concun-cula; fr. 2. concio, concion-is] A short harangue to the people: Cic.

conclāmā-tio, ōnis, f. [conclam-(a)-o] A loud shouting or calling of many persons together; a shout: Cres; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conclamation*.

conclāmā-ŕto, no perf. nor sup., ōre, 1. v. n. *intens.* [conclam-o] To call, cry out violently: Plaut.

conclāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.**: (To call together; hence) A. To call or cry out together or in multitudes; to shout, esp. in approbation or assent: Of persons, or things personified, as subjects: id sutores et zonarii conclāmārent, Cic.: (with Objective clause) conclamant omnes occasionem non esse amittendam, Cæs.—Particular expressions: **1.** Conclamare ad arma, To call to arms, to give the signal for an attack: Liv.—**2.** Conclamare vasa, or simply conclamare, To give the signal (before breaking up) for packing; to give the order for decamping (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur): Cæs.—**B.** To call several persons together into one place; to call to help: socios, Ov. **II.**: A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To call or cry out loudly or violently; to shout, exclaim: Italiam primus conclamat Achates, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Relig. t. t.: Of the dead: Conclamare aliquem, etc., To call one, etc., repeatedly by name (and lament him seven—acc. to others, eight—days, before his burial): Liv. **Prov.**: Jam conclamatum est, It is now over; or past; all is lost: Ter. **B. Meton.**: To call to cry out or re-echo: saxa querelis, Mart.

conclāv-e, is (Abi. conclavi, Ter.; Liv.), n. [con; clav-is] (The thing with, or that has, a key belonging to it; hence) A room, chamber, dining-hall, etc., that may be locked up: Ter.: Cic. ¶ Hence (transferred to an assembly in such a place), Fr. *conclave*.

conclūdo, sī, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for conc-claudo] **I. Prop.**: To shut up, close, close up, inclose, confine: locum sulco, Virg.: bestias delectationis causā, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. To shut up, confine, encompass, surround, etc.: ut ab illā excludar, huc concludar, i. e. I shall be fettered by this marriage, Ter.—B. To confine within certain limits; to bring into and enclose within: jus civile in parvum

locum, Cic.—C. To comprehend, contain, include, comprise: omnia artibus, Cic.—D. To end, close, conclude: facinus, crudelitate conclusum, Cic.—E. Of style: To close rhythmically, to round off: verborum ordinem, Cic.: versus, Hor.—F. Philos. t. t.: To conclude, infer, make an inference, argue, demonstrate: id quod concludere i. n. vult, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conclusion*.

conclūs-o, adv. [conclus-us] With periods rounded off; harmoniously: Cic.

conclū-sio, ōnis, f. [for concludio; fr. conclūd-o] **1.** Milit. t. t.: A hostile shutting in; a siege, blockade: Cæs.—**2.** A conclusion, end: Cic.—**3.** Rhet. t. t.: a. The conclusion of a discourse, peroration.—b. A period: Cic.—**4.** Philos. t. t.: The conclusion in a syllogism, the consequence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conclusion*.

conclūsum-cūla, ōis, f. dim. [for conclusion-cula; fr. conclusio, conclusion-is] A short concluding argument, conclusion: Cic.

conclū-sus (for conclūd-sus), a, um, P. of conclūd-o.

conco-cus (for concoqu-tus), a, um, P. of concoqu-o.

con-conā-tio, ōnis, f. [con; cen(a)-o] A supping together, companionship at table: Cic.

con-cōlor, ōris, adj. gen. om. [Of the same colour: humerus, id. (with Dat.) concolor est illis, id.]

con-cōptilo, no perf. nor sup., ōre, 1. v. a. To join, unite: argentum auro, Lucr.

con-cōquo, coxi, coctum, cōquēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To boil or seethe together: sal nitrū sulphuri concoctum, Pl. B. Esp.: To unite, or mix together by boiling: odores, Lucr. **II. Meton.**: Of food: To digest, assimilate: conchas, Cic.: (w. th-out Object) cibum facillim ad concoquendum, id. **III. Fig.**: A. With Personal pron.: To waste, pine away: Plaut.—B. (Like our digest) To endure, suffer, put up with, brook, stomach: odia, Cic.: senatorem, Liv.—C. To revolve in mind, think upon, weigh, reflect maturely upon, consider well: tibi diu concoquendum est, utrum, etc., Cic.—D. To concoct, devise: consilia, Liv.

concord-ia, ōis, f. [concor, concord-is] (The quality of the concors; hence) **I. Prop.**: Of persons or things: An agreeing together, union, unanimity, agreement, harmony, concord: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. An intimate friend: Ov.—B. Personified: Concord; the goddess of concord: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concorde*.

concord-iter, adv. [id.] Harmoniously, amicably, unitedly, with concord: concorditer exigit annos, Ov.: (Comp.) concorditer bellum gerere, Liv.: (Sup.) concordissime vivere, Cic.

concord-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] To agree together, be united, harmonise: animi sanitas dicitur, quum

ejus iudicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concorde*.

con-cor-s, dis, adj. [for con-cord-s; fr. con; cor, cord-is] (With the same hearts; hence) United, agreeing, concordant, harmonious: Of living beings or things: dissociata locis concordī pace ligavit, Ov.: (Comp.) nullo flat civitas concordior, Plaut.: (Sup.) cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.

con-crēdo, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. To intrust, consign, commit: rem et famam alicui, Cic.

con-crēdū, ōi, no sup., ōere, 3. v. a. (v. credo init.) To intrust, commit, etc.: ei amorem meum Concredui, Plaut.

con-crēmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To burn greatly; hence) To burn up, consume: vivos igni, Liv.

con-crēpo, ōi, itum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: To rattle, creak, grate, sound, resound, clash, make a noise, etc.: simulac decemvirī concreperunt, Cic.: foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Plaut. **II. Act.**: To cause a sound or rattle, to strike upon: æra, Ov.

con-cresco, crevi, crētum, crescēre (Inf. Perf., concressē, Ov.), 3. v. n.: **I.** (To grow together; hence) A. To harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal, etc.: rigidio concrescere rostro Ora videt, stiffen into a hard beak, Ov.: aqua, nive, pruinaque, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: To take form, grow, increase: indagatio initiorum, unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Formed, having its origin: illud funestum animal ex civili crure concretum, Cic. **II.** To grow strong, to spread out: aliud concrevit, Lucr.

concrē-tio, ōnis, f. [concre-sco] **I. Prop.**: A compacting, condensing, concretion: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Materiality, matter: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concrétion*.

1. concrē-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of concre-sco.—**2.** Pa.: Grown together, condensed, hardened, thick, hard, stiff, rigid, firm, curdled, congealed, clotted, etc.: nihil animis admixtum, nihil concretum, Cic.: dolor, i. e. benumbing, tearless, Ov.: (Comp.) semen concretū a quo, Lucr.—As Subst.: **concretum**, i, n. Hardness, firmness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concret*.

2. concrē-tus, ōis, m. [concre-sco] A growing together, uniting of roots with the earth; an adhering: Virg.

con-crīmin-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. To bring a bitter complaint, to complain much: Plaut.

con-crūcō, no perf. nor sup., ōre, 1. v. a. To torment, rack, torture severely: Lucr.

concūb-ina, ōis, f. [concub-o] (One lying with another; hence) **1.** A concubine: Cic.—**2.** An unchaste female: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concubine*.

concūb-in-ātus, ōis, m. [concubin-us or concubin-a] (The state of the concubinus or -a; hence) **1.** Union without marriage; concubinage: Plaut.—**2.** Adulterous intercourse: Suet.

concūb-inus, i, m. [concub-o]

(One lying with another; hence) *One who lies in concubinage*: Tac.; Cat.

concūb-itus, ūs, m. [id.] **I.** A lying together: Prop.—**2.** Coition: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

concūb-ius, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, lying together; only with nocte or noctu*: At the time of the first sleep, in the first sleep: Cic.; Enn.—As *Subst.*: **concubium**, ī, n. (sc. tempus) *The time of the first sleep*: Plaut.

con-cūbo, cūbui, cūbitum, cūbare, 1. v. n.: **I.** Gen.: *To lie together*: Evandri profugae concubere boves, Prop. **II.** Esp.: *To have intercourse with*: Ter.; Cic.

con-culco, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-calco] **I.** Prop.: *To tread greatly under foot, to crush or bruise by treading*: Cato. **II.** Fig.: *To tread down, trample upon in a hostile manner, abuse*: miseram Italian, Cic.—**B.** *To tread under foot, i.e. to despise, treat with contempt*: lauream, Cic.

con-cumbo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [con: cumbo=cubo (with m inserted)] *To lie with*: Ov.; Juv.

con-cūpi-sco, cūpivi or cūpi, cūpitum, cūpisce, 3. v. a. inch. [con: cupi-o] *To be very desirous of, strive after*: signa, tabulas, Cic. (without Object) ablit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisce, Tac.

con-cūro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To take great care of*: Plaut.

con-curro, curri (Perf. redupl., concurrensse, Snet.), cursum, currēre, 3. v. n.: **I.** *To run eagerly or in haste*: ad aliquem, Cic. **II.** *To run with a person; to accompany by running*: Prop. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: **I.** Gen.: *Of several persons: To run together; to come or assemble together in multitudes; to rush or flock together in crowds*: tota Italia concurret, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Of things: With accessory notion of meeting together or union: To run upon one another; to meet or dash together*: concurrentes montes, Ov.—**b.** Milit. t. t.: *To rush together in hostility, engage in combat, join battle, fight*: audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To have recourse for help; to flee for refuge or deliverance*: nullae vires, nulla sedes, quo concurret, Cic.—**2.** *Of occurrences, circumstances, points of time, etc.*: *To meet, concur, fall out at the same time, happen together*: concurrent multae opiniones, Ter.: ista casti, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Ir. concourir*.

concur-sū, ōnis, f. [concur(s)-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A running together*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A running up, pushing against one another*: Liv.—**2.** *A running about, going to and fro, etc.*: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A concurring, correspondence, accordance, agreement*: Cic.

concur-sā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] (One who runs hither and thither): Milit. t. t.: *A skirmisher*: Liv.

concur-sio, ōnis, f. [for concurr-sio; fr. concurr-o] *A running or meeting together: a concurrence, concurrence*: Sic.

con-curso, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To run violently together, to rush together*: Lucr. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To go to and fro, run about, rush hither and thither, travel about*: concursant praetores, Cic.—**2.** Milit. t. t.: *To skirmish*: Liv. **II.** Act.: *To rove, stroll, or ramble to some place, etc., to visit, frequent*: domos, Cic.: lectos, id.

concurr-sus, ūs, m. [for concurr-sus; fr. concurr-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Of persons: A running, meeting, or flocking together; a concourse, assembly*: Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Fig.: *Of abstract subjects: A meeting together; union, combination, multitude*: studiorum, Cic.—**2.** *Of things: A running or dashing together; a pressing, striking one upon another: an encountering, meeting; a concourse, etc.*: navium, Cæs.: asper verborum, a harsh combination, Cic.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *Milit. t. t.: A hostile running one upon another; a clashing together; an onset, attack, charge*: Cæs.; Liv.—**b.** *An attack*: calamitatum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. concurs*.

1. **concus-sus** (for concut-sus), a, um, *P.* of concut-io.

2. **concus-sus**, ūs, m. [for concut-sus; fr. concut-io] *A shaking, concussion (only in Abl. sing.)*: Lucr.

con-cūto, ussi, ussum, ūtere, 3. v. a. [for con-quatō] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To shake violently; to shake, agitate*: frames, Tac.: caput, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *With Personal pron.*: *To shake one's self, as it were, i.e. To search, examine one's self*: Hor.—**2.** *To shake the power or force of, cause to waver, impair, disturb, distract, shatter*: rempublicam, Cic.—**3.** *(To shake violently; hence) a.* *To put in fear, terror, or anxiety; to terrify, alarm, trouble, agitate*: quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall.—**b.** *To urge, excite, rouse to activity*: pectus, Virg.: se, Juv. **II.** *To strike one upon another, to strike together*: manūs, Sen.

condāllium, ī, n. [akin to Sanscrit kundala; Gr. κοῦδύλιον, κόνδυλος] *A little ring for slaves*: Plaut.

con-decet, ēre, v. impers. *It greatly becomes: te concedet, Plaut.: pudorem gerere concedet, id.*

con-dēcōro, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To decorate or adorn carefully*: ludos scenicos, Ter.

condemna-tor, ōris, m. [condemna(o)-o] *An accuser*: Tac.

con-demno, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-damno] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To sentence, condemn: aliquem judicio turpissimo, Cic. (with Gen. or Abl. of charge) aliquem captis, id.: aliquem eodem crimine, id. **B.** Esp.: *To condemn in one's mind or by one's behaviour; hence, to accuse of, charge with; to blame, disapprove*: factum judicio amicorum, Cic. (with Gen. of charge) aliquem summæ iniquitatis, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To urge the condemnation of a person, to effect it*: ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem*

neesse est, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condamner*.

condens-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [condens-us]=condenso: Lucr.

con-densio, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To make very dense, to condense, to press close together*: ita condens-averant aciem, Hirt. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condenser*.

condens-us, a, um, adj. *Very dense, close*: columbæ Condensæ... sedebant, Virg.

con-dico xi, ctum, cēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To talk a thing over in company with; to agree upon something; to decide, determine, appoint, fix*: inducias, Just.: (without Object) sic constitutum, sic condicunt, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To proclaim, announce, publish something*: Gell.—Particular phrase: *Condicare alieni (ad cenam or coenam), To promise or engage one's self as a guest, to invite one's self to an entertainment*: Plaut.; Cic.

condign-e, adv. [condign-us] *Very worthy*: Plaut.

con-dignus, a, um, adj. *Wholly deserving, very worthy*: Plaut.

condi-mentum, i, n. [condi-o] *Spice, seasoning*. **I.** Prop.: cibi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *amiciatē*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condiment*.

con-dio, divi or dii, ditum, dire, 4. v. a. [access. form of con-do] **I.** Prop.: *To put fruit in vinegar, spices, etc.; to preserve, pickle*: oleas albas, Cato. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To embalm (the dead)*: mortuos, Cic.—**B.** *To prepare (food) carefully; to make savoury or soft; to season, spice*: coenam, Plaut.: fungos, Cic.—**C.** *Of unguents: To make fragrant*: unguenta, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To attend to carefully; to cultivate or ornament; to make pleasant or agreeable; to soften, temper, etc.*: orationem, Cic.: tristitiam, id.

condiscipul-i, ūs, m. [con-discipul-us] (The state of a condiscipulus; hence) *Companionship in school*: Nep.

con-discipulus, i, m. *A school-fellow*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condisciple*.

con-disco, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a. *To learn thoroughly or well; to learn and practise*: modos, Hor.: puerperium pati, id.

1. **condit-io** (-icio), ōnis, f. [cond-o] (A putting together or setting up; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **I.** *Of persons: External position, situation, condition, stand, rank, place, circumstances*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *Of things: A situation, condition, nature, mode, manner*: Lucr.; Cæs.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of connubial relationship: A marriage, match*: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *(A settling of terms or conditions; hence) Business t. t.: A condition, stipulation, agreement, compact, proposition, terms*: ei premium tribui nū ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A paramour, an unchaste woman*: Cic.—**B.** *Free choice*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. conditio*.

2. **condit-ō**, ōnis, f. [condi-o] **I.**

Prop.: *A preserving of fruits, etc.*
Cic. II. Meton.: *A spicing, seasoning, flavouring*: Cic.

cond-itor, ōris, m. [cond-o] 1. *A founder, establisher, etc.*: **A. Prop.**: *Romane conditor arvis, Virg.—b. Fig.*: *Romane libertatis*. Liv.—2. *A composer, writer, compiler, author*: *historia*. Ov.

conditor-lum ii, n. [condo, through obsol. *conditor*, "one who buries"] 1. *A place for preserving a dead body, or the ashes of the dead*: *a coffin, urn*: Suet.—2. *A tomb, sepulchre*: Pl.

1. **cond-itus**, a, um, P. of *cond-o*.

2. **condi-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of *condi-o*.—2. **Pa.**: *a. Seasoned, savoury*: *aliquid*, Cic.—**b.** Of style: *Polished, ornamented*: (*Comp.*) *oratio festivitate conditor*, Cic.

con-do, dīdī, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. (*To bring, lay, or put together, to set up*: hence) **I. Prop.**: *A. With the idea of uniting*: (*To put, join, or join together, into a whole*; hence) **1.** Of the founding of towns or states: *To found, establish*: *urbem*, Cic.: *arces*, Virg.—2. Of other things: *To make, construct, build*: *aram*, Liv.: *sepulcrum*, Hor.—**B.** With the idea of carefulness: 1. Gen.: *To put up or away*; *to lay, put, or place for preservation, etc.*; *to lay, store, or treasure up*: *aliquid proprio horreo*, Hor.: *aliquem in carcerem, to thrust into prison, imprison*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *A. To put, lay up, preserve, or store fruits, etc.*: *cornu in liquidā fece*, Ov.—**b.** *A. To inter, bury*: *mortuos*, Cic.—(*b.*) Of time: *To bring (as it were) to the grave*; *to pass, spend, live through*: *longos sales cantando*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: 1. Of the inhabitants of cities, etc.: *A. Gen.*: *To found, to establish, to settle*: *Romanam gentem*, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *Pass, in reflexive force*: *To settle*: *optato condunt Thybridis alveo*, Virg.—2. Of written productions: *To compose, celebrate*; *to write or treat of*; *to describe*.—**B.**: 1. *A. Gen.*: *To conceal, hide, secrete, suppress*: *vultum equore*, Ov.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To conceal, hide, etc.*, one's self: Ov.; Virg.; Suet.—2. *To strike or thrust in deep, to plunge*: *telum jugulo*, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *To establish, found, be the author of, procure, make*: *aurea secula*, Virg.: *famam ingenio suo*, Phaed.—**B.**: *To store or treasure up, etc.*: *in causis conditæ sunt res future*, Cic.

condōce-facio, fēcī, factum, facēre, 3. v. a. [condōce-o; facio] *To train, teach, instruct, discipline*: *beluas*, Cic.: *animum*, id.

con-dōcō, dōcēti, dōcētum, dōcēre, 2. v. a. *To instruct thoroughly*: (*militēs*) *equo uti frenato*, Hirt.

condoc-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *condoc-o*.—2. **Pa.**: *Thoroughly taught*: (*Comp.*) *condocitor sum*, Plaut.

con-dōle-sco, ūi, nō sup., escēre, 3. v. n. [con; dōle-o] *To feel severe pain, to suffer much*: *latus ei dicenti*, Cic.

condōnā-tio, ōnis, f. [condon(a)-o] *A giving away*: Cic.

con-dōno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I. Gen.**: *A. Prop.*: *To make a present of; to give, present, etc.*: *apothecas hominibus nequissimis*, Cic.—*Particular phrase*: *Condōnare aliquem aliquid, To present one with something*: Plaut.; Ter.—**B. Fig.**: *To give or deliver up*; *to surrender, sacrifice, devote, offer*: *inimicitias reipublice*, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *A. Prop.*: Of debts, etc.: *To make a present of a debt, etc.*, to one; i. e. *to remit, forgive, release from*, etc.: *pecunias creditas debitoribus*, Cic.—**B. Fig.**: 1. *To pardon, overlook, forgive, refrain from punishing*, *condone*, etc.: *ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis*, Cic.: *aliquem reipublicæ, id.—2.* Of punishment, etc., for a crime or offence: *To forego, pass by or over, refrain from*, etc.: *animadversionem et supplicium*, Script. ap. Cic.

con-dormiō, nō perf., nōr sup., dormiō, 4. v. n. *To fall quite asleep, to fall asleep*: Suet.

condormi-sco, dormivī, nō sup., dormisciōre, 3. v. n. incl. [condormi-o] *To go quite to sleep*: Plaut.

Condrūsī, ōrum, m. *The Condrusi; a people of Gallia Belgica*.

condūc-ibilis, e, adj. [conduc-o] *Advantageous, profitable, expedient*: (*Comp.*) *utrum conducibilis*, Auct. Her.

con-dūco, duxī, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. and n.: **I. Prop.**: *Act.*: **A. Gen.**: *To lead together; to assemble, collect*: *virgines unum in locum*, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: 1. *To connect, unite, by bringing together*: *cortice ramos*, Ov.—2. *Business t. t.*: (*To bring, etc., to one's self*; hence) *A. To hire*, etc.: *hortum*, Cic.—**b.** *To take for hire, to undertake any service* (building, transportation, the custom, etc.): *to contract for, farm*: *columnam conducorat faciendam*, Cic.—**c.** Of money: *To borrow at interest*: *nummos*, Hor.—**d.** *To buy, purchase*: *agnum*, Plaut.—**II. Fig.**: **A. Act.**: *To combine, unite*: *propositionem et assumptionem in unum*, Cic.—**B. Act.**: Of personal objects: *To hire, i. e. to induce to do by bribery; to bribe, induce*: *consilium ad cædem faciendam*, Cic.—**C. Neut.**: *To contribute to something by being useful; to be of use or profitable; to profit, serve*, etc. (only in 3rd pers.): *ad vitæ commoditatem*, Cic.: *proposito*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conduire*.

conduct-icius (-itius), a, um, adj. [conducto, (Sup.) conduct-um] *Of, or pertaining to, hire, hired, rented*: *fideiura*, Plaut.: *exercitus*, Nep.

conduct-tio, ōnis, f. [conduct-o] 1. *A bringing together, uniting*: Cic.—2. *A hiring, farming*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conduction*.

conductor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who hires (a thing); a farmer, tenant; a contractor*: Plaut.; Cic.

conduct-us, a, um, P. of *conduct-o*.—As *Subst.*: *conductum*, i, n.

(sc. *edificium*) *A hired dwelling*: Cic.

conduplicā-tio, ōnis, f. [conduplic(a)-o]; 1. (*A doubling*; for) *An embracing*: Plaut.—2. *Rhet. t. t.*: *A repetition of the same word*: Auct. Her.

con-duplico, āvi, nō sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To double*: Lucr.

con-duro, nō perf., nōr sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To harden, to make very hard*: *ferrum*, Lucr.

con-dus, i, m. [cond-o] *One who lays up provisions*: Plaut.

con-fābūlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.** *To converse together, chat*: Plaut.; Var. **II.** *To converse about, to discuss with one*: *rem cum aliquo*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confabuler*.

con-farrēa-tio, ōnis, f. [confarr(a)-o] *A uniting by far; an ancient solemn form of marriage among the Romans, in which was an offering of bread (far)*: Pl.

con-farr-ēo, nō perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; far, far-is] (*To unite by far*; hence) *To marry by making an offering of bread*: Tac.

con-fātālis, e, adj. *Bound, as it were, to the same fate, decided by fate*: Cic.

con-fec-tio, ōnis, f. [for confac-tio; fr. CONFAC, true root of confic-o] 1. *A making, preparing, arranging, composing, accomplishing*: *libri*, Cic.—**b.** *A finishing, completing, bringing to a close*: *belli*, Cic.—2. Of food: *A chewing or masticating*: *mastication*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confection*.

con-fec-tor, ōris, m. [for confactor; fr. id.] *An executor, finisher*: Cic. *A destroyer, consumer*: Cic.

con-fec-tus (for confac-tus), a, um, P. of *confic-o*, through true root CONFAC.

con-fercio, nō perf., fertum, ferēre, 4. v. a. [for conf-fercio] *To cram or press close together*: *naves*, Liv.

con-fēro, contulī, collātum (con-), conferre, v. a. **I.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *To bring, bear, or carry together* into a mass, or to a point; *to collect, gather*: *materiam*, Cæs.: *undique collatis membris*, Hor.—2. Esp.: **a.** *To collect money, etc.*; *to contribute*; *to bring as an offering or gift*: *sextantes in capita, per head*, Liv.: *tributa quotannis ex censu*, Cic.—**b.** *To unite, join, connect*, etc.: *capita*, *to put heads together* (in conferring, deliberating, etc.), Cic.—**c.** *Milit. t. t.*: *To join, unite, bring together*, etc., for hostile purposes: *collatis signis, i. e. in a pitched battle*, Plaut.: *collato pede, foot to foot*, Liv.: *ferrum ac manūs*, Cic.—**B. Fig.**: 1. *To collect or gather together*: *optima quæque in libros*, Suet.—2. Of a law: *To join in bringing forward*: Liv.—3. *A. Gen.*: *To join, unite*: *studia inter nos*, Quint.—**b.** Esp.: Of public conferences, consultations, etc.: *To consult together or confer about*; *to consider*, or *talk over together*: *injurias, i. e. to deliberate together concerning*, Tac.: *familiares sermones cum aliquo, to enter into familiar conversation with*, Cic.—4. *a. Con*

ferre pedem, *To encounter, come in contact with, come to close quarters with*: Plant.; Cic.—**b.** Conferre lites, *To contend with one, to quarrel*: Hor.—**5.** *To bring together for comparison, to compare*: nil ego contulerim iucundo sanus amico, Hor.—**6.** *Of speech or writings*: *To compress, abridge, make brief*: sua verba in duos versus, Ov.—**7.** *To contribute to one's interest, etc.; to be useful or profitable; to profit, serve, be of use* (only in 3rd person, or the Inf.): Quint. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *direct a thing somewhere* (in haste, for protection, etc.): sua omnia in oppidum, Cæs.—**Particular expression**: Conferre aliquem in aliquid, *To change or transform some one into something*: Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To betake or turn one's self, etc.; to go, etc.* in se in oppidum, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bring, turn, direct something*: spes votaque ad deos, Tac.—**b.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To apply, turn, direct, or betake one's self*: Cic.—**2.** *With the access. idea of application or communication*: **a.** *To make use of; to apply, direct, confer, bestow, transfer*: operam ad philosophiam, Cic.—**b.** *To refer or ascribe something to a person or thing, as its author* (in a good, and freq. in a bad sense); *to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of, etc.*: aliquid ad imperium deorum, Lucr.: sua vitia et suam culpam in senectute, Cic.—**c.** *To bring on, cause, occasion, induce*: Pl.; Col.—**d.** *To adduce; exemplum, Ter.*—**3.** *To transfer to a future point of time, i. e. to put off, defer, delay, reserve*: omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conféver*.

confer-tim, adv. [confer-o] *In a compact body, closely*: Liv.

confer-tus (for conferto-tus), a, um, **1.** P. of conferto-o.—**2.** Pa.: *(Pressed together; hence)* **A.** Prop.: *Pressed close, crowded, thick, dense*: plures simul conferti, Liv.: (Comp.) confertiores steterant, id.: (Sup.) confertissima acie, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: *Stuffed, filled full, full*: otiosa vita conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

conférre-fácio, no perf. nor sup., facère, **3.** v. a. [conférre-o; facio] *To make glowing or melting*: Lucr.

confere-sco, ferbū, no sup., fervescere, **3.** v. n. [conférre-o] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to boil throughout; to grow hot*: granum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To become hot, etc.*: mea quum confertur ira, Hor.

confes-sio, ónis, f. [for confat-sio; fr. CONFAT, true root of confit-eor] *A confession, acknowledgment, open avowal*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confession*.

confessus (for confat-sus), a, um: **1.** P. of confiteor, through true root CONFAT.—**2.** Pa.: *Undoubted, incontrovertible; res, Cic.*—**Particular phrases**: **a.** Ex confesso, *Confessedly, beyond doubt*: Quint.; Sen.—**b.** In confesso esse, *To be notorious, every where known*: Tac.—**c.** In confessum

venire, *To be generally acknowledged*: Pl.

confes-tim, adv. [for confertim; fr. confert-o] *(By bearing in haste; hence) Immediately, speedily, without delay*: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.

confici-ens, entis: **1.** P. of confici-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Effecting, causing, producing, efficient*: causas conficientes, Cic.: (with Gen.) (Sup.) civitas conficientissima litterarum, very carefully noting, id.

confic-ío, fécí, fectum, ficère (Perf. Subj.: confexim, Plaut.:—In Pass., besides the regular form conficior), confit, Lucr.: confert, Liv.: conficient, Suet.: confieri, Cæs.; Virg.), **3.** v. a. [for conf-facio] *(To make thoroughly; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To prepare, bring about, complete, accomplish, execute, etc.*: bellum, Cæs.: anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To settle, close a bargain, finish, etc.*: tu cum Apella Chio confice decolommis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To diminish, lessen, weaken an object; to bring to nothing, destroy, kill*: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, grind, Cic.: me pene conficit (sc. sicc.) id.—**B.** *To prepare, provide, procure*: peragnum pecuniam ex illa re, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To produce, cause, make, effect*: motus animorum, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) animum auditoris intem et misericordem, id.—**2.** *Of time*: *To complete, spend, pass*: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, Cic.—**3.** Pass.: *To follow (from something) logically; to be deduced*: num aliud conficiatur, aliud dicatur, Cic.—**B.** *To kill, destroy, wear out*: aliquem verbis, Plaut.

confic-tio, ónis, f. [for confit(n)g-tio; fr. confit(n)g-o] Gen.: *An inventing, fabricating*: Cic.

confict-us (for confit(n)g-tus), a, um, **1.** P. of confit(n)g-o.

confid-ens, entis: **1.** P. of confid-o.—**2.** Pa.: *(Confidently trusting to something; hence)* *Self-confident*: i. e.: **a.** In a good sense: *Bold, daring, undaunted*: (Comp.) aut qui me confidentior? Plaut.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Shameless, audacious, impudent*: confidens timidusque, Hor.: (Sup.) juvenum confidentissime, Virg.

confiden-ter, adv. [for confidenter; fr. confid-ens, confident-is] **a.** Boldly, courageously, undauntedly, confidently: (Comp.) confidentius dicere, Cic.—**b.** Boldly, shamelessly, audaciously, impudently: in qua re confidenter restas, Ter.: (Sup.) confidentissime resistens, Auct. Her.

confident-ia, ae, f. [confidens, confident-is] *A confiding or firmly relying; hence)* **I.** Gen.: *A firm persuasion, confidence*: Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In a good sense: *Self-confidence or reliance, boldness*: Script. ap. Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Impudence, audacity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confidence, confidence*.

confident-í-lóqu-us, a, um, adj. [confidens, confident-is; (í); loqu-or] *Speaking boldly or audaciously*: Plaut.

con-fido, sus sum, dère (Perf. confiderunt, Liv.), **3.** v. n. and **to trust confidently, confide, rely firmly; to believe certainly, be assured of**: **1.** With personal subjects: **a.** Neut.: aut corporis firmatute aut fortunae stabilitate confidere, Cic.—**b.** Act.: avos, Stat.: (with Objective clause) opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Cæs.—**2.** With things as subjects: remis confisa cymba, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confier*.

con-figo, fixi, fixum, figère, **3.** v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To join, fasten together*: transtra clavibus ferreis, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To pierce through, transfix*: filios sagittis, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To transfix*: aliquem sententiis, Cic.

con-findo, no perf. nor sup., ère, **3.** v. a. *To cleave asunder*: Tib.

confine, is, v. confinis.

con-fingo, finxi, fictum, fingère, **3.** v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To place together in forming; to form, fashion, fabricate*: flavos confingunt et ceras mille ad usus vitæ, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To make up, invent, devise, fabricate, feign, pretend*: aliquid Stenio criminis, Cic.—**B.** *To put on, employ (for the purpose of deceit, etc.)*: lacrimas conficte dolis, Ter.

con-finis, e, adj. *(Having the same end with another; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *Bordering on, adjoining, contiguous*: ager, Liv.: (with Dat.) caput collo, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **confine**, is, n. *That which borders upon any thing; a border, confine, boundary*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Nearly related, nearly like, similar*: studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confins*.

con-fin-ium, ii, n. [confin-] *(An ending at the same spot with something else; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *A confine, common boundary, limit, border of lands*: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Neighbourhood, nearness, close connection*: artis et falsi, Tac.

confio, eri, v. conficio.

confirmat-e, adv. [confirmat-us] *Boldly, courageously*: Auct. Her.

confirmá-tio, ónis, f. [confirm(a)-o] **1.** *An establishing or confirming; confirmation*: libertatis, Cic.—**2.** *A confirming of the mind; encouragement*, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—**3.**: **a.** *A confirming or verifying a fact; an assertion*: Cæs.—**b.** Rhetor. t. t.: *An adducing of proofs*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confirmation*.

confirmá-tor, óris, m. [id.] *One who establishes, etc., a thing*: Cic.

confirmá-tus, a, um, **1.** P. of confirm(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *(Encouraged, courageous, resolute: (Comp.) confirmation exercitui, Cæs.—b. (Proved, hence) Certain, credible*: Cic.

con-firm-itas, atis, f. [confirm-us] *Firmness of will, in a bad sense; obstinacy*: Plaut.

con-firm-o, ávi, átum, áre, **1.** v. a. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make firm, establish, strengthen*: alii hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To confirm or strengthen the courage of; to encourage, make bold*: diffidentum rebus suis, Cic.—**B.** *To confirm in disposition, feelings, or fidelity*: homines

Cæs.—C. 1. To confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion; to prove, demonstrate, etc.: remi, Cic.—**2.** To assert, affirm, protest something as true or certain: hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confirmer*.

confiscā-tio, ōnis, f. [confisco(a)-o] A forfeiting, confiscation: regis, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confiscation*.

confisc-o, no perſ., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; fisc-us] **I.** To lay up in a chest: summam, Suet. **II.** A. Prop.: To transfer to the emperor's privy-purse, to confiscate: hereditates, Suet. **B.** Meton.: To deprive a person of property: devictis his et confiscatis, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confisquer*.

confi-sio, ōnis, f. [for confid-sio; fr. confid-o] Confidence, assurance: Cic.

confi-sus (for confid-sus), a, um, P. of confid-o.

confitē-or, fessus sum, fitēri, 2. v. dep. [for confiteor] **I.** Prop.: To fully or entirely acknowledge, confess, own, avow an error, mistake, etc.; to concede, allow, grant: quid confitetur, Cic.: se, to make one's self known, Ov.: (with second Acc. of further definition) se victos, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: To disclose a thing; to reveal, manifest, show: confessa vulubus iram, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confesser*.

confixus (for confisg-sus), a, um, P. of confisg-o.

confiāgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: To be in flames, to be on fire, to be burnt up or consumed: A. Prop.: conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. **B.** Fig.: amoris flammā, Cic. **II.** Act.: To burn up, consume, or destroy by fire: urbem incendio, Auct. Her.

confi-flexus (for conflect-sus), a, um, P. of conflect-o.

conflictio, ōnis, f. [for conflictio; fr. confisg-o] **I.** Prop.: A striking together, collision: duorum inter se corporum, Quint. **II.** Fig.: A contest, conflict: rerum, Cic.

conflicto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for confisg-o; fr. confisg-o] (Prop.: To strike or dash together violently; Fig.: A. In Act. or Pass. form, in reflexive force: To dash one's self against; to fight with, contend or struggle with: ut conflictares malo, Ter.: qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, id.—**B.** To strike forcibly to the earth, to ruin: repubblicam, Tac.—**C.** Pass.: To be severely tormented, harassed, afflicted; to be brought to ruin: graviore fortunā conflictatū videmur, Cic.

conflictus, ūs, m. [for confisg-tus; fr. confisg-o] A striking of one thing against another (mostly in Abl. Sing.): corporum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conflict*.

confli-go, fixi, flictum, fligere, 3. v. a. and n.: **I.** Act.: A. Prop.: To strike against or on; to strike or bring together: semina, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: To bring together in comparison, to compare: factum cum scripto, Cic. **II.** Neut.: A. Prop.: To be in con-

flikt; to contend, fight, combat: manu cum hoste confligere, Cic. **B.** Fig.: To be at variance, contend, dispute, etc.: leviores actiones, Cic.

conflo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: Of fire: To blow together, to blow up, stir up, kindle: incendium, Liv. **II.** Meton.: A. Of metals, etc.: To smelt, fuse, melt down: falces in ensem, Virg.—**B.** 1. Of personal and material objects: To bring or set together; to join, raise, procure; to make or get up; to compose: exercitum, Cic.: pecuniam, id.—**2.** Of abstract objects: To bring about, effect, accomplish, make or get up; to produce, occasion, acquire, cause: accusationem et iudicium, Cic.: alicui periculum, id. **III.** Fig.: A. To kindle, inflame: invidiam inimico, Cic.—**B.** To unite, etc.: consensus pæne conflatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confler*.

confliu-ens, entis: 1. P. of confli-o.—**2.** Pa.: Flowing together, falling into another river: ab conflente Rhodano castra movi, i. e. from the confluence of the Rhone (and the Saone): Script. ap. Cic.—As Subst.: 1. Prop.: **confluens**, entis, or **confluens**, lum, m. The place where two rivers unite; the confluence: Cæs.; Liv.—**2.** Meton.: **Confluens**, lum, f. The town of Coblenz, situate at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confluent*.

confliu, fluxi, no sup., fluere (Pluperf. Sulp. Syncope), confluxit=confluxisset, Lucr.), 3. v. n.: **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: To flow or run together: Fibrenus divisus equaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. Of the air: To flow, stream, or rush together: Lucr.—**B.** Of a great multitude: To flow, flock, or crowd together: to come together in multitudes: multi confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract subjects: To flow or flock together: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas, confluit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *confliuer*.

confōdio, fōdi, fossum, fōdere, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To dig thoroughly, to prepare by digging: hortum, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: To pierce through, transfix: super examen sese projecit animus Confossus, Virg. **III.** Fig.: To pierce, stab, etc.: tot iudicii confossus, as it were, pierced through, Liv.

confore, v. consum.

conformā-tio, ōnis, f. [conform(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: A symmetrical forming or fashioning; conformation, shape, form: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of that which is mentally formed: An idea, notion, conception: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conformation*.

con-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To form, fashion, shape symmetrically or skillfully: **I.** Prop.: ad maiora quædam nos natura genuit et conformavit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: mentem cogitatione, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conformer*.

confos-sus (for confod-sus), a, um: 1. P. of confod-o.—**2.** Pa.: Pierced through, full of holes (Comp.): te faciam confossores, etc., Plaut.

con-fractus (for confra(n)g-tus), a, um, P. of confing-o, through true root confra(N)g.

con-frāgōsus, a, um, adv. Very broken, rough, uneven: **I.** Prop.: loca, Liv. **II.** Fig.: conditions, hard, difficult, Plaut.

con-frōmo, frōmī, no sup., frēmēre, 3. v. n. To make a loud noise, to roar, to murmur loudly, etc.: confremere omnes, Ov.

con-frico, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To rub much or strongly: **I.** Gen.: faciem sibi, Suet. **II.** Esp.: In supplication: genna, i. e. to press or grasp firmly or earnestly: Plaut.

con-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringēre, 3. v. a. [for con-frango] **I.** Prop.: To break in pieces, shiver: digitos, Cic.—Prov.: Confingere tesseram, To break in pieces the tessera, i. e. to dissolve the ties of friendship, violate faith: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: To break, bring to nought, destroy: consilia, Cic.

con-fūgio, fūgi, no sup., fūgere, 3. v. n. (To flee to a person, etc., in order to be with him, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: To flee for refuge or succour: ad unum aliquem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To flee for succour, to have recourse: in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, Cic.

confūg-iu, iū, n. [confugio] (Prop.: A fleeing for refuge; Meton.) A refuge, shelter: Ov.

confulg-o, no perſ., nor sup., cre, 2. v. n. To shine brightly, to glitter: ædes, Plaut.

confundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** A. Prop.: Of liquids: To pour together: mello, aceto, confusis, Pl. **B.** Meton.: 1. a. Gen.: To mix, mingle, blend, etc.: arbori ramo . . . olive Omnia confudit, Ov.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To mix itself, etc., i. e. to mix, mingle, blend: Virg.; Cic.—**2.** To mingle together in confusion; to mix, etc., up in disorder: signa et ordines equitum atque peditum, Liv. **C.** Fig.: 1. To mingle, unite, join, combine: sermones in unum, Liv.—**2.** a. To confound, confuse, jumble together, etc.: pedes, Cic.: fadus, i. e. to violate, Virg.—**b.** In mind, etc.: To disturb, disconcert, confound, perplex, etc.: audientium animos, Liv. **II.** A. Prop.: Of liquids or things in a liquid state: To pour out or empty completely: erutor in fossam confusus, Hor. **B.** Meton.: As the result of pouring out: To overspread or suffuse: vultum lunæ, i. e. to obscure, Ov. **C.** Fig.: 1. To pour: in orationem, Cic.—**2.** To spread or diffuse: quæ (sc. vis divina) toto confusa mundo sit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confondre*.

confūs-e, adv. [confus-us] Confusedly, without order: dispergere, Cic.: (Comp.) confusus res acta est, id.

confū-sio, ōnis, f. [for confu(n)d-sio; fr. confu(n)d-o] 1. A mingling, uniting, combining: virtutum, Cic.—**2.** Confusion, disorder, etc.: religionum, Cic.—**3.** Mental confusion, disturb

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ance of mind, perplexity: Tac.—**4.** An overspreading or suffusing: oris, *i. e.* a blushing or reddening, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confusion*.

confūsio (for confu(n)d-sus), *a*, um, 1. *P.* of confu(n)d-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **A.** Thrown into disorder or confusion: *disordered, confused*: (Comp.) *confusor facies, more than usual disfigured or battered*, Tac.—**B.** *Confused, disarranged, disordered*, etc.: oratio, Cic.: (Sup.) *confusissimus mos*, Suet.—**C.** *Confused, disturbed*, etc., in mind, etc.: ipse *confusus animo*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confus*.

confutā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [confut(a)-o] *A* confuting, confutation: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confutation*.

confūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; fut-is, a pitcher] (*To employ a futis exceedingly*; hence: Prop.: *To cool a thing by pouring water upon it*; to cool down; Fig.: **A.** *To damp, repress, keep down*, etc.: audaciam, Cic.—**B.** *To overthrow, confuse, refute*: argumenta Stolorum, Cic.—**C.** *To destroy, keep down*, etc.: tactum . . . An confutabant nares? Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confuter*.

confūturus, *a*, um, *P.* of *consum*. **con-gēlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To cause to freeze entirely, to congelate*: mare, Var. **B.** Fig.: *To freeze, make cold or passionless*: te congelat uxor anus, Mart. **C.** Meton.: *To thicken, make hard*: rictus serpentis, Ov. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To freeze up*: Ister, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To freeze up, become inactive*: congelasse nostrum amicum Itebar otio, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To become hard as ice*: lingua, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congeler*.

congemīnā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [congemīn(a)-o] (Prop.: *A* doubling; Meton.) *An embracing*: Plant.

con-gēmīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To double, redouble, repeat again and again*: crebros ensibus icūs Congeminant, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To use repeatedly*: securim, *i. e.* give repeated blows with, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To become double*: omnes congeminauimus, *i. e.* we have all produced our like, Plant.

con-gēmo, gēmī, no sup., gēmīre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: *To sigh or groan deeply, to heave a deep sigh*: **A.** Prop.: *congemuit senatus*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Of a tree*: congemuit supremum, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To groan or sigh deeply for*; to bewail, deplore, lament: positum feretro, Val. Fl.

conger, 1. *m.* = γόνυρος. *A* congeriel: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congre*.

congrē-ies, ēi, *f.* [congrē-o] **I.** Prop.: *A* heap, pile, etc.: congeriem secuit, *i. e.* the mass of Chaos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A* heap, etc.: bonorum, Claud.—**B.** Rhet. *i. e.* Accumulation: Quint.—**C.** **con-gēro**, gēssi, gestum, gērore, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To bear, bring, or carry together*; to collect: vaticum, Cic.: quum sibi sint congesta cibaria, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To build, construct, erect*: manu oppida, Virg.—**B.**

To heap or pile up: Midæ dormienti formica in os tritici grana congresserunt, Cic.—**C.** *To prepare by bringing together*: si illi congesta sint epulæ a clientibus, Plant.—**D.** *To repeat again and again*: oscula, Ov.—**E.** Pass.: *To be full, to swarm*: lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: *1. To bring together or collect*; to introduce, etc.: dicta, Quint.—**2.** *To compile*: orationem studio, Quint.—**B.** *To heap or pile up*: plus æquo in amicitiam, Cic.

2. con-gēr-o, ōnis, *m.* [conger-o] (*A* collector; hence) *A* thief: Plant.

con-gērro, ōnis, *m.* *A* companion in nonsense, etc.: Plant.

1. conges-tus (for conger-tus), *a*, um, *P.* of conger-o.

2. conges-tus, ūs, *m.* [for conger-tus; fr. conger-o] **I.** Prop.: *A* bearing or bringing together, an accumulation: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A* heap, pile, mass: Lucr.; Tac.

congi-alis, *a*, adj. [congi-us] (*Partaining to a congius*; hence) *Holding a congius*: Plant.

congi-ārium, īi, *n.* [id.] (*A* thing pertaining to a congius; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A* largess of wine, oil, etc., made to the people, of the measure of a congius: Livr.; Quint.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A* largess in money of undefined amount; Cic.; Livr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congiarie*.

congius, īi, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A* congius: *a Roman measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of an amphora* (6 sextarii): Livr.

con-giāciō, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To turn entirely to ice, to freeze up*: aqua neque congiaciaret frigurius, neque, etc., Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To freeze up, be inactive*: Curioni tribunatus congiaciati, passes inactively, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Act.: *To cause to freeze up*: congiaciato imbre, Pl.

con-giisco, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. *v. n.*: *To grow up*: Plant.

congiōbā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [congiob(a)-o] *A* heaping, gathering, or crowding together: Tac.

con-giōbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To gather into a ball, to conglobate*: mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique æqualiter, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To press together in a mass, to crowd together*: nūi quoque fors conglobaverat, Sall. **III.** Fig.: *To heap together*: definitiones conglobatæ, heaped together, accumulated, Cic.

conglutinā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [conglutin(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A* gluing or cementing together: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of words*: *A* joining together: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conglutination*.

con-glūtīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To glue, cement, join together*: vulnera, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: *To join, unite firmly together, bind closely, cement*: conglutinare rem dissolutam, divulsamque, Cic.—**B.** *To invent, devise, contrive* (*a means of effecting something*): conglutina, ut

semem hodie doctum doote fallas Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conglutiner*.

con-grac-o, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; Grac-i] (*To live in like manner with the Greeks*; hence) *To squander in luxury*: aurum, Plant.

con-grātūlor, no perf., āri, 1. *v. dep.*: *To wish joy abundantly or warmly*; to congratulate: congratulatur libertatem reipublice restitutam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congratuler*.

con-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. *v. dep.* [for con-gradiōr] (*To step together*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a friendly sense: *To go, come, or meet together* or with one: hunc, Plant.: cum eo, Cic.—**B.** In a hostile sense: *To fight, contend, engage*, etc.: contra ipsum Cæsarem est congressus armatus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To engage, contend*: With persons or things as subjects: tecum, Cic.

congrēgā-bilis, *e*, adj. [congreg(a)-o] *Apt* to congregate, social: examina apium, Cic.

congrēgā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An assembling together*; union, society, association: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congrégation*.

con-grēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [con; grex, greg-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To collect into a flock*: oves, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To collect or assemble in a flock, swarm, etc.*; to flock, herd, swarm together: Cic.; Pl.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To join one's self to a herd*; to herd with: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To collect or assemble together*; to unite: dissipationes homines, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To unite one's self*, etc.: Cic.; Tac. **III.** Fig.: *To collect, gather together*: argumenta, Quint.

congres-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for congres-sio; fr. congres-sio] **1.** *A* (friendly) meeting: Cic.—**2.** *A* (hostile) meeting: an attack, contest: Just.

1. congres-sus (for congres-sus), *a*, um, *P.* of congres-sio.

2. congres-sus, ūs, *m.* [for congres-sus; fr. congres-sio] **1.**: **A.** Gen.: *A* friendly meeting together; a social assembly, interview, etc.: Cic.—**B.** Esp.: *A* close union, combination: Lucr.; Quint.—**2.** *A* hostile encounter; a contest, fight: Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congrès*.

congrū-ens, entis: **1.** *P.* of congru-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **A.** Gen.: *Agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous*: genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Agreeing with itself in all parts; symmetrical, well proportioned; accordant, harmonious*: congruens clamor, Livr.: (Sup.) congruentissima vox, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *congruent*.

congrūen-ter, adp. [for congruent-ter; fr. congruens, congruent-is] *Agreeably, fitly, suitably*: congruenter naturæ vivere, Cic.

congruent-ia, *a*, *f.* [congruens, congruent-is] *Agreement, harmony, congruity, symmetry*: uocum, Suet. **con-grūo**, grūi, no sup., grūere, *inf.*

proes. congruere, Tet., 3. v. n. [etym. dub.]: usually referred to cum and ruo, with *g* prefixed; by some *gruo* is assumed to be the original form of ruo] **I. Prop.**: *To run, come, or meet together* with something; ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi sunt, congruerent, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of essence, quality, contents, etc.: *To be suited or fitted; to agree with, correspond*: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic.—**B.** Of judgment, sentiment, opinion, etc.: *To agree*: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic.—**C.** Of time: *To come together, agree, meet*: suos dies mensaque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.

congru-us, a, um, adj. [congru-o] *Agreeing, fit, suitable; concordant*: Plaut. **¶** Hence, *Fr. congru*.

con-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [con-fer: (i); fer-o] *Cone-bearing; cypariss*, Virg. **¶** Hence, *Fr. confère*.

con-iger, gēra, gērum, adj. [con-fer: (i); ger-o] *Cone-bearing; pinus*, Cat.

conjectio, ōnis, f. [for con-jac-tio; fr. con-jic-o, through true root con-jac-o] **1.** *(A disputing; hence) A disputed point, a controverted question*: Pl.—**2.** *An interpretation*: Cic.—**3.** *A hurling, throwing*: Cic.

con-jec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for con-jac-to; fr. id.] **I. Prop.**: *To throw together; cupidias ciborum*, Gell. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To throw or bring together*: argutias questionum, Gell.—**B.** *To conclude or infer by conjecture*: to conjecture, surmise, guess at, etc.: iter, Liv.—**C.** *To conclude from signs or omens; to augur, forebode*, etc.: de genitura ejus multa et formidolosa multis conjectantibus, Suet.

con-jec-tor, ōris, m. [for con-jac-tor; fr. id.] **I. Gen.**: *He who interprets, explains, or divines something; an interpreter*: Plaut. **II. Esp.**: *A diviner, interpreter of dreams, soothsayer*: Cic.

con-jec-trix, icis, f. [for con-jac-trix; fr. id.] *She who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer*: Plaut.

con-jec-tūra, ōe, f. [for con-jac-tūra; fr. id.] **1.** *A conclusion, conjecture, inference*.—**2.** *A drawing of conclusions from signs or omens; a divining; an interpreting of dreams; soothsaying, prophesying*: Plaut.; Cic. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conjecture*.

con-jec-tūr-ālis, e, adj. [con-jec-tūr-a] *Belonging to conjecture or guessing, conjectural*: controversia, Cic. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conjectural*.

1. con-jec-tus (for con-jac-tus), a, um, P. of con-jic-o, through true root con-jac-o.

2. con-jec-tus, ūs, m. [for con-jac-tus; fr. con-jic-o, through id.] **1.** *(A throwing together; hence) a. Prop.*: *A crowding or uniting together*: Lucr.—**b. Meton.**: *A confluv, confluence, confluence; a heap, crowd, pile; lapidum*, Lucr.: aquae, a puddle, id.—**2.**: **a. Prop.**: *A throwing or casting*: Cic.; Liv.—**b. Fig.**: *A casting,*

directing, turning, etc.: animorum, Cic.

con-jic-ō, jēci, jectum, jic-ere, 3. v. a. [for con-jac-ō] **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *To throw or cast together; to throw into a whole or to one point*: sarcinas in medium, Liv. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *(To put together logically, connect, unite; hence)*

a. *To draw a conclusion from collected particulars; to conclude, infer, conjecture*: cito conjecei Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic.—**b.** In augury: *To foretell, divine, forebode, predict* from omens, etc.: quae tempestas impendat vates melius conjeceit? Cic.—**c.** Of dreams, oracles, etc.: *To interpret*: somnium huius, Plaut. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: **1.** **G. n.**: *To throw, cast, drive, dash, hurt, force, etc.*: tela in nostros, Caes.; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.: aliquos in fugam, Cic.—**2. Esp.** With Person.

pron. in reflexive force: *To cast or throw one's self, i. e. to betake, etc., one's self in haste, etc.*: se in fugam, Cic.: se in pedes, to take to one's heels, Ter. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To turn, direct, throw, urge, force, drive, bring eagerly or quickly*: rempublicam in perturbaciones, Cic.—**2.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To cast or throw one's self; to betake one's self, etc.*: se mente ac voluntate in versam, i. e. to devote one's self with zeal to poetry: Cic.

con-jug-ālis, e, adj. [con-jux, con-jug-is] *(Of, or pertaining to, a conjux; hence) Relating to marriage, conjugal*: Tac.: dii. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conjugal*.

con-jug-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [con-jug(a)-o] *(A combining, joining, connecting; hence) The etymological relationship of words*: Cic.

con-jug-ā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who joins or unites*: Cat.

con-jug-i-ālis, e, adj. [con-jugi-um] *Belonging to marriage, conjugal*: Ov.

con-jug-ium, ii, n. [con-jug-o] **I. Prop.**: *A joining together, connection, union*: corporis atque animae, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *A connection by marriage, marriage, wedlock*: Cic.—**B.** *Cottion*: Virg. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *A husband*: Prop.—**2.** *A wife*: Virg.—**B. Plur.**: *A pair of animals*: Pl.—**con-jug-o**, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; root jug, whence jungo] *To join together, unite*. **I. Prop.**: aliquam sibi nuptis, App. **II. Fig.**: amicitiam, Cic.: conjugata verba, etymologically related, id.

con-junct-e, adv. [1. con-junct-us] **1.** In connection, jointly, at the same time: Cic.—**2.** In a friendly, confidential manner: Att.: (Comp.) conjunctissime, Cic. amare, Pl.: (Sup.) conjunctissime, Cic.

con-junct-um, adv. [for con-jung-tum; fr. con-jung-o] *Unitedly, in common, jointly, together*: Caes.

con-junc-tio, ōnis, f. [for con-jung-tio; fr. con-jung-o] *(Prop.) A joining together; Meton.* Gramm. t. t.: *A connecting particle, a conjunction*: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *A connecting, union*: Cic.—*Rhet. t. t.*: *A connection of ideas*: Cic.—**3.**: **a.** *Conjugal union, marriage*: Cic.—**b.** *Family connection, relationship*: Cic.—**4.** *Connection by friendship;*

friendship, intimacy: Cic. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conjunction*.

con-junc-tus (for con-jung-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of con-jung-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** *(United, connected; hence, in local relations) Bordering upon, close, near*: ratis crepidine saxi, Virg.—**b.** *Connected with or related to something; accordant, agreeing with, conformable to, etc.*: (Comp.) fallis simulatio vanitatis conjunctior, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **con-junctum**, i, n.: **(a)** In Rhet.: *Connection*: Cic.—**(b)** *The necessary, inherent quality of bodies* (as weight, heat, etc.): Lucr.—**3.**: **a. Prop.**: **(a)** *Connected by marriage, married*: digno viro, Virg.—**(b)** *Connected by relationship or friendship*: allied, kindred, intimate, friendly: (Sup.) conjunctissimus officis, consuetudine, Cic.—**b. Meton.**: *Of a vine: Joined to, or trained about*: vitis ulmo marito, Cat. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conjoint*.

con-jungo, xi, ctum, gēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To join together, connect, unite*: calamos plures cera, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To join together, unite, etc.*: noctem diem, Caes. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To unite, join in marriage or love*: connubia, Cic.—**2.** *To connect, unite by relationship or friendship*: me tibi, Cic. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conjindre*.

con-jūr-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [con-jur(a)-o] **1.** In a good sense: *(Prop.) A swearing together or in common; Meton.* An agreement, union: Pl.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a. Prop.**: *A conspiracy, plot*: Caes.; Cic.—**b. Meton.**: *A confederacy; a band of conspirators*: Cic. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conjunction*.

con-jūr-ā-tus, a, um, P. of con-jur(a)-o.—**As Subst.**: **con-juratus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A conspirator*: Cic. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conjuré*.

con-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Gen.**: *To swear together or in common*: quae jurat, mens est; nil conjuravimus illa, i. e. our mind has had no share in the oath our tongue has uttered, Ov. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: **1.** In a good sense: **a. Gen.**: *To unite or combine together under an oath; to form a confederacy, etc.*: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes.—**b. Esp.**: *Part. Perf.* In reflexive force: *Having bound themselves, etc., together by oath; having entered into a confederacy, etc.*: Graecia Conjurata suas rumpere nuptias, Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a. Gen.**: *To form a conspiracy or plot; to conspire*: contra rempublicam, Cic.—**b. Esp.**: *Part. Perf.* In reflexive force: *Having conspired, etc.*: conjuratos ocelum rescindere fratres, Virg. **B. Fig.**: *Of things as subjects*: **1.** *To combine together*: conjurateque sequuntur Mille rates, Ov.—**2.** *To unite, become united*: alterinis sic Altera possit open res, et conjurat amice, Hor.—**3.** *To conspire*: conjurato ab Istro, Virg. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conjurer*.

con-jux, ūgis, comm. [for con-jung-s; fr. con-jung-o] *(One joined with another; hence)* **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of persons: **1. Sing.**: *A consort, or spouse; a husband; a wife*: Cat.; Hor.

—2. Plur. *A married pair*: Cat.—B. Of animals: *A mate*: Ov. II. Meton.: *For a betrothed*: Virg.

conl. v. coll.

comm. v. comm.

con-necto, xūi, xum, cētre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To tie, bind, or fasten together*; *to connect, entwine*: A. Prop.: *omnia inter se connexa et apta*, Cic. B. Fig.: *amicitiam cum voluptate*, Cic. II. Esp.: *Logic*. t. t.: *To annex or subjoin a logical conclusion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connecter*.

connexum, i, n. [for connect-sum; fr. connect-o] *The logical connection*: Cic.

1. connexus (for connect-sus), a, um: I. P. of connect-o.—2. Pa.: *Connected, joined, cohering together with something*: connexus his funeribus dies, i. e. *following*, Cic. (Comp.) connexus (sc. corpori), Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connece*.

2. connexus, ūs, m. [for connect-sum; fr. connect-o] *A joining together, combination, connection*: Liv.

conni-sus (for connit-sus), a, um, P. of commit-or.

con-nitor, nixus or nixus sum, niti, 3. v. dep. I. Prop.: *To lean or push against; to lean upon with all one's force, etc.*: connixa feruntur, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. *To lean, etc.*: ratio, quæ connixa per se (leaning upon itself, self-supported), etc., Cic.—B.: 1. *To exert one's self with all one's might; to strive eagerly for something; to strive to reach a place; to ascend, mount*: connituntur (sc. infantes), ut scse erigant, Cic.—2. *To struggle in delivery; to bring forth*: silice in nudâ connixa, Virg.

con-nivēo, nivi or nixi, no sup., nivēre, 2. v. n. [con; and late Latin verb niveo, "to wink or blink"] I. Prop.: A. Of persons or animals: *To wink or blink with the eyes; to close or shut the eyes*: connivere somno, Cic.: connivens pullus, Pl.—B. Of the eyes: *To close or shut themselves*: oculi somno conniventes, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To become torpid, drowsy, indolent, etc.*: animus debet esse nunquam connivens, Gell.—B. *To be indulgently unobservant*: Gell.—C. *To leave unnoticed or uncensured; to connive or wink*: quibusdam in rebus conniveo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conniver*.

connixus (for connit-sus), a, um, P. of commit-or.

connubi-ālis (in the poets, mostly quadrisyll.—in Claud. ū), e, adj. [con-nubi-um] *Pertaining to wedlock, conjugal*: nubi connubialia iura, Ov.: *vocal nuptial nuptialia lyrae*, Claud. *con-nūb-ium* (sometimes in poets trisyll.), ū, n. [con; nub-o] *A wedding, or entering into wedlock together*; hence) I. Prop.: *Marriage*: connubio jungam stabili, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *The right to intermarry*: Cic.—B. *Cotition*: Ov.

Cōnon, ōnis, m., Kōnon. Conon: 1. *An Athenian general*.—2. *A mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus*.

cōnōpseum (-pitum), ōi, n. = κωνοπρετον. *A gauze net, a mosquito curtain*: Juv.; Hor.

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [etym. dub.] *To undertake, attempt, try, venture*: opus magnum, Cic.: transire, Cæs.: (without Object) ad conandum, Liv.

conquassā-tio, ōnis, f. [conquass-(a)-o] *A severe shaking, a shattering*: Cic.

con-quasso, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To shake severely*: I. Prop.: Appulium maximis terre motibus, Cic. II. Fig.: *exteræ nationes illius anni furore*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concasser*.

con-quōror, questus sum, quēri, 3. v. dep. *To complain of, bewail, lament passionately or much*: bonorum direptiones, Cic.: (with Objective clause) si inmortals nostra foret mens, Non tam se moriens dissolvi conquereretur, Lucr.: (without Object) *to be healed, an sileam*? Ov.

conques-tio, ōnis, f. [for conquer-tio; fr. conquer-or] *A violent or loud complaining or bewailing; complaint*: I. Prop.: *questio nulla*, Cic. II. Fig.: In Rhetoric: "*questio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans*," Cic.

conques-tum, i, n. [for conquer-tum; fr. conquer-or] *A complaint*: Suet.

1. conques-tus (for conquer-tus), a, um, P. of conquer-or.

2. conques-tus, ūs, m. [for conquer-tus; fr. conquer-or] *A violent or loud complaint* (only in Abl. Sing.): Liv.

con-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, ēscere (Perf. Sync. Ind.: conquiēsti, Cic.: Inf. conquiēsse, Liv.), 3. v. n.: I. Prop.: A. Of living subjects: 1. Gen.: *To rest physically; to be idle, inactive, or in repose*: videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.—2. Esp.: *With regard to sleep*: *To take repose or rest*: meridie, Cæs.—B. Of things as subjects: *To be quite still or quiet; to be in a state of repose*: quando illius sica conquievit? Cic. II. Fig.: *With respect to the mind, mental affections, etc.*: *To enjoy entire repose; to find rest, recreation, pleasure, etc.*: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.

con-quin-isco, quexi, no sup., quinscēre, 3. v. n. [con; root QUIN, akin to Gr. κιν-εω] *To cover down, squat, stoop down*: Plant.

con-quiro, sivi, situm, rēre, 3. v. a. [for con-querō] *To search out or seek after earnestly, carefully, etc.*: I. Prop.: *conquiri Didotum totâ provinciâ jubet*, Cic. II. Fig.: *aliquid sceleris, i. e. to seek to perpetrate*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conquérir*.

conquisit-e, adv. [conquisit-us] *Carefully*: Auct. Her.

conquis-itio, ōnis, f. [for conquis-itio; fr. conquir-o; through root conquis-s] I. Gen.: *A bringing together, procuring, collecting*: Tac. II. Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: *A trying, levy*: Cic.

conquis-itor, ōris, m. [for conquis-itor; fr. id., through id.] 1. Milit.

t. t.: *A recruiting officer*: Cic.—2. A spy, listener: (prps. only in) Plant.

conquis-itus (for conques-itus), a, um: 1. P. of conquir-o, through root conquis-s.—2. Pa.: *Sought out, chosen, select*: *conquistissime epulæ*, Cic.

conr. v. corr.

consalūtā-tio, ōnis, f. [consalut-(a)-o] *The greeting of a multitude: a joint or mutual salutation*: Cic.

con-sālūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. Of a number of persons: *To join in saluting; to greet or salute*: I. Neut.: *quam inter se amicissime consalutassent*, Cic. II. Act.: *aliquem nomine*, Pl.: (with second Acc. of further definition) *quam (sc. miniam) Volumniam consalutabant*, Cic.: (Pass. with Nom. as predicate) *imperator consalutatur*, Tac.

con-sānesco, sālūi, no sup., sālūescere, 3. v. n. inch. *To become whole or sound; to be healed*: Cic.

con-sanguin-ēs, a, um (Gen. Plur. consanguineum, Lucr.), adj. [con; sanguis, sanguin-is] (Having or possessing the same blood; hence)

I. Gen.: *Related by blood, related*: homines consanguinei, Cæs.—As Subst.: consanguineus, i, m. A kinsman, relative: Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: *Of a brother or sister; brother-like, sister-like*: umbræ, Ov.—As Subst.: consanguinea, æ, f. A sister: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consanguin*.

consanguin-itas, ātis, f. [consanguin-ens] (The condition of the consanguineus; hence) *Blood-relationship, consanguinity*: Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consanguinité*.

consā-tus (for conse(r)-tus), a, um, P. of 1. conser-o.

con-saucio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To wound severely*: corpus vulnere, Auct. Her.

consavio, consavior, v. consuas.

consclēlā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of consceler(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Wicked, depraved*: mens, Cic.: (Sup.) *conscleratissimi filii*, id.—As Subst.: a. conscleratus, i, m. A wicked person, criminal, rascal, villain: Cic.—b. consclerata, æ, f. A guilty woman, a criminal: Liv.

con-sclēlō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To pollute greatly with guilt, to disgrace by wicked conduct*: aures paternas, Liv. conscēdo, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-scendo] I. Gen.: *To mount, ascend*: vallum, Cæs.: equos, Liv. II. Esp.: *Nautical t. t.*: *To go on board a ship; to embark, take ship, etc.*: navem, Cæs.: in navem, Cic.

conscen-sio, ōnis, f. [for conscend-sio; fr. conscend-o] *An embark-ing*: Cic.

consci-ōns, entis, P. of consci-o, conscient-ia, æ, f. [consciens, conscient-is] 1. a. Prop.: *A joint knowledge of something, a being privy to, a knowing along with others*: Cic.: Liv.—b. Meton.: *Persons who have joint knowledge; participants in the same knowledge*: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: *A knowing with or in one's self; con-*

Object) ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectum nem consecuta esse, id.—2. *To follow a model or copy, to imitate:* Chrysippum Diogenes consequens, Cic.—3. *To follow a preceding cause as effect; to ensue; to be the consequence: to arise or proceed from:* a. Gen.: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep.: (without *Object*) illud naturā consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostrae anteponomus, id.—b. Esp.: Of logical sequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.—B.—1.: a. Of things as objects: *To reach, overtake, obtain:* opes quam maximas, Cic.—b. Of Personal objects; but with things as subjects: *To reach, come to, overtake, spring or arise from:* tanta prosperitas Cæsarem est consecuta, ut, etc., Nep.—2.: a. *To become like, equal to in any property or qualification; to attain, come up to, equal:* aliquem majorem, Cic.—b. *To attain to something intellectually or by speech; to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully:* similitudinem veri, Cic. **consequus**, a, um, adj. [consequor] *Consecutive, following:* Lucr. 1. **con-sēro**, sēvi (sērii, Liv.), sētum or sētum, sēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: *To sow or plant with something:* ager arbutus consitus, Sall. B. Fig.: *To cover or strewn over with something:* lumine consert arva, Lucr.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) mentem caligine Theus consitus, Tac. II. *To sow, plant, etc.: arborem, Liv.: agros, Cic.*

2. **con-sēro**, sērii, sertum, sēre (Part. Perf., consita, Claud.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To connect, entwine, tie, join, fit, unite, bind into a whole:* tegumen spinis, Tac. B. Esp.: *To join, press together, etc.: latus lateri, Ov.—Particular phrases:* 1. In military matters: A. Conserere manum, etc., or simply conserere, *To bring hand to hand; to engage in close combat, join battle, come to close quarters:* Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—b. Conserere pugnam, etc., *To engage in, enter into a battle, etc.: Plant.; Liv.—c. Conserere navem, etc., To bring a ship, etc., to close quarters:* Liv.—2. Of legal claim: Conserere manum, *To make a joint seizure (this was done by the litigant parties laying hands at the same time upon the thing in dispute, each one claiming it as his own. This at first took place before the pretor. At a later period, instead of this seizure before the court, one party called the other to the field in dispute, whence they carried a clod of earth into the city before the pretor, and there made their claim, as if in the presence of the whole field):* Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To join together, unite, etc.: nocti dam, Ov.—B. To employ with hostile intent:* Liv.

consert-e, adv. [consert-us] *Connectedly:* Cic. **conser-tus**, a, um, P. of 2. **con-ser-o**.

con-serva, æ, f. A (female) fel-

low-slave: I. Prop.: Ter. II. Fig.: Of things: *for* conservæ, Ov.

conservā-tio, ōnis, f. [conserv-a(-o)] A *keeping, preserving:* frugum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conservation*.

conservā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A *keeper, preserver, defender:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conservateur*.

conservā-trix, tris, f. [id.] *She who preserves or defends:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conservatrice*.

con-servitium, ii, n. [cum; servitium] *Joint servitude:* Plant.

con-servo, avi, ātum, āre (Inf. Perf., usually conservāsse), 1. v. a. *To keep thoroughly; to retain, keep something in existence; to hold up, preserve, leave unhurt or safe:* Cæsar sese eos conservatum dixit, Cæs.: iusjurandum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conserver*.

con-servus, i, m. A *fellow-slave, a companion in servitude:* Cic.

con-sessor, ōris, m. [for consed-sor; it. consid-o, through true root CONSED] *One who sits near or by a person or thing, an assessor:* Cic.; Liv.

con-ses-sus, ūs, m. [for consed-sus; fr. id.] (Prop.: A *sitting together;* Meton.) *A number of persons sitting together; an assembly (in courts of justice, the theatre, etc.):* Cic.; Tac.

considēra-ns, ntis, P. of *consider* (a)-o).

considērā-t-e, adv. [considerat-us] *Considerately:* fieri, Cic. (Comp.) bellum consideratius gerere, Liv.: (Sup.) facere consideratissime, Cic.

considērā-tio, ōnis, f. [consider-a(-o)] *Contemplation, consideration, reflection:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consideration*.

considērā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *consider* (a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Well considered, maturely reflected upon:* via vivendi, Cic.: (Sup.) verbum consideratissimum, id.—b. Meton.: Of a person: *That acts with consideration; considerate, circumspect:* (Comp.) considerator factus, Hirt.

con-sid-ēro, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; root sid, akin to sid-o, acc. to some connected with *sidus*] I. Prop.: *To look at closely, eagerly, carefully; to inspect, examine:* argentum, Cic. II. Fig.: *To observe with the mind; to consider, think of attentively:* mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter.: (Impers. Pass.) considerandum est, ne aut tempore desperet, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *considérer*.

con-sido, sēdi, sessum, sidēro, 3. v. n.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To sit down together; to settle:* considamus hic in umbrā, Cic.: transtris, Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) in silvam veniunt et ibi considunt, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In assemblies of the people, courts of justice, etc.: *To sit, hold sessions, be in session:* in theatro, Cic.: in rem, id.: ad ius dicendum, Liv.—2. Milit. t.: *To encamp, pitch, take one's station:* in insidiis, Liv.: sub monte, Cæs.—3. *To settle down for a long time or permanently; to take up one's abode; to establish one's self:* antequam aliquo loco con-

sidero, Cic.—4. Of inanimate subjects, esp. of places: *To settle, sink down, sink in, give way, subside, etc.: licet considant (sc. Alpes), Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To settle together: totam videmus Consedissem urbem luctu, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. To settle down permanently: iustitia cujus in mente consedit, Cic.—2. a. To lose force, abate, subside, diminish; to be appeased or quelled; to cease: consederit furor, Cic.—b. Of speech: *To sink, as it were, i. e. to conclude, end:* Cic.*

con-signo, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To furnish with a seal; to affix or put one's seal to; to seal, sign, subscribe:* decretum, Liv.: tabulas signis, Cic. II. Meton.: *To note, write down, register, record:* motum temporis, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *To attest, certify, establish, vouch for:* monumentis consignata antiquitas, Cic.—B. *To note, write down, register, record:* tot rerum consignata in animis notiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consigner*.

con-silēso, siliī, no sup., silēscere, 3. v. n. *To become entirely still or quiet; to grow dumb:* Plant.

consil-āri-us, a, um, adj. [consili-um] *Pertaining to counsel, counselling:* amicus, Plant.—As Subst.: **consiliarius**, ii, m.: 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: A counsellor, adviser: Cic.—b. Esp.: Law lit.: An assessor in a court of justice: Suet.—2. Meton.: Of an augur, as the interpreter of the divine will: Cic.

consil-ior, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] (Prop.: *To counsel; hence:* I. *To take counsel, to consult:* ad consiliandum, Cic. II. *To impart counsel, to counsel, advise:* amice, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conseiller*.

consilium, ii, n. [etym. dub.; prob. for consul-um; fr. consul-o] I. Prop.: *Deliberation, consultation, counsel:* Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A.: 1. a. Gen.: A conclusion made with consideration; a determination, resolution, plan, purpose: Cæs.; Cic.—Particular phrase. Consilium est, I am resolved, I am determined: Plant.; Cic.—A dverbial expression: Consilio, Intentionally, designedly: Virg.; Liv.—b. Esp.: Milit. t.: A warlike device, stratagem: Cic.—2. Counsel, advice: Ter.; Ov.—3. Aptness to deliberate, consideration, discretion, prudence: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Concr.: 1. A deliberative assembly; a council, senate, bench of judges, council of war: Cic.; Hor.—2. A counsellor: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conseil*.

con-similis, e, adj. *Quite, or entirely similar; similar in all parts:* studium, Tac.: (with Gen.) causarum, Cic.: (with Dat.) rebus iis, id.: (with abque) tam consimilis atque ego, Plant.: (with et) quidam tremulis facere artibus hedi Consimile in cursu possint, et fortis equi vis, Lucr.: (with quos) quia consimile est quomodo stertas, quasi sorbeam, Plant.

con-sipio, no perf., nor sup., sip-ere, 3. v. n. [for consap-] *To be quite*

in one's senses, to be of quite sound mind: mentibus, Liv.

con-sisto, stitī, stitum, sistere, 3. v. a. and n.: **I.** Act.: *To make to stand; to settle, establish:* vitam consistere tutam, *to render safe*, Lucr. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To place one's self any where; to take one's stand; to stand still, remain any where:* ut viatores consistere cogant, Cæs.: *ter frigore constitit Ister, i. e. froze*, Ov. *ad mensam consistere*, Cic.—**Particular phrase:** *Consistere cum aliquo, To place one's self in company with another person for conversation; to stand and talk with:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. *l. l.*: *To take a stand, make a halt, keep a position, stand, etc.*: constitit utrumque agmen, Liv.—**b.** Naval *l. l.*: *To take up a position:* naves eorum nostris adversæ constituerunt, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of abstract things: *To take up a position, to stand:* ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, Cic.—**2.** *To remain standing at a thing, i. e. to dwell upon, delay:* in uno nomine, Cic.—**3.** *To be or remain firm, unshaken, immovable; to stand firmly, maintain one's ground:* neque mente, neque lingua, neque ore, Cic.—**4.** *To agree:* Zenonem cum Aristone verbis (as far as words go) consistere, Cic.—**5.** *To be, exist:* late place: vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, Cic.—**6.** *To consist in or of, to depend upon:* in eo salus est vita optimi cuiusque consistit, Cic.—**7.** *To stand still, come to a stand, rest, cease:* forensium rerum labor constitisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consister*.

consi-tio, ōnis, f. [for consa-tio; fr. 1. conse-vo, through root CONSRA] *A sowing, planting:* Cic.
consi-tor, ōris, m. [for consa-tor; fr. 1. conse-ro, through id.] *A sower, planter:* Ov.

consi-tus (for consi-tus), a, um, P. of 1. conse-ro, through id.

con-sōbrina, æ, f. *A (female) cousin-german:* Nep.

con-sōbrinus, i, m.: **I.** Prop.: *A (male) cousin-german:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A cousin or relation in a more remote degree:* Suet.

con-sōcer, ēri, m. *A joint father-in-law:* Suet.

consociā-tio, ōnis, f. [consoci(a)-o] (Prop.: *A uniting;* Meton.) *A union, association:* Cic.

consociā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of consoci(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *United, agreeing, harmonious:* (Sup.) consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

con-sociō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To make common; to share with one; to associate, join, unite, connect:* quapinus ingens albaque populus Umbra hospitalem consociare amant, Hor.: *injuriarum cum amicis*, Cic.

consolā-bilis, e, adj. [consolo(a)-or] *That may be consoled; consolable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolable*.

consolā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A consoling, consolation, comfort:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A consolatory discourse or treatise:* Cic.—**B.** *An alleviating by encouragement or consol-*

ation: Hirt.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolation*.

consolā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who consoles, a comforter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolateur*.

consolātōr-ius, a, um, adj. [consolator] *Pertaining to a consoler; consolatōry, of consolation:* literæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolatoire*.

con-sōlido, no, perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To make very solid, firm, or compact:* parietem, Vitruv. **II.** Fig.: *To adjust, balance:* rationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consolider*.

con-sōlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **1.** With personal objects: *To comfort greatly; to console, encourage, animate, cheer:* vosmet ipsos, Cic.: (without Object) Cæsar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, etc., *encouraging him*, Cæs.—**2.** With things as objects: *To mitigate, alleviate, lighten, relieve:* doloris magnitudinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consoler*.

con-somnio, āvi, no, sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To dream about:* quid consomniavit? Plaut.

con-sōno, ūi, no, sup., āre, 1. v. n. **1.** Prop.: *To sound together or at the same time:* consonans clamor, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To agree, accord, harmonize:* moribus oratio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consonner*.

conson-us, a, um, adj. [conson-o] **I.** Prop.: *Sounding together, harmonious:* fila lyre, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Accordant, fit, suitable:* credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, etc., Cic.

con-sōpō, no, perf., ātum, āre, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put or tuck thoroughly to sleep:* Eudymion a Luna consopitus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Pass, in reflexive force:* To tuck one's self to sleep, fall asleep: Suet. **II.** Meton.: *To render senseless, etc.*: lumen extinctum consopit, Lucr.

con-sors, sortis, adj. [Having a sors in common with another or others; hence] **1.** *Having an equal share with another or others; partaking of in common:* tres fratres consortes, Cic.—**2.** **a.** Of persons: *Having a like condition with another or others; connected, common, kindred, etc.*: sanguis, Ov.—**As Subst.**: common. gen.: *a brother or sister:* Tib.; Ov.—**(b)** *A kinsman, relative:* Lucr.—**(c)** *A colleague, partner, comrade, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Of things: *Of the same condition, common:* tecta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consorts*.

consort-io, ōnis, f. [consors, consort-is] *Fellowship, community, partnership, society, association:* Cic.; Liv.

consort-ium, ii, n. [id.] **1.** *Community of goods:* Suet.—**2.** *Fellowship, participation, society:* Liv.; Tac.

1. conspec-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of conspec-io, through true root CONSPEC.—**2.** Pa.: *Striking, distinguished, remarkable:* (Comp.) supplicium conspectus, Liv.

2. conspec-tus, ūs, m. [fr. conspec-io, through id.] **1.** Prop.: *A*

look, sight, view: Ter.; Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Mental view; a glance, survey, consideration:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Presence, proximity:* Ter.; Cic.—**Particular phrase:** *In conspectu, in the presence or vicinity, before the eyes, before the face of, in sight:* Cic.

con-spergo (-spargo), si, sum, gero, 3. v. a. [for con-spargo] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To sprinkle, strew:* me lacrimis, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Of oratorical ornament:* To besprinkle or strew, cover: conspersa sit (sc. oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. **II.** *To scatter, as it were, in all directions; to sprinkle, bespatter:* conspergere farinæ libras duas, Cato: (without Object) consperge aule aedes, Plaut.

con-sper-sus (for consperg-sus), a, um, P. of conspergo.

conspiciē-ndus, a, um: **1.** P. of conspec-io.—**2.** Pa.: *Worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished:* insident ceteri conspiciendus ego, Tib.: formā, Ov.

con-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spicere, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-specio] **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of living subjects: **A.** Gen.: *To look at or behold with attention; to observe, direct the sight to:* infestis oculis conspici, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Pass:* To attract notice or attention by one's pre-eminence or superiority; to be an object of attention; to be distinguished: conspici dum tale facinus faceret, Sall.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: *To behold, see:* si illud signum (sc. Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To get a sight of, discern, perceive:* conspiciet luminibus crebris, Liv.: (with Objective clause) qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Cæs.—**C.** Fig.: **1.** *To consider maturely, to weigh:* conspicio, quibus vitis affectum esse necesse sit eum, etc., Cic.—**2.** *To perceive mentally, understand, comprehend:* corde aliquid, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *To look steadily, gaze, etc.*: sursum in oculum conspicio, Plaut.

con-spice-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for con-spec-or; fr. con; spic, root of spec-io] *To get a sight of, to discern, see:* id conspiciat, Cæs.: (with Relative clause) quæ res gererentur, conspiciat, Cæs.

conspic-ūus, a, um, adj. [1. conspec-io] **I.** Prop.: *That is or comes in view; visible:* late vertex, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *That attracts attention, striking, distinguished, remarkable:* ambo conspiciui, Ov.

conspirāt-e, adv. [conspirat-us] *Unanimously, with one accord:* ad arma concurrere, Just.

conspirā-tio, ōnis, f. [1. conspir(a)-o] **1.** In a good sense: *An agreement in feeling or opinion, union, unanimity, concord, harmony:* Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *A plotting, plot, conspiracy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conspiration*.

1. conspirā-tus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Having conspired or entered into a conspiracy:* conspiratis partibus, Plaut.

As *Subst.*: **conspirati**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *Conspirators*: Suct.

2. **conspirā-tus**, a, um, P. of **conspir(a)-o**.

1. **con-spiro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *To blow together, sound together*: æreque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To harmonize, agree, accord*: rerum consensiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In a good sense: *To agree together in thought or feeling; to accord, unite*: colligitte vos, conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: *To plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire*: priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conspirer*.

2. **con-spir-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con] + spir-a I. Prop.: *To coil up*: anguis se conspirat, Sext. Aur. Vict. II. Meton.: *To crowd closely together*: milites conspirati, Cæs.

con-sponsor, ōris, m. A joint surety: Cic.

conspōn-sus (for conspond-sus), a, um, P. of conspond-eo.

con-spiō, ō, perf., ātum, āere, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To spit upon*: sinum, Juv. B. Esp.: *To spit upon in contempt*: Plant. II. Meton.: *To besprinkle, to cover over*: Alpes nive, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conspuer*.

con-spurco, ō, perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: *To defile, pollute*: Lucr.

conspū-to, ō, perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [conspu-o] *To spit upon in contempt*: nostros, Cic.

conspū-tus, a, um, P. of conspu-o.

con-stābīlo, ūvi, ō, sup., āre, 4. v. a.: *To confirm, establish, make firm*: rem meam, Plant.

con-stābīlī-tus, a, um, P. of constabīlī-o.

consta-ns, ntis, 1. P. of const(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. *Standing firm, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, invariable*: (Comp.) mellis constantior est natura (sc. quam aque), Lucr.—b. *Firm, constant, uniform, invariable*: fides, Hor.—c. *Agreeing, accordant with itself, consistent, harmonious*: oratio, Cic.—d. *Intellectually or morally certain; sure, steadfast, constant, steady, unchanging*: amici, Cic. (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, a very constant steadfast man, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constant*.

constan-ter, adv. [for constanter; fr. constans, constant-is] 1. *Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily*: (Sup.) constantissime conficere vicissitudines anniversarias, Cic.—2. *Uniformly, consistently, harmoniously*: (Comp.) constantius esse res humane habere, Sall.—3. *Firmly, constantly, perseveringly, steadfastly*: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

constan-tia, ō, f. [constans, constant-is] *The quality of the constants; hence* I. Prop.: *A firm standing, steadfastness, firmness, immutability, constancy, perseverance*: Cic.; Hirt. II. Fig.: A. Agreement, harmony, sym-

metry: Cic.—B. *Firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy*: Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constance*.

Constantinōpōlis, is, f. *Constantinople* (i.e. the city of Constantine; anciently called Byzantium; Turkish, Stambul).

consternā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. constern(a)-o] 1. *Dismay, alarm, fright, disturbance, consternation*: Liv.; Tac.—2. *Mutiny, tumult, disorder, sedition*: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consternation*.

1. **con-sterno**, ātrāvi, strātum, sternere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To strew over, bestrew*: consternunt terram . . . frondes, Virg.: *constrata navis, a decked vessel*, Cic. II. *To throw down, prostrate*: tempestas in Capitolio aliquid signa constravit, Liv.

2. **con-sterno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [constr. form of the preced., acc. to n. II.] (mostly Pass.) I. Gen.: A. *To throw into confusion, disquiet, terrify, alarm, affright, dismay*: ita consternavit hostes, Liv.: animo consternadi, Cæs.—B. *Of animals: To frighten, startle*: consternavit equos, Liv.: consternantur equi, Ov. II. Esp.: *To excite to sedition or revolt*: tumultu etiam sanos consternunt animos, Liv.: metu servitutis ad arma consternati, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consterner*.

con-stipo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To press or crowd closely together*: numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constiper*.

constitu-ens, ntis, P. of constitu-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constituant*.

constitutio, ūi, ātum, āere, 3. v. a. [for constatuo] I.: A. Gen.: *To place, put, or set together*: impedimenta, Liv. B. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: *To draw up an army or fleet in order of battle*: legiones pro castris, Cæs. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To put, place, set, station*, etc.: hominem ante pedes, Cic.: vobis ego candentem in littore taurum Constitutum ante aras, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Milit. t. t.: *To halt, cause to halt or stop*: agmen, Sall.—b. *To erect, set up*, etc.: sepulchrum, Ov.: turres, Cæs.—c. *To establish, found, create, form*, etc.: quorum (sc. hominum) omnia causa Constituisse deos fingunt, Lucr.—d. *To cause, produce*, etc.: ignem constituit natura, Lucr. B. Fig.: 1. *To put, set, place*, etc.: constituitote ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem, Cic.—2. *To prepare, make, establish*, etc.: amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic.—3. *To establish, set in order, manage, regulate, arrange, dispose, appoint*, etc.: civitates, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quem ibi regem constituit, Cæs. (Pass. with Nom. as predicate) constituitus Imperator belli gerundi, Cic.—4. *To fix, appoint, determine, define*, etc.: summum pretium, Cic.: diem concilio, Cæs.—5. *To fix, appoint, settle, agree upon, concert*, etc.: vadimonia, Cic.: (with Objective clause) sane, inquit, vellem non constituissem in Tusculanum me hodie non venturum esse Lælio, id.: (with-out Object) sic constituunt, Tac.—6.

To determine to do something; to take a resolution, resolve, determine: cohortes duas in Nautatibus collocare, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constituer*.

constitū-tio, ōnis, f. [constitu-o] I. Prop.: *A constitution, disposition, nature*: Cic. II. Fig.: Rhet. t. t.: *The issue in a cause, the point in dispute*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *constitution*.

constitū-tum, i, n. [id.] 1. A. *institution, ordinance, law*: Sen.—2. An agreement, appointment, compact: Cic.

1. **constitū-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of constitu-o.—2. Pa.: a. *Constituted, arranged, disposed bene* constitutum corpus, Cic.—b. *Fixed, established*: cursus siderum, Quint.

con-sto, stitū, stātum, stare, 1. v. n.: 1. A. Prop.: *To stand with another person; to stand together*: constant; conferunt sermones, Plant. B. Fig.: *To agree or accord with; to be consistent with; to correspond to; to fit*, etc.: si humanitati tue constare voles, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Constare sibi, etc.*, *To agree or accord with one's self, etc.*, *to remain like one's self*, etc.: *to be consistent*: Cic.—2. Ratio constat, *The account agrees, is correct, tallies, or proves right*: Cic.; Tac. II.: A. Prop.: *To stand firm or immovable*: priusquam constaret acies, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. *To be firm, remain immovable, unchanging, steadfast*: *to last, persevere, endure*: in sententiā, Cic.—2. *Of facts, reports, etc.*: a. *To be established, settled, certain, evident, well known*: quæ quum constant, perspicuum debet esse, etc., Cic. (Impers.) quum de Magio constet, id.—b. *Constat, etc.*, *mihī, etc.*, *It is my, etc., fixed determination; I, etc., am determined or fully resolved*: Cæs.; Cic.—3. *To exist, be extant, be*, etc.: quorum quidem scripta constant, Cic.—4. *To consist in or of; to be composed of*: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. III. *To stand in, i.e. to cost*: A. Prop.: Mercantile t. t.: prope dimidio minoris constabit (sc. ambulatiuncula) isto loco, Cic.—B. Fig.: odio constantia magno, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couler*.

constra-tus, a, um, P. of 1. conster-no, through root CONSTR-: A. Subst.: **constratum**, i, n. A covering: Liv.

constric-tus (for constr(n)g-tus), a, um: 1. P. of constr(n)g-o.—2. Pa.: *Compressed into a small compass; compact*: (Comp.) folium constrictus, Pl.

con-stringo, inxi, lectum, ingere, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To draw or bind together*: sarcinam, Plant. B. Esp.: *To bind together with fetters, etc.*: *to fetter, bind*: illum laqueis, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To hold or bind together, hold fast, fetter, keep within bounds, restrain, hold in check*: fidem religione potius quam veritate, Cic.—B. *Of discourse or reasoning*: *To bring into a narrow compass, to compress*: rem dissolutam, Cic.

construc-tio, ōnis, f. [fr. construc-tus, true root of construi-o] 1, 4

CONSTRUCTUS

forming, making, etc.: hominis, Cic. —2. *A setting in order, arrangement, etc.*: Fig.: verborum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. construction.

constructus-tus, a, um, *P.* of constructo, through true root constructo.

con-strūo, ūi, ūctum, ūere, 3. v. a.: *I.* To heap or pile together; to heap up: acervi nummorum: apud istos constructuntur, Cic. *II.* To build, erect, construct, make, etc.: Cic. *III.* To form, make: cubilia sibi aves construnt, Cic. *IV.* To set in order, arrange: dentibus in ore constructis manditibus cibis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. construire.

con-stūpēo, stūpī, no sup., stūpēre, 2. v. n. To be much astonished: Juv.

con-stuprā-tor, ōris, m. [con-stupr(a)-o] *A defiler, ravisher*: Liv.

con-stupro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To violate, ravish, debauch, defile, deflower: *I.* Prop.: matronas, Liv. *II.* Fig.: iudicium, Liv.

con-suādēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. and n. To advise or counsel strongly: *I.* Act.: id consuado, Plant. *II.* Neut.: consuadere homini, Plant.

Consualia, ium, v. Consus.

consuā-sor, ōris, m. [for consuad-sor; fr. consuad-co] *A counsellor, adviser*: Cic.

con-sūdo, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. To sweat much or profusely: Plaut.

consū-fācio, fēci, factum, facere (in poets, quinquessyll.), 3. v. a. [consue-o; facio] To make accustomed; to accustom, habituate, etc., to a thing: brachia, Lucr.: eorum multitudinem . . . consuefacit ordines habere, Sall.

con-sūēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To be accustomed, habituated, or wont: Prop.

consue-sco, ēvi, ētum, escēre (in the temp. perf.; the syncopated forms prevail: consueīti; consueīram, etc.), 3. v. a. and n. tech. [consue-o] *I.* Act.: To accustom, habituate, etc.: consueīta domū (= domū) catiliorum blanda propago, Lucr. *II.* Neut.: A. Gen.: To accustom one's self: — in temp. perf.: To have accustomed one's self; i. e. to be accustomed, etc.: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, etc., Cæs.: quomodo modum consueīnt dicere, causam velint dicere, Cic.: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. *B.* Esp.: To be accustomed to intercourse in love, to have intercourse with: Cic.

consue-tūdo, ūnis, f. [for consuetudo; fr. consuet-us] (*The quality of the consuetus; hence*) *I.* Gen.: A being accustomed, custom, habit, use, usage: Cic.—Particular expressions: Ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, or simply consuetudine, According to or from custom or use; by or from habit; in a usual or customary manner; agreeably with custom: Cæs.: Cic. *II.* Esp.: *A.*: 1. Social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation: Cic.—2. An amour, love intrigue: Ter.; Sall.; Liv.—*B.* In grammar: *A* usage or idiom of language: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coutume.

CONSULTUS

consū-tus (in the poets trisyll.), a, um: *I.* *P.* of consue-sco.—2. *Pa.*: Of things: Accustomed; usual, ordinary, wonted, customary: (Sup.) consuetissima cuique Verba, Ov.

consul, ūlis, m. (usually shortened cos.; so for the plur., for which COS. became usual in the later time of the empire) [etym. disputed; prob. consul-o, and so, counsellor] *I.* Prop.: *A* consul (one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually by after the expulsion of the kings): consul ordinarius, ordinary or regular consul, i. e. one who administered the office from the first of January; opp. to consul suffectus, consul substitute, i. e. one chosen in the course of the year in the place of one who had died; or, after the time of the emperors, as a title of honour: consul designatus, consul designate or nominated (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the first of January): consul major, the greater or higher consul, i. e. one who had the largest number of votes, or with whom the *Fasces* were, or one who was oldest or had most children, etc.: Liv.—In Abl. together with the name of the consuls or a consul, for the designation of the year: Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo, Cic.: amphora fumum bibere instituta Consule Tullio, Hor. *II.* Meton.: For proconsul: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. consul.

consul-āris, e, adj. [consul] *Of, or pertaining to, a consul; consular*: aetas, the age required by law for the consular office (viz., the 43rd year), Cic.: comitia, for the choice of consul, id.—As Subst.: **consularis**, is, m.: 1. Prop.: One who has been consul; a consular man; one of the rank of consul: Cic.—2. Meton.: In the time of the empire: *A* legate (sent by the emperor as governor into a province): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulaire.

consulār-iter, adv. [consular-is] Like a consul, as a consul ought: Liv.

consul-ātus, ūs, m. [consul] *The office of consul: the consulate or consulship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulat.

consilio, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.; usually referred to obsol. conso: of same meaning] *I.* Prop.: To consider, reflect, deliberate, take counsel, consult: *A.* Neut.: satisfacere consentibus, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ter sortibus consilium dicebat, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Consulere alicui, or alicui rei, To take counsel for some one or some thing; to care for, take care of, look to, have regard for, consult for: Ter.; Cæs.: Cic.—*B.* Act.: 1. a. Gen.: To consult a person or thing; to ask the opinion or advice of; to ask counsel of: te, qui philosophum audis, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) nec te id consulo, id.—b. Esp.: (a) Relig. t. t.: To consult a deity, an oracle, omens, etc.: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—(b) Law t. t.: To ask advice of a lawyer; to consult him, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—(c) Polit. t. t.: To take counsel with the competent author-

ities, to consult: Cic.—2.: a. To take counsel or deliberate upon something, to consider: ram, Cic.—b. To advise something; to give advice about: tui consulis quicquam? Ter. *II.* Meton.: *A.* Neut.: To come to a conclusion; to take a resolution, conclude, determine, take measures or steps: de nullis, quam de vobis infestius aut inimicus consulerunt, Liv.—*B.* Act.: To come to a conclusion about; to determine or resolve upon, etc.: ne quid gravius de salute tuā consulas, Scrip. ap. Cic., (Impers. Pass.) urbi satis esset praesidiū consultum est, Cic.—Particular phrase: Boni consulere, To take in good part, interpret favourably, put a favourable construction on, be contented, pleased, or satisfied with: Ov.

consulā-tio, ōnis, f. [consult(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: *A* mature deliberation, consideration, consultation: Cic.—b. Meton.: *A* subject of consultation: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: An asking of advice, inquiry: Cic.—b. Meton.: *A* subject of consultation, an inquiry: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. consultation.

consult-e, adv. [consult-us] Deliberately; considerately; designedly; on purpose: consule gesta, Liv.: (Comp.) consultius, Tac.: (Sup.) consultissime, Capitol.

1. **consult-o**, adv. [1. consult-us] Considerately, deliberately, designedly, on purpose: Cic.; Hor.

2. **consult-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [consult-o] *I.* To think or reflect upon, consider maturely, deliberate or consult about: ad hac consultanda, Liv.: (with Adverbial Relative clause) consultabat utrum Roman proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic.—Particular phrase: Consultare alicui, or alicui rei, To take care of, or have a care for, a person or thing: Sall. *II.* To consult, to ask advice of: quid me consulas? Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulter.

consult-tor, tōris, m. [id.] 1. One who gives counsel; a counsellor, adviser: a. Prop.: consultor et socius adero, Sall.—b. Fig.: Of abstract qualities: ita cupidine atque irā, pessimum consultoribus, grazzi, Sall.—2. One who asks counsel, a consultant; esp. used of him who consults a lawyer in reference to a suit at law: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulter.

consult-trix, tricis, f. [id.] She who has a care for or provides: Cic.

consult-tum, ti, n. [id.] 1. *A* consultation, inquiring of a deity: Tac.—2.: a. Prop.: *A* decree, decision, resolution, plan: Senatūs consultum (or in one word, Senatusconsultum), a decree of the Senate, Cic.; so, consulta Patrum, Hor.—b. Plur.: Meton.: Oracles, divinations: dum consulta petis, Virg.

1. **consult-tus**, a, um: 1. *P.* of consul-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. Well considered, weighed, deliberated upon, maturely pondered: omnia, Cic.—b. Knowing, skilful, skilled, experienced, practised, esp. in reference to right law; skilful or learned in the law: (with Gen.) non

ille magis juris consultus quam iustitiae vir, Cic. (*Sup.*) consultissimus vir divini atque humani juris, Liv.—*As Subst.*: **consultus**, i, m. (with or without juris, and either separate or as one word) *A lawyer*: Hor.; Nep.

2. consult-tus, ūs, m. [consul-o] *Deliberation, prudence*: Liv.

con-sum, fūi, fūtūrum, fōre. *To bc, to happen*: Plaut.; Ter.

con-summ-o, āvi, ātūm, āre, i. v. a. [con; summi-a] **I. Prop.**: *To eat or sum up*: sumptūs adificiorum per arithmeticon, Vitr. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To bring about, accomplish, complete, finish, perfect, consummate*: rem, Liv.—**B.** *To complete a time of service, serve one's time*: Suet. **III. Fig.**: *To bring together, unite*: belli gloriam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. consumer.

con-sūmo, supēpi, sumptum, sūmēre (*Perf. synop.* consumisti, Prop.—*Inf.* consumpsit, Lucr.), 3, v. a. (*To take wholly or completely*; hence) **I. A. Prop.**: *Of food*: *To take to one's self*; *to consume, devour*: frumenta, Caes.; angues, Cic. **B. Meton.**: **1. a.** *Of things*: (a) *To consume, devour, waste, squander, annihilate, destroy, bring to nought*: fortunās sociorum, Caes.—(b) *Of time*: *To spend, pass*: horas multas suavissimo sermone, Cic.—**b.** *Of persons*: (a) *To destroy, kill*: si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic.—(b) *To waste, weaken, enervate*: vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic.—**2.** *To bestow upon*; *to use, employ, spend upon or about*: studium in virorum fortium factis memorie prodendis, Cic. **II. To receive or take: tela omnia solus pectore, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. consumer.**

consum-ptio, ōnis, f. [consum-o] **1.** *A consuming, wasting, consumption*: Cic.—**2.** *An employing, bestowing, application, use*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. consumption.

consum-ptor, ōris, m. [id.] *A consumer, destroyer*: Cic.

consum-ptus, a, um, P. of consum-o.

con-sūo, nō perf., sūtum, sūere, 3, v. a.: **I. Prop.**: *To sew, stitch, or join together*: tunica, Var. **II. Fig.**: *To patch together*: consutis dolis, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. cousu, P. of coudre.

con-surgo, rēxi, rectum, gēre, 3, v. n. **I. Gen.**: *To raise one's self*, *to rise* (esp. of a multitude); *to stand up, arise*: quum Athenis Iudis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset... consurrexisse omnes, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) honorifice consurgit, id. **II. Esp. A.** *Of persons*: *To rise or stand up for any (esp. a hostile) action*: in arma, Virg.—**B.** *To arise, take rise, commence*: vespere ab atro Consurgit venti, Virg.

con-surrec-tio, ōnis, f. [for consurreg-tio; fr. con; surreg, true root of surrig-o, the original form of surg-o] *A rising up* (as a sign of assent in public transactions): Cic.

Consus, i, m. [etym. dub.; prps. from a root consō, or else from cons-us from con and the root es, to be]

(*The Counsellor*:—*The Co-existent*) **Consus**: a very ancient deity of Italy, presiding over counsels and secret plans.—Hence, **Consū-ālla**, tum, n. (sc. festa) *The Consualia, or games in honour of Consus. These originated with Romulus at the time of the rape of the Sabine virgins.*

con-sūsurro, nō perf., nōr sup., āre, i. v. n. *To whisper together*: Ter.

con-su-tus, a, um, P. of consu-o.

con-tābēfācio, nō perf., nōr sup., ēre, 3, v. a. *To wear out, consume*: Plaut.

con-tābesco, tābui, nō sup., tābescere, 3, v. n. *inch.* *To waste away gradually*; *to be consumed, pine away*: Cic.

contābulā-tio, ōnis, f. [contabul(a)-o] *A joining of boards together, a floor or story*: Caes.

con-tābul-o, āvi, ātūm, āre, i. v. a. [con; tabul-o] (*To put boards together for any purpose*; hence) **I. To board; *to plank or board over*: murum turribus, i. e. *to cover the wall with wooden towers*, Caes. **II. To build or construct of boards or planks: turres, Caes. **contābundus**, v. cunctabundus.****

1. contac-tus (for contag-tus), a, um, P. of conting-o, through root CONTAG.

2. contac-tus, ūs, m. [for contag-tus; fr. conting-o, through id.] **I. Gen.**: *A touching, contact*: Virg.; Ov. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *A touching of something unclean*; hence, *a contagion*: Liv. **B. Fig.**: *Bad example, contagion*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. contact.

contāg-es, is, f. [CONTAG, true root of contingo] *A touching*; *contact, touch*: Lucr.

contāg-ŷo, ōnis, f.; -ŷum, ŷi, n. [id.] **I. Gen.**: *A touching, contact, touch, participation, connection*: contagio corporis, Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *Contact with something physically unclean*; *contagion*: vicini pecoris contagia, Virg. **B. Fig.**: *An infection, pollution, vicious companionship or intercourse, participation, etc.*: sceleris, Cic.; lucri, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. contagion.

contāminā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of contamin(a)-o.—**2. Pa.** a. **A. Prop.**: *Polluted, contaminated*: grex virorum, Hor.—**b. Fig.**: *Stained with guilt*; *morally polluted, contaminated, impure, defiled*: (*Sup.*) homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **contaminatus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A polluted or impure person*: Tac.

con-tā-mīno, āvi, ātūm, āre, i. v. a. [for con-tag-mīno; for con; root tag, whence tango] (*To cause to touch together, to bring into contact*; hence) **I. To mingle, blend, unite**: multas Græcæ fabulas, Ter. **II.** (From the idea of bringing an impure, etc., body into contact with a pure one): **A. Prop.**: *To contaminate, pollute, etc.*: ut antepanantur integra contaminatis, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *Morally*: *To spoil, mar, destroy, cloud, pollute, defile*: se humanis vitis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. contaminer.

contatio, ōnis, etc., v. cunct. **con-techn-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [con; techn-a] *To devise plots, contrive tricks*: Plaut.

contec-tus (for conteg-tus), a, um, P. of conteg-o.

con-tēgo, tēxi, tectum, tēgere, 3, v. a. **I. Gen.**: *To cover*; *to cover up or over*: **A. Prop.**: *tumulus corpus contexerat, Cic. B. Fig.*: *all fide clientium contecti, Tac. II. Esp.: **A.** *To preserve, keep*: arma, Caes.—**B.** *To conceal by covering*; *to cover, hide, conceal*: **1. Prop.**: *partes corporis, Cic.—2. Fig.*: *libidines fronte et supercilio, Cic.**

con-tēmēro, āvi, nō sup., āre, i. v. a. *To pollute greatly, defile*: Ov.

con-temno (-pno), psi, plum, nēre, 3, v. a. **I. Gen.**: *To set a small value on*; *to value little, esteem lightly, hold in contempt, contemn, despise, disdain*: corporis voluptatem, Cic.: (without Object) ut irascatur iudex, faveat, contemnat, etc., Cic. **II. Esp.**: *With Personal pron.*: *To put a small value upon one's self, to have an humble or low opinion of one's self*: Plaut.; Cic.

contemplā-tio, ōnis, f. [contempl(a)-or] **I. Prop.**: *An eager, attentive considering*; *a viewing, surveying, contemplation*: cæli, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A mental contemplation, etc.*: nature, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *An accurate or certain aiming with a weapon, a sure aim*: Pl.—**B.** *A consideration, regard*: liberorum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. contemplation.

contemplā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A contemplator, observer*: cæli ac deorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. contemplateur.

1. contemplā-tus, a, um, P. of contempl(a)-or.

2. contemplā-tus, ūs, m. [contempl(a)-or] *A consideration, contemplation, observance* (only in Abl. Sing.): mali, Ov.

con-templ-o, prps. nō perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [con; templ-um] = *contemplor*: contempla aurum et pallam, Plaut.

con-templ-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] *To mark out a templum, or place for observation on every side*; hence) *To consider, look at, view attentively, survey, behold, give attention to, observe, mark, contemplate*. **I. Prop.**: oculis; pulchritudinem rerum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *causam*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. contempler.

contem-ptim, adv. [for contem-p-tim; fr. contemtn-o] *Contemptuously, scornfully*: Liv.

contem-ptio, ōnis, f. [for contem-p-tio; for contemtn-o] *A despising, contempt, scorn, disdain*: Cic.

contem-pt-us, comp. adv. [contem-pt-us] *More contemptuously or scornfully, with greater contempt*: Suet.

contem-ptor, ōris, m. [for contemtn-p-tor; fr. contemtn-o] *He who puts small value upon or makes light of a thing*; *he who disregards or despises*; *a contemner, despiser*: Virg.; Pl.—*As Adj.*: *Proud, disdainful*: contemptor

CONTEMPTRIX — CONTINEO

animus, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contempteur*.

contemp-trix, teis, *f.* [for *contemn-trix*; fr. *contemn-o*] *She who puts small value upon a thing; a despiser, contemner*: Plant.; Ov.

1. **contem-ptus** (for *contemn-ptus*), *a*, um: 1. *P.* of *contemn-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Despised, despicable, contemptible, vile, abject*: (Comp.) *vox contemp-trix*, Cic.: (Sup.) *consules contemptissimi*, id.

2. **contem-ptus**, ūs, *m.* [for *contemn-ptus*; fr. *contemn-o*] *A despising, contemning, contempt, scorn*: Cæs.; Tac.

con-tendo, di, tum, dēre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* 1. *A.* Prop.: *To stretch or stretch out with all one's might; to draw tight, strain*: arcum, Virg.: tormenta, Cic. *B.* Meton.: *As the result of stretching or bending: To hurt, throw, cast a weapon, etc.*: telum in auras, Virg. *C.* Fig.: 1. *To strain violently, etc.*; *to exert, put forth, bend, direct, etc.*; *in quo omnes nervos etatis industriae meae contenderem*, Cic.—2. *a.* Act.: (a) *To strive eagerly after, to pursue earnestly, to exert one's self or strive zealously for, etc.*: id sibi contendendum, Cæs.: (b) *To exert one's self vigorously to do, etc.*; *to apply one's self with zeal*: locum oppugnare, Cæs.—*b.* Neut.: *To exert one's self, to strive*: contendere, quiesco, atque elabora, ut illa omnia superasse videar, Cic.—3. With accessory notion of hostility opposition, etc.: *a.* *To strive, dispute, or contend*: humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) *summo jure contenditur*, Cic.—*b.* At actions: *To vie with in bidding; to bid against*: Cic.—4. *To demand, ask, beg, entreat, solicit earnestly*: aliquid a te, Cic.—5. *To assert or affirm earnestly; to contend or maintain energetically*: sic ego hoc contendere, me tibi, etc.: Cic. *II.*: *A.*: 1. *With cursum, etc.*: *To direct or bend one's course eagerly, etc.*: Cic.—2. *To proceed or set out eagerly to go, etc.*: Dyrrhachium petere, Cic.—*B.*: *To go, travel, journey, bend one's way or course, in haste, eagerly, etc.*: 1. *Prop.*: ex eo loco ad flumen, Cæs.—2. *Fig.*: magna spectare, atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, Cic. *III.* (Of *to bend or stretch one thing with another; hence*) *To compare, contrast, etc.*: rationem meam cum tua ratione, Cic.

1. **contente**, adv. [1. content-us] *With great exertion, earnestly, vehemently*: propugnare, Gell.: (Comp.) *contentius ambulare*, Cic.: (Sup.) *contentissime clamitare*, App.
2. **contente**, adv. [2. content-us] *In a restrained manner, closely, strictly, tightly*: Plaut.

conten-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for *contenditio*; fr. *contend-o*] 1. *A striving violently, etc.*; *exertion, effort, vehemence, etc.*: Cic.—2. *A striving eagerly for; a zealous pursuit of something*: Cic.; Liv.—3. (Prop.) *A striving, disputing, etc.*; Meton.): *A contention, contest, dispute, strife, fight, controversy*:

Cic.; Tac.—4. *a.* Gen.: *A placing of one thing with another in comparing; comparison, contrast*: Cic.—*b.* Esp.: Rhet. l. 1: *A contrasting of one thought with another, antithesis*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contention*.

1. **conten-tus** (for *contend-tus*), *a*, um: 1. *P.* of *contend-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a.* Prop.: *Stretched, strained, tense, tight*: contentā cervice trahunt plaustra boves, Virg.—*b.* Fig.: *Eager, intent*: vox, Cic.

2. **conten-tus**, *a*, um: 1. *P.* of *conten-o*, through true root *CONTEN*.—2. *Pa.*: (That restrains himself from passionate longing; hence) *Contented, satisfied, content*: contentus esse, Cic.: (Comp.) *di deaeque ceteri Contentiores magis erunt*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *content*.

con-terminus, *a*, um, adj. *Bordering upon, neighbouring, having a common border*: morus fontis, Ov.—*As Subst.*: **conterminum**, *i*, *n.* *A neighbouring region, confine, border*: Tac.

con-tēro, trivi, tritum, terēre, 3. *v. a.* 1. *P.* Prop.: *To grind, bruise, pound; to crumble greatly*: horrendis infamia pabula succis Conterit, Ov. *II.* Meton.: *To diminish by rubbing; to waste, destroy, wear away; to rub off; to use, wear out, destroy*: librum legendo, Cic. *III.* Fig.: *A.* Of time: *To waste, consume, spend, pass, employ, devote*: omne otiosum tempus in studiis, Cic.—*B.* With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To occupy one's self continually; to be fully engaged or employed*: Cic.—*C.* *To consume, expend, waste, exhaust, wear out*: operam, Plaut.: *injurias oblivione, i. e. oblitare from the memory*: Cic.

con-terrō, ūi, ūum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* 1. *P.* Prop.: *To terrify greatly, to frighten*: longius evectos . . . novum pugnae contreruit genus, Liv. *II.* Fig.: *loquacitatem nostram*, Cic.

con-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* 1. *To call to witness*: deos hominesque, Cic. *II.*: *A.* Law l. 1: *Contestari litem, To introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring or set on foot an action*: Cic.—*B.* Part. Pass.: *Accredited, tried, proved*: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contester*.

con-texo, xūi, xtum, xēre, 3. *v. a.* 1. *P.* Prop.: *To weave or twine together; to unite, connect*: ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur, Cic. *II.* Meton.: *To prepare by joining together; to compose, make, build, construct, form*: virgiter: equum trabibus acernis, Plaut. *III.* Fig.: *A.* *To weave, entwine, unite, connect*: memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contextitur, Cic.—*B.*: 1. *To compose, make up*: librum, Quint.—2. *To devise, contrive, invent*: crimen, Cic.

context-e, adv. [context-us] *Connected together, in close connection*: Cic. 1. **context-tus**, *a*, um: 1. *P.* of *context-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Cohering, connected*: *a.* Prop.: corpora, Lucr.—*b.* Fig.: oratio, Quint.

2. **context-us**, ūs, *m.* [context-o] 1. *A uniting, connecting, etc.*: Lucr.—2. *Connection, coherence*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contexte*.

contice-sco, tici, no sup., ticescēre, 3. *v. n.* inch. [post-class. contice-o] 1. *Prop.*: *Of living beings: To become still; to grow dumb, hold one's peace*: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. *II.* Fig.: *Of things: To be silent, still, quiet*: conticuit lyra, Hor.

contignatio, ōnis, *f.* [contign(a)-o] (A joining together of beams; hence) *Joists; a story, floor*: Cæs.

con-tign-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [coh; tign-um] *To join together with beams; to furnish with beams; to joist, rafter*: Cæs.

contig-ūus, *a*, um, adj. [contig(n)-o] 1. (Touching; hence) *Neighbouring, near, adjacent, contiguous, close*: contiguas tenere domos, Ov.—2. *That may be touched, within reach*: hunc tibi contigium missae fore credit hastae, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contigu*.

contine-ns, ntis, 1. *P.* of *contine-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a.* *That restrains his passions; continent, moderate, temperate*: (Comp.) *continentior in vitā hominum quam in pecuniā*, Cæs.: (Sup.) *continentissimi homines*, Cic.—*b.* In Rhet.: only as *Subst.*: **continentes**, ntis, *n.* *That on which something rests or depends; the chief point, hinge*: Cic.; Quint.—*c.* (A) Prop.: *Of place: Bordering upon, neighbouring, contiguous, lying near, adjacent*: continentis silvas ac paludes habebant, Cæs.—(B) Fig.: *Following, close upon*: motus sensui junctus et continens, Cic.—*d.* Of time: *Following*: continentibus diebus, Cæs.—*e.* (A) Prop.: *Hanging together, cohering, connected, uninterrupted*: terra, the main land, *continent*, Nep.—*As Subst.*: **continentes**, ntis, *f.* (Abf. in *e* and *i* equally used) *The main-land or continent*: Cæs.; Liv.—(b) Fig.: *In time: Continuous, uninterrupted, successive*: bella, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continent*.

continen-ter, adv. [for *continent-ter*; fr. *contiens, continent-is*] *Temperately, moderately*: vivere, Cic.—2.: *a.* In space: *In unbroken succession*: *continenter sedetis insulis*, Cat.—*b.* In time: *Continuously, without interruption*: totā nocte continenter ierunt, Cæs.

continent-ia, æ, *f.* [contiens, continent-is] 1. *A holding back; crepitus ventris*, Suet.—2. *A bridling, restraining of the passions and desires; abstemiousness, abstinence, continence, temperance, moderation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continence*.

con-tinēo, tēnūi, tentum, tēnere, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [for *con-teneo*] 1. Act.: *To hold something on all sides, to hold or keep together*: *A.* Gen.: 1. *Prop.*: *mundus omnia complexu suo continet*, Cic.—2. *Fig.*: *artus omnes cognitionis quādam inter se continetur*, Cic.—*B.* Esp.: 1. Of places: *Pass.*: *To be comprised, inclosed, tri, surrounded, encompassed, environed by*: vicus mont

ibus continetur, Cæs.—2. To hold or keep together; to keep, preserve, retain: a. Prop.: merces, Cic.—b. Fig.: nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides, Cic.—**3. To keep, keep still, detain, restrain, repress, inclose:** a. Prop.: exercitum castris, Cæs.—b. Fig.: To hold back, detain, repress, hold in check, curb, check, tame, subdue, etc.: omnes cupiditates, Cic.—4. a. Act.: To comprise, comprehend something in itself: fabula Stultorum regum et populorum continet astus, Hor.—b. Pass.: Contineri aliquā re, To be contained in something; to be composed of, consist of or in: Cic.; Liv. **II. Neut.:** To hold together in itself, to hang together: utroque commeatu continet, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contenir*.

1. con-tingo, tigi, tactum, tingere, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-tango] I. Prop.: a. Gen.: To touch, as it were, on all sides; to touch, take hold of: cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. **B. Esp.:** 1. To touch in eating; to eat, partake of, taste: cibos ore, Ov.—2. To touch impurely: Plaut.—3. To touch, come in contact with; to be near or contiguous, border upon; to reach, extend to: a. Act.: Helvi, fines Arvernorum contingunt, Cæs.—b. Neut.: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Cæs.—4. To reach something by moving; to attain to, reach, come to, arrive at, meet with: fines Illyricos, Ov. **II. Fig.:** a. Cic. To touch, to seize upon, to meet: me manifesta libido contigit! Ov.—b. To touch with pollution; to pollute, stain, defile: prius, only in Part. Perf.: contacti sceleris, Liv.—c. To be connected with or related to; to concern: deos quoniam propius contingis, Hor.—**D.:** 1. To attain to, reach, arrive at something; to come to: naturam sui similem contigit animus, Cic.—2. a. Act.: To happen to one, befall, fall to one's lot: sors Tyrrenum contigit, Vell.—b. Neut.: To happen, fall out, turn out, come to pass: quod isti contigit uni, Cic.

2. con-tingo (-gno), no perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. a. To wet, moisten: I. Prop.: pocula liquore, Cic. **II. Fig.:** cuncta lepore, Lucr.

continūa-tio, ōnis, f. [2. continu(a)-o] I. Gen.: A following of one thing after another; an unbroken series, continuation, succession: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. **II. Esp.:** In Rhet. (with or without verborum) A period: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continuation*.

1. continu-o, adv. [continu-us] I. Gen.: Immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay: continuū ut vidit, Cic. **II. Esp.:** With a negative, or a question implying a negation: Not immediately; i. e. not by consequence, not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence;—In questions; perhaps then? perhaps therefore? Cic.

2. continu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: (To join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession; hence) **A.** In space: To connect, unite: agrum latissime, Cic.

—B. Of time: To continue uninterruptedly; to do in succession or one thing after another: iter die ac nocte, Cæs. **II. Neut.:** To continue, last: febres, ita ut capere, continuant, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continuer*.

continu-us, a, um, adj. [contin-eo, no. 11.] 1. Joining, connecting with something, or hanging together in its parts; uninterrupted, continuous: a. Prop.: In space: Leucada continuum veteres habuere coloni, Nunc freta circumcunt, joined to the mainland, Ov.—As Subst.: **continuus, i, m.** He who is always about one, an attendant: principis, Tac.—b. Fig.: continuæ translationes, Cic.—2. Of time and things relating to it: Successive, following one after another: continuū complures dies, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continu*.

contiuncula, æ, v. concinacula. con-tollo, no perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. a. To carry: gradum, to go, Plaut. con-tōnat, v. impers. It thunders heavily: Plaut.

contor, ari, v. canctor. con-torquēo, si, tum, quēre, 2. v. a. To turn, twist, wind, swing, whirl round violently: I. Prop.: magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, Virg. **II. Fig.:** quæ verba contorquet! Cic.

contort-e, adv. [contort-us] Intricately, perplexedly, obscurely: dicere, Cic. (Comp.) contortius, id.

contort-tio, ōnis, f. [for contorqu-tio: fr. contorqu-eo] I. Prop.: A whirling round: dextræ, Act. Her. **II. Fig.:** An intertwining, involving; intricacy, complication: orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contorsion*.

contor-tor, ōris, m. [for contorqu-tor; fr. contorqu-eo] A wrestler: legum, Ter.

contortu-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for contortu-lus; fr. contortus (uncontr. Gen.) contorto-i] Somewhat complicated or intricate: Cic.

contort-us (for contorqu-tus), a, um: 1. P. of contorqu-eo.—2. Pa.: Of language: a. Full of motion, powerful, vehement, energetic, strong: oratio, Cic.—b. Involved, intricate, obscure, perplexed, complicated: Cic.

contrā (contro in the compounds contrroversus, and its derivatives), adv. and præp. [prob. adverbial Abl. of an obsolete adj. CONTRERUS, from con-cum:] I. Adv.: a. Prop.: Of place: Over against, on the opposite side, opposite to: omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv. **B. Meton.:** Of action or condition: 1. Denoting correspondence: On the other side, on the other hand, in return, etc.: quæ me amat, quam contra amo, Plaut: si laudabit hæc illius formam, tu hujus contra, Ter.—2. Denoting opposition or antithesis: Against, on the contrary, on the opposite side, in opposition, just the contrary: ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, Cic.—Particular combination: Contra atque or quam, Otherwise than, contrary to what, in opposition to that which: Cic.—3. De-

noting hostility, etc.: In opposition, against: quæ legione pulsā futurum, ut reliquæ consistere non auderent, Cæs.—4. Denoting competition or value: Against: non caru'st auro contra, i. e. is worth his weight in gold, Plaut. **II. Prop. c. Acc.:** a. Prop.: Of places: Over against, opposite to, against: regiones, quæ sunt contra Gallias, Cæs. **B. Meton.:** 1. a. Against, opposite to, contrary to: contranaturam, Cic.—Particular expression: Contra ea, On the contrary, on the other hand: Cæs.—b. Of friendly bearing or conduct: Towards: clementia contra minus validos, Pl.—2. With the notion of hostility: Against: hoc non modo non pro me sed contra me est potius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contre*.

contrac-tio, ōnis, f. [for contrah-tio: fr. contrah-o] 1. A drawing together, contraction: Cic.—2. A. abridging, shortening, shortness, brevity: a. Prop.: paginae, Cic.—b. Fig.: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contraction*.

contractiūn-cula, æ, f. dim. [for contraction-cula; fr. contractio, contraction-is] An abridging, etc.: animi, i. e. dejection, sadness: Cic.

contracto, are, v. contracto.

contract-us (for contrah-tus), a, um: 1. P. of contrah-o.—2. Pa.: Drawn together into a narrow space, i. e. compressed, contracted, close, short, narrow, restricted: a. Prop.: locus, Virg.—b. Fig. (Comp.) quæ studia in his jam ætibus nostris contractiora esse debent, Cic.

contrā-dico, xi, ctum, cōre, 3. v. n. To speak against, contradict: (Impers. Pass.) preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contradire*.

contrā-dic-tio, ōnis, f. [contra-dic-o] A speaking against, reply, objection, contradiction: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contradiction*.

contrā-ēo, no perf. nor sup., ire, v. n. To oppose one's self to; to oppose, make resistance (sts. written as two words): sententia Cassii, Tac.

contrā-ho, xi, ctum, hēre, 3. v. a. To draw together; to collect, assemble. I. Prop.: a. Gen.: omnes copias Luceriam, to Luceria, Cic. **B. Esp.:** To draw close or together; to contract, shorten, lessen, abridge, diminish: frontem, i. e. to wrinkle, Cic.: vela, i. e. to take in or furl, Hor. **II. Fig.:** a. To bring about, draw on, contract, occasion, cause, produce, make, etc.: amicitiam, Cic.—b. To make a contract or conclude a bargain about: rem, Cic.—c. To draw in, lessen, shorten, check, restrain: te rogo, ne contra has ac demittas animum, Cic. **III. Meton.:** Contrahere cum aliquo, To have intercourse, to associate with: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contracter*.

contrā-ri-e, adv. [contrari-us] In an opposite direction: Cic.; Tac.

contrā-ri-o, adv. [id.] On the contrary, on the other hand: Nep.

contrā-ri-us, a, um, adj. [contra] I. Prop.: Of places: Lying or being over against, opposite: tellus, Ov.: (with

Dat. tignis contraria tigna, Cæs. II. Fig.: **A.** *Opposite, contrary, opposed:* dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) huius virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) vitium illi virtuti, Quint.—*As Subst.*: **contraria**, òrum, *n.* *Things contrary, opposite:* Virg.—*Adverbial expressions:* Ex (e) contrario, in contrarium, *On the contrary, on the other hand:* Cic.; Quint.; Pl.—**B.** *Standing over against in a hostile manner: injurious, hurtful, pernicious:* (with *Dat.*) Avena avibus, Lucr.—**C.** *Of remedies, etc.: Acting against, counteracting, etc.: usus lactis contrarius capitis doloribus,* Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. contraire.*

contractābil-iter, *adv.* [late Latin adj. contractabil-is, *That may be handled or felt:* so as to be handled or felt: Lucr.

contractā-tio, ònis, *f.* [contract-(a)-o] *A touching, touch:* Cic.

con-trecto (-actō), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for contracto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Gen.*: To touch, handle: librum manibus, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To touch in examining; to search: pueros et puellas, Suet.—**2.** To touch carnally; to have illicit intercourse with: Plaut.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To weigh over, consider, think over: mente voluptates, Cic.—**B.** To violate, dishonour: pudicitiam, Tac.

contrēm-isco, ūi, *no sup.*, isōbre, 3. v. n. and a. *inch.* [contrēm-o] **I.** Neut.: To tremble all over; to shake, quake: **A.** Prop.: omne Contremuit nemus, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: cujus nunquam fides virtusque contremuit, i. e. have never wavered, Cic. **II.** Act.: To shudder at, to tremble very much from fear of something: periculum . . . contremuit domus Saturni, Hor.

con-trēmo, ūi, *no sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n. To tremble greatly, to quake: tellus, Lucr.

con-trībūo, ūi, ūtum, ūēre, 3. v. a. **I.** (To assign to the same tribe; hence) To annex, incorporate: Oenses et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oensibus contributi, Cæs. **II.** (To give with others; hence) To contribute: aliquid, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. contributeur.*

contribū-tus, a, um, *P.* of contribuo.

con-trist-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; trist-is] **I.** Prop.: To make very sad, to sadden: contristavit hanc sententia Balbum, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of the darkness, light, colours, etc.: To make dark, render gloomy; to cloud, dim, darken, etc.: contristat (sc. Auster) frigore cœlum, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. contrister.*

contri-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of contro (as from root CONTRI; v. tero init.)—**2.** *Pa.*: Worn out, trite, common: præcepta, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. contrit.*

controvers-ia, æ, *f.* [controversus] (The state of the controversus; hence) Controversy, quarrel, dispute: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. controverser.*

controversi-ōsus, a, um, *adj.*

[controversi-a] (Full of controversia; hence) Much controverted: res, Liv.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* [for contra-versus] (Prop.: Turned against, in an opposite direction; Fig.): **1.** That is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed, questionable: quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic.—**2.** Litigious, quarrelsome, disputatious: gens controversa naturā, Cic.

con-trūcido, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To hew, or cut to pieces, to put to the sword: **I.** Prop.: corpus, Cic.: plobem, Sen. **II.** Fig.: rempublicam, Cic.

con-trūdo, si, sum, dēre, 2. v. a. **I.** Gen.: To thrust together: nubes in unum, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: To press, thrust, or crowd in somewhere: aliquos in balneas, Cic.

con-trunco, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. To cut down or to pieces: filios, Plaut.: cibum, id.

contrū-sus (for contrūd-sus), a, um, *P.* of contrūd-o.

con-tūbern-ālis, is, *comm.* [for con-tabern-ālis; fr. con; tabern-a] (One belonging to the same tent; hence) **I.** Prop.: Milit. t. t.: A comrade: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A young man who accompanied a general on active service in order to learn the art of war; one of a general's suite; an attendant: Cic.—**B.** He who lives with one, etc.; a comrade, companion, mate: Cic.

con-tūbern-ium, ūi, *n.* [for con-tabern-ium; fr. con; tabern-a] (A belonging to the same hut, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: Tent-companionship, a dwelling together in a tent: Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. Gen.: Companionship, intercourse, attendance (of teachers, friends, etc.): Tac.; Suet.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Concubinage: Suet.—**b.** Of animals: A dwelling together: Phæd. **B.**: **1.** A common war-tent: Cæs.; Tac.—**2.** The suite of a general (consisting of the young Roman nobility who were trained to warfare under him): Cic.; Sall.—**3.** A common dwelling-place: Suet.—**4.** The abode of a male and female slave: Tac. **III.** Fig.: A dwelling together: felicitatis et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, i. e. they do not co-exist, Val. Max.

con-tūbor, tūtusum, tūēri (Præs. continur, Lucr.—Inf. contui, Plant.), 2. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: To look out, as it were, to all sides; to look on, gaze upon, survey, take a full view of, consider attentively: terram, Cic.: aliquem oculis, id. **II.** Fig.: To take into consideration: to observe closely: Lucr. **III.** Meton.: To come into sight of, get a view of, perceive, descry: si volutrios forte possis contui, Plaut.

1. contu-itus, a, um, *P.* of contu-eor.

2. contū-itus (contū-tus), ūs, *m.* [contu-cor] An attentive looking, view, sight (only in Abl. Sing.): Plaut.

contūmāc-ia, æ, *f.* [contumax, contumac-is] (The quality of the contumax; hence) **1.** Haughtiness, overweening or stubborn pride, insolence:

Cic.—**2.** Conscience, firmness: Cic.—**3.** Of things: An unyielding nature of quality; obstinacy: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. contumace.*

contūmāc-iter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** Haughtily, insolently: contumaciter scribere, Cic.: (Comp.) contumacius se gesserant, Nep.—**2.** Unyieldingly, obstinately: Pl.

con-tūm-ax, ācis, *adj.* [con; tum-oc] (Exceedingly swollen; hence, with reference to character) **1.** Haughtily, proud, etc.: Mart.—**2.**: **a.** In a bad sense: (a) Gen.: Unbending, obstinate, stubborn: (Comp.) quis contumacior? Cic.: (Sup.) contumacissimus, Sen.—(b) Esp.: Of debtors who refuse or neglect payment: Obstinate, refractory, etc.: Pl.—**b.** In a good sense: Unyielding, firm, steadfast: fides, Tac.—**3.** Of things: Not yielding, resisting: contumax (sc. cardomum) frianti, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. contumax.*

contūmē-ia, æ, *f.* [contume-o, through obsol. adj. contume-us "swelling greatly"] (The quality of the contumelios; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Abuse, insult, affront, contumely: Cic.; Cæs. **B.** Esp.: Violation: Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of things: Detriment, injury, damage: Cæs.

contūmēlōs-e, *adv.* [contumeli-os-us] Abusively, reproachfully, injuriously, etc.: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) contumeliosius, Liv.: (Sup.) contumeliosissime, Cic.

contumēl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contumeli-a] (Full of contumelia; hence) Full of abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive, ignominious: dicta, Sall.: (Comp.) contumeliosior, Cic.: (Sup.) quod contumeliosissimum fuit, Quint.

con-tūmūl-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. [con; tumul-us] **I.** To heap up like a mound: stragulum molle ovīs, Pl. **II.** To cover with a mound; to inter, bury: saucium, Ov.

con-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, tundēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To beat, bruise, grind, crush, pound exceedingly or to pieces: Hydrum, Hor.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: To break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, check, quash, etc.: Hannibalem, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract objects: To weaken, break down, check, repress: andaciam, Cic.—**B.** Of time: To complete, spend, pass: annua tempora, Lucr.

contuor, ūi, v. contuor.

conturbā-tio, ònis, *f.* [conturb-(a)-o] Confusion, disquiet, perturbation of mind: Cic.

conturbā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of conturb(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: Distracted, disturbed, disquieted: (Comp.) in scribendo conturbatur, Cic.

con-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: To throw into disorder or confusion; to confuse, derange, disorder, confound: ordines militum, Sall. **B.** Fig.: To disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. **II.** Esp.:

CONTUS

Mercantile, etc., *t. t.*: To embarrass a person or one's affairs; to make one bankrupt: **A. Prop.**: aliquem, Cic.—**B. Fig.**: rationes, Ter.

contus, *i. m.* = *κόρυς*, **A pole, pike**: Virg., Tac.

contūs-sus (for contu(n)d-sus), *a, um, P.* of contu(n)d-o.

contūtus, *us, v. 2.* contuitus.

cōnus, *i. m.* = *κωνός*: **I. Prop.**: **A cone**: Cic. **II. Meton.**: The apex of a helmet: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cône*.

con-vālesco, *vālūi, no sup., vālēsceŕe*, *3. v. n. inch.* To grow quite strong; to regain health or strength: **I. Prop.**: ex morbo, Cic. **II. Fig.**: ut convalescere civitas posset, Cic.

con-vallis, *is, f.* A valley inclosed on all sides: Liv.; Virg.

con-vās-o, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.* [con; vas-] To pack vessels or implements together; to pack up: Ter.

conveo-to, *no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens.* [for conveh-to; fr. conveh-o] To bear, carry, or bring together in abundance: praeda, Virg.

con-vector, *ōis, m.* A fellow-passenger: Cic.

con-vēho, *vexī, vectum, vēhēre*, *3. v. a.* To carry or bring together, to convey: lintibus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, cæmenta, arma convexit, Cic.

con-vello, *velli, vulsum, vellēre*, *3. v. a.* (To pluck or pull violently; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To tear loose or away; to separate from; to pluck or pluck up: simulacrum e sacro, Cic.: viridem silvam ab humo, Virg. **B. Esp.**: Milit. *t. t.*: Convellere signa, to pluck up the standards (from the ground and decamp): Cic.

II. Meton.: **A. Gen.**: To tear; to rend into several parts or small pieces; to dismember: dapes avido dente, Ov.

B. Esp.: Part. Perf.: Medic. *t. t.*: Suffering from convulsions, convulsed, spasmodic, convulsive: litus, Suet.

III. Fig.: **A.** To shake something, as it were, in its foundations; to make to waver; to shake, tear away, destroy: epistolæ me convellerunt de pristino statu, Cic.—**B.** To tear, rend: verbis convellere pectus, Ov.

con-vēn-a, *æ, adj. comm. gen.* [conven-io] Coming together, assembling, meeting: amantes, Plaut.

con-vēn-ā, *ārum, plur. gen. comm.* [id.] Persons who come together, a multitude collected together, assembled strangers: Cic.

con-vēn-i-ens, *entis*: **1. P.** of conveni-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** Agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious: convenientes optime propinqui, Cic.—**b.** Fitting to something; appropriate to it; meet, fit, suitable: (Comp.) nihil convenientius, Suet.: (Sup.) convenientissimum erat, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convenant*.

con-vēn-i-en-ter, *adv.* [for convenient-ter; fr. conveniens, convenient-is] Fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Liv.

con-vēn-i-en-ti-a, *æ, f.* [fr. id.] A meeting together, agreement, accord,

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harmony, proportion, suitability, fitness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convenance*.

con-vēnio, *venī, ventum, vēnire* (Fut. convenio, Plaut.—Pres. Subj., convenat, id.), *4. v. n. and a.* To come or meet together, assemble: **I. Gen.**: Of persons or things: mei capitis servandi causâ Romam Italia tota convenit, Cic.—Particular expression: Of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or cōemptio) comes into the manus of her husband: Convenire in manum, To marry: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Act.**: To go to one, to speak to him, make a request of him, etc.; to address, accost, meet: Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afflictit, ut se conveniri nolit, Cic.—**B. Neut.**: To come together into a whole; to unite, join, combine, couple: **1. Prop.**: tandem convenient ea, quæ convenata, etc., Lucr.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** Of persons: To agree with in wishes, decisions, etc.; to accord, harmonise: si de eâ re unquam inter nos convenimus, Plaut.—**b.** Res, etc., convenit or impers. convenit, It is agreed upon, or there is unanimity in respect to something, the matter is decided: Plaut.; Liv.; Cæs.—**c.** Aliquid or aliquis convenit, Something or some person is agreed upon: something is decided: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—**d.** Impers.: (a) Convenit, etc., It is, etc., agreed upon or decided: Cic.; Liv.; Suet.—(b) As a term of assent: Well, it is agreed, etc.: Plaut.—**c.** **1. Prop.**: Neut.: To fit with, in, or to something, by meeting together: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte conveniret, Cic.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** Aliquid convenit, etc.: (a) Act.: Something is, etc., fit, suitable, appropriate, etc., for: aliam retatem aliud factum convenit, Plaut.—(b) Neut.: Something is becoming, seemly, fit, suitable, or proper: quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit? Cic.—**b.** Impers.: Convenit, etc., It is, etc., fit, becoming, suitable, proper, appropriate, etc.: qui enim convenit, ut, improbus se . . . esse malint, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convenir*.

con-vent-iculus (-ītulus), *a, um, adj.* [2. convent-us] Pertaining to a meeting or assembly; i. e. to coming together, or intercourse: patres, Plaut.—As Subst.: **conventicium**, *ii, n.* Money which Greek citizens of a lower order received for attendance in the assemblies of the people: Cic.

con-vent-iculum, *i, n. dim.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: An assembly, meeting, association: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A place of assembly: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conventicule*.

con-vent-īo, *ōnis, f.* [conven-io] **1. An assembly, meeting**: Var.—**2. Agreement, covenant, convention, compact**: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convention*.

con-vent-tum, *i, n.* [id.] An agreement, compact, covenant: Cic.

1. conven-tus, *a, um, P.* of conven-io.

2. conven-tus, *ūs, m.* [conven-i] **1. a. Prop.**: A coming together; a

meeting, conjunction, etc.: duarum, stellarum, Sen.—**b. Meton.**: (a) Gen.: An assembly, assemblage, meeting, etc., of persons: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Persons combined in a provincial town for the purposes of trade; a company, guild, corporation: Cæs.; Cic.—(β) A judicial assembly, a court of justice: conventum agere, i. e. to hold a court, Cic.—**2. A union, connection**: Lucr.—**3. A compact, agreement, covenant**: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convent*.

con-verbēro, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.* To strike severely, to bruise: **I. Prop.**: faciem, Pl. **II. Fig.**: vitia, to chastise, Sen.

con-verro, *ri, sum, rēre, 3. v. a.* To sweep or brush together, to sweep or clear away: **I. Prop.**: tu hoc converre, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: hereditates omnium, i. e. to scrape together, Cic.

con-versā-tio, *ōnis, f.*: **1.** [convers(a)-o] Frequent use: Sen.—**2.** [convers(a)-or] **a.** Usual abode in a place: Pl.—**b. Intercourse, conversation**: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conversation*.

con-ver-sio, *ōnis, f.* [for conversio; fr. convert-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A turning round, revolving, revolution: coeli, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Periodical return of seasons, etc.: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Subversion, alteration, change: Cic.—**B. Rhet.**: **1.** Repetition of the same word at the end of a clause: Cic.—**2.** A periodic rounding: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conversion*.

con-versio, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. intens.* To turn frequently: animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

1. convers-us (for convert-sus), *a, um, P.* of convert-o.

2. convers-sus (for convert-sus), *a, um, P.* of convert-o.

con-vert-o (-vorto), *ti, fūm, tēre, 3. v. a. and n.* **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: To turn or turn round: conversa signa, having been wheeled round, Cæs.: aspectum, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self round, to turn round: Cic.; Cæs. **B. Fig.**: **1. a.** Gen.: To turn or direct: animos in hilaritatem resumve, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To turn or direct one's self: Cic.—**2.** To turn the attention of a person, etc., towards one: Rhodiorum legati civitatem converterunt, Liv.—**3.** To alter, turn, transform the form, nature, etc., of any person or thing: conversa res est, Cic.: converso in pretium (=aurum) deo, Hor.—**4.** To change, exchange: castra castris, Cæs.—**5.** To translate, render, etc.: orationibus e Græco conversis, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To turn one's self, to turn: ad pedes convertit, i. e. below himself, Sall. **B. Fig.**: To change or alter itself: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertibat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convertir*.

con-vestīo, *ivī, itum, ire, 4. v. a.* To clothe, cover with clothing: **I. Prop.**: cruenta corpora, Enn. **II. Fig.**: domum lucis, i. e. to surround with groves, Cic.

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convexus, a, um, adj. [for *convexus*; fr. *convex*-o] (*Carried together or brought round*; hence) **I.** Vaulted, arched, rounded, convex: *caelum*, Ov.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: *Concave*: *foramina terræ*, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **convexum**, i, n. **A vault, arch, concavity**: *Virg.*; Just.—**b.** Meton.: *Situate in a concave place*: *sidera*, in the concave heavens (as viewed from below), Ov.—**3.** Inclined, sloping downward: *convexus in aquora vertex*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convexe*.

conviciā-tor, ōris, m. [convici(a)-or] **A railer, reviler**: Cic.

convici-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [convici-um] **To revile, reproach, taunt, rail at**: *aliquem*, *Veraciter*, *aliciui*, Quint.: (without *Object*) *ut accusare potius vere, quam conviciari*, *videntur*, Liv.

conviciūm, ūi, n. [prob. for *convex*-ium; fr. *con*; *vox*, *voe*-is] (*A thing pertaining greatly to vox*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A violent or loud noise, a cry*: Of persons: Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A chatterer, one who raises a clamour*: *memorū convicia*, *pica*, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *The sound of wrangling, the cry of altercation or contention*: Cic.—**2.** *An urgent or clamorous importunity*: *Veraciter*.—**3.** *A loud, violent, disapprobation or contradiction*: Cic.—**4.** *A loud or violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, insult*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Of things: *Censure, reproof, correction*: Cic.

convic-tio, ōnis, f. [for *convictio*; fr. *convic*-o, through true root *CONVIG*] **Companionship, intimacy**: Cic.

convic-tor, ōris, m. [for *convictor*; fr. *convic*-o, through id.] *He who lives with one; a table companion, familiar friend*: Hor.

1. convic-tus [for *convici*(n)-tus], a, um, P. of *convici*(n)-o.

2. convic-tus, ūs, m. [for *convictus*; fr. *convic*-o] **I.** Prop.: *A living together socially, social intercourse*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A banquet, feast, entertainment*: Juv.

con-vinco, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. **I.** (*To thoroughly or completely overcome in some respect*; hence) **To convict, prove guilty or wrong: *si negem, quo me teste convincas*? Cic.: (with *Gen.*, or *Abi.* of charge) *probrisi carminis convictus*, Tac.: *multas avaritias criminibus*, Cic. **II.** *To prove strongly, conclusively, triumphantly or incontestably; to show clearly, to demonstrate* (esp. something as wrong): *errores Epicuri*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convaincre*.**

con-viso, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. **To consider attentively; to survey, or examine thoroughly**: *omnia loca oculis*, Lucr.

con-viv-a, æ, m. [con; *viv*-o] (*One who lives with another*; hence) **A table companion, guest**: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convive*.

conviv-ālis, æ, adj. [conviv-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a guest; festal*: Liv.

convivā-tor, ōris, m. [conviv(a)-

or] *He who makes a feast, gives an entertainment*: Liv.

con-viv-ium, ūi, n. [con; *viv*-o] (*A living together*; hence) **1.** *A meal in company; a feast, entertainment, banquet*: Cic.; Cat.—**2.** *Company at table, guests*: Ov.; Quint.

conviv-or, ātus sum, āri (*Inf.* Præs. *convivari*, Ter.), 1. v. dep. [conviv-a] *To feast or banquet with others, to carouse together*: *de publico*, Cic.

convōcā-tio, ōnis, f. [convoc(a)-o] *A convoking or assembling together*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convocation*.

con-vōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** *To call together, convoke, assemble; to call for consultation, to arms, etc.*: **A.** Prop.: *auditores*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *consilia in animum*, Plaut. **II.** *To call, summon*: *me in concionem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoyer*.

con-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. (*To fly or flock together*; hence) *To come hastily together; to run together*: *statim*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoler*.

convolū-tus [for *convolv*-tus], a, um, P. of *convolv*-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convolue*.

con-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, volv-ēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll together, roll up*: *ignis semina convolvunt*, *aubus*, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force; To roll one's self, etc. together, up, etc.*: Cic.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To involve*: *Gallgræciam belli ruinā*, Flor.

con-vōmo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To bespen, vomit upon*: *mensas*, Cic.

con-vuln-ēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To wound severely*: **I.** Prop.: *multos jaculis*, Hirt. **II.** Fig.: *mores et vitam*, Sen.

convul-sus, a, um, P. of *convell*-o, through root *CONVUL*; v. *vello* *Inf.*.

cō-ōperio, ūi, tum, ire (*contr.* form *cōperiant*, Lucr.), 4. v. a. *To cover entirely; to cover over*: **I.** Prop.: *lapidibus eum cooperuerunt*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *famosis versibus coopertus, i. e. abused, reviled*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couvrir*.

cōoptā-tio, ōnis, f. [coopt(a)-o] *An election, choice*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cooptation*.

cō-opto, āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf.* *Subj.* *cōoptassint*, Liv.: *contr.* *Inf.*, *cōptari*, Cic.), 1. v. a. *Polit. t. t.*: *To choose or appoint* (esp. several) *to something; to receive, elect, or admit into some body or to an office*: *quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cōoptārent*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coopter*.

cō-ōrior, ortus sum, ōriri, 3. and 4. v. dep. **I.** Gen.: (*To come forth complete*; hence) *To arise, rise up, appear, break forth*: *coortæ sunt*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *With accessory notion of hostility*: **A.** Of persons: *To rise, rise up*: *coorti pugnam integrām edid-erunt*, Liv.—**B.** Of things: *To rise, break forth*: *libero conquestu voces coortæ sunt*, Liv.

1. cōor-tus, a, um, P. of *coor*-ior.

2. cōor-tus, ūs, m. [coor-lor] **A rising, originating**: Lucr.

Cōpæ, ārum, f. *Copæ; an ancient town of Boeotia*.—Hence, **Cōp-ais**, īdis, f. *Copais; a lake near Copæ*.

cōphīnus, i, m. = *κόφινος*. **A basket**: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coffre*.

cōp-ia, æ, f. [contr. fr. *co-op*-ia; fr. *co*; *op*-is] (*A thing pertaining to ops*; hence) **1.** *Ability, power, means, etc.*: *fandi*, Virg.—**2.** **a.**: (a) Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Fulness, copiousness, multitude, number, abundance*: *virorum*, Cic.: *narium, of scents*, Hor.—(B) Esp.: *Copiousness or fulness of expression*: Cic.—(b) Meton.: *Personified: The goddess of plenty*: Hor.—**b.** *Wealth, riches, possessions, resources* (both in Sing. and Plur.): *Cæs*; Cic.; Hor.—**c.** *Milit. t. t.*: *Forces, troops* (both in Sing. and Plur.): *Cæs*; Cic.

cōpi-ōlæ, ārum, f. dim. [copi-a] *A small number of troops*: Script. ap. Cic.

cōpīōs-e, adv. [copios-us] *In great abundance, copiously, abundantly, plentifully*: **I.** Gen.: *copiose parare pastum*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of language: (*Comp.*) *copiosius omnia exsequi*, Quint.: (*Sup.*) *copiosissime dicere*, Cic.

cōpi-ōsus, a, um, adj. [copi-a] (*Full of copia*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Furnished abundantly with a thing, well supplied, having abundance, rich, abounding* (in wealth, means of living, etc.): *copiosa mulier*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *copiosior provincia*, Hirt.: (*Sup.*) *copiosissimum oppidum*, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: Of an orator, or of style: *Rich in language, copious in expression, eloquent*: *ad dicendum*, Cic.: *oratio*, id. **II.** Meton.: *Existing in rich abundance, copious*: *liquor putei*, Phædr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copieux*.

1. cōp-is, is, adj. [contr. fr. *co-op*-is; fr. *co*; *op*-is] (*Pertaining much to ops*; hence) *Abundantly supplied with something, abounding in, rich*: *Plaut*.

2. cōpis, īdis, f. = *κόπης*. **A cutting thing**: Curt.

cōpræa, æ, m. = *κομπίας*. **A tow buffoon, a filthy jester**: Suet.

Coptos, i, f., Κοπτός. *Coptos; a town of the Thebaid, in Egypt, afterwards called Justinianopolis* (now *Cef*, or *Kef*).

cōp-ūla, æ, f. [contr. fr. *co-ap*-ula; fr. *co*; *ap*-io] (*That which joins together*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A band, rope, line, etc.**: *dura canem tenet, i. e. leash*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A bond, tie**: *irrupta*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copule*.

cōpūla-tio, ōnis, f. [copul(a)-o] *A coupling, joining, connecting, uniting, binding together*. **I.** Prop. **Cic. II.** Fig.: Of language, *social intercourse*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copulation*.

cōpūla-tus, a, um; **1.** P. of *copul*(a)-o] **2.** *Pa.*: *Joined together, united, connected*: (*Comp.*) *nihil copulatus*, Cic.

cōpūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf.* *Perf. contr.* *copiata*, Lucr.), 1. v. a. [copul-a] *To couple, join, connect, unite, bind or tie together*. **I.** Prop.: *hominem cum beluā*, Cic. **II.** Fig.:

tr honestatem cum voluptate copulabis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copuler*.

cōqu-a, æ, f. [coqu-*o*] (*She that cooks*; hence) *A female cook*: Plaut.

coquina, æ, v. coquulus.

cōquin-o, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. [coquin-a] (*To do the business, etc., of a kitchen*; hence) *To cook*: Plaut.

cōqu-inus, a, um, adj. [coqu-*us*] *Of, or pertaining to, a cook, or to cooking*: forum, Plaut.—As Subst.: **coquina**, æ, f. *A kitchen*: Pall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuisine*.

cōqu-o, coxi, coctum, cōquere (*Præs. Sulg. coquint*, Plaut.) 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root PACH, Greek πειν, πέσσειν, ψέω, Lat. pop-ina] I. Prop.: *To cook, dress, boil, etc.*: illa, Cic.: without (*Object*) in coquendo, Ter. II. Meton.: A. *To prepare by fire or heat*; to bake, parch, etc.: laterculus coquito in fornacem, Cato: glebasque jacentes Pulverulentia coquit maturis solibus aestas, Virg.—B. *To ripen, make mature*: mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis, Virg.: C. *To digest, assimilate*: cibus coctus, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *To elaborate something in mind*; to consider, think of, meditate upon, contrive, plan: consilia secreta, Liv.—B. *To vex, harass, torment, disturb the mind*: te coquit cura, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuire*.

cōqu-us (cōc-us) 1. m. [coqu-*o*] (*He who cooks*; hence) *A cook*: Cic.

1. cōr, cordis, n. [akin to Gr. κῆρ, Sanscrit kṛid] I. Prop.: *The heart*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A person*: juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *The heart*, as the seat of feeling, emotion, etc.; the soul, feeling: corde tremit, Hor.—Particular phrases: Cordi esse alicui. *To be at one's heart*; to please; to be pleasing, agreeable, or dear: Cic.; Hor.—B. *Heart, mind, judgment*: Cic.; Ov.—C. As a term of endearment: *Heart*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cœur*.

2. cor, v. cur.

Cōra, æ, f., Κόρα. *Corā*: a town of Latium (now the village Corē).

cōrāl-um (-cūr-), ū, n. = κοράλιον, Ion. κοράλιον. Red coral: Lucr.; Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corail*.

Cōralli, ōrum, m. The *Corallī*; a people of Lower Mesia, on the Danube.

cō-r-am, adv. and *prop.* [confr. fr. co-or-am; fr. co; os, or-is] I. Adv.: A. Prop.: *In the presence of; before the eyes of, before anyone*: ut veni coram, singulum pauca locutus, Hor. B. Meton.: 1. *In one's own person, personally*: quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamus, Cic.—2. *Of time*: On the spot, immediately: Suet. II. Prep. e. Abl.: *In the presence of, before the eyes of any one*: coram genero meo quæ dicere ausus es? Cic.

corb-is, is, c. [pprs. akin to eurv-*us*] (*The rounded thing*; hence) *A circular wicker basket*: Cic.

corb-ī-ta, æ, f. [corb-*is*] (*The thing provided with a corbis*) *A slow-sailing ship of burden (so called, acc.*

to Festus, a corbis being suspended from the mast): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corvette*.

corb-ū-la, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little basket*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corbeille*.

cor-cū-lum, i, n. dim. [for cord-cū-lum; fr. cor, cord-is] *A little heart*: I. Prop.: Plaut. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut.

Corcyra, æ, f., Κόρκυρα. *Corcyra*: an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus; in fable, Scheria, the abode of Alcinoos (now Corfu).—Hence, **Corcy-ræ-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Corcyra*; *Corcyraean*.—As Subst.: **Corcyrai**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Corcyra*.

cordāt-o, adv. [cordat-*us*] *With prudence, wisely*: Plaut.

cord-āt-us, a, um [cor, cord-is] (*Provided with cor*; hence) *Wise, prudent, sagacious*: Enn.

cor-dōl-um, ū, n. [cor; dol-eo] (*The thing grieving the heart*; hence) *Sorrow at heart, grief*: Plaut.

Cordūba, æ, f. *Corduba*; a town of Spain on the river Bætis (now Cordova).—Hence, **Cordub-ensis**, e, adj. *Of Corduba*.—As Subst.: **Cordubenses**, ūm, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Corduba*.

Corinſium, ū, n. *Corinſium*; a strongly fortified town of the Peligni, north of Sulmo.—Hence, **Corinſien-sis**, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Corinſium*.

Cōrinna, æ, f., Κόριννα. *Corinna*: 1. A celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar.—2. A fictitious name in Ovid.

Cōrinthia, ōrum, v. *Corinthus*.

Cōrinthus, i (Nom. Gr. Corinthos, Ov.: Acc. Gr. Corinthon, id.), f., Κόρινθος. I. Prop.: *Corinth*; a celebrated commercial city in the Peloponnesus, pillaged and destroyed by Mummius; it was situate on the isthmus, which took its name from it.—Hence, A. **Cōrinth-ius**, a, um, adj. *Corinthian*.—As Subst.: 1. **Corinſi**, ōrum (sc. cives). *The Corinthians*.—2.

Corinthia, ōrum, n. (sc. vasa) *Vessels of Corinthian bronze*.—B. **Cōrinth-iacus**, a, um, adj. *Corinthian*.

—C. **Cōrinthiensis**, e, adj. *Corinthian*. II. Meton.: *Implements made of Corinthian brass*: captiva Corinthus, an entire Corinth, full of brazen statues, Hor.

Cōrīōl, ōrum, m. *Corioli*; a town of Latium, destroyed by Caius Marcius.

—Hence, **Coriol-ānus**, i, m. *Coriolanus* (i.e. The man pertaining to Corioli); a cognomen of Caius Marcius.

cōrŭm, ū, n. (-ius, ū, m. Plaut.) = χοῖρον. I. Prop.: *Skin, hide of animals*: Cic.; Plaut.—P r o v.: Canis a corio nunquam abstergebat uncto, *The dog will never be frightened away from the greasy hide*; i. e. a habit once formed is difficult to put away: Hor. II. Meton.: *Of things made of skin*, etc.: A leather whip, thong, or strap: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuir*.

Cornēllus, i, m., -a, æ, f. *Cornelius* and *Cornelia*; the name of a Roman

gens.—Hence, **Cornell-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Cornelius*; *Cornelian*.—**Corneliāna Castra**, *The Camp of Cornelius*; a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war.

cornēō-lus, i, adj. m. dim. [1. corne-us, (unconfr. Gen.) corneo-i] *Horny, of horn*: Cic.

1. **corn-ē-us**, a, um, adj. [corn-*u*] I. Prop.: *Of horn, horny, hornu*: rostrum, Cic. II. Fig.: *Hard, callous, unfeeling*: fibra, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corne*.

2. **corn-ē-us**, a, um, adj. [corn-*us*] *Of, or belonging to, the cornel-tree or cornel-wood*: virgulta, Virg.

corn-i-cen, ūnis, m. [for corn-i-can; fr. corn-*u*; (i); can-*o*] (*One playing on the cornu*; hence) *A horn-blower*: Liv.; Juv.

cornic-or, no *perf.*, āri, 1. v. dep. [cornix, cornic-is] *To caw like a crow*: Pers.

cornic-ū-la, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little crow*: Hor.

cornicūl-āri-us, ū, m. [cornicul-*um*] (*One pertaining to a corniculum*; hence) *A soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops, or one who had been presented with a corniculum, and thereby promoted*; an adjutant of a centurion, tribune, etc.: Suet.

1. **corni-cū-lum**, i, n. dim. [for cornu-cū-lum; fr. cornu] I. Prop.: *A little horn*: Pl. II. Meton.: (Prob.) *A horn-shaped ornament (upon the helmet, as a reward for courage)*: Liv.

2. **Cornicū-lum**, i, n. *Corniculum*; a town of Latium.—Hence, **Cornicūl-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Corniculum*. **corn-i-gēr**, gērā, gērūm, adj. [corn-*u*; (i); gēr-*o*] *Having or bearing horns*: horned; cervi, Ov.

corn-i-pēs, ēdis, adj. [corn-*u*; (i); pes] *Horn-footed, horn-hoofed*: equi, Virg.

corni-x, ūis, f. [akin to κορώνη] *A crow*: Cic.; Virg.—Prov.: *Corniculum oculos confingere, To pierce the eyes of crows, i. e. to delude or deceive the most wary*: Cic. i—*elipt.* cornici oculum, Cic.

cor-nu, ū, n. [akin to Gr. κέρας] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A horn*; Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. *Of that which is of the nature of horn*: 1. *A horny hoof*: Virg.—2. *A horny beak*: Ov.—B. *Of that which is similar to a horn in shape*: 1. *Of an elephant's tusk*.

Mart.—2. *Of the point or horn of the moon, a constellation, etc.*: Virg.; Ov.—3. *An arm of the shore, a tongue of land*: Ov.—4. *The extremity or end of the sail yards*: Virg.—5. *The cone of a helmet in which the plume was fixed*: Virg.—6. *The end or tip of a stick round which writings, etc., were rolled*: Ov.—7. *Of the tip or extreme point of a bow*: Ov.—8. *Of the end, extremity, etc., of a place, etc.*: Liv.—9. *Of a mountain*: a. *A top or summit*: Stat.—b. *A ridge, spur, or branch*: Curt.—10. *Of the wing of an army*:

Cæs.; **Liv.**—**C.** Of things made of horn: **1. A bow:** Ov.—**2. A bugle, horn, trumpet:** Hor.—**3. A lantern:** Plaut.—**4. A horn cruet:** Hor.—**5. A drenching-horn or funnel:** Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** As an emblem of power, courage, strength, might: Hor.—**B.** Cornua disputationis commovete, To overreach one in a dispute, the figure being taken from outflanking and routing an army, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corne*.

1. cornum, i, n. The cornel-cherry: Ov.

2. cor-num, i, n. [akin to *kép-as*] **I. Prop.**: A horn: Ov. **II. Meton.**: A plate of horn: Lucr.

1. cornus, i, f. (-um, i, n., Ov.) **I. Prop.**: A cornel cherry-tree: Virg. **II. Meton.**: A javelin made of cornel-wood: Virg.

2. cor-nus, us, m. [akin to *kép-as*] A horn (pprs. only once): Cic.

Cōrebus, i, m., Kōpōbos. *Coræbus*: a Phrygian, an ally of Priam.

cōrol-la, æ, f. dīm. [for *coru-la*]; fr. *coru-la* A small wreath or garland: Lucr.; Cat.

cōroll-ārum, ii, n. [coroll-a] *A thing pertaining to a corolla*; hence **I. Prop.**: A chaplet of gold or silver flowers, given as a reward to a good actor, etc.: Suet. **II. Meton.**: A gift, present, douceur, gratuity: Cic. ¶ Hence (from late Lat. meaning, a corollary), Fr. *corollaire*.

cōrōna (cho-), æ, f. = Kōpōnā: I. Prop.: A garland, wreath, crown, chaplet: Lucr.; Cic.—Particular phrases: **A.** Sub *coronā vendere*, To sell under a crown; i.e. to sell captives as slaves (since they were crowned like an animal for sacrifice): Cæs.—**B.** Sub *coronā venire* or *venundari*, To be sold under a crown, i.e. to be sold as slaves: Liv.; Tac.—**C.** Sub *coronā emere*, To buy under a crown; i.e. to buy as slaves: Var. **II. Meton.**: A. As a constellation: The (northern) crown (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Virg.—**B.** Of things in the form of a crown: **1. a. Gen.**: A circle of men, an assembly, crowd, multitude: Cic.; Hor.—**b. Esp.**: Milit. t.t.: (a) The besiegers round a hostile place, the line of siege or circumvallation: Cæs.—(b) A circle of men for the defence of a place: Liv.—(c) A parapet, rampart: Curt.—**2. A halo** around the sun: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couronne*.

cōrōn-ārus, a, um, adj. [coron-a] (Of, or belonging to, a corona; hence) **1. Of, or belonging to, a wreath**: anemone, suitable for garlands, Pl.—**2. Of or for a crown**: aurum, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general: Cic.

Cōrōnēa, æ, f., Kōpōnēa (The thing pertaining to a crown; crown-town). *Coronæ*: a town of Bœotia.—Hence, **1. Cōrōn-æus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Coronæ.—**2. Cōrōnensis, c, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Coronæ.

Cōrōneus (trisyll.), ei, m., Kōpōn-152

æus (Crow-man). *Coroneus*; a king of Phocis, father of Coronis, who was changed into a crow.—Hence, **Cōrōn-ides, æ, m.** The descendant of Coroneus, i.e. *Æsculapius*.

Cōrōnis, idis, f. (Gr. Acc. Coronida, Ov.), Kōpōnis (The curved thing; here, perhaps, Garland). *Coronis*; a daughter of the Thessalian Phegeas, mother of *Æsculapius*.

cōrōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [coron-a] **I. Prop.**: To furnish with a garland or crown, to crown: epulas inibat coronati, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) coronatus Malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. (Pass. with Acc. denoting the contest) quis . . . coronari contemnat Olympia? to be crowned in the Olympic games, id. **II. Fig.**: To reward or honour: nomine novo coronari, Pl. **III. Meton.**: **A.** To surround, encompass, inclose something; to wreath: omnem abitum custode, Virg.—**B.** Of wine: To fill (bowls) up to the brim: vina coronant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couronner*.

corpōr-ūs, a, um, adj. [corpus, corpor-is] **1. Corporeal**: Cic.—**2. Composed of flesh, fleshy**: humerus, ¶

corpōr-lentus, a, um, adj. [for *corpōr-lentus*; fr. *corpus*, *corpōr-is*] (With a large corpus; hence) *Corpulent, fleshy, fat*: (Comp.) *corpulentus* videre, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corpulent*.

corpus, ōris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *KLP*, to make] (That which is made or formed; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A body, whether animate or inanimate: Cic.; Lucr. **B. Esp.**: **1. The flesh (of animal bodies)**: Cic.; Lucr.; Ov.—**2. A lifeless body, a corpse**: Liv.; Ov.—**3. Opp.** to the head, The trunk: Ov. **II. Fig.**: The principal component part, the essential matter or pith of a thing: Quint. **III. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. A person**: Liv.; Virg.—**2. Of persons**: A body (corporate); a community, class, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**3. Of books, etc.**: A collection, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Of the wood under the bark of a tree: Pl.—**C.** The souls of the dead; the shades, or departed spirits: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corps*.

corpus-cūlum, i, n. dīm. [for *corpōr-cūlum*; fr. *corpus*, *corpōr-is*] **1. A little body**: a. Prop.: Cic.; Juv.—**b. Fig.**: As a term of endearment: Plaut.—**2. A collection**: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corpuscule*.

cor-rādo (con-), si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To scrape or rake together: corpora, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To scrape together: **1.** (As in Eng.) Of the laborious scraping together of money: trecentos Philippos, Plaut.—**2.** Of the collecting together of one's effects for sale: *constrat omnia*, Ter.—**B.** To procure: fidem dictis, Lucr. **corrā-sus (conr-)** (for *corrad-sus*), a, um, P. of *corrad-o*.

correc-tio (conr-), ōnis, f. [for *correg-tio*; fr. *corrig-o*, through true root *correg*] An amendment, improvement, correction: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *correction*.

correc-tor (conr-), ōris, m. [for

correg-tor; fr. *corrig-o*, through id.] **I. Gen.**: A corrector, improver: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: In the time of the emperors: *Corrector*; the title of a provincial civil governor: Bult. ¶ Hence, Fr. *correcteur*.

correc-tus (conr-), (for *correg-tus*) a, um, P. of *corrig-o*, through id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *correct*.

cor-rēpo (conr-), si, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. I. To creep together: *correpunt membra pavore*, Lucr. **II.** To creep, crawl: in dumeta, Cic.

corrept-e (conr-), adv. [comp-*us*] *Shortly*: dicere, Gell. (Comp.) *correptus*, Ov.

corrept-us (conr-), (for *corrap-tus*), a, um, P. of *corrip-io*, through true root *CORRAP*.

corrig-la, æ, f. [corrig-o] (That which makes straight, etc.; hence) A thong, shoe-tie, shoe-latchet, boot-lace: Cic.

cor-rigo (conr-), rēxi, rectum, rigēre, 3. v. a. [for *con-rigo*] **I. Prop.**: To make straight, set right, bring into order: inde segre correctus cursus, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To improve, amend, correct, make better: ita mutat, ut ea, quæ corrigere vult, nihil quidem depravare videatur, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To improve, correct a discourse: si quid recitares, Corrige, Hor.—**2. Medic. t. t.**: To heal, cure: maciem corporis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corriger*.

cor-rīpio (conr-), rīpti, reptum, rīpere, 3. v. a. [for *con-rapio*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To seize, draw, or pull, as it were, on all sides or entirely; to collect together, seize upon violently, take hold of: hominem, Cic.: arcum, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Corripere corpus*, To rise up quickly, start up: Lucr.; Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** With Personal pron.: To get or rise up hastily; to betake one's self in haste, etc.: Virg.—**2.** To seize upon in the way of robbery; to carry off, rob, plunder: pecunias, Cic.—**3.** In law: To seize upon with accusations; to accuse, inform against: aliquem accusatione, Tac.—**4.** Of fire, etc., or of diseases: To attack, seize, sweep, or carry away: nec singula morbi Corpora corripunt, Virg.: ipas igni corripuerit casus, Ov.—**5.** To lessen, draw in, contract, shorten, abridge, diminish: impensas, Suet. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To reproach, reprove, chide severely, blame.—**B.** Of the passions, emotions, etc.: To seize upon, attack: Ov.; Virg. **III. Meton.**: Of travelling: **A.** Of the space traversed: To hasten through or along, to pass quickly over: viam, Ov.—**B.** Of that by which the traversing is effected: To hasten, quicken: gradum, Hor.

cor-rōbōro (conr-), āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [for *con-roboro*] **I. Prop.**: To strengthen very much, make very strong: quum is jam se corrobora-visset, i. e. had become stronger, greater, was grown up: Cic. **II. Fig.**: To corroborate, support: philosophiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corroborer*.

cor-rōdo (conr-), si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for *con-rodo*] To gnaw, gnaw

to pieces. scuta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corroder*.

cor-rōgo (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-rōgo] (*To entreat together, i. e.*) *To bring together or collect by entreaty*: Cic.: nummulos, Cic.

corrō-sus (conrō-), (for corrod-sus) a, um, P. of corrod-o.

cor-rūgo (con-), no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-rūgo] (*To make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle*: ne sordida mappa corruget nares, t. e. *produce loathing in you*: Hor.

cor-rumpo (cōn-), rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. [for con-rumpo] (*To break completely*; hence) I. Prop.: *To destroy, bring to nought*: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruerunt, Cæs. II. Meton.: *To corrupt, mar, injure, spoil, adulterate, make worse, etc.*: concinna sua facile corrumptur, Cic. III. Fig.: *A. To destroy, spoil, mar, souse, susque spes, Sall.—B. 1. Of personal objects: a. To corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead: non solum obsunt (sc. vitiosi principes) ipsi, quod corrumperunt, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic.—b. To gain to one's self by gifts, etc.; to bribe, buy over, etc.*: aliquem pecuniā, Cic.—2. Of things as objects: *a. To corrupt, spoil, mar, trouble, interrupt, etc.*: literas publicas, Cic.—*b. To bribe*: nutricis fidem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corrompre*.

cor-rūdo (con-), ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for con-rūo] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To fall together; to fall down, fall, sink to the ground, etc.*: sedes corruerunt, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To tumble, fall somewhere; quo quum corruit, Lucr. B. Fig.: To fall, go to ruin, be ruined*: si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. II. Act.: *To throw together or into a heap*: A. Prop.: ibi me corruere posse aiebas divitias, scrape together, Plaut. B. Fig.: in quo me corruerit genere, Cat.

corrupt-e (conr-), adv. [corrupt-nis] 1. *Corruptly, from corrupt motives*: judicare, Cic.—2. *Corruptly, in a wrong or improper way*: (Comp.) corruptus explicare, Sen.

corrupt-ēla (conr-), ē, f. [cor-rumpo, (Sup.), corrupt-um] I. Prop.: *That which corrupts, misleads, bribes, etc.*: a corruption, seduction, bribery, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: *A corrupter, misleader*: Ter.

corrup-tio (conr-), ōnis, f. [cor-rumpo] *A corrupting, corruption*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corruption*.

corrup-tor (conr-), ōris, m. [id.] *A corrupter, misleader, seducer, briber*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corrupteur*. **corrup-trix (conr-)**, icis, f. [id.] *She that corrupts or seduces; or as f. Adj. Corrupting*: provincia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corruptrice*.

corrup-tus (conr-), a, um: I. P. of corru(m)p-o. II. Pa.: *Spoiled, marred, corrupted*: A. Prop.: (Comp.) iter factum corruptus imbi, Hor. B. Fig.: quis corruptus, qui, etc.? Cic.: (Sup.) homines corruptissimi, Sall.

Corsica, ē, f. *Corsica; an island*

in the Mediterranean Sea. — Hence, **Corsic-us (Corsus)**, a, um, adj. *Corsican*.

cortex, icis, m. and f. [akin to Sanscrit root, KRIT, to split] (*The split or splitting thing*; hence) I. Gen.: *The bark of trees; the rind, shell, hull of plants*: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. II. Esp.: *The bark of the cork-tree, cork*: hic dies . . . Corticem adstrictum pice demovebit Amphora, Hor. — Prov.: Nare sine cortice, *To swim without corks, i. e. to need no more assistance*, Hor.

cortina, ē, f. I. Prop.: *A round vessel, kettle, or caldron*: Plaut. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *The tripod of Apollo in the form of a caldron*: Virg.—2. *A tripod as a sacred offering to Apollo*: Suet. — B. Of any thing caldron-shaped: 1. *Of the vault of heaven*: Enn.—2. Prps. also of a circle of hearers: Tac.

Cortōna, ē, f. *Cortona; a town of Etruria* — Hence, **Cortōn-enses**, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Cortona*.

corulus, i, v. coryllus.

Corus, i, v. Caurus.

coru-seo, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. and n. [akin to κορυ-σσω] I. Prop.: Neut.: *To thrust or push with the horns*: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *To move something or one's self quickly hither and thither; to vibrate, shake, wave*: 1. Act.: duo quisque Alpina coruscant Gæsa manu, Virg.—2. Neut.: *A. To vibrate, move quickly*: apes pennis coruscant, Virg.—*b. To shake, move backwards and forwards*: abies, Juv.—B. Esp.: *Of the tremulous motion of brilliant bodies*: Neut.: *To flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate*: elucens alie (sc. apes) et fulgore coruscant, Virg.

coruso-us, a, um, adj. [coruso-o] 1. *In waving motion, waving, vibrating, trembling*: silvæ, Virg.—2. *Flashing, gleaming, glittering*: ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

corvus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUG, to cry; Greek, κρᾶζω, κρᾶζω, to croak] (*The crier or croaker*; hence) *A raven*: Ov.—P r o v.: In cruce corvos pascere, *To feed ravens on the cross, i. e. to be crucified*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corbeau*.

Cōrybantes, lum, Κορυβάντες. *The Corybantes; the priests of Cybele or Ops*. — Hence, **Cōrybant-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Corybantes*.

Cōryces, idis, f. adj. = 1. *Corycius*: Ov.

1. **Cōrycius**, a, um, adj., Κορυκίος. *Corycian; of, or belonging to, the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus*.

2. **Cōrycius**, a, um, v. Cōryceos. **Cōryceos** (-us), i, f., Κορυκίος. *Coryceos or Coryceus; a promontory of Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; famous for its production of saffron*. — Hence, **Cōrycius**, a, um, adj. *Corycian*.

Cōryl-ētum, i, n. [coryl-us] (*A thing provided with corylus*; hence) *A hazel thicket*: Ov.

cōrylus (-ūlus), i, f., κόρυλος. *A hazel or filbert tree*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coudre*.

Cōrymb-ifer, i, m. [corymb-us; (i); fer-o] *Bearing clusters of ivy-berries*: Ov.

cōrymbus, i, m., κόρυμβος. *A cluster of fruit, flowers, ivy-berries, etc.*: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corymbe*.

cōryphæus, i, m., κορυφαίος. *A leader, chief, head*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coryphée*.

1. **Cōrythus**, i, m. *Corythus; the founder of the town of the same name*.

2. **Cōrythus**, i, f. *Corythus; a town of Etruria (later called Cortona)*.

cōrytos, i, m., κορυτός. *A quiver*: Virg.

1. **cōs, cōtis**, f. [akin to Sanscrit root ṣo, *acere*] (*That which sharpens*; hence) I. Prop.: *A whetstone, hone, grindstone*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *A hard stone, flintstone*: Liv.

2. **Cōs or Cōūs** (-os), Cōi, f., Κῶς or Κῶς. *Cos or Cous; a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving; the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philotas*. — Hence, **Cō-us**, a, um, adj. *Κῶος*. *Of Cos, Coan*. — As Subst.: 1. **Cōum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) *Coan wine*: Hor.—2. **Cōa**, ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta) *Coan garments*: Hor.

1. **Cōsa**, ē, -ae, ārum, f. *Cosa or Cosæ; a town of Etruria (now Ansedonia)*. — Hence, **Cōs-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Cosa*.

2. **Cōsa**, ē, f. *Cosa; a town of Lucania*. — Hence, **Cos-anus**, a, um, adj. *Of Cosa*.

cosmēta, ē, f., κοσμήτης. *He who ornaments one, an adornor (the designation of a slave who had charge of the wardrobe, etc., of his mistress)*: Juv.

Cossyra (Cosy-), (-ūra, Cōs-), ē, f., Κόσσυρα. *Cossyra, Cossura, or Cosyra; a small island between Sicily and Africa (now Pantellaria)*.

costa, ē, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A rib*: Lucr.; Virg. II. Meton.: *A side*: aheni, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *côte*.

costum, i, n. *Costum; an Oriental aromatic plant*: Ov.; Hor.

cōthurn-ātus, a, um, adj. [cōthurn-us] (*Provided with a cothurnus*; hence) *Elevated, lofty, tragic*: Ov.

cōthurnus, i, m., κόθορρος. *A cothurnus*: I. Gen.: *A high Greek hunting boot (laced up in front, and covering the whole foot)*: Virg. II. Esp.: *A. Prop.*: *The boot (worn by Athenian actors in tragedy, similar in shape, and furnished with high soles)*: Hor. — B. Meton.: 1. *An elevated style in poetry, etc.*: Virg.; Pl.—2. *A high Greek shoe*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coturne*.

cotidianus and **cotidie**, v. quotid.

Cōtiso, ōnis, m. *Cotiso; a king of the Gætae*: — called also king of the Dacians, Hor.

cottābus, i, m., κότταβος (a game carried on by the dashing of the heels-taps of wine-cups into a metal basin; hence) *A clap, stroke*: Plaut.

Cottius, il, m. *Cottius; the name*

COTURNIX

CREMERA

of two kings of northern Italy.—Hence, **Cotti-us** (-anus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cottius; Cottian.*

coturnix, icis, *f.* [onomatop.] *A quail; Lucr.; Ov.*

Cotys, ūs -us, *i, m.* *Cotys, or Cotus: 1. The name of certain Thracian kings.—2. A brother of Mithridates, king of the Bosphorus; Tac.*

Cotytiā, ōrum, *n.* = Κοτύτια. *The Cotytia, or festival of Cotytō; Hor.*

Cotyto, ūs, *f.*, Κοτυτώ. *Cotyto; the goddess of lewdness.*

cōvin-ārius (cōvin-), ūi, *m.* [cōvin-us] (*One pertaining to a covinus; hence: A soldier who fought from a chariot, a chariot-warrior; Tac.*

cōvinus (cōvin-), *i, m.* [Celtic] *I. Prop.: A war-chariot (of the Britons and Belgæ); Luc. II. Meton.: A travelling chariot; Mart.*

coxa, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root *qag*, to leap] (*The leaper; hence: I. Prop.: The hip; Cels. II. Meton.: The hip-bone; Pl.*

coxendix, icis, *f.* [akin to *coxa*] *I. Prop.: The hip; Plant. II. Meton.: The hip-bone; Pl.*

crābro, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A hornet; Virg.*

Crāgus, *i, m.*, Κράγος. *Cragus; a promontory of Lycia with the rocky valley Chimæra.*

crambē, ōs, *f.* = κράμβη. (*A species of cabbage: I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: crambe repetita (cabbage warmed up, served again, used proverbially of) A thing frequently repeated, an old tale; Juv.*

Cranon, ōnis, *f.*, Κράνων. *Cranon; a town of Thessaly (now Sarliki or Tzeres).—Hence, Cranon-ius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cranon.*

Crantor, ōris, *m.*, Κραντιός. (*Accomplisher. Crantor: 1. The armour-bearer of Peleus.—2. A distinguished philosopher of the old Academic school.*

crāpūla, æ, *f.* [κραπάλη] *Excessive wine-drinking, intoxication, inebriation; Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. crapule.*

crāpūl-ārius, a, um, adj. [crapul-a] *Pertaining to intoxication; Plant.*

crās, ade. [akin to Sanscrit *cras*] *I. Prop.: To-morrow; Cic.; Hor.—As Subs.: cras, n. indecl.: hesternum, yesterday, Pers. II. Meton.: A. On or for the morrow; Mart.—B. For the future, in future; quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere; Hor.*

crass-e, adv. [crass-us] (*Prop.: Thickly; Fig.: Grossly, rudely; Hor.*

crass-ītudo, inis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the crassus; hence: Thick-ness, density; parietum, Cæs.; aëris, Cic.*

1. crassus, a, um, adj. [pprs. akin to Sanscrit root *rudh*, to grow, increase] *I. Gen.: (That which has grown or in-*

creased; hence) Solid, thick, dense, fat, gross, etc.: A. Prop.: (Comp.) crassius semen, Lucr. B. Fig.: abnormis sapiens crassaque Minervā, i. e. of strong plain straightforward sense; Hor. II. Esp.: Of thick, dense, heavy atmosphere; (Sup.) crassissimus aër, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. crasse;—and (from grossus, a late Latin form of crassus) grös.

2. Crassus, *i, m.* [1. crassus] *Crassus; a Roman family name.*

cras-tinus, a, um, adj. [cras] *Of to-morrow; dies, Cic.—Particular phrase: In crastinum (sc. tempus), To-morrow, on the morrow; Plant.; Cic.*

Crātēis, idis, *f.*, Κραταις. *Cratēis; the mother of Scylla.*

crātera, æ, *f.*, -er, eris, *m.* (Acc. Gr. Sing.: cratera, Ov.:—Plur.: crateras, Virg.) = κρατήρ (*A mixer; hence: I. Prop.: A vessel in which wine was mingled with water; a bowl; Liv.; Hor.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of objects of a form corresponding to a crater: A. An oil-*

vessel; Virg.—B. A water-basin, a reservoir; Pl.—C. The aperture of a volcanic mountain, crater; Lucr.—D.

A volcanic opening of the earth; Ov.—E. (The constellation the) Bowl; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. cratère.

Crātērus, *i, m.* [κρατήρ, "strong"] *Craterus: 1. a. Prop.: A physician in the time of Cicero.—b. Meton.: For a great physician; Hor.—2. A general of Alexander the Great.*

crātes, is, *f.* [Sans. root *CRATH*, "to tie"] ("That which is tied;" hence) *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Wicker-work, a hurdle; Virg.; Hor.—B. Esp.: 1. A hurdle (used after the harrow in pulverizing the ground); Virg.—2. A hurdle (cast over condemned persons who had been previously thrown into a pond, etc., and on which stones were heaped in order to sink them); Tac.—3. Milit. t. t.: Fascines; Cæs. II. Meton.: A. In bee-hives: A cell; favorum, i. e. a honey-comb, Virg.—B. A joint; spinax, i. e. of the back-bone, Ov.*

Crāthis, idis, *m.*, Κράθις. *Crathis; a river of Magna Græcia, the water of which was said to redder the hair.*

Crātīnus, *i, m.*, Κρατινός (*One gifted with strength). Cratinus; a comic poet; the contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.*

crē-a-tio, ōnis, *f.* [cre(a)-o] *Of magistrates, etc.: A selection, choice, etc.; Cic.*

crēa-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A creator, author, begotter, founder; Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. créateur.*

crē-a-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She who brings forth or produces, a mother; Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. créatrice.*

crē-ber, bra, brum (*Sup. crebrissimus; Gell.*) *adj.* [from the root *CRE* in cresco] (*Made to increase; hence: I. Prop.: Thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous, repeated: venæ et arteriæ crebræ, Cic. (Comp.) crebriores literæ. Cæs.: (Sup.) ignes creberrimi, Sall.—Adverbial expression: Crebra, Frequently; Virg. II. Meton.: That is furnished or produces abundantly; crowded with, abundant, abounding in: ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut, etc., Cic.*

crēb-esco (-besco), brūi (būi), *no sup.*, brescō (bescō), 3. v. n. *inch.* [creber, crebr-i] *To become frequent, increase, grow strong;—of a rumour or report, to spread abroad; Virg.; Tac.; Quint.*

crebr-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the creber; hence: Thickness, closeness, frequency; Cic.*

crēbr-o, ade. [id.] *Close, one after another (in time or number), repeatedly, often, oftentimes, frequently, many times: mittere literas, Cic.: (Comp.) crebrius, Plant.: (Sup.) creberrime, Cic.*

crēd-ibilis, e, *adj.* [cred-o] *That may or can be believed; credible: credibile fore non arbitrabar, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil credibilis, Quint.: (with Supine in u) vix credibile dictu, Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. croyable.*

crēdibil-iter, adv. [credibil-is] *Credibly; Cic.*

crēd-itor, ōris, *m.* [cred-o] *A creditor; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. créancier.*

crēd-o, didi, ditum, dōre (*Præs. Subj.: credam, Plant.: creduas, id.: creduat, id.—Perf.: creduius, id.: creduti, id.*), 3. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit *crat*, "fades," do] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put faith, to trust or confide in; to have confidence in; to trust: (with Dat.) fortune, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. To trust one in his declarations, etc.; to give one credence; to believe one: (with Dat.) credit jam tibi de istis, Plant.: (with Acc. of neut. pron.) vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile est, credere? Ter.: (with Respective Gen.) cui omnium rerum ipse semper credit, with respect to all matters, Plant.—Particular phrases: a. Mihi crede, etc., Believe me; confide in my words (an expression of confirmation); Cic.; Hor.—b. Credor, etc., in Ovid several times=creditor mihi, etc.—2.: A. To believe a thing, hold or admit as true: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Cæs.—b. To be of opinion; to think, believe, suppose: inhospita tesqua Credis, Hor.: (with Objective clause) quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Cæs.—c. As an expression of mere opinion: I believe, as I think, I suppose: ex eo, credo, quibusdam visum venire, ut, etc., Cic. II. Meton.: A. Act.: To commit or entrust to one for safe-keeping, etc.; to consign to one's care, etc.: quos tuæ fidei commisit et creditit, Cic.—B.: 1. Act.: To put out something on loan; to lend something: hunc grandem pecuniam, Cic.—2. Neut.: To make a loan; to lend, etc.: (with Dat.) populus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. croire.*

crēdūl-itas, ātis, *f.* [credul-us] *I. Prop.: Credulity, easiness of belief; Cic. II. Meton.: Personified: Credulity; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. crédulité.*

crēd-ulus, a, um, adj. [cred-o] *1. That quickly or easily believes a thing; credulous, easy of belief, confiding: a. Prop.: creduli senes, Cic.: (with Dat.) non ego credulus illis, Virg.—b. Fig.: Of things: spes animi credula mutui, Hor.—2. That is easily believed: fama, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. crédule.*

Crēmēra, æ, *f.* *The Cremera; a small river of Etruria, rendered famous by the heroic death of the Fabii.—Hence, Cremer-ensis, 2, adj. Of Cremera.*

crēmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḥṛā*, to cook] *To burn, consume by fire.* **I.** Gen.: crematā urbe, Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of the burning of the dead, customary in antiquity: cuius a me corpus crematum, Cic.—**B.** Of the burning of victims, etc., in sacrifices: boum fibris de more crematis, Ov.—**C.** Of things devoted: sacrum id (i. e. arma) Vulcanio, Liv.

Crēmōna, æ, f. *Cremona; a town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the Po.*—Hence, **Crēmōn-ensis**, e, adj. *Of Cremona.*—As *Subst.*: **Cremonenses**, tum, m. (sc. ciues) *The inhabitants of Cremona.* **crēmōr**, ōris, m. *The thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances: thick broth, cream, etc.* **Ov.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. crême.*

1. crēo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḥri*, to make, Greek *κρ-αινω*, to accomplish] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: 1. Verb. fin.: *To bring forth, produce, make, create, beget:* Ænean Silvium creat, Liv.: ignes e lignis, Lucr.—**2.** Part. Perf.: *Sprung from, begotten by, born of:* (with Abl.) dubio genitore creatus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Polit. t. t.: *To make or create for any jurisdiction or office, i. e. to choose, elect:* consules, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *Of abstract things: To produce, prepare, cause, occasion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. créer.*

2. Crēo (—on), ontis, m., *Κρέων* (Ruler, Prince). *Creo* or *Creon*: **1.** A king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason.—**2.** A brother of Jocasta.

crēper, ēra, ērum, adj. [a Sabine word; prps. akin to *κνέφας* (Prop.) *Dusky, dark;* Fig.] *Uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering:* bellum, Lucr.

crēpīda, æ, f. = *κρηπίς*. *The sole (which served the Greeks, and the Romans who adopted Greek habits, as a shoe): a sandal:* Cic.—**Prov.**: *Ne sutor supra epulam, Let not the cobbler go above the sole; or, shoemaker, stick to your last, Pl.*

crēpīd-ātus, a, um, adj. [crepid-a] *(Provided with crepidae; hence) Wearing soles or sandals:* Cic.

crēpīdo, ōnis, f. [*κρηπίς*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** basis, foundation, pedestal, base: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Any high or raised border: a pier, bank, mound, dam, etc.* **Liv.** **Virg.**

crēpīd-ūla, æ, f. dim. [crepid-a] *A little sandal:* Plaut.

crēpītācil-um, i, n. dim. [for crepitacul-um; fr. crepitacul-um] *A little rattle:* Lucr.

crēpītā-cūlum, i, n. [crepit(a)-o] *(That which causes a rattling; hence) A rattle:* Quint.

crēp-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens [crep-o] *To rattle much; to crack, rustle, crackle, clatter:* crepitabat bractea vento, Virg.

crēp-itus, ūs, m. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A rattling, creaking, clattering, rustling, etc.* armorum, Liv.: dentium, i. e. a chattering of the teeth, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Of the stomach: A loud wind:* Cic.

crēpo, ti, itum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to *κρέω*, 155

Eng. crack] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter:* motu nubes crepuere sinistra, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **II.** Fig.: *To break wind:* Mart. **B.** Meton.: *To break with a crash:* remi, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To make something to sound; to make a noise with; to cause to resound or rattle:* qui crepet aureolos, Mart.—**2.** *To raise, to make:* letum sonum, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To say something, talk noisily, or make much ado about; to boast of; to prattle or prate about:* sulcos et vinea, Hor.

crēp-undia, ōrum, n. [crep-o] **1.** *A rattle; mostly a child's rattle:* Cic.—**2.** *A rattling musical instrument:* Just. **crēpus-cūlum**, i, n. [for creper-culum] *(That which serves for making creak; hence) 1.* Prop.: *Twilight, dusk; and esp. evening twilight, the dusk of the evening:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. crépuscule.*

Cres, etis, v. 1. Creta.

cre-sco, crēvi, crētum, crescēre (*Inf. Perf. sync. crēsse*, Lucr.), 3. v. n. incl. [prps. akin to Sanscrit root *ḥri*, ire] **I.** Of things not previously in existence: **A.** Verb. Fin.: *To come forth, grow; to arise, spring, be born, become visible, appear:* **1.** Prop.: corpore de patrio et materno sanguine crescent, Lucr.—**2.** Fig.: terris crescit labor, Sil.—**B.** Part. Perf.: *Arisen, sprung, descended, born from:* Fauno Nymphæque, Ov.: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. **II.** Of things already in existence: **A.** Prop.: *To rise in height; to rise, grow, grow up, thrive, increase, etc.*: ut cum lunā pariter crescent (sc. ostrea), pariterque decrescent, Cic.: in frondem eructis, in ramos brachia crescent, grow into, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To increase:* hostium opes animique, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To rise or increase in distinction, honour, courage, etc.; to be promoted or advanced, to prosper, to become great, to attain honour:* accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic.—**b.** *To increase in number; to augment, multiply:* non mihi absenti cresce amicos, Cic.—**c.** *Of the day: To increase in length, to grow longer:* Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. croître.*

1. Crēta, æ, f., *Κρήνη*, Creta or Crète: *an island in the Mediterranean Sea (now Candia).*—Hence,

1. Cre-s (for Cret-s), etis, m. adj. *Cretan*.—As *Subst.*: **Cretes**, um, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Crete:* (Acc.) Cretas, Cæs.—**2. Cress-a** (for Cret-a), æ, f. adj. *Cretan*.—As *Subst.*: **Cressa**, æ, f. (sc. femina) *A Cretan woman:* a. For Ariadne.—b. For Ærope.—**3. Crēs-ius** (for Cret-ius), a, um, adj. *Cretan*.—**4. Crēt-æus**, a, um, adj. *Cretan*.—**5. Crēt-ānus**, i, m. *A Cretan*.—**6. Crēt-enis**, e, adj. *Cretan*.—As *Subst.*: **Cretenses**, tum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The Cretans*.—**7. Crēt-icus**, a, um, adj. *Cretan*.—As *Subst.*: **Creticus**, i, m. *Creticus; an agnomen of Q. Metellus, from his subjugation of Crete.*—**8. Crēt-is**, Idis, f. adj. *Cretan*.

2. crēta, æ, f. [orig. adj., from 1. Creta] **I.** Prop.: *Cretan earth, i. e. chalk (or a similar kind of earth):* Plant.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *From the white colour of chalk: for something favourable or lucky:* Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. crête, crayon.*

Crētæus, a, um, *Cretanus*, i, v. 1. Creta.

crēt-ātus, a, um, adj. [2. cret-a] *(provided with creta; hence) Marked with chalk:* **I.** Prop.: fasciæ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *ambitio, i. e. of the candidates for office, clothed in white, Pers.*

crēt-ōus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Made of chalk, chalk:* persona, Lucr.

crēt-ōis, ōnis, f. [CRE, true root of cer-no] *A (legal declaration about the) entering upon an inheritance:* Cic.

crēt-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. cret-a] *Abounding in chalk or clay:* rura, Ov.

crēt-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] *White clay (used for sealing letters):* Cic.

1. crē-tus, a, um, P. of cre-sco.

2. crē-tus, a, um, P. of cer-no, through its root CRE.

Crēūsa, æ, f., *Κρέουσα* (Princess). *Creusa*: **1.** A daughter of King Creon, of Corinth.—**2.** A daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas.

cri-brum, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḥri*, to separate, Lat. CRE or CER, whence cerno] *(That which effects the separating; hence) A sieve:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cribre.*

cri-men, inis, n. [prps. id.] *(The separating or sifting thing; hence, in Law, A judicial sifting of a case; and so, of that which is subjected to such a decision, and with reference to the accuser or accused) 1.* **A.** Prop.: *A charge, accusation, reproach* (esp. when unfounded); *a calumny, slander:* Ter.; Cic.; Virg. **B.** Meton.: *An object of reproach or invective:* Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *A fault complained of; an error, crime, fault, offence:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *An object representing a crime:* Ov.—**2.** *A cause of crime; a criminal:* Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. crime.*

crimīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [crimīn(a)-o] *An accusation, complaint, etc.* Cic.; Liv.

crimīnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An accuser; a calumniator:* Plaut.; Tac.

crimīn-o, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [crimen, crimīn-is] *To accuse of crime, complain of, etc.* servos apud herum, Plaut.: *(Pass. with clause denoting the charge) Sullanus res defendere crimīnor*, Cic.

crimīn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] **1.** With personal objects: *To accuse of crime, complain of, impeach, calumniate:* patres, Liv.: *(with clause denoting the charge) Metellum apud populum crimīnatus esse, bellum illum ducere, etc.*, Cic.—**2.** *Of things as objects: To complain of, object to, etc.* quibus (sc. concionibus) potentiā meam crimīnabatur, Cic.

crimīnōs-e, adv. [crimīnos-us] *Reproachfully, by way of accusation:* dicere, Cic.: *(Comp.) criminosius incursare, Tac.: (Sup.) criminosissime insectari*, Suet.

crimīn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [crimen, crimin-is] (Full of crimes; hence) Full of reproaches, reproachful, criminating, calumniating, slanderous: (Comp.) criminiosior oratio, Auct. Her.: (Sup.) criminiosissimus liber, Suet.: (with Dat.) id mihi criminiosum, Cic.

Crimisus (-issus), i, m., Κριμισός (Κριμισός). Crimisus: a river on the south-west coast of Sicily.

crim-ālis, e, adj. [crin-is] (Of, or pertaining to, crinis; hence) 1. Of, or pertaining to, the hair, hair: aurum, Virg.—As Subst.: **crināle**, is, n. A hair-pin: Ov.—2. Of a polypos: Furnished with feelers: Ov.

cri-nis, is, m. [prob. for cre-nis; fr. cre-sco] (The growing thing; hence, with reference to the head) 1. Prop.: The hair: Cæs.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of the tail of a comet: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crin*.

crin-ātus, a, um, adj. [crin-is] (Provided with crinis; hence) 1. Provided with or having hair: hairy: puella male crinita, Ov.—2. With a hair-like tail: stella, i, e. a comet, Cic.

crisp-o, no perf., ātum, āre, i, v. a. and n. [crisp-us] 1. Act.: A. Prop.: To curl, crisp: capillum, Pl. B. Meton.: 1. To make rough or uneven; to agitate, etc.: crispans pelagus Titania, Val. Pl.—2. To put into a trembling motion; to swing, brandish, wave: bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro, Virg. II. Neut. only in Part. Pres.: Curled, uneven, wrinkled: nasus, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crisper*, *crêper*, *crêpir*.

crisp-ūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Curled, having curled hair: Mart. 1. **crispus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: a. Of things: Crisped, curled: cincinni, Plaut.: (Comp.) leo crispioribus júbis, Pl. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: Having curled hair, curly-headed: Ter.—B. Of things: 1. Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled: (Sup.) lactuca crispissimi folii, Col.—2. In waving motion, quivering, trembling: pecten, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crêpê*.

2. **Crispus**, i, m. [1. crispus] Crispus: a Roman cognomen.

crista, æ, f. [akin to Gr. κρῆστις, κρῆστις; and so to κῆρα, head, and κῆρας, horn] 1. Prop.: A tuft on the head of animals; most freq.: A. Of the comb of a cock: Juv.—B. Of the top-knot of a hoopoe: Ov.—C. Of the crest of a serpent: Ov.—Prov.: Illi surgunt cristæ, His crest rises, i. e. he is concealed, Juv. II. Meton.: A. A tuft of leaves or plants: Pl.—B. The crest of a helmet, plume: Lucr.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crête*.

crist-ātus, t, um, adj. [crist-a] (Provided with a crista; hence) 1. That has a tuft or crest; tufted, crested: draco, Ov.—2. Having a crest or plume: galea, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crêtê*.

crīticus, i, m. = κριτικός (One capable or fit for judging) A critic: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *critique*.

crōc-ēus, a, um, adj. [croco-us] 1. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron: odores, Virg. II. Meton.

Saffron-coloured, yellow, golden: flores, Virg.

crōc-īnus, a, um, adj. [id.] 1. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron: unguentum, Cels.—As Subst.: **crocinum**, i, n. (sc. oleum) Saffron: A. Prop.: Prop. B. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut. II. Meton.: Saffron-coloured: tunica, Cat.

crōc-īo, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4, v. n. = κρῶίο. To croak as a raven: Plaut.

crōcōdīlus (crōcō-), i, m. = κροκόδειλος. A crocodile: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocodile*.

crōcōta, æ, f. = ὁ κροκωτός (sc. χιτὼν). A saffron-coloured dress for women: Cic.

crōcōt-ārius, a, um, adj. [croco-t-a] Of, or belonging to, saffron-coloured garments: Plaut.

crōcōt-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] A small saffron-coloured robe: Plaut.

crōcus, i, m., -um, i, n. = κρόκος. 1. Prop.: Saffron: Ov.; Pl.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Saffron-colour: Virg.—B. Personified: Crocus: the youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocus*.

Crœsus, i, m., Κροῖσος. Cræsus: 1. Prop.: A king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches. II. Meton.: For a rich man: Ov.

Crēmŷon, ōnis, m., Κρομύων. Cromyon: a village in Megaris (now Casta Teichos).

crētālīstria, æ, f. [κροταλίζω] A (female) castanet dancer: Prop.

crētālum, i, n. = κροτάλον. A rattle, bell, castanet: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crotales*.

Crēto, ōnis, comm. gen., Κρότων. Croto: a town founded by the Achæans, on the east coast of Brutium (now Crotona).—Hence, **Crētōn-iātes**, æ, m., Κροτωνιάτης. An inhabitant of Crotona.

cruciā-bilis, e, adj. [cruci(a)-o] That can or does torture; tormenting, torturing: exitus, Gell.

cruciābīl-ītas, ātis, f. [cruciabilis] (The state or condition of the cruciabilis; hence) Torment, torture: Plaut.

cruciā-mentum, i, n. [cruci(a)-o] (That which tortures; hence) Torture, torment, pain: Plaut.; Cic.

cruciā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] 1. Torture, torment; a torturing, execution, etc.: Cic.; Sall.—2.: a. Agony of mind; intense or anxious care: Cic.—b. Of sorrow: Anguish: Cic.

crūc-īo, ūvi, ūtum, ūre, i, v. a. [crux, cruc-is] 1. Prop.: To crucify (so, only in Eccl. Lat.). II. Meton.: To torture, torment: quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic. III. Fig.: Mentally: A. Gen.: To torment, torture, afflict, distress: me deliberatio cruciat cruciavitque adhuc, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To afflict one's self; to grieve, be afflicted: Hor.; Plaut.

crūd-ēlis, e, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUDH, "to be wrathful"] Wrathful, furious, hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce: Of living beings or things: crudelis mulier, Cic.;

(Comp.) crudelior ignis, Cat.: (Sup.) crudelissimī paricidæ, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cruel*.

crūdēl-ītas, ātis, f. [crudel-is] (The quality of the crudelis; hence) Harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *crud-ēlité*, (mod.) *cruaudé*.

crūdēl-īter, adv. [id.] Cruelly: crudeliter factum, Cic.: (Comp.) dens crudeliter aut, Quos videt, etc., Tib.: (Sup.) crudelissime dicere, Cæs.

crūd-esco, ūi, no sup., escēre, 3, v. n. [crud-us] To become hard, violent, or bad: cepit crudescere morbus, Virg.

crūd-ītas, ātis, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the crudus; hence) An overloading, repletion, indigestion, crudity of the stomach: caret violentia, et cruditate, et insomniis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crudité*.

crūd-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUDH, "to be wrathful"; see crudelis] 1. Prop.: Rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless: bella, Ov.: ensis, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Bloody, bleeding, etc.: bos, Hor.—B. Of food: 1. Raw, not cooked: exta, Liv.—2. Undigested: crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv.—C. Dyspeptic, suffering from indigestion: (Comp.) crudior, Cic.—D.: 1. Enrpire, immature, crude: poma, Cic.—2. Unprepared, raw, crude: cæstus, made of raw hide or undressed leather, Virg. III. Fig.: A. Of reading: Undigested, not carefully pondered over, or reflected upon: lectio, Quint.—B.: 1.: a. Premature, too early: funera nepotis, Stat.—b. Young, fresh: servitium, Tac.—c. Fresh, vigorous: cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg.—2.: a. Of verses: Rude, unpolished: Pers.—b. Of character or manners: Læx, vulgar, rude, uncultivated: Script. ap. Suet.—c. Of pronunciation: Rough, hoarse, harsh: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crû*.

crūent-e, adv. [cruent-us] Cruelly, severely: cruentæ sævire, Just.: (Comp.) arma cruentius exercere, Sen.

crūent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [id.] 1. Prop.: To make bloody, to spot or stain with blood: gladium, Cic. II. Fig.: To cover with shame or confusion or feelings of disgrace: hæc te cruentat oratio, Cic. III. Meton.: To spot, stain, pollute: vestem, Lucr.

crū-entus, a, um, adj. [prob. from same root as crū-or, crūd-us] 1. Prop.: Bloody, blood-stained, gory: Hoc, II. Meton.: Blood-red, red: Virg. III. Fig.: A. Attended, marked, or defiled with blood: (Sup.) cruentissima, dies, Vell.—B. 1. Of persons: Delighting in blood, blood-thirsty, cruel: (Comp.) bello cruentior, Ov.—2. Of things: Bloody, cruel: ira, Hor.

crūmēna (-īna), æ, f. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: A small money-bag: Plaut. II. Meton.: Money: Hor.

crū-or, ōris, m. [akin to Sanscrit kravya, "raw flesh" (see caro) and krū-rā, "sore, bloody"] 1. Prop.:

Blood from a wound; a stream of blood, gore: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Vital power, vital strength, life:* imperii, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: **A.** The pouring out of blood, murder: Ov.; Hor.—**B.** For sanguis: The blood in the body: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crueur*.

cruppellarii, ōrum, m. [Celtic] *Harnessed combatants (among the Gauls):* Tac.

crūr-i-lag-ŭs, ūi, m. [crus, cruris; (i); fra[n]g-o] *One whose legs are broken:* Plaut.

cr-ūs, ūris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *crū*, to go, to run] *The thing which goes; hence* The leg: Cic.; Virg.

crusta, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *krīt*, to split] *The splitting thing; hence* I. Prop.: *The skin, rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.*: Plin.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Embossed figures or ornaments of walls or vessels, chasing, stucco-work, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croûte*.

crust-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [crust-a] *To cover with a rind, shell, plaster—work, embossed figures, etc.*: domum marmoribus, Luc.

crust-ūm, i, n. dim. [crust-um] *Small pastry, confectionery:* Hor.

crustum, i, n. [access. form to crusta] *Anything baked; pastry, bread, etc.*: Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croûton*.

Crustumŕia, æ, f., -ŕi, ōrum, m. **Crustumium**, ūi, n. Crustumia, Crustumeri, or Crustumium; a town in the country of the Sabines, north-east of Fudene, afterwards belonging to the Tuscans.—Hence, I. **Crustum-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of Crustumium*.—As Subst.: **Crustumini**, ōrum, m. (sc. civis). *The inhabitants of Crustumium*.—**2.** **Crustum-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of Crustumium*.

crux, ūcis, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Two pieces of wood placed cross-wise, a cross; pendula, the pole of a carriage:* Stat. **B.** Esp.: *As an instrument of punishment for malefactors:* A cross: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach:* A gallow-bird, a hempen rascal: Plaut. **III.** Meton.: *Torture, trouble, misery, destruction: aliqua mala crux.* Plaut.—Particular phrase: *I (abi, etc.) in (malam) cruce[m] Go to the cross! i. e. go and be hanged!* Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croix, croasse*.

crypta, æ, f. = κρυπτή. *A concealed, subterranean passage; vault, cavern, cave, grotto, pit:* Suet.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crypte*.

crystallinus, a, um, adj. = κρυστάλλινος. *Made of crystal, crystalline, crystal:* Pl.—As Subst.: **crystallina**, ōrum, n. (sc. vasa). *Crystal vases:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cristallin*.

crystalum, i, n. = κρύσταλλος. **I.** Prop.: *A crystal, mountain crystal:* Pl.; Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A crystal vase for drinking: Mart.—**B.** The glittering, precious stone of a ring: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crystal*.

cubicul-aris, e, adj. [cubicul-

um] *Of, or pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* lectus, Cic.

cubicul-arius, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* Pl.—As Subst.: **cubicularius**, ūi, m. *A chamber-servant, valet de chambre:* Cic.

cūb-icūlum, i, n. [cub-o] *That which serves for lying down; hence* **1.** An apartment for reclining or for sleeping: a resting- or sleeping-chamber: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** The raised seat of the emperor in the theatre: Suet.

cūb-ile, is, n. [id.] *A thing for lying down; hence* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** a. Gen.: *A couch, bed:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Esp.: *A marriage-bed:* Cat.; Virg.—**2.** A chamber: salutorium, an audience chamber: Pl.—**B.** Of animals: **1.** Of wild animals: *A den, lair:* Cic.; Phaed.—**2.** Of dogs: *A bed, etc.*: Phaed.—**3.** Of birds: *A nest in which to sleep; a sleeping place:* Cic.—**4.** Of mice, moles, etc.: *A nest or hole:* Plaut.; Virg.—**5.** Of bees: *A hive:* Virg.—**C.** The couch of the setting sun: Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Couch, litter:* exstitit, Cic. **cūbīt-a-l**, is, n. [cubī-um] *(A thing pertaining to a cubitum; hence) An elbow-cushion:* Hor.

cūbīt-ālis, e, adj. [id.] *(Pertaining to a cubitum; hence) An ell long:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cubital*.

cūb-ito, āvi, no sup., āre, i. v. n. freq. [cub-o] *To lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down:* Cic.; Tac.

cūb-ītum, i, n. [id.] *(The reclining thing; hence) I.* Prop.: *The elbow as serving for leaning upon:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The bending, curvature of a shore: Pl.—**B.** As a measure of length: *An ell, a cubit:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coude*.

cūb-o, ūi, itum, āre (Perf. Subj. cubāris, Prop.:—Perf. Inf. cubāsse, Quint.), i. v. n. [akin to Gr. κύπτω] **I.** Of living subjects: **A.** Gen.: *To lie down, or be in a recumbent posture; to lie in one's bed; to lie in lectica:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To lie asleep:* cubitum ire, Cic.—**2.** *To recline at table:* quo eorum loco quisque cubisset, Cic.—**3.** *To lie sick, to keep one's bed through sickness, etc.*: cubat, ille valet, Ov. **II.** Of things as subjects: **A.** *To lie, extend itself:* qua cubat unda freti, Mart.—**B.** *To slope, slant:* cubantia tecta, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couver*.

cūcūlus, i, m. [etym. dub.] *A hood, cowl, etc.*: Juv.; Mart.

cūcūlus (-ullus), i, m. [akin to Sanscrit *kokila*; Gr. κόκκυς, ὄψος] *A cuckoo:* I. Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach:* Plaut.; Pl.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coucou*.

cūcūmis, ēris, m. [etym. dub.] *A cucumber:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coucombre*.

cūcūbīta, æ, f. [pprs. reduplicated form, akin to cūvus] **I.** Prop.: *A gourd:* Mart. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A cupping-glass: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cucurbit*.

cūcūs, i, m. *Cuckoo, fool:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coucu*.

cūdo, no pery; nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, beat, pound, knock:* plagas, Lucr.—Prov.: *Istea in me cūdetur faba, That bean will be threshed out on me, i. e. that will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that.* Ter. **II.** Meton.: *Of metals:* *To prepare by beating; to strike or fabricate, to stamp, coin money:* plumbeos nummos, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *To produce, fabricate:* quas tu mihi tenebras cūdis? Plaut.

cūi-cui-modi, adv. for cuius-cuius-modi, from quisquis, modus] *Of what sort, kind, or nature soever:* Cic.

cūj-as (quoj-), ātis, pron. interrog. [2. cui-us] *Whence (from what country or family) originating? whence? from what place? Cic.; Liv.*

1. cūjus (quoj-), a, um, pron. interr. [from cuius, a form of quī] *Pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? cuium pecus? Virg.*

2. cūjus (quoj-), a, um, pron. interr. [from cuius, a form of quī] *Pertaining to whom, of whom, whose:* Plaut.

cūjus-mōdi (or, separated, cuius modi), adv. *Of what kind or nature soever:* Cic.

cūjusquē-mōdi (or, separated, cuiusque modi), adv. *Of whatever kind:* Cic.

cūlc-īta (-ītra), æ, f. [prob. for calco-ita (-itra); fr. calco-] *The trodden thing; hence* **I.** Prop.: *A sack or case filled with feathers, wool, hair, etc., for lying upon, etc.; a bed, cushion, mattress:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A pad or patch for the eye:* Plaut.

cūlcitē-la, æ, f. dim. [for culcitella; fr. culcita, culcit(e)r-æ] *A little cushion or mattress:* Plaut.

cūlcitra, æ, v. culcita. **cūlcēs** (cūll-, col-), i, m. = κολεός, Ion. κουλεός (a sheath; hence) **A** (leather) bag, a sack: Plaut.; Cic.

cūlex, icis, m. (f., Plaut.) **A** gnat, midge: I. Prop.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach:* Plaut.

cūl-īna (col-), æ, f. [for cocul-ina, from cocul-a, a cook] *(The thing pertaining to a cook; hence) I.* Prop.: *A kitchen:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *For food, fare, victuals:* Hor.

cūl-men, inis, n. [akin to κολ-ώνη] *(That which is high; hence) 1.* A mountain-top, summit, or peak: Cæs.—**2.** A tall stalk of a plant: Ov.—**3.** a. Prop.: *The highest part or top of an object: detractum culmen tempio, i. e. the roof, Liv.—b.* Fig.: *The summit, height, acme: fortune, Liv.*

cūl-mus, i, m. [akin to cal-amus] *A stalk, stem, esp. of grain:* Cic.; Virg.

cūlp-a, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *klip*, to make] *(A deed, action; hence, in bad sense) I.* Prop.: *Crime, fault, failure, defect:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Any thing mischievous or injurious; mischief; culpam ferro compescere, Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (Ecol.) *culpé*.

cūlpā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of culp- (a)-o.—**2.** P. a. *Worthy of reproach,*

blameable: Paris, Virg.: (*Comp.*) culpatus, Gell.

culp-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, **1.** *v. a. intens.* [culp-o] *To reproach severely or harshly*: Plaut.

culp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [culp-a] **I. Prop.**: *To reproach or blame as wrong or faulty; to censure, reprove, disapprove, condemn*: versus duos, Hor. **II. Meton.**: *To impute a fault to; to complain of, find fault with*: culpantur frustra calami, Hor.

cult-e, adv. [**1.** cult-us] *Elegantly, in a polished manner*: diore, Quint.: (*Comp.*) incubare lectulo cultius strato, Val. Max.

cult-lus, *i. m. dim.* [for culter-lus; fr. culter, cult(e)r-i] *A small knife*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. couteau*.

cult-er, tri, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRIT, to split] (*The splitting thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. A coult-er, ploughshare**: Pl.—**B. A knife**: Liv.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A razor**: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. couteur*.

cult-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for col-tio; fr. col-o] *Cultivation, tilling*: agri, Cic.

cult-tor, ōris, *m.* [for col-tor; fr. col-o] **1. An inhabitant**: Liv.; Virg.—**2. a.** With Gen.: **A worker, cultivator**: agelli, Hor.—**b.** *A cultivator of land, husbandman*: Sall.; Ov.—**3. A fosterer, supporter**: Liv.; Ov.—**4. a. Gen.**: **A worshipper, reverencer**: deorum, Hor.—**B. Esp.**: **A priest** of some deity: Suet.

cult-rarius, ii, *m.* [cult-er, cult-r-i] (*One pertaining to a cult-er; hence*) **A slayer of a victim for sacrifice**: Suet.

cult-ri, c, icis, *f.* [for col-trix; fr. col-o] **1. A female inhabitant**: **a. Prop.**: Of living beings: Cat.; Virg.; Ov.—**b. Fig.**: Of things: Pers.—**2. She who labours at or bestows care upon a thing**: Cic.

cult-tura, æ, *f.* [for col-tura; fr. col-o] **1. a. A cultivating, working**: agri, Cic.—**b. Agriculture**: Hor.—**2. Care, culture, cultivation**, etc.: animi, Cic.—**3. An honouring**, etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. culture*.

1. cul-tus (for col-tus), **a. um**: **1. P. 1. col-o**.—**2. Pa. a.** *Tilled, cultivated*: (*Sup.*) ager cultissimus, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **culta**, ōrum, *n.* *Cultivated or tilled land, gardens, plantations*, etc.: Lucr.; Virg.—**b. Ornamented, adorned, elegant, cultivated, etc.: (*Comp.*) filia cultior, Mart.**

2. cul-tus, ūs, *m.* [for col-tus; fr. col-o] **1. a. Prop.**: **A cultivation or tilling of the ground; tillage**: Cic.; Liv.—**b. Fig.**: (**a**) Of the mode of living, etc.: (**a**) *Civilisation, culture*, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—(**b**) *Luxury, wantonness*, etc.: Sall.; Liv.—(**b**) *A training or rearing; instruction*, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—(**c**) Of the voice: *Cultivation*, etc.: Quint.—**2. Care, attention**: Cic.—**3.** Of the mind, language, etc.: *Elegance, refinement*, polish: Cic.; Quint.—**4.** (*Prop.*) **A clothing**: Meton.: **a. Gen.**: *Clothing, dress, attire*, etc.: Liv.; Hor.—**B. Esp.**: *Splendid clothing or attire, splendour*, etc.: Ov.—**5. An honouring or reverencing; honour, reverence,**

worship, respect, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. culte*.

cūllulus, *i. m.* [prob. dim. of culeus] (*Orig.*) **A sacrificial vessel for liquids; afterwards** **A drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl**: Hor.

cūlus, *i. m.* [prps. akin to κολος] *The posterior, fundament*: Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cul*.

1. cum (orig. form com), prap. c. Abl. [akin to Sanscrit sa, sam; Greek σύν, σύν] **I. a. Gen.**: *With, together, together with, in connection with, along with*: cum Pansā vixit Pompeiano, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of the time with which any thing coincides: cum primā luce, Cic.—**2.** Of a circumstance with which an action is connected, or the manner in which it takes place: *With, in, under, in the midst of, among, to, at*: aliquid cum malo suo facere, Plaut.; cum curā, Cic.—*Particular combinations or expressions*:

a. Cum eo quod ut (ne), (*in amplification or limitation*) *With the circumstance, or in regard, that; on or under the condition, that; with the exception, that*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.; Quint.—**b.** With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for our *-fold*, in husbandry, for the designation of the degree of multiplication in the productions of the soil: Cic.—**3.** Of a means or instrument, when considered as accompanying or attending a person in any act: *With*: suo cum gurgite accepti (sc. fluvius) venientem, Virg.—**4.** To denote the idea of being furnished, endowed, clothed: *With*: arcula cum ornamentis, Plaut.: oneraria naves cum commestis, Liv.: te Romam venisse cum febrī, Cic. **II.** In composition: **A.** The primitive form com was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b, p, m*: comburo, compono, committo; and the few words beginning with vowels, comes, comitum, and comitor; with the assimilation of the *m* before *l, n, r*: colligo, connecto, corripio; with the change of *m* into *n* before all the remaining consonants; concutio, condono, confero, congero, conjicio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; and with the rejection of *m* before all vowels and before *g* and *h*: coarguo, coeo, coinquino, coopto, cognosco, cohabeo.—**B.** Signification: **1. Prop.**: Connection or similarity of any kind: coeo, colloquor, convivor, etc.; colligo, compono, condo, etc.—**2. Meton.**: The completeness, perfecting of any act: and thus it gives intensity to the signif. of the simple word, as in commaculo, condignus, etc., comminuo.

3. a. Written after its word: So always with the *pron. person.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, etc.; and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum.—**b.** Separated by *et* from its noun: cum et diurno et nocturno metu, Cic.

2. cum, v. quum.

Cūmæ, ārum, *f.* Κῦμα. Cumæ; an ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned

on account of its *Sibyl*.—Hence, **1. Cūm-ānus**, ā, um, *adj.* Of Cumæ, Cumæan.—*As Subst.*: **a. Cumani**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Cumæ*.—**b. Cumanum**, *i. n.* (sc. prædium) *An estate (of Cicero) near Cumæ*.—**2. Cūm-æus**, ā, um, *adj.* Cumæan.

cūmāt-ile, *i. n.* [κῦμα, κυματός, with the Lat. suffix, ilis] (*A thing pertaining to a wave*; hence, of the same colour as a wave; hence) **A bluish garment**: Plaut.

cūmēra, æ, *f.* *A chest, box*: Hor. **cūminum** (cym-), *i. n.* = κύμινον. *Cumin*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cumin*.

cummaxime, *v. quum.* **cum-primis** (*With the first*; hence) *Especially, particularly*: Cic.

1. cum-que (quom-, cun-), *adv.* [for quum-que] *However, whenever, howsoever, whensoever, -ever, -soever*:

1. With *promm.* and *pronom. adv.*: quicumque, qualiscumque, etc., ubicumque, quotiescumque, etc.—**2.** Alone: *milhi cumque salve Rite vocanti*, Hor.

2. cumque=et cum: Plaut.

cūmūlāt-e, *adv.* [cumulat-us] *In rich abundance, amply, abundantly, copiously*: Cic. (*Comp.*) cumulatius, id.: (*Sup.*) cumulatissime, id.

cūmūlāt-us, *a. um*: **1. P.** of cumul(a)-o] *Increased, augmented*.—**2. Pa. a.** (**a.**) *Prop.*: (*Comp.*) mensura cumulatio, Cic.—(**b.**) *Fig.*: gloria, Liv.—**b.** *Filled full, full, complete, perfect*: only *Fig.* (with *den.*) (*Sup.*) scelerum cumulatissime? Plaut.

cūmūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre [cumulus] *1. v. a.* *To form into a heap; to accumulate; to heap or pile up*: **I. Prop.**: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. **II. Meton.**: *To make or fill full; to fill, overload, load*, etc.: locum strage muri, Liv.: altaria donis, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To heap up, heap together*, etc.: benefacta, Plaut.: honores in eam, Tac.—**B.** *To make full, to fill, to complete*, etc.: ad cumulandum gaudium, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cumuler, combler*.

cū-mīlus, *i. m.* [κύω] (*The swollen thing, as if pregnant*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A pile; a mass piled up high**: insequitur cumulo prærupit aquæ mons, Virg. **II. Fig.**: Of abstract things: **A.** *A heap, an immense number*: legum, Liv.—**B.** *A surplus, overplus, accession, addition, increase; a summit, point, crown*, etc.: cumulus commendationis tue, Cic.: addit perfidie cumulum, i. e. crotens his perfidj, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. comble*.

cūnā-būla, ōrum, *n.* [cunæ, cumarum] (*The things bearing the things for lying upon*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A cradle**: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of the resting-place of young animals: ipse (sc. apes) . . . sese in cunabula condent, Virg.—**B.** *The earliest abode, primary dwelling-place*: gentis nostræ, Virg.—**C.** *Birth, origin*: qui non in cunabulis . . . consules facti, i. e. not by their descent, Cic. **cū-næ**, ārum, *f.* [for cūn-æ; in cūb-o] (*The things for lying in*; hence)

I. Prop.: *A cradle*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of the nest of young birds: Ov.—**B.** Birth or earliest childhood: Ov.

cunctā-bundus (contā-), a, um, adj. [cunct(a)-or] *Lingering, loitering, delaying*: Tac.

cuncta-ns (cont-), ntis: **I. P.** of cunct(a)-or.—**2. Pa.**: *Delaying, lingering*: A. Prop.: Of persons: (Comp.) erat cunctantior cautoque, Pl.—**B. Fig.**: Of things: ira, Stat.

cunctan-ter (contan-), adv. [for cunctant-ter; fr. cunctans, cunctantis] *Slowly, with delay*: Liv.: (Comp.) cunctantius, Suet.

cunctā-tio (contā-), ōnis, f. [cunct(a)-or] *A delaying, lingering (in good or bad sense); a tarrying, delay, hesitation, doubt*: Cic.; Caes.; Liv.

1. cunctā-tor (con-), ōris, m. [id.] *A delayer, loiterer, lingerer, hesitator (in good or bad sense)*: Liv.; Tac.

2. Cuncta-tor, ōris, m. [1. cunctator] *Cunctator; or The Delayer*; an agnomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.

cunc-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, **I. v. n.** [akin to Sanscrit root चाङ्क, to fluctuate, doubt]=cunctor: Plaut.

cunc-tor (conc-), ātus sum, āri [Inf. Pres. conctarier, Lucr.], **I. v. dep.** [id.] *To fluctuate in action (from deliberation or indolence); to linger, loiter, hesitate, doubt*: **I. Prop.**: Of personal subjects: assequor omnia, si propere; si cunctor, amitto, Cic. (with Interrogative clause foll.) vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall.: (Impers. Pass.) non cunctandum: Caes. **II. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: contemptus et acris egestas . . . videntur . . . leti portus conctarier ante, Lucr.

cunctus, a, um, and more freq. in *Plur. cuncti*, æ, a, adj. [contr. from conjunctus] *All united into one whole, in a body, all together, the whole, all, entire*: cuncta Gallia, Caes.: cuncti cives, Cic. (with Gen.) hominum cuncti, Ov.—*As Subst.*: cuncta, ōrum, n. *All things, all parts, etc.*: terrarum, Hor.: camporum, Tac.

cūnā-tim, adv. [cune(a)-o] *In the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped*: Caes.

cūnā-tus, a, um: **I. P.** of cune(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Pointed like a wedge, made wedge-formed*: collis, Ov.: (Comp.) ad imum cuneator, Liv.

cūnō-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **I. v. a.** [cune-us] **I. A. Prop.**: *To drive in a wedge*: Pl. **B. Fig.**: *To force in in speaking; to introduce violently, to wedge in*: Quint. **II. To furnish with wedges, to wedge up: Sen. **III. To make wedge-formed, form into the shape of a wedge: Of places: Pl.****

cūnō-lus, i, m. dim. [cuneus, 'uncontr. Gen.] cuneo-] *A little wedge*: Cic.

cūnēsus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root च्, to sharpen, to point] *(The sharpened thing; hence)* **I. Prop.**:

A wedge: Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A. Troops drawn up for battle in a wedge form; a wedge*: Caes.; Liv.—**B. 1. The wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre: Tac.; Virg.—**2. The spectators in a theatre: Phaed.—**C. A wedge-like shape or form: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. coin.******

cūnīcū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [cunicul-us] *Abounding in caves*: Cat.

cūnīcūlus, i, m. [Span. word] **I. Prop.**: *A rabbit, coney*: Pl.; Cat. **II. Meton.**: From the burrowing of rabbits: **A. Gen.**: *A subterranean passage, cave, canal, etc.*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: Milit. *l. l.*: *A mine*: Caes. **II. Fig.**: *A mine or secret artifice*: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic.

cunire est stercus facere, Fest.

cunius, i, n. [akin to cub, κύβητος, to cover, to hide] **I. Prop.**: =Fendunt muliebres: Mart. **II. Meton.**: *An unchaste female, a courtesan*: Hor.

cunque, v. cumque.

cūpa, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit कृपा, "a small pit," or "cistern"; kumbha, "a vessel for water";] Greek κύρη, κύρη, *A tub, cask, etc.*, for holding liquids, esp. wine: Cic.; Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. coupe, cuve.

1. cūpē-la (cupp-), æ, f. [cupes, cupid-is] *(The quality of the cupes; hence) Daintiness, lickerishness*: Cic.

2. cūpē-la (cupp-), ōrum, n. -æ, ārum, f. *(Things pertaining to cupes; hence) Dainty dishes, delicacies*: Plaut.

cūpēdārtus, i, m. [cupedo, cupidin-is] *(One pertaining to cupedo; hence) He who prepares delicacies; a confectioner*: Ter.

cūp-ēdo, v. cupido init.

cūp-es (cupp-), ēdis, m. [cup-io] (Prop.) *A til-bit; Meton.*: *A lover of delicacies*: Plaut.

cūpīd-e, adv. [cupid-us] *Eagerly, zealously, passionately, vehemently, ardently, warmly, partially, etc.*: Cic.: (Comp.) cupidus, Liv.: (Sup.) cupidissime, Caes.

Cupidineus, a, um, v. cupido.

cūpīd-itas, ātis, f. [cupid-us] *(The state or condition of the cupidus; hence)*

1. In a good sense: *A longing, desire*: Cic.; Nep.—**2. In a bad sense**: **a.** *Passionate desire, lust, passion*: Cic.; Caes.—**b.** *A passionate desire for money or other possessions; avarice, covetousness*: Cic.—**c.** *An undue striving in favour of a person; partiality, spirit of party*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cupidité.

cūpī-do (cūpēdo, cūpēdo), i, m. f. (sts. m.) [cup-io] **I. Gen.**: *Desire, wish, longing, eagerness*: Whether in a good or bad sense: **II. Esp.**: **A. 1. Prop.**: *The passion of love, love*: Plaut.; Ov. **2. Meton.**: Personified: **Cupido**, i, m. *Cupid; the god of love*: Love: Cic.—Hence,

Cupidin-eus, a, um, adj.: **A. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, Cupid*: tela, Ov.—**b. Meton.**: *Lovely, charming*: Laby-cas, Mart.—**B. 1. Prop.**: *Avarice, covetousness*: Tac.—**2. Meton.**: Personified: *The god of avarice; Avarice*: Cupido sordidus, Hor.

cūpīd-us, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.**

Gen.: **A. In a good sense**: *Longing, desiring, desirous, eager; wishing, loving, fond, etc.*: vis cupida equorum, Lucr.: (with Gen.; also, Comp.) cupidior contentiosis, quam veritatis, Cic.: (Sup.) cupidissimus literarum, Nep.: (with Gerund in dī) te audiendi, Cic.: (with Inf.) moriri, Ov.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Passionately desiring or longing, eager, greedy, lustful, passionate*: homo cupidus, Cic.: (with Gen.) lenit albescentis animos capillus Litium et rixae cupidus protervæ, Hor.: (with Gerund in dī) lædendi, Quint.: (with Abl.) vino, Plaut. **II. Esp.**: **A.** *Passionately in love, languishing, loving*: juvenis, Ov.—**B.** *Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*: cupidus milites dicere, Quint.—**C.** *Striving in favour of, or devoted to, a party; favouring, partial*: testes, Cic.: (with Gen.) al-cujus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. cupide.

cūpī-ens, entis: **1. P.** of cupi-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Desiring, desirous, longing, eager*: for something: (Sup.) cupientissima plebs, Sall.: (with Gen.) nov-arum rerum cupiens, Tac.

cūpīen-ter, adv. [for cupient-ter; fr. cupiens, cupient-is] *Desirously, earnestly, eagerly*: Plaut.

cūpīo, i, vi or ii, itum, ēre [Imperf. Subj. cūpiet, Lucr.], **3. v. a. and n.** [akin to Sanscrit root कृप, to be angry; also, to desire] **I. Act.**: *To long for a thing, desire, wish*: nova res, Sall.: to colare de phaleris, Cic.: (with Objective clause) te tuā virtute frui cupimus, id.—*Particular phrase*: Cupio omnia quæ vis, I am desirous of, or I wish for, all things for which; you wish, somewhat like our I am entirely at your service, your obedient servant, Hor. **II. Neut.**: *To wish well to, to be well disposed towards, to be favourably inclined towards, to favour, to be interested for or in*: ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic.

cūpī-tor, ōris, m. [cupi-o] *One who desires or wishes*: Tac.

cupī-tus, a, um, *P.* of cupi-o.

cuppedia, æ, v. cuped.

cūpress-ētum, i, n. [cupress-us] *(A thing provided with cupressus; hence) A cypress-grove or plantation*: Cic.

cūpress-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of cypress, cypress*: signa, Liv.

cūpress-ī-fer, ēra, ōrum, adj. [cupress-us; (f); fer-o] *Cypress-bearing; yugum, Ov.*

cūpressus, i (Abl. cupressu, Cat.: —Acc. Plur. cupressūs, Hor.), f. (m. Acc. Plur. rectosque cupressos, Enn.), κνυπάριστος. **I. Prop.**: *The cypress (sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals)*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A box of cypress-wood*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cyprès.

cu-r- (anciently **quo-r-**), adv. [contr. acc. to some from quare; acc. to others, from cui rei] **I. Relative**: *Why; i. e. for which cause, reason, etc.*: due cause sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic.—**2. Interrogative**: *Why? for what reason? for what cause? wherefore? for*

what purpose? etc.: *heu me miserum! cur senatum cogor reprehendere?* Cic.

cūr-a, ae, f. [for cūr-a; fr. cūr-o, old form of *curare*] (*The seeking or inquiring thing*; hence, with accessory notion of trouble, etc.) **I.**: **A.** Prop. **1.** Gen.: *Trouble* (physical or mental) bestowed on or about something; solicitude, care, attention, pains: Cic.; Hor.; Tac.—**Particular phrases**: a. *Cūrā* (alicui) *esse, etc.*, to have a care for, to be anxious about, bestow pains upon, etc.: Cic.; Sall.; Quint.—

b. *Cūrā* aliquid *habere, To have something for a care*; i. e. to be careful, anxious, etc., for or about: Sall.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Polit. t. t.: *The management of state affairs, administration, charge, oversight, command, office*: Sall.; Tac.; Suet.—**b.** Medic. t. t.: *(a) Medical attendance*: Sil.—*(b) Healing, cure*: Cels.; Vell. **B.** Meton.: **1.** A written work, writing: Ov.; Tac.—**2.** A attendant, guardian, overseer: *immundae cura fidelis harē, i. e. the swineherd Eumeus*, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: *Anxiety, solicitude, concern, disquiet, trouble, grief*: Plaut.; Lucr.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *The care, pain, or anxiety of love*; love: Hor.; Prop.—**2.** Meton.: *The beloved object, love*: *juvenumque prodis Publica cura*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cure*.

cūrā-bilis, e, adj. [cur(a)-o] *That is to be cared for, apprehended, or feared*: *vindicta*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curable*.

corallum, n, v. corallum.

cūrā-tio, ōnis, f. [cur(a)-o] **1.** A caring, care for something; administration, management, charge: *cultus et curatio corporis*, Cic. (with Acc.) *quid tibi hanc curatio est rem?* why does this trouble you? Plaut.—**2.** Management of state business, administration, office, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**3.** **a.** Medical attendance or treatment: Liv.—**b.** Mode of treatment, healing, cure: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curation*.

cūrāt-i-us, comp. adv. [curat-us] *With greater attention, more carefully or diligently*: *dissere*, Tac.

cūrā-tor (old form, *cūrā-tō*), tōris, m. [cur(a)-o; old form cur(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *He who cares for or takes charge of a thing*; a manager, overseer, superintendent, keeper: *coactores urbis, annonae, etc.*, Cic. (with Dat.) *reficiendis muris*, id. **II.** Esp.: *Law t. t.*: *A guardian, curator, trustee of a minor, an imbecile, an absent person, etc.*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curateur*.

cūrā-tūra, ae, f. [id.] *Management, care, attendance*: Ter.

cūrā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of cur(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *(Prepared with care, i. e.) Careful, diligent, eager, anxious*: *sermo*, Pl.: (*Sup.*) *curatissimae preces*, Tac.

cur-cūl-ō (gur-gūl-ō), ōnis, m. [for gur-gur-ō; reduplicated from gur=Sanscrit root GAR or GRI; Lat. glu-tio, to devour] (*The devourer; hence*) *A corn-worm, weevil*: Virg.

curcūl-uncūlus, i, m. dim. [for curculio-culus; fr. curculio, curculi-

on-is] (Prop.: *A little weevil*; Meton.) *Something trifling or worthless*: Plaut.

Cūrēs, lum, m. and f. **I.** Prop.: *Cures; the ancient chief town of the Sabine*.—Hence, **Cūr-ensis**, e, adj. Of Cures. **II.** Meton.: *The inhabitants of Cures*.

Cūr-ēs, um, m., Κοῦρες. *The Curetes; the most ancient inhabitants of the Island of Crete, priests of Cybele (the same as the Corybantes)*.—Hence, **Cūrēt-es**, ōdis, f. adj. (Prop.: *Pertaining to the Curetes*; Meton.) *Cretan*: terra, Ov.

cūr-ia, ae, f. [acc. to some, *Curis*, *Quirit-is*; and so for *Quirit-ia*, i. e. the thing or place pertaining to the Quirites; acc. to others, for co-vir-ia, i. e. union of men; but most probably, root CUR= *kup* (power) in *kup-os*, supreme authority, *kup-ōs*, to make valid, etc.; and so, the powerful or ratifying thing or body of men] **I.** Prop.: *A curia; one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people*: Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *The senate-house*: Liv.—**2.** *The Senate*: Hor.—**B.** *A senate-house out of Rome*: Cic.—**C.** *A building in which the curiae met for the celebration of divine worship*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curie*.

cūr-ialis, e, adj. [curi-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a curia, i. e. belonging to the same curia, district, or division of the people*: Plaut.—As Subst.: **curi-alis**, is, m. *A man of the same curia with one's self*: Cic.

Cūr-iāt-us, ū, m. *Curvatus*; an Alban gens to which were transplanted to Rome, from which were descended the three *Curiatii*, who fell in contest with the Roman *Horatii*.

cūr-i-ātim, adv. [curi-a] *By curiae*: Cic.

cūr-i-āt-us, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Provided with curia*; hence) *Of, or pertaining to, the curiae*: *comitia*, in which the people voted by curiae, Liv.: *lex*, passed in the *comitia curiata*, Cic.

1. **cūr-i-o**, ōnis, m. [id.] (*One having a curia*; hence) *The priest of a curia*: Liv.

2. **cūr-i-o**, ōnis, m. [cur-a] (*One having cura*; hence) *A person wasted by sorrow*; a lean, emaciated person: Plaut.

cūr-iōs-e, adv. [curios-us] **1.** **a.** Gen.: *With care, carefully, diligently*: *cavere*, Suet.: (*Sup.*) *curiosissime*, Col.—**b.** Esp.: *Of style*: *With too much nicety, affectedly*: Quint.—**2.** *Eagerly* (*Comp.*) *curiosius animadvertunt* (sc. pueri) ea, quae domi fiant, Cic.

cūr-iōs-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the curiosus*; hence) *Desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curiosité*.

cūr-iōsus, a, um, adj. [cur-a] **1.** **a.** Gen.: *Very full of care, careful, applying one's self assiduously, bestowing pains, diligent* (*Comp.*) *ad investigandum curiosior*, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *With the access. idea of abundance, excess*: *Too eager*: homo, Quint.—(b) *Eager in inquiring into a thing; in good or bad sense*; *curious, inquis-*

tive: (*Sup.*) *curiosissimi homines*, Cic.—As Subst.: *curiosus*, i, m. (*so homo*) *A spy, scout*: Suet.—**2.** (*Prop.*) *Full of care*; Meton.: *Emaciated, in poor condition*, lean: *belua*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curieux*.

1. **cūr-i-us**, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Having trouble*; hence) *Troublesome, grievous*: *infantium*, Plaut.

2. **Cūr-i-us**, ū, m. *Curvius*. **I.** Prop.: *The name of a Roman gens*: esp. *M. Curvius Dentatus*, the conqueror of *Pyrrius*; celebrated for his moderation.—Hence, **Cūr-i-anus**, a, um, adj. *Of a Curvius, Curvian*. **II.** Meton.: *For a brave and moderate man*: Hor.

cūr-o (old form, *cūrō*), āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf.* *Subj.* *curāssis*, Plaut.), i. v. a. [cur-a] **I.** Gen.: *To care for, take or have care of, be solicitous for, look or attend to, trouble one's self about, etc.*: With persons or things as subjects: *magna dii curant*, Cic.: *corpora cibo somnoque curant*, i. e. refresh, Liv.: (with Acc. and Gerundive) *epistolam mihi referendam*, Cic. (with Inf.) *ea nolui scribere, quae nec indocti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, would take the trouble*, id.: (with ut c. Subj.) *cura ut valeas, take care of your health, or farewell*, id.: (with ne c. Subj.) *quod ne miremur sopor et oblivia curant*, Lucr.: (with Subj.) *simplici myrto nihil allabores Sedulus, curo*, Hor. (without Object) *curasti probe*, Ter.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *curabitur*, id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Polit. t. t.: *To take the charge of; to manage, administer, govern, preside over, command, etc.*: *bellum maritimum*, Liv.—**B.** Medic. t. t.: **1.** **a.** Prop.: *To heal, cure, treat a disease, etc.*: *vulnera*, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *To cure, heal, etc.*: *provinciam*, Cic.—**2.** *To operate upon for a cure*: *qui ferrum medicis priusquam curetur, asperit*, Quint.—**C.** Mercantile t. t.: *To settle money matters; to liquidate, pay*: *dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curer*.

cūr-i-ōl-um, i, n. [curr-o] (*That which serves for running*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A race-ground or course*: Plaut.—**Particular expression**: *Curriculo*, *In a quick course, at full speed, swiftly, hastily*: Plaut.; Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A running for a wager, a race*: Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—**B.**: **1.** *A race-chariot*: Tac.; Suet.—**2.** *A chariot*: Curt. **III.** Fig.: *A career, course*: *vite, glorie*, Cic.

cūr-r-o, cūr-rū (old form *currū*), currum, currere, 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root KAR or GRI, to go] *To run, to move quickly* (on foot, on a horse, ship, etc.); *to hasten*, etc.: **I.** Prop.: *Of living beings or things as subjects*: *si ingrederis, curre*; *si curris, advola*, Cic.: *annes in aequora currunt*, Virg.: (with Acc. of that which is traversed) *qui stadium currit*, Cic.: *currimus aequor*, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *curratur ad praetorium*, Cic.—**Prov.**: *Currentem incitare* or *instigare*, etc., *To urge on one who is running*, i. e. who needs no incitement: Cic.; Pl.

II. Fig. currit ferox *Ætas*, passes quickly, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courir*.

curr-tis, *is*, *m.* [curr-o] (*A running*; Concr.: *That which runs*; hence) 1.: *a. Prop.*: (a) Gen.: *A chariot, car*; Lucr.: (b) Esp.: *A triumphal car*; Cic.—**B. Meton.**: *The horses in a chariot; a team*: nec audit currus habenas, Virg.—2. *A plough* with wheels: Virg.—3. *A ship, vessel*: Cat.

curr-sim, *adv.* [for curr-sim; fr. curr-o] (*With running*; hence) *Quickly, swiftly, hastily, speedily*: Cic.

curr-ito, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, 1. *v. n. intens.* [curr-o] *To run about, run hither and thither*: huc et illuc, Hor.

curr-so, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for curr-o; fr. curr-o] *To run hither and thither*: ultro citro, Cic.

1. **curr-sor**, *oris*, *m.* [for curr-sor; fr. curr-o] *I. Prop.*: (*A runner*; and esp.) *A. A runner (in a race)*; Cic.—**B. A courier, post**: Pl.; Nep.—*C. A slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee; a forerunner*: Mart. **II. Meton.**: *A charioteer*: Ov.

2. **Cursor**, *oris*, *m.* [1. curror] *Cursor or The Runner; a cognomen of L. Papius*.

curr-sura, *æ, f.* [for curr-sura; fr. curr-o] *A running*: Plant.

curr-sus, *us, m.* [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o] **I. Prop.**: *Quick motion from one place to another, on foot, on horseback, in a chariot, ship, etc.; a running, course, march, passage, voyage, journey*: Cic.; Hor.; Cæs.—*Particular phrases*: **A.** *Cursum tenere* (in a march or on shipboard) *To maintain a direct course, to go in a straightforward direction*: Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** *Cursum expectare*, *To wait for a passage, i. e. a fair wind*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A course, progress, direction, way*: vocis, Cic.: vivendi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *course*.

Curtius, *ii, m.* *Curtius; a Roman name*.

curr-to, *ävi, ätum, äre*, 1. *v. a.* [curr-us] *To shorten, diminish*. **I. Prop.**: *si curtatus inequali tonsore capillos Occurrit, rides, i. e. with my hair cropped close*, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *rem, Pers.*

curr-tus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *krut*, to split, separate] *Shortened, mutilated, broken, short*. **I. Prop.**: *dolia*, Lucr.: *Judei*, i. e. *circumcised*, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *res*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *court*.

curr-ulis, *e, adj.* [usually considered to be for curr-ulis, fr. curr-us; and so, *Pertaining to a chariot*; but rather from same root as cur-vus; and so, *Bent*] *Bent, curved, curvule*: *sella, a curvule chair, i. e. a chair or seat with bent or curved legs*, Cic.; so, *ebur*, Hor.; and, *sedes*, Tac.—*As Subst.*: **currulis**, *is, f. (sc. sella)* *A curvule chair*: Cic.—*Hence*, **currulis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, a sella curvulis*; *curvule*: *magistratus*, Script. ap. Gell.: *adilitas*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **currulis**, *is, m. (sc. magistratus)* *A curvule magistrate*: Pl.—*Hence, adj.* **currulis**, *e. Pertaining*

to a curvule magistrate: *equi, the horses provided by the (curvule magistrates) the censors, at the expense of the state, for the games of the circus*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curvule*.

curvā-men, *inis, n.* [curv(a)-o] (*That which is curved*; hence) *A curvule, bend*: *patrias curvamina ripe*, Ov.

curvā-tūra, *æ, f.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A bend, curvature, curve*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *A round*: *rotæ, i. e. the rim*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curvature*.

curv-o, *ävi, ätum, äre*, 1. *v. a.* [curv-us] **I. Prop.**: *To bend, bow, curve, crook*: *trabes*, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To bend, make to yield, move*: *neque te munera* . . . *Nec vir* . . . *Curvat*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courber*.

cur-vus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to *κνυρέ*, curved, arched] **I. Prop.**: *Crooked, bent, curved*: *arastrum*, Virg.: *ungues*, Hor.: *mare, rising on high, boisterous*, Ov.: *arator, bent, stooping*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Bending, causing to stoop*: *senecta*, Ov. **III. Fig.**: *In a moral sense*: *Crooked, not straightforward, not right*: *curvo dignoscere rectum*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courbe*.

cuspid-, *idis, f.* [akin to Sanscrit root *çû*, to sharpen, to point] **I. Prop.**: *A point*: *acuta*, Virg.: *asserens cuspidibus præfixi*, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A. A spear, javelin, lance**: Liv.—**B. A spit**: Mart.—**C. The trident of Neptune**: Ov.—**D. The sting of a bee**: Pl.—**E. The sting of a scorpion**: Ov.

custodi-a, *æ, f.* [custodi-o] **I. Gen.**: *A. Prop.*: *A keeping of guard; watch, guard, care*: Plant.; Cic.; Liv. **B. Meton.**: 1. *A guard or guardian*: Plur.—2. *Guards; a guard or watch*: Ov.; Cæs.—3. *A guard-house, watch-station, etc.*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *With the notion of hindering free motion*: *A watching, guarding, custody*: *libera, private custody, confinement in one's house*, Liv. **B. Meton.**: 1. *A place of custody; a prison, hold*: Cic.—2. *Persons who are in confinement, captives, prisoners*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *custode*.

custodi-äo, *ivi or ii, ätum, ire* (*Put. Pass. custodibitur*, Plant.), 4. *v. a.* [custos, custodi-is] **I. Gen.**: *To watch over, protect, defend, guard*: *With concrete or abstract objects*: *tutum corpus domumque*, Cic.: *murtum oram viginti navibus longis*, Liv. **II. Esp.**: *With the notion of hindering free motion*: **A.** *In a good sense*: *To hold something back, preserve, keep*: *epistolam*, Cic.—**B.** *In a bad sense*: *To hold in custody, hold captive*: *obsides*, Cæs.

custodit-e, *adv.* [custodit-us] *Cautionally, carefully*: *ludere*, Pl.: (*Comp.*) *custoditius, id.*

custodi-tus, *a, um, P.* of *custodi-o*. **custos**, *tos, ödus, comm.* [akin to the Greek root *κνθ*, *κνθ-ω*, to cover, to hide] 1. *In a good sense*: **A. Gen.**: *A guard, watch, preserver, keeper, overseer, protector*: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—**B. Esp.**: *Civil t. t.*: *A man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put* (in order to prevent

false suffrages): Cic.—2. *In a bad sense*: *A guard, watch, sentinel, etc.*: Hor.; Tac.

cüt-icüla, *æ, f. dim.* [cut-is] *The skin*: Juv.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuticule*. **cüt-tis**, *is, f.* [akin to Sanscrit root *skü*, to cover] (*The covering thing, hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The skin*: *nihil ultra* . . . *cutem*, Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A. Hide, leather**: Mart.—**B. A soft coating, covering of other bodies besides animals**: Pl. **III. Fig.**: *The external appearance, surface, outside*: *elocutionis*, Quint.

Cyāne, *ēs, f.*, *Κυανή* (Dark One). *Cyane*; *a nymph who, on account of her grief for the loss of Proserpine, was changed into a fountain*.

Cyānææ, *ärum, f.*, *Κυανææ* (Dark Rocks). *Cyaneæ*: *small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus (called also Symplegades)*.—*Hence*, **Cyānæ-us**, *a, um, adj.*, *Cyanean*.

Cyānæë, *ēs, f.*, *Κυανή* (Dark One). *Cyaneë*; *a daughter of Mæander, mother of Canus and of Byblis*.

cýäthisso, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, 1. *v. n.* = *κνυθίζω*. *To fill a cup, to act as a cup-bearer*: Plant.

cýäthus, *i, m.* = *κνυθος*. **I. Prop.**: *A small ladle (by means of which the wine was transferred from the mixing-bowl into the drinking-cup)*: Hor.; Mart. **II. Meton.**: *As a measure, both dry and liquid*: *the twelfth part of a sextarius*: Hor.

cýb-æus, *a, um, adj.* [*κύβη-κνυθ* cup-a] (*Pertaining to a cask or tub hence*) *Pertaining to freight, transport*: *navis*.—*As Subst.*: **cýbæa**, *æ, f.* (*sc. navis*) *A transport, etc.*: Cic.

1. **Cýbēlē** (-ēbe, -elle), *ēs, and æ, f.*, *Κυβέλη* and *Κυβήθη*. *Cybele, Cybebe, or Cybelle*: *a goddess, originally Phrygian, afterwards worshipped in Rome also, as Ops or Mater Magna*.—*Hence*, **Cýbēlē-äius**, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Cybele*.

2. **Cýbēle**, *es, -a, æ, f.* *Cybele, or Cybela*: *a mountain in Phrygia*.

cýclād-ätus, *i, m.* [*cýclais*, *cýclad-is*] (*Provided with a cýclais*: i. e.) *Having a circular robe*: Suet.

Cýclādes, *um* (*Sing.*: Juv), *f.*, *Κυκλάδες*. (*Surrounding or encircling things*) *The Cycloades*: *islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Ægean Sea*. **cýclais**, *ädis, f.* = *κυκλᾶς* (circular). *A circular robe (with an embroidered border, worn by women)*: Juv.

cýclisus, *a, um, adj.* = *κυκλικός*. *Circular, returning in a circle, cyclic*: *scriptor, a cyclic writer, i. e. an Epic writer whose works form a series or cycle of mythic and heroic story*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cyclique*.

Cýclops, *öpis, m.*, *Κύκλωψ* (One with a round eye). **I. Gen.**: *A Cyclops*; Plur.: *The Cyclopes*; *a savage people, of gigantic stature, on the Sicilian coast, said to have but one eye, in the middle of the forehead; the workmen of Vulcan*.—*Hence*, **Cýclöpūs**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, the Cyclopes*. **II. Esp.**: *The Cyclops Polyphemus*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Cyclopa*.

Cycneius, etc., v. **Cygn**.

Cydyppie, es, f., Κυδυππη. *Cydyppie*; a Nereid: Virg.

Cydonia, æ, f., Κυδωνία. *Cydonia*; an ancient and celebrated town on the north coast of Crete (now Canea).—Hence, 1. **Cydon**, ðnis, m. A *Cydonian*.—2. **Cydon-ius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of *Cydonia*, *Cydonian*; Meton.) *Cretan*: Tenece tela Cydonio Direxit arcu, Hor.—3. **Cydon-æus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Cydonian*: juvenæ, Ov.—b. Meton.: *Cretan*: phætreæ, Ov.—4. **Cydon-iātæ**, ærum, m. The inhabitants of *Cydonia*: Liv.

Cygnæus (Cyc-), a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, the (Bæotian) *Cygnæus*, the son of *Hyrie*.

Cygn-æus (cyc-), a, um, adj. [cyn-ius] Of, or belonging to, a swan, swan's: vox, Cic.

1. **cýgnus** (cyc-), i, m. = κύκνος. *Cycnus*: a. Prop.: a swan: Cic; Virg; Hor. II. Meton.: for a poet: Dirææus, i. e. *Pindar*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cygne*.

2. **Cygnus**, i, m., κύκνος. *Cygnus*, i. e. *Seân*: 1. A king of the *Ligurians*, son of *Sthenelus*, related to *Phæthôn*; he was changed into a swan and placed among the stars.—2. A son of *Neptune* by *Calvee*; he was father of *Tenes*, and was changed into a swan.

cylin-drus, dri, m. = κυλινδρος. I. Prop.: A cylinder, roller: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A cylindrical stone (for levelling the ground, etc.): Virg.—B. A precious stone ground off in the form of a cylinder: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cyindre*.

Cyllārus, i, m., Κυλλάρος. *Cyllarus*: 1. A Centaur.—2. The horse of *Castor*.

Cyllēne, ðs, and æ, f., Κυλλήνη. *Cyllene*: a high mountain in the north-east of *Arcadia*, on which *Mercury* was born and brought up.—Hence, 1. **Cyllēn-ius**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Cyllenian*: proles, i. e. *Mercury*, Virg.—As Subst.: **Cyllēnius**, li, m. (sc. deus) The *Cyllenian god*; i. e. *Mercury*: Virg.—b. Meton.: Of, or pertaining to, *Mercury*: proles, i. e. *Cephalus*, Ov.—2. **Cyllēn-æus**, a, um, adj. *Cyllenian*: fide, i. e. *Iyrā*, Hor.—3. **Cyllēn-is**, idis, f. *Cyllenian*, or of *Mercury*: harpe, possessed by *Mercury*, Ov.

cymba (cum-), æ, f. = κύμβα. A boat, skiff: Cic; Ov.; Prop.

cymbalum (-on), i, n. (Gen. Plur. cymbalum, Cat.) = κύμβαλον. A cymbal: Cic; Virg.

cymbulum, li, n. = κύμβιον. A small drinking vessel: Virg.

cyminum, i, v. cuminum.

cynic-e, adv. [cynic-us] After the manner of the *Cynics*: Plaut.

cynicus, i, m. = κυνικός (dog-like). A *Cynic philosopher*, a *Cynic*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cynique*.

Cýnösūra, æ, f., Κυνοσουρά (Dog's-tail). *Cynosura*: The constellation at the north pole; the Lesser Bear.—Hence, **Cýnösūr-is**, idis, f. adj. Of, or pertaining to, the *Cynosura*: *Ursa*, the Lesser Bear: Ov.

Cynthus, i, m., Κύνθος. *Cynthus*: a mountain of *Delos*, celebrated as the birthplace of *Apollo* and *Diana*.—Hence, 1. **Cynth-ius**, li, m. The *Cynthian*, i. e. *Apollo*: Hor.—2. **Cynth-ia**, æ, f. *Cynthia*: a. *Diana*: Hor.—b. The name of a maiden.

1. **cýparissus**, i, f. = κυπάρισσος. The *Cypress*: Virg.

2. **Cýparissus**, i, m. [i. cuparissus] *Cyparissus*; a youth who was changed into a cypress.

Cýprus (-os), i, f., Κύπρος. *Cyprus*: an island in the *Mæditeranean*, on the coast of *Asia Minor*, celebrated for its fertility, for its rich mines (especially of copper), and for the worship of *Venus*.—Hence, **Cýprius**, a, um, adj. *Cyprian*.—As Subst.: 1. **cýprium**, li, n. (sc. æs) Copper: Pl.—2. **Cypria**, æ, f. (sc. dea) The *Cyprian goddess*, i. e. *Venus*.

Cypsēlus, i, m., Κύπελος. *Cypselus*: a celebrated tyrant of *Corinth*.

Cýrene, ðs, -æ, ærum, f. *Cyrene* or *Cyrene*; the chief town of a province of the same name in *Libya* (now *Kuren*).—Hence, 1. **Cýrēn-āicus**, a, um, adj. *Cyrenaic*: philosophia, the school of philosophy founded by *Aristippus*, Cic.—As Subst.: **Cyrenaicus**, i, m. (sc. philosophus) A philosopher of the *Cyrenaic school*; a *Cyrenaic*: Cic.—2.

Cýrēn-æus, a, um, Of *Cyrene*.—As Subst.: **Cyrenæi**, ðrum, m. (sc. civēs): a. The inhabitants of *Cyrene*.—b. The adherents of the *Cyrenaic philosophy*: Cic.—3. **Cýrēn-ensis**, e, adj. Of *Cyrene*.

Cýrnos (-us), i, f., Κύρνος. *Cyrnos*: the island *Corcia*.—Hence, **Cýrn-æus**, a, um, adj. *Cyrneian* or *Corcian*.

Cýrus, i, m., Κύρος. *Cyrus*: 1. The founder of the *Persia* monarchy.—2. *Cyrus Minor*, a brother of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, killed in the battle of *Cunaxa*.—3. An architect of the time of *Cicero*.—Hence, **Cýr-æa**, ðrum, n. The structures raised by *Cyrus*.—4. The name of a youth in *Horace*.

Cýtæ, ærum, f., Κύταια. *Cytæ*: a town of *Colchis*, the birthplace of *Medea*.—Hence, 1. **Cýtæ-æus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Cytæan*; Meton.) *Magical*: carmina, Prop.—2. **Cýtæ-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Cytæan*; Meton.) *Colchian*: proceres, the *Colchians*, Val.—3. **Cýt-æ-is**, idis, f. The *Cytæan woman*, i. e. *Medea*: Prop.

Cýthæra, orum, n., Κύθηρα. *Cythæra*: an island in the *Ægean Sea*, celebrated for the worship of *Venus* (now *Cerigo*).—Hence, 1. **Cýthēr-æus**, a, um, adj. Of *Cythæra*, *Cythærean*.—As Subst.: **Cythærea**, æ, f. (sc. dea) *Cythærea*, i. e. *Venus*: Hor.—2. **Cýthēr-æus**, a, um, adj. Of *Cythæra*, *Cythærean*: mensis, i. e. *April*, sacred to *Venus*, Ov.: heros, i. e. *Æneas*, id.—As Subst.: **Cýthêreia**, æ, f. (sc. dea) The goddess *Cythæra*; i. e. *Venus*: Ov.—3. **Cýthēr-āicus**, a, um, adj. Of *Cythæra*.—4. **Cýthēr-æis**, idis, f. The *Cythærean*, i. e. *Venus*: Ov.—5. **Cýthēr-ēias**, ædis, f. adj. *Cythærean*: columbe, i. e. of, or sacred to, *Venus*, Ov.

Cýtissus, i, comm. gen. = κύτισος. The *Cytissus*; a species of clover much valued by the ancients, prps. the shrubby snail-clover: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cytise*.

Cýtōrus (-os), i, m., Κύτωρος. *Cytōrus*: a mountain of *Papilagonia* abounding in box-wood.—Hence, **Cýtōr-āicus** (-ius), a, um, adj. Of *Cytōrus*.

Cýzicūm, i, n., -us, or -os, i, f., Κύζικος. *Cyzicum* or *Cyzicus*: a celebrated town of *Mysia*, on a neck of land in the *Black Sea* (now *Chizico*).—Hence, **Cýzic-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Cyzicum*.—As Subst.: **Cýziceni**, ðrum, m. (sc. civēs) The inhabitants of *Cyzicum*.

D

D, d, n. indecl. or f. The fourth letter of the Latin alphabet: I. Corresponding in sound and place to the Greek *Δ*, but called simply *De*: having a harder pronunciation when closing a syllable or when followed or preceded by other consonants: whence the frequent and, in part, very old orthography at (prep.), *haut*, *set*, *aput*, *aliut*, etc., *atpellarit*, *afines*,

deircō, etc., *Alexanter*, *Cassantra*, etc., for *ad*, *haut*, *set*, etc. II. As an initial, the letter *d*, in pure Latin words, suffers only one vowel after it: the single consonantal compound *dr* is found only in borrowed words, such as *drama*, *Drusus*, *Druides*, etc., and in the two onomatopoees, *dreuso* and *drindio*. Accordingly, the *d* of the initial *dv*, from *du*, was rejected, and

the remaining *v* either retained unaltered, or was changed into *b* (so in *bellum*, *vis*, *donus*, for *duellum*, *duis*, *donus*).—As a medial, *d*, before most consonants, undergoes assimilation: *assum*, *deircō*, *quippam*, *quicquam*, for *adsum*, *deircō*, *quidpam*, *quidquam*; and in contractions like *cette* from *cedū*.—*D* before *s* was suppressed altogether in grammatical inflection.

as *pes* from *ped-s*; *lapis* from *lapid-s*; *frons* from *frond-s*; *rasi* from *rad-si*; *risi* from *rid-si*; *tusi* from *lud-si*; *clausi* from *claud-si* (only the verb *cedo* assimilated *d* in *cessi*); and in composition, when another consonant followed after the *s*, as *ascendo*, *aspicio*, *asto*, *astringo*; also, in *agnatus*, *agnitus*, and *agnosco* the *d* yielded to the nasal pronunciation of the *gn*; and in *tentum* to the concurrence of the *n* and *t*, because a combination *nt* would be contrary to the laws of euphony, according to which no consonant can be doubled after another.—As a *final*, *d* stood only in *ad*, and in the instances cited below in no. IV. III. The letter *d* is interchanged: **A.** With *t*: *mendax* from *mentior*; *quadrangula*, *quadra*, etc., from *quatuor*.—**B.** With *r*: *ar* and *ad*; *apor* and *apud*; *meridies* and *medietas*; *audio* and *auris*.—**C.** With *l*: *lacrima* and *lacrima*, *lingua* and *lingua*; and, on the contrary, *olere* for *odere*.—**D.** With *s*: *Claudius*, from the Sabine *Clausus*, *medius* and *μέσος*; and, on the contrary, *rosa* and *ῥόδον*. **IV.** As a grammatical affirmative, *d* was used: **A.** In the oldest period of the language, to designate the *Ablat. Sing.* and the adverbs proceeding from it. For the origin of this *d* it is difficult to account.—**B.** The *d* which arose from the demonstrative *de* (in *quande*, analogous to the *c* from *ce*, *q. v.*) was appended: **1.** To the *Acc. sing.* of personal pronouns ending in a vowel; so several times in *Plautus med* and *ted*. But in the classic age this *d* no longer appears.—**2.** To the neuter pronouns originally ending in a vowel, *id* (Gr. *τὸ*), *quid*, *quod* (Gr. *τί ὅτι*), *istud*, *illud* (from *is-ite*, *is-le*), and *alid*, *alter alius* (Gr. *ἄλλο*).—**3.** In the older Latin attached to the particle *se* = *sine*. And perhaps in like manner may be explained the forms *prod* and *red* for *pro* and *re* in the compounds *prodire*, *prodese*, *prodigio*; *redarguo*, *redeo*, *redintegrare*, *redhibeo*, etc.; *redo*; and with epenthetic *i* in the anteclassic forms *antidea*, *antideo*, *antidac*, for *antea*, *anteo*, and *antehac*; but *postidea* for *postea* appears to have been formed simply after the analogy of *antidea*. **V.** As an abbreviation, *D.* usually stands for the pronomen *Decimus*; also *Deus*, *Divus*, *Dominus*, *Decurio*, etc. Before dates of letters, *D* signified *dabam*, and also *die*; hence, *a. d.* *ante diem*; in offerings to the gods, *D. D.*, *dono* or *donum dedit*, *D. D. D.*, *dat*, *dicat*, *dedicat*, etc. **VI.** The designation of the number 500 by *D* does not properly belong to this place; because this is not the letter *D* (which would have denoted the number 10; cf. *D.* for the name *Decimus*), but the half of the original Tuscan numeral *o* or *CIO* for 1000, which is like the letter *D* in shape.

Daæ, ärum, v. **Dahæ**.

Dabar, äris, m. *Dabar*; a Numidian, relative of *Masinissa* and intimate friend of *Bocchus*.

Däci, orum, m., **Δακοί**. The *Dac-*
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ians; a warlike people in the districts of the modern Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.—Sing.: **Dacus**, i, m. One of the *Daci*, a *Dacian*.—Hence, **1.** **Däc-ia**, æ, f. *Dacia*.—**2.** **Däc-us**, a, um, adj. *Dacian*.—**3.** **Däc-icus**, a, um, adj. *Dacian*.—As *Subst.*: **Däc-icus**, i, m. (sc. nummus) *A Dacie*; a gold coin struck under Domitian, the conqueror of the *Dacians*: *Juv.*

dactylōthēca, æ, f. = **δακτυλοθήκη**. A casket for rings: *Mart.*

dactylus, i, m. = **δάκτυλος** (finger). *A dactyl* (the metrical foot — — —) (so called after the three joints of the finger), *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dactyle*.

Dædälion, önis, m. *Dædalion*; a king of *Trachis*, brother of *Ceyx*; he was changed into a hawk.

Dædälus, i, m. (Acc. *Gr. Dædalon*, *Or. Mart.*), **Δαίδαλος** (Cunning Worker). *Dædalus*; an Athenian, father of *Icarus*, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth. In order to escape from Crete he made wings of wax for himself and his son *Icarus*.—Hence, **1.** **Dædal-ëus**, a, um. *Of*, or pertaining to, *Dædalus*; *Dædalean*.—**2.** **Dædäl-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Dædalian*; Meton.) **a.** Artificial, skilful: *Circe*, *Virg.*—As *Subst.*: **dædäla**, æ, f. *A fashioner*: *verborum dædäla lingua*, *Lucr.*—**b.** Artificially contrived, variously adorned, ornamented: *signa*, *Lucr.*

Dähæ (**Daæ**), ärum, m., **Δάαι**. *The Dahæ*, or *Dacæ*; a Scythian tribe beyond the *Caspian Sea*.

Dalmätæ (**Del-**) ärum, m., **Δαλματᾱί**. *The Dalmatians*; a people on the eastern coast of the Adriatic.—Hence, **1.** **Dalmät-ia**, æ, f. *The country of the Dalmatæ*; *Dalmatia*.—**2.** **Dalmät-icus**, a, um, adj. *Dalmatian*.

dam. A pronominal suffix, in *quidam*, *quondam*. Cf. *dem*.

1. däma, æ, f. (sometimes *m.*) *A fallow-deer*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. däim*.
2. Däma, æ, m. *Dama*; the name of a slave in *Hor.*

Dämälis, is, f. *Damalis*; a woman's name.

Dämascus (**-os**), i, f., **Δαμασκός**. *Damascus*; the ancient capital of *Celestria*.—Hence, **Dämasc-ëus**, a, um, adj. *Of Damascus*, *Damascene*.—As *Subst.*: **Dämascenum**, i, n. (sc. prunum) *A Damascene plum*, a *damson*: *Pl.*; *Mart.*

Dämäsichthon, önis, m., **Δαμασικήθων** (Earth-subduer). *Damäsichthon*; a son of *Amphion* and *Niobe*.

Dämäsippus, i, m., **Δαμασσίππος** (Horse-tamer). *Damäsippus*: **1.** A follower of *Marius*, who acted with great cruelty towards the adherents of *Sylla*; afterwards put to death by *Sylla*.—**2.** A cognomen in the gens *Licinia*.—**3.** The name of a merchant.—**4.** The name of an actor.

dammä-tio, önis, f. [**damn**(a)-o] *Condemnation*: (with *Gen.* of charge) *ambitus*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. damnation*.

dammätör -ius, a, um, adj.

[*damnator*, *damnator-is*; a *conâemner*] (*Pertaining to a damnator*; hence) *Damnatory*, *condemnatory*: *judicium*, *Cic.*

dammä-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* [**damn**(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Condemned*; Meton.) *Reprobate*, *criminal*: (*Comp.*) *quis te damnator?* *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dammé*.

damm-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [**for** *damn-i-fac-us*; fr. *damn -u*; (*i*); *fac-io*] (*Doing harm*; hence) *Injurious*, *pernicious*: *Plaut.*

damm-i-gër-ülus, a, um, adj. [**damn**-um; (*i*); *ger-o*] (*Bringing hurt or harm*; hence) *Injurious*, *pernicious*: *Plaut.*

damm-o, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a. [**damn**-um] *O.* To bring *damage* or *loss* upon; to occasion *harm*, *hurt*, *loss*, or *damage* to: *divites dammare atque domare*, *Plaut.* **II.**: *A. Prop.*: **1.** *Law* 1. l. 1. *To condemn*; to sentence to punishment, declare guilty, pass sentence upon: *ille damnatus est*, *Cic.* (with *Gen.* of charge) *rei capitales*, *id.* (with *Gen.* of amount) *octupli*, *id.* (with *Abl.* of charge) *eo crimine*, *id.*—**b.** To bind or oblige one by last will and testament to the performance of any act: *gladiatorum dare centum Dammati* (sc. *heredes*) *populo paria*, *Hor.*—**2.** To condemn, sentence, pass sentence on: *Stygioue caput damn-averat Orco*, *Virg.* (with *Gen.*) *aliquem summæ stultitiæ*, *Cic.*: *damnatus longi Sisypthi laboris*, *Hor.*: *voti*, *Liv.* **B. Meton.**: To seek or effect a person's condemnation: *aliquem*, *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dammer*.

dammös -e, äde, [**damnos**-us] *Hurtfully*, *injuriously*, to one's harm or cost: *bibere*, *Hor.*

damn-ösus, a, um, adj. [**damn**-um] (*Full of damnium*; hence) **1.** That causes *injury*, *injurious*, *hurtful*, *destructive*: *libido*, *Hor.*: (*Sup.*) *cum* *damnosissimis*, *Plaut.*—**2.** That suffers *injury*, *injurious*, *unfortunate*: *senex*, *Plaut.*—**3.** That greatly injures himself, *wasteful*, *prodigal*: (*Comp.*) *non in aliâ re damnosior quam in edificando*, *Suet.*—As *Subst.*: **dammösus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *One who greatly injures himself in his property*, a *spendthrift*, *prodigal*, etc.: *Ter.*

dam-num (**-pnium**), i, n. [akin to Sans. root *dam*, Gr. *δαμ-άω*, Lat. *domare*, to tame: Gr. *ζημ-ία*, "damage"] (*The damaging thing*; hence) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *Hurt*, *harm*, *damage*, *injury*, *loss*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* **B. Meton.**: **1.** Of the person, etc., who causes *hurt*, or inflicts *damage*: *Plaut.*—**2.** Of the person, etc., respecting whom *loss* is incurred or *damage* felt: *Or. II.* *Resp.* In civil law: *A fine*, *penalty*: *Cic.*

Dämöcles, is, m. *Damocles*; a courtier of *Dionysius* the younger.

Dämon, önis, m., **Δαίμων**. *Dämon*. **1.** A *Pythagorean*, celebrated on account of his friendship with *Phintias*.—**2.** A celebrated Athenian musician.—**3.** A goatherd in *Virgil*.

Dänäë, üs, f., **Δανάη** (*The parched or dry one*). *Danäë*; a daughter of

DANAUS

DEARTUO

Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, when she was shut up in a tower by her father.—Hence, **Dānā-ētus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to Danae; Danaean: heros, i.e. Perseus, Ov.*

Dānāus, i, m., Δαναός (id.). *Danauus; a son of Belus, brother of Egyptus, and the father of fifty daughters.*—Hence, **Dānā-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Belonging to Danaus; Meton.*) *Greek; Grecian: classes, Ov.*—As Subst.: **Danai**, ōrum, m. *The Danaï, for the Greeks (esp. freq. of the Greeks before Troy): Virg.*

dānistā, e, m. = δανειστής. *A money-lender, usurer: Plaut.*

dānisticus, a, um, adj. = δανειστικός. *Money-lending, usurious: Plaut.*

dano, v. i. do init.

Dānūbbius (-vīus), īi, m., Δανούβιος. *The Danube (in the upper part of its course; in the lower called Ister; though the poets use both names promiscuously).*

Daphne, es, f., Δάφνη (Laurel or Bay-tree). *Daphnē; the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree.*

Dāphnis, īdis (Acc. Daphnim and Daphnin), m., Δάφνις. *Daphnis: a son of Mercury; a beautiful young shepherd, the inventor of pastoral songs, and hence a favourite of Pan.*

dāp-ino, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [daps, dap-is] *To serve up as food: Plaut.*

dap-s, dāpis (Gen. Plur. seems not to occur), f. [akin to the Gr. root dap in dām-tein to feed on, and dām-ārv, expense] **I. Prop.**: *A solemn religious banquet, a sacrificial feast: Virg.: Hor.* **II. Meton.**: *A rich feast, magnificent banquet: Ov.; Hor.*

dapsil-e, adv. [dapsil-is] *Sumptuously, bountifully: convivari, Suet.*

dapsilis, e (Abl. Plur. dapsilis, Plaut.), adj. = δαψιλής. *Sumptuous, bountiful, richly provided with every thing: sumptus, Plaut.*

Dardāni, ōrum, m., Δαρδάνιοι. *The Dardan; a people in Upper Asia, the modern Servia.*

Dardānus, i, m. (Gr. Acc. Dardanion, Ov.), Δαρδάνιος. *Dardanus; the son of Jupiter and Electra of Aegialia, founder of the city Dardania in Troas, and ancestor of the royal race of Troy.*—Hence, **I. Dardan-us**, a, um, adj.: **a. Prop.**: *Of Dardanus, Dardanian.*—**b. Meton.** *Trojan.*—**2. Dardān-i-us**, a, um, (Prop.: *Dardanian; Meton.*) *Trojan.*—As Subst.: **Dardānia**, e, f. (sc. urbs) **a. Prop.**: *The city Dardania, founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont, southwest of Aizyos (whence modern name the Dardanelles).*—**b. Meton.** *Troy.*—**3. Dardān-ides**, es, m.: **a. Sing.**: (a) Gen. *A son or descendant of Dardanus.*—(b) Esp.: *for Aeneas.*—**b. Plur.**: *The Trojans.*—Also as adj.: *Trojan.*—**4. Dardān-is**, īdis, f. adj. (Prop.: *Dardanian; Meton.*) *Trojan.*—As Subst.: *A Trojan woman.*

Dāres, ētis and is (Acc. Daretā, Virg.: Daren, id.), m., Δάρης. *Dares; a boxer.*

Dāreus, ēi, -īus, īi, m., Δάρειος. *Dareus or Darius; the name of several Persian kings.*

dāt-āritus, a, um, adj. [2. dat-us] *(Pertaining to datus; hence) Give-able: salus, Plaut.*

dātā-tim, ade. [dat(a)-o] *By giving or losing from one to the other: Plaut.*

dā-tio, ōnis, f. [d(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *A giving: Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *The right to give or convey away; right of alienation: Liv.*

Dātis, īdis (Acc. Datim, Nep.: Datim, Just.), m., Δάτις. *Datis: a Mede, who, together with Artaphernes, was defeated at Marathon.*

dāt-ivus, a, um, adj. [2. dat-us] *(Pertaining to datus; hence) Of giving; who or which is given: casus, the dative case, Quint.*—As Subst.: **dativus**, i, m. (sc. casus) *The dative case, Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. datif.*

dā-to, āvi, no sup., āre, i. v. a. *intens.* [d(a)-o] *To give out, give away: argentum fenore, Plaut.*

dā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A giver: Virg.* **1. dāt-us**, a, um, P. of i. d(a)-o.—As Subst.: **data**, ōrum, n. *Gifts, presents: Ov.*

2. dāt-us, ūs, m. [i. d(a)-o] *A giving: in Abl.: Plaut.*

Daulis, īdis, f., Δαυλῖς. *Daulis; a city of Phocis.*—Hence, **1. Daul-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Daulian.*—**2. Daul-i-as**, īdis, f. *Daulian: ales, i.e. Progne, Hor.*—As Subst.: *A woman of Daulis, i.e. Progne, Cat.*

Dāunus, i, m., Δαῦνος. *Dauinus; a mythic king of a part of Apulia, father (or ancestor) of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes.*—Hence, **1. Daun-i-us**, um, adj. *Dauinian.*—**2. Daun-iācus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Dauinian; Meton.*) *Apulian.*—**3. Daun-i-as**, īdis, f. (Prop.: *The province Dauinia; Meton.*) *Apulia.*

Dāvus, i, m. *Davus; a name frequently given to Roman slaves.*

dē, prep. c. Abl. **I. a. Prop.**: *Of place: 1. Gen.: From, away from, down from, out of, etc.: de alterā parte agri Sequanus decedere juberet, Cæs.: de sellā exsilire, Cic.: deque viri collo dulce pendit onus, Ov.*—**2. Esp.**: *To point out the place from which, as his usual abode, any person, etc., comes or is brought: Of: campo de via Latinā, Cic.: Libycā de rupe leones, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. Of time: a. From: diem de die differre, to put off, or defer, the day from (the present) day, i.e. to put off day after day or from day to day, Liv.*—**b. From: i.e. directly or immediately after: de auctione, Cic.—**c. To denote an act done from or out of some particular time regarded as a whole: In the course of, during, at, in, etc.: de nocte, Hor.: de tertiā vigiliā, Cæs.: de mense Decembri, Cic.—**2. To denote a body of persons, etc., from out of which some person, etc., is taken: From, out of, from among, etc.,******

homo de comitibus meis, Cic.—Some times instead of the genitive case: ut aliquam partem de istius impudentia reticere possum, Cic.—**3. To indicate the property From which the cost, etc., of any thing is taken: de suo, Cic.: de alieno, Liv.: de te (=de tuo), Ter.—**4. To denote that Of, out of which any thing is made or obtained: factum de marmore signum, Ov.—**5. With abstract words: To denote departure: Out of: de vitā exire, Cic.—**6. To denote origin, etc.: Out of, from, of: de gente vetustā, Virg.—**7. To point out the means of accomplishment, etc.: From, out of, i.e. by means of: de eodem oleo et operā exaravi nescio quid ad, Cic.—**8. With Adj. to form adverbial expressions: From: de integro, from that which is entire, i.e. anew, Cic.: de improvviso, unexpectedly, id. C. Meto n: 1. Of, about, concerning: de se ac gloriā suā cogitare, Cic.—**2. For, on account of, because of: humus fervet de corpore, Ov.—**3. With respect to, concerning: de numero dierum fidem servare, Cæs.—**4. According to, after: de consilii sententiā, Cic.: de more vetustō, Virg. II. A. In composition the e becomes short before a vowel, as in dēlicio, dēhinc, dēinde, dēorsum.—**B. Signification: 1. Separation, departure, removal, taking away: decedo.—**2. a. Prop.**: *Cessation, removal, or reversal of the fundamental idea: decresco, dedisco.*—**b. Meton.**: *direct Negation: dedecet, demens.*—**3. a. Gen.**: *In a downward direction, downwards, down: de gradior, deicio.*—**b. Esp.**: (a) *Down to, down into: deſigo.*—(b) (a) *Prop.*: *Of a state or action extended over a whole surface, or thing: delibno.*—(b) *Fig.*: *Completeness, whether in doing or suffering: defatigo, delasso.*—**4. A strengthening of the fundamental idea of the simple verb: demior, demiligo.**********************

—**5. Contraction from a broad to a narrow space, reduction in breadth: 2. deligo, devincio.—**6. Respecting: deprecior. ¶ Hence, *Fr. de.*****

dēa, e (Dat. and Abl. Plur.: deabus, Cic.), f. [akin to deus] *A goddess: Cat.: Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. déesse.*

dē-albo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *To whiten over; to whitenwash, plaster: columnas, Cic.*

dēambūla-tio, ōnis, f. [deambul(a)-o] *A walking abroad, promenading: Ter.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. déambulation.*

dē-ambūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. *To walk much; to take a walk, to promenade: abi deambulatum, Ter.: (Impers. Pass.) erit deambulatum, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. déambuler.*

dē-āmo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I. To be desperately in love with, to love dearly, be delighted with: Plaut.** **II. To be exceedingly obliged to one: Ter.**

dē-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *To disarm: dearmatus exercitus, Liv.*

dē-artū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [de; 2. artus, (uncontr. Gen.) artus-is] (Prop.: *To tear limb from limb; Fig.*) *To ruin: Plaut.*

dē-asci-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. & [de; asci-a, an axe] (Prop.: *To smoothen down with an axe*; Fig.) *To cheat* (of money); *Plant*.

dē-bacchor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: I. Prop.: *To rave intensely, to rave one's self out*; Ter. II. Fig.: *Of things*; *To rage*; ignes, Hor.

dēbellā-tor, ōris, m. [debell(a)-o] *A conqueror*; ferarum, Virg.

dē-bello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To bring a war to an end, to conclude or finish a war*; conspectu ipso, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) Pontius debellatum esse respondit, id.: *debellato, the war being ended, id.* II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To war out completely, to fight out*; rixa super mero Debellata, Hor. B. Meton.: *As the result of fighting out, etc. (for one party): To conquer completely, to vanquish or utterly subdue*; superbos, Virg.

dē-bēo, būi, bītum, bēre (2nd Pers. Sing. Perf. Ind. dehibuisti, Plant.), 2. v. a. [contracted fr. de-habeo] *To have, keep, or hold from a person*; hence I. Prop.: *To owe*: a publicianis sue provinciae debitum biennii pecuniam exegerat, Cæs.: *argentum alicui*, Cic.: (without Object) nec debeo, Quint. II. Fig.: A.: 1. *To owe*: ie res publica gratiam debet, Cic.—2. *To be bound, in duty bound to do, etc., something*; I, etc., *ought or must do, etc.*: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic.—3. Pass.: *To be due or owing*: premia reddant Debita, Virg.—4. *To owe something, or the doing of something, to fate or nature*: urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, i. e. *are destined to found*, Ov.: *fatis debitus Arruns, i. e. devoted to death*, Virg.—B.: 1. *To owe something to some one; to be indebted to, to have to thank one for something*: cui debere salutem Confiteor, Ov.—2. *To be indebted, obliged, under obligation to one*: (without Object) verum fac me multis debere, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devoir*.

dē-bilis, e, adj. [contracted fr. debilis] (Unhandy; hence) I. Prop.: *Lamed, debilitated, feeble, weak, maimed, disabled, impotent, etc.* Of persons, etc., or things: senex, Cic. II. Fig.: *Weak in power, authority, etc.; crippled, enfeebled*: Of persons or things: pretura, Cic.: (Comp.) ingenio debiliior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débile*.

dēbil-itas, ātis, f. [debilis] (The state or condition of the debilis; hence) *Lameness, debility, infirmity, weakness*: I. Prop.: *debilitas, cæcitas*, Cic. II. Fig.: *animi*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débilité*.

dēbilitā-tio, ōnis, f. [debilit(a)-o] *An enfeebling; feebleness, weakness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débilitation*.

dēbil-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [debil-is] I. Prop.: *To lame, cripple, maim; to debilitate, weaken*: quæ (sc. membra) debilitavit lapidibus, Cic. II. Fig.: *To enervate, maim, weaken, discourage, break the force of, debilitate, crush a person or thing*: sin æstivor-

um timor te debilitat, Cic.: *animum luctu*, id.: ¶ Hence, Fr. *débilité*.

dēb-itio, ōnis, f. [deb-eo] *An owing, indebtedness*: Cic.

dēb-itor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *A debtor*: Cic.; Ov.—2. *One who is bound to perform or carry out something*: Mart.—3. a. *One who is under an obligation for something*: vite, Ov.—b. *One who is under an obligation, an obliged person*, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débiteur*.

dēb-itum, i, n. [id.] (That which is owed or is owing; hence) I. Prop.: *A debt*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Debt, duty*: Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débit, dette*.

dēb-itus, a, um, P. of deb-eo.

dē-blātēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To blab out*: Plant.

dē-canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act. (To sing a thing; to repeat in a sing-song way; hence): *To repeat often, say over and over again*: A. With an accessory unfavourable notion of something trite, absurd, etc.: qui mihi pervulgata præcepta decantet, Cic.—B. Without an unfavourable notion: miserabiles elegos, Hor. II. Neut.: *To lower one's song, to leave off singing*: hi jam decantaverant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déchanter*.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere (Inf. Perf. Sync., decēsse, Ter.), 3. v. n. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *Of persons or things as subjects*: *To go away, depart*: decedit ex Galliâ Nævius, Cic.: inde decessisse aquam, Liv.—2. E. sp.: a. *Of the heavenly bodies, the light, etc.*: *To depart, go down, set, etc.*: sol decedens, Virg.—b. Milit. t. t.: *To withdraw, retire from a position, etc.*: de colle, Cæs.—c. Polit. t. t.: *To retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office*: de provinciâ decessit, Cic.—d. Decedere de viâ (viâ, in viâ), etc., alicui, or simply decedi, *To go out of the way, to make way for one (as a mark of respect, or of abhorrence)*: Plant.; Ter.; Cic.; Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. *Of living subjects*: *To depart from life, etc.*; i. e. *to die*: qui regnans decessisset, Nep.—2. *Of things as subjects*: *To depart, go off; to abate, subside, cease*: quartanam decessisse, Cic.—3. *Of possession, right, opinion, etc.*: *To depart from; to give up, resign, forego; to yield; to surrender from one's possession, right, opinion, faith, etc.*: cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) de officio decessum, Liv.—4. *To give way, yield to another*: vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. II. *To go off, turn out, result in any manner*: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décéder*, “to die.”

dē-cēla (-ia), æ, f., Δεκέλευα. Decēlea or Decēlia: *a town of Attica, on the Boeotian frontier*.

dē-cello, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To turn aside*: Lucr.

dē-cem, num. adj. [akin to Sanscrit dag-an, Greek δέκα] I. Prop.: *Ten*: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: *For several, many, numerous*: vitia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diz*.

Dēcēm-ber, bris, m. [decem; Sanscrit dāra, Persian bār, “time” or “period”] (Ten-time or period). I. Prop.: *The tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March*; December: Ov.—As Adj.: *Of December*: Kalendæ Decembres, Cic. II. Meton.: *The past year*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Décembre*.

dēcēm-jūg-is, is, m. [decem; jug-um] (The thing with ten yokes; hence) *A ten-horse chariot*: Suet.

dēcēm-pēd-a, æ, f. [decem; pes, ped-is] (A thing ten feet in length; hence) *A ten-foot measuring-rod*: Cic.

dēcēm-pēd-ātor, ōris, m. [decem-pēd-a] (One who uses a decempeda; hence) *A land surveyor*: Cic.

dēcēm-plex, icis, adj. [for decem-plex; fr. decem; plic-o] *Tenfold*: Nep.

dēcēm-scalmus, a, um, adj. *Having ten thovis (for the oars)*: actuariola, Cic.

dēcēm-vir-ālis, e, adj. [decem-vir-i] *Of, or belonging to, the decemviri*: decemviral: invidia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decemviral*.

dēcēm-vir-ātus, ūs, m. [id.] *Decemvirate, the rank or office of a decemvir*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decemvirat*.

dēcēm-vīri, ōrum, m. (Ten-men) *Decemviri or decemvirs* (bodies of Roman magistrates of various kinds): Decemviri legibus scribundis, Decemvirs for writing (i. e. settling) the laws; an appellation of the composers of the Twelve Tables: Cic.; Liv.—Sing.: decemvir, iri, m. *One of the decemviri, a decemvir*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decemvir*.

dēc-ens, entis: 1. P. of dec-ct.—2. Pa.: a. *Seemly, becoming, decent, proper*, ill: amictus, Ov.: (Sup.) decentissimum sponsaliorum genus, Sen.—b. *Regularly, symmetrically, or handsomely shaped; well formed; noble*: (Comp.) habitus decentior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décent*.

dēc-ent-er, adv. [for decent-ter; fr. decens, decent-is] *Becomingly, decently, properly, fitly*: singula quaque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor.: (Comp.) decentius, Quint.: (Sup.) decentissime, Cic.

dēc-ent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] *Seemliness, comeliness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déceance*.

Dēcēntus, ū, m. *Decentius*; the brother of the Emperor Magnentius, by whom he was created Cæsar, A.D. 351.

dēcēp-tor, ōris, m. [for decap-tor; fr. DECAP, true root of decip-io] *A deceiver*: Sen.

decēp-tus (for decap-tus), a, um, P. of decip-io, through true root DECAP.

dēc-ēris, is, f. = δέκηρης (sc. ναῦς). *A ten-oared ship, i. e. a ship having ten banks of oars*: Suet.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. and n. (the Syncope. forms decrēram, decrērim, decrēsse, etc., are very common). I. A. Prop.: *Of a public body or officer*: *To decide, judge, determine, decree, pronounce a decision about, etc.*: 1. Act.: tri-

umphum Africano, Cic.—2. Neut.: non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decerneret laboravi, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To decide, determine, settle, etc.*: 1.

Act.: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic.—2. Neut.: mea sententia tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, Cic. **II. A. Prop.**: 1. Act.: *To decide or determine something by combat, etc.*: pugnam, Liv.—2. Neut.: *To arrive at a decision by fighting*; also, *to fight, contend, combat*: decernendi potestas, Cæs.: ferro ancipiti, Virg. **B. Fig.**: Neut.: *To fight, contend, contest, combat*: pro mea omni famâ fortunisque, Cic. **III. To decide or determine on doing something; to determine or resolve on something: reliquos secum ducere, Cæs.: (with *Objective clause*) reliquam aetatem a republicâ procul habendam decrevi, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décerner*.**

dec-erpo, psi, ptum, pēre, 3. v. a. [for *de-carpo*] **I. To pluck away, pull off, gather, cult, etc.**: A. Prop.: auricomos fetūs arbore, Virg. **B. Fig.**: animus humanus decerpitur ex mente divină, Cic. **II. A. Prop.**: *To pluck or pull away*: acina de uvīs, Cato. **B. Fig.**: 1. *To take away, detract from*: Ne quid jocus de gravitate decerpert, Cic.—2. *To destroy*: spes tantas, Quint. **III. To enjoy: primas noctes epulis, Pers.**

decertā-tio, ōnis, f. [decert(a)-o] *A contest*: Cic.

dec-erto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: A. Prop.: *To fight, contend, etc., earnestly or violently*: manu, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ad solis occasum decertatum est, Hirt. **B. Fig.**: *To contend, strive, vie, etc.*: Demosthenes et Æschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic. **II. Act.** (pprs. only in Pass. Part.): A. *To fight or contend for*: regna profanis Decertata odiss, Stat.—B. *To fight out*: decertatosque labores, i. e. concluded by fighting, Claud.

decēs-sio, ōnis, f. [for deced-sio; fr. deced-o] 1. *A going away, departure*: Cic.—2. *The withdrawal or retirement of a magistrate from his province*: Cic.—3. *Decrease, diminution*: the entire disappearance of any thing: Cic.

decēs-sor, ōris, m. [for deced-sor; fr. deced-o] (He who withdraws, retires from the province he has governed; hence, with exclusive reference to his successor) *A predecessor in office or government*: Tac.

decēs-sus, ūs, m. [for deced-sus; fr. deced-o] 1. *A going away, departure*: Nep.—2. *The withdrawal, retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed*: Cic.—3. *A departure from life; decease*: Cic.—4. *Departure; abating, subsiding, etc.*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décès*.

dēc-et, ūit, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *dec*, *dēk-ruvāt*, "to show," "to distinguish"] It is *seemly, comely, becoming*; it *be-seems, behoves, is fitting, suitable, proper*: 1. Personal: Only with things as

subjects: te toga pieta decet, Prop.: nec velle exportiri, quam se aliena decant, Cic.—2. Impers.: perge, decet, Virg.

Decetia, æ, f. *Decetia; a town of the Ædui in Gallia Celtica* (now Decize).

Decidūus, ii, m. *Deciduius; a military officer who served under Cæsar*.
1. **dēc-ido**, cidi, no sup., cidēre, 3. v. n. [for *de-cado*] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *To fall down or down from, to fall off, etc.*: poma ex arboribus, Cic.: turres graviore casu, Hor. **B. Esp.**: *To fall down dying; to sink down, die*: decidit exanimis, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *To fall or sink down*: in fraudem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déchoir*.

2. **dēc-ido**, cidi, cism, cidēre, 3. v. a. [for *de-cado*] **I. Prop.**: *To cut off*: pennas, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To cut the knot of a matter; i. e. to decide, determine, settle, etc.*: rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décider*.

dēc-tēs (-iens), num. adv. [dec-em] **I. Prop.**: Ten times: ns. decies et octingenta millia, i. e. 1,800,000 sesterces, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *For frequently, repeatedly, over and over again*: carmen decies castigare, Hor.

decima, æ, v. decimus.

dēcim-ānus (dēcū-), a, um, adj.: 1. [decim-a] *Of, or belonging to, the tenth part*: ager, that pays tithes, Cic.—As Subst.: *decumanus*, i, m. (sc. homo) *A farmer of tithes, tithe-gatherer*: Cic.—*hence, decumanus*, a, um, adv. *Of, or belonging to, a farmer of tithes*: mulier, Cic.—2. [decim-us] a. *Of the tenth cohort*: miles, Hirt.: porta, the main entrance of a Roman camp, placed the furthest from the enemy (because there were encamped the tenth cohorts of the legions), opposite the porta prætoria, Cæs.—*decumani*, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) *The soldiers of the tenth cohort*: Suet.—3. *Considerable, large, immense*: Lucil. ap. Cic.

dēcim-o (-ūmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [decim-us] *To take a tenth person or thing; hence* Milit. t. t.: *To select by lot every tenth man for punishment; to decimate*: recusantes, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décimer, dimer*.

dēcim-um, adv. [id.] *For the tenth time*: Liv.

dēc-imus (dēcū-), a, um, adj. [dec-em] **I. Prop.**: *The tenth*: legio, Cæs.: annus, Virg.—As Subst.: *decima (-tina)*, æ, f. (sc. pars): A. *A largess openly bestowed by public men on the people*: Suet.—B. *A tithe, as a tax on landholders in the provinces*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Considerable, large, immense*: decimas ruit impetus undæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décime*—also, acc. to the Subst.: *décime, dime*.

dēc-ēpio, cēpi, ceptum, cēpere, 3. v. a. [for *de-capio*] *To catch, ensnare, entrap, beguile, deceive, cheat*: homines, Cic.: (with *Respective Gen.*) *Prometheus and Pelopis parens Duli laborum decipitur sono, is beguiled of his sufferings* (i. e. forgets his sufferings, being charmed with sweet melody), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décévoir*.

dēcī-sio, ōnis, f. [for decid-sio; fr. 2. decid-o] *A decision, settlement, agreement*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décision*.
dēcī-sus (for decid-sus), a, um, P. of 2. decid-o.

Dēcūus, ii, m. *Decius; the name of a Roman gens*.

dēcāmā-tio, ōnis, f. [declam(a)-o] 1. In a good sense: A. Prop.: *Practice in public speaking, declamation*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *A theme, subject for declamation*: Quint.; Juv.—2. In a bad sense: *Loud, eager talking*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamation*.

dēcāmā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who practices public speaking; a rhetorician, declaimer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamateur*.

dēcāmātōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [declamator] (Of, or belonging to, a declaimer; hence) *Of, or belonging to, the practice of public speaking; declamatory, rhetorical*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamatoire*.

dēcām-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. intens. n. and a. [declam-o] **I. In a good sense**: *To earnestly practice rhetorical delivery or declamation; to declaim*: A. Neut.: in plures annos, Cic.—B. Act.: causas, Cic. **II. In a bad sense**: *To talk violently, to bluster*: Cic.

dēc-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. (To call out much; hence) *Rhetor. t. t.*: **I. In a good sense**: *To exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery; to practise public speaking, to declaim*: A. Neut.: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.—B. Act.: suavioris, Quint. **II. In a bad sense**: Neut.: A. Prop.: *To speak as an orator with violence, to declaim, to bluster*: in quævis, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To bawl or bluster*: quis nisi montis inops tenere declamet amica? Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamer*.

dēc-lārā-tio, ōnis, f. [declar(a)-o] *A disclosure, exposition, declaration*: animi tui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclaration*.

dēc-clāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *To make a thing quite clear, plain, or evident; to show, manifest, declare, etc.*: presentiam sæpe divi suam declarant, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To announce, declare, proclaim, etc.*: any one as elected to an office, as victor, etc.: (with second Acc. of further definition) *me populus Romanus consulem declarat, Cic.: victorem magnâ præconis voce Cleonanthum declarat, Virg. II. Fig.*: *To make clear to the mind; to manifest, demonstrate, prove, show, explain*: summam benevolentiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclarer*.

dēc-līnā-tio, ōnis, f. [declin(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: *A turning aside or away from something*: Cic.—b. Fig.: *Rhet. t. t.*: *A turning aside; a departure, etc.*: Cic.—2. Gramm. t. t.: *Inflection of words*: Cic.—3. *An avoiding, shunning, etc.*: periculi non legitimi declinatio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclination*.

dēc-līnā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *An avoiding, avoidance*: doloris, Cic.

dēclin-is, e, *adj.* [declin-o] *Turning aside*: declinā iuga, Stat.

dē-clino, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. **I.** *A.* Prop.: 1. Gen.: (To bend a person or thing off from the straight path, hence) *To turn aside, turn away*: a. Act.: non laqueis exceptos declinabant ictūs, Liv.—b. Neut.: si omnes atomi declinabunt, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) declinandum sit de viā, Cic.—2. Esp.: Act.: Of the eyes: *To loiter or close*: lumina somno, Virg. **B.** Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To turn aside or away*: a. Act.: neque (militarem) declinatam quicquam ad militum ingenio ullam roperias, Ter.—b. Neut.: de statu, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Gramm. t. t.: *To vary, inflect* a part of speech: Var.—b. Of age, etc.: *To decline*: Quint. **II.** (To turn one's self aside from something; hence) *To avoid, shun*: iudicii laqueos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décliner*.

dē-cliv-is, e (Neut. Plur. once decliva, Ov.), *adj.* [de; cliv-us] **I.** Prop.: *Inclining downhill, downward; sloping*: in declivi loco, Cæs.—As Subst.: **declive**, is, n. *A steep or sloping place, a declivity*: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *Bending, declining*: mulier ætate declivis, in the decline of life, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclive*.

dē-cliv-itas, ātis, f. [decliv-is] (The state of the declivis; hence) *A sloping place, declivity*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclivité*.

decocta, æ, v. 1. decoctus.

dē-coo-tor, ōris, m. [for decoctor; fr. decoqu-o] *One who has squandered his own or another's property, a spendthrift*: Cic.

dē-coo-tus (for decoqu-tus), a, um: 1. P. of decoqu-o.—2. P. of style: (Comp.) *More mature, more carefully elaborated*: si forte aliquid decoctus audis, Pers.

dē-coll-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; coll-um] (To strike off the head from the trunk; hence) *To decapitate, behead*: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décoller*.

dē-cōl-o, āvi, ātum, āre (Perf. Subj., decolāssit for decolaverit, Plaut.), 1. v. n. [de; col-um] (Prop.: *To pass away from a sieve; Fig.: To come to nought, fail*: Plaut.

dē-cōlor, ōris, *adj.* *Deprived of colour, discoloured*, etc.: **I.** Prop.: ara, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Of abstract things*: ætas, Virg.

dēcōlōr-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [decolor(a)-o] *A discolouring*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décoloration*.

dēcōlōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [decolor] *To deprive of colour; to discolour, deface, disfigure, soil*, etc.: quod mare Dauniæ Non decoloraveræ cædes, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décolorer*.

dē-cōqu-o, xi, ctum, quēre, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** *A.* Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To boil away, boil down, diminish by boiling*: aquam, Col.—2. Esp.: Of metals: *To melt away*: pars quarta (sc. argenti) decocta erat, i. e. had passed off as dross, Liv. **B.** Fig.: 1. Act.: *To consume, waste away, lessen*, diminish:

iram, Claud.: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers.—2. Neut.: a. *To become reduced, diminished, impaired, injured*: inertia Cæsarum quasi consentit atque decoxit (sc. imperium), Flor.—b. Of personal subjects: *To run through property; to become bankrupt*: tenesne memoria, præstatum te decoxisse? Cic. **II.** *A.* Prop.: *To boil, to prepare or dress by boiling*: dulcis musti Vulcano decoquit humorem, Virg. **B.** Fig.: Of style: *To mellow*: suavitatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décoire*.

dē-co-r, ōris, m. [dec-et] 1. *That which is seemly or becoming; propriety, seemliness*, etc.: Hor.—2. *Comeliness, elegance*, etc.: Ov.; Lucr.—3. Of personal comeliness: *Charms, beauty*: Ov.

dēcōr-e, adv. [decor-us] 1. *Suitably, properly, decorously*: Cic.—2. *Elegantly, charmingly, beautifully*: Cic.

dēcōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [decor, decōr-is] *To decorate, adorn, embellish, grace, beautify*. **I.** Prop.: oppidum ex pecuniā suā locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *egregias animas . . . decorate supremis Muneribus*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décorer*.

dēcōr-us, a, um, *adj.* [decor, decōr-is] (That has decor; hence) 1. *That befits a person or thing; becoming, fitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous*: decorus est senis sermo, Cic.—As Subst.: **decorum**, i, n. *That which is seemly, or suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum*: Cic.—2. *Decorated, ornamented, adorned, elegant, fine, beautiful*: ædes, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décorum*.

dē-crēp-itus, a, um, *adj.* [de; crep-o] (Without noise, noiseless; hence, of old people, or time of life) *Very old, decrepit*: senex, Plaut.: ætas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décrépit*.

dē-cresco, crevi, crētum, crescere, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To grow less, decrease, diminish* in size, number, duration, etc.: **A.** Gen.: cum lunā pariter crescent pariterque decrescunt, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of the gradual disappearance of places as one removes further from them: decrescit refugio Trinacria visu, Claud. **II.** Meton.: *To pass away by diminution; to vanish, disappear*: cornua decrescunt, etc., Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décroître*.

dēcrē-tum, i, n. [DECRE, true root of decer-o] **I.** Prop.: *A decree, decision, ordinance* of any political or judicial body: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Principle, doctrine, precept*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décret*.

dēcrē-tus, a, um: 1. P. of decer-o, from true root DECRE.—2. P. of decresco.

dēcūma, æ, etc., v. deum.

dēcūm-ātes, tum, *adj.* [decum-a] *Belonging to tithes*: agri, tithe-land, Tac.

dē-cumbo, cūbui, no sup., cumb-ere, 3. v. n. **I.** *To lie down in bed, or at the table*: Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Gladiatorial t. t.: *To fall*: Cic.

dēc-trīa, æ, f. [dec-em] **I.** Prop.:

Of persons: *A division consisting of ten; a decuria, decade*: Col. **II.** Meton.: **A. A division or class in gen.: most freq. of the decurie of the judges (three, till the time of Augustus, who added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth): Cic.; Suet.—**B.** *A party of boon companions*: Plaut.**

dēcūriā-tio, ōnis, f. [1. decuri(a)-o] *A dividing into decurie*: Cic.

dēcūriā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *A dividing into decurie*: Liv.

1. dēcūri-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [decuri-a] *To divide into decurie*: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv.: (without Object) decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, etc., Cic.

2. dēcūri-o, ōnis, m. [id.] (One who has a decuria; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The commander of a decuria of cavalry*: Var. **II.** Meton.: **A. A member of the provincial senate: Cic.—**B.** *An overseer or head of persons employed in any duty about the court*: cubiculariorum, i. e. a head chamberlain: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decurion*.**

dē-curro, cecurri or curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To run down from a higher point; to flow, sail, swim down*: 1. Neut.: uti naves decurrerent, Tac.: summā decurrat ab arce, Virg. (Impers. Pass.) ad quam (sc. calcem) quum sit decursum, Cic.—2. Act.: septingenta millia passuum vix esse decursa biduo, run through, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.: *To make an evolution towards a lower place; to move out, march forward to an attack*: ex montibus in vallem decurrere, Cæs.—2. *To walk or run in armour, in celebrating some festival or games*: circum rogos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To run down, go through or over*: 1. Neut.: omnes eo decurrerunt sententia, Liv.—2. Act.: quæ abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, i. e. treated, discussed: Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To betake one's self, have recourse to*: ad hortationem, Cic.

dēcūr-sio, ōnis, f. [for decurr-sio; fr. decurr-o] 1. *A manoeuvre, evolution, hostile incursion*: Script. ap. Cic.—2. *A walking or running in complete armour at a solemnity or for exercise*: Suet.

1. decur-sus (for decurr-sus), a, um, P. of decurr-o.

2. decur-sus, ūs, m. [for decurr-sus; fr. decurr-o] 1: **a.** Prop.: *A running down, downward course, descent*: Lucr.; Ov.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: With the notion of completion: *A completed course, end of a course*—**c.** Fig.: (a) *A course, a career*: Cic.—(b) *Rhet. t. t.: The rhetorical movement of a verse*: Quint.—2. *A descent, hostile incursion*: Liv.; Tac.—3. *A running in armour at a festival, etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décours*.

dē-curto (only in Part. Pres. and Perf.), 1. v. a. *To cut off, mutilate*. **I.** Prop.: *aliquem*, Sen. **II.** Fig.: *mutila sentit quædam et quas decurtata*, Cic.

dēc-us, ōris, n. [dec-et] (That which

is becoming, etc.; hence) **I. Gen.:** Ornament, embellishment, splendour, glory, honour, dignity: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.:** Moral dignity, virtue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décor*.

dēcuss-is, is, m. [for dec-ass-is; fr. dec-em; as, ass-is] (*The thing with ten asses*; hence) **I. Prop.:** The number ten: Vitr. **II. Meton.:** From the form of the Roman numeral X; The intersection of two lines crosswise: Vitr.

dēcuss-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [decuss-is] *To divide crosswise*: Cic. **decus-sus** (for decut-sus): a, um, f. of decut-io.

dē-cūt-io, cussi, cussum, cūtēre, 3. v. a. [for de-quatio] *To shake, strike, beat, or cast off*. **I. Prop.:** errans bucula campo Decutiat rorem, Virg. **II. Fig.:** ceteraestate jam sunt decussa, shaken off: Script. ap. Cic.

dē-dēcēt, dēcēit, no sup., dēcēre, 2. v. n. It is unseemly, unbecoming, etc. **I. Personal:** Only with things as subjects: neque te ministrum Dēcēet myrtus, Hor.—**2. Impers.:** ut ne dēcēcat, Cic.

dē-dēcōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame*: urbis auctoritatem, Cic.

dē-dēcōr-us, a, um, adj. *Disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful*: Plaut.; Tac.

dē-dēcūs, dēcōris, n. **I. Gen.:** A. Prop.: Disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame: Sall.; Cic. **B. Meton.:** That which causes shame: a blot, blemish: Ov.; Phaed. **II. Esp.:** Moral dishonour, vice, turpitude: a vicious action, shameful deed, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.; Ov. **dēdicā-tio**, ōnis, f. [dedic(a)-o] Dedication, consecratio: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédicace*.

dē-dīcō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.:** A. Gen.: (To give out tidings, a notice, etc.; hence) *To affirm, declare, announce any thing*: corpus enim per se communis dedicat esse Sensus, Lucr. **B. Esp.:** 1. Relig.: t. t.: (To adjudge a thing from one's self to the deity; hence) *To dedicate, consecrate*: simulacrum Jovis, Cic.—**2. Polit. t. t.:** To specify one's property in the census: prædia, Cic. **II. Meton.:** A. To dedicate, inscribe a composition to any one: Quint.—**B. To destine, dispose, prepare, set up a thing for any purpose; to dedicate consecrate it to any object: Quint.; Suet.—**C. To dedicate, devote** a thing to its future use: domum, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédier*.**

dē-dīgnor, ātussum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To reject as unworthy; to disdain, scorn, refuse*: affinitatem, Curt.; (with second Acc. of further definition) quos ego sint toties jam designata maritos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédaigner*.

dē-disco, didici, no sup., discēre, 3. v. a. *To unlearn, to forget*: nomen, Cæs.; loqui, Cic.

dēdit-ictus (-itūs), a, um, adj. [dedo, (Sup.) dedit-um] *Belonging to a surrender or capitulation; surrendered, etc.*: Cæs.—As Subst.: deditictus, li.

m. One who has surrendered or capitulated: Sall.; Cæs.

dēd-īto, ōnis, f. [ded-o] A military giving of one's self up; a surrender, yielding, capitulation: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *dédition*.

dēd-ītus, a, um: 1. P. of ded-o.—**2. Pa.:** Given up to, addicted, devoted to something; eager, assiduous, diligent: deditus vitii, Cic. (Comp.) deditior, Eutr.: (Sup.) animus deditissimus, Script. ap. Cic.

dē-dō, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. (To put away or remove from one's self; hence) **I. Prop.:** A. Gen.: To give up any thing to one; to surrender, deliver, consign, yield: si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencom Dedit irate, Hor. **B. Esp.:** Milit. t. t.: To deliver up, surrender some one or something to the enemy: auctores belli, Liv.—**2. With Personal pron., or Pass.:** in reflexive force: To surrender one's self, to capitulate: Tac.; Cæs. **II. Fig.:** A. Gen.: To give up, yield, devote, dedicate: aliquem crudelitati alicujus, Cic.—Particular expressions: Deditā operā, operā deditā, or deditā alone (Attention, etc., having been applied, i. e.) Purposely, on purpose, designedly, intentionally: Liv.; Cic. **B. Esp.:** 1. With Personal pron.: To give up, apply, devote, or dedicate one's self: patriæ nos dedere debemus, Cic.—**2. Dedere manūs, To give up, to yield: Liv.**

dē-dēcō, no perf. nor sup., dēcēre, 2. v. a. To cause one to unlearn, to unteach: aut docendus is est, aut dedocendus, Cic. (with Acc. of person, and Acc. of thing) aliquem geometriam, id.

dē-dōlēo, dōlūi, no sup., dōlēre, 2. v. n. To give over grieving: Ov.

dē-dōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To hew away, to hew smooth, to hew: arborum, Pl.

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.:** A. Gen.: To lead away; to lead, fetch, bring, or draw down: aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburban, for the advancement, Cic.: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Virg. **B. Esp.:** 1. Milit. t. t.: a. To draw off, lead off, withdraw troops from a place: exercitum, Cæs.—b. To lead, conduct, bring to a place: presidia, Cæs.—**2. Polit. t. t.:** To lead forth, conduct a colony to a place: plebem, Cic.—**3. Nautical t. t.:** a. To draw out a ship from the docks: ex navalibus naven, Cæs.—b. To draw down a ship from the stocks, etc., into the sea; to launch: classen parare et ducere, Liv.—c. To draw a ship into port: onerarias naves in portum, Cæs.—**4. To draw or spin out** the thread, yarn, etc.: leviter fila, Cat.: vetus in telā deducitur argumentum, i. e. is interwoven, represented in weaving, Ov.—**5.:** a. To lead out, conduct, accompany a person out of the house, as a mark of respect: ad forum deduci, Cic.—b. To bring a young person to a man of repute or eminence for the purpose of instruction, or of being

trained in public affairs: ego a patre eram deductus ad Scævolum, Cic.—c. To lead, conduct a bride (from her father's house) to her husband: ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv.—**d. To lead about** a person or thing in a public procession: invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor.—e. To accompany; to be a guide, conductor, leader to: aliquem in aliquā re, Cic.—**6. Law t. t.:** To lead away (a person from a disputed possession, in the presence of witnesses, with or without force—the latter moribus, the former vi solidā—in order to procure him the right of action): Cic.—**7. With the accessory notion of diminution:** To withdraw, deduct, subtract, diminish: A. Gen.: cibum, Ter.—b. Esp.: Mercantile t. t.: centum nummos, Cic. **II. Fig.:** A. Gen.: To lead away, withdraw from some person or thing; to lead, bring, guide from one person or thing to another: aliquem de animi lenitate, Cic.: aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. **B. Esp.:** 1. To mislead, seduce, entice, bring one to an opinion: adolescentibus et oratione magistratū et premio deductis, Cæs.—**2. (To spin out** a literary composition, like a thread, i. e.) To elaborate, prepare, compose: versutis, Ov.—**3. Of descent, etc.:** To deduce, derive: nomen ab Anco, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déduire*.

dēduc-tio, ōnis, f. [deduc-o] 1. A leading off, a drawing away: rivorum a fonte, Cic.—**2. A quartering** of soldiers: Cic.—**3. A leading forth** or transplanting of colonies: a colonizing: Cic.—**4. A putting out** of possession, ejection, expulsion: Cic.—**5. A reduction, diminution:** ne qua deductio fieret, Cic.—**6. A deducting:** ex hac deductione rationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *deduction*.

dēduc-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who accompanies, attends on a candidate for office: Q. Cic. Pl.

dēduc-tus, a, um: 1. P. of deduc-o.—**2. Pa.:** a. Driven or bent downward: (Comp.) nasus deductior, Suet.—b. Weak, poor, meagre; carmen, Virg.

dē-erro (in poets dissyll.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.:** Of living subjects: To wander away, go astray: caper deeraverat, Virg. **II. Fig.:** A. Of innumerate subjects: To depart or deviate from the right course; to err, go wrong, etc.: motūs ab sensibus, Lucr.—**B. To wander away, go astray:** magnopere a vero, Lucr.

dē-fac-o (-feco), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; fax, fac-is] **I. Prop.:** To cleanse from drags; to refine, purify: vinum, Col. **II. Meton.:** To cleanse, wash: se, Plaut. **III. Fig.:** To purify; to make clear or calm; to set at ease: animum, Plaut.

dēfātīg-a-tio (-defet-), ōnis, f. [defatig(a)-o] **I. Prop.:** A wearing, tiring out, fatiguing: Cic. **II. Meton.:** Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion: Cic.; Cæs.

dē-fātīg-o (-fētigo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To completely weary; &

weary or tire out, fatigue, exhaust: nostros labores, Cæs.; judices, Cic.

defatiscor, i, v. defetiscor.

defecō, are, v. defæcō.

defecō-tio, ōnis, f. [for defacō-tio; fr. defecio, through true root DEFAC] 1. *An abandoning or deserting; defection, desertion, revolt:* Cæs.—2. a. *A failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—b. *Of the heavenly bodies: An eclipse:* Cic.—c. *Of bodily powers: (a) Exhaustion, faintness, weakness:* Tac.—(b) *A fainting, swooning:* Suet.—3. *A falling off or away:* Cic.—4. *Want of, failure or deficiency in:* animi mei, *my want of courage, despondency*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *defection*.

defecō-tor, ōris, m. [for defacō-tor; through id.] *One who revolts from another; a revolter, rebel:* Tac.

1. **defec-tus** (for defac-tus), a, um: 1. *P. of defecio, through true root DEFAC.—2. Weak, weakened, enfeebled:* annis leo, Phæd.: (*Sup.*) defectissimus viribus, Col.

2. **defec-tus**, ūs, m. [for defac-tus; fr. defecio, through true root DEFAC] 1. *A failing, failure, lack, disappearance:* lactis, Pl.—2. *An eclipsing of the heavenly bodies; an eclipse:* Cic.—3. *Defectus animi, a swoon:* Pl.

def-endo, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [de; FENDO (akin to Sanscrit root HAN, or Gr. root θειν, *θεiv-u*, to beat)] I. *To fend or ward off; to repel, avert, keep off:* nimis solis ardore, Cic. solstitium pecori, Virg. II. *To ward off danger from one's self or another; hence:* A. Prop.: *To defend, guard, protect:* eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic. B. Fig.: *To defend, support, maintain; to bring forward, allege in defence:* in disputationibus rem, Cic. quod sentias liberā oratione defendere, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défendre*.

defen-sio, ōnis, f. [for defend-sio; fr. defend-o] *A defending, defence:* Cic.; Cæs.

defens-a-tio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [defens-o] *To defend often, to practise defending:* Cic.

defen-sor, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for defend-so; fr. defend-o] I. *To fend or ward off diligently:* motis, Stat. II. *To defend, protect diligently:* monia, Plaut.: humeros, Ov.

defen-sor, ōris, comm. [for defend-sor; fr. defend-o] 1. *One who fends, wards, or keeps off; an averter:* Cic.—2. *Of living beings or things: A defender, protector, guard:* Sall.; Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défenseur*.

defen-sus (for defend-sus), a, um, P. of defend-o.

de-fēro, ūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To bear or bring away; to bear, carry, bring down:* hunc sub æquora, Ov.: literas ad Cæsarem, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Naut. t. t.: *To drive away, drive down, drive a ship, or those on board a ship: quem quum ex alto ignotas ad terras*

tempestas et in desertum littus detulisset, Cic.: delata navis Oricum, Cæs.

—b. *To bring to any place, sc. a ship or those on board of it: navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Plaut.—2. Mercant. t. t.: To bring to market, to sell:* Sen.; Col. II. Fig.: A. *To bring down, bring, etc.: rem ad consilium, Cæs.—B. With particular accessory notions: 1. To bring over and give to one; to transfer, deliver, etc.: a. To bring or give an account of by speech or writing; to report, announce, signify, state:* rem, Cæs.: ad Cæsarem detulerint me penitere consilii mei, Cic.—b. Law t. t.: (a) *Deferre nomen or aliquid, To bring down a person's name or a person into court, etc.; i. e. To indict, impeach, accuse before the pretor, as plaintiff or informer:* Cic.; Tac.; Quint.—(b) *To bring forward, denounce:* quæ apud vos de me deferunt, Cic.—C. Polit. t. t.: (a) *Deferre aliquid ad ærarium, or simply deferre aliquid, To give in something at the ærarium:* Cic.—(b) *Deferre aliquid ad ærarium, To give in some one at the ærarium, i. e. to recommend some one for future consideration and reward for services to the state:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déferer*.

de-fervesco, fervei or ferbūi, no sup., vescere, 3. v. n. (Prop.: *To cease boiling;* Fig.) *Of the passions, etc.: To cease raging, cool down, be allayed or assuaged:* quum cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

defes-sus (for defet-sus), a, um, P. of defet-iscor.

de-fetiscor (-fatiscor), fessus sum, fetiscī, 3. v. dep. [for de-fatiscor] *To become tired out, wearied; to grow wearied, faint:* I. Prop.: *Of persons:* forensibus negotiis, Cic. II. Fig.: ita defessa ac refrigerata acustico, Cic.

de-ficō, fici, fectum, ficere (Perf. Subj.: defexit, in old formula in Liv.: —Pass. (hostiles the regular form defecior): defici, Virg.: deficiunt, Gell.: deficiat, Plaut.: deficiet, defieri, Ter.), 3. v. a. and n. [for de-facio] *To make one's self, etc., to be away or removed from a thing; or to make something to be away or removed from one's self; hence:* I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *Act. form: To remove one's self, separate one's self, withdraw from allegiance or duty; to revolt:* qui una cum illo a republicā defecerant, Cic. B. Meton.: *To run out, be wanting, fail, cease, disappear:* 1. Pass. form in reflexive force: lac mihi non estate novum, non frigore defit, Virg.—2. Neut.: vereor . . . ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. *Of connection with abstract things or qualities: To withdraw or depart from; to forsake, abandon, desert:* si a virtute defeceris, Cic.—2. *Mentally or morally: To fail or be wanting in:* A. Pass. form in reflexive force: defectis (sc. animo) defensoribus, *having been disheartened*, Cæs.—b. Neut.: *no defecient, Cic. II. Act.: To leave a person or thing; to desert, to fail:* res eos jam

prideau, fides deficere nuper cepit, Cic.

dē-figo, xi, xum, gēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *Of things: To fix down or down in; to drive, fix, or fasten down or into:* cruceam ad civium supplicium defigi jubes, Cic.: terræ defigitur arbor, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To fix, fasten, render immovable:* aciem in his vestigiis, Tac.—B. Pass. in reflexive force: *To fix one's self somewhere, i. e. to become or stand motionless:* defixi, et Neronem intuentes, Tac. III. Fig.: A. *To fix or fasten; to turn strongly in any direction:* animos in ea, quæ, etc., Cic.—B. *To strike motionless with astonishment, etc.; to stupefy, astound, astonish:* triste silentium ita defixit omnium animos, ut, etc., Liv.—C. Religious t. t.: 1. *To declare fixedly, firmly, unalterably:* quæ augur vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrita sunt, Cic.—2. *To curse, bewitch, bind by spell:* caput aliquis diræ imprecatione, Sen.—D. *To censure, reprove a thing:* culpam, Pers.

dē-fingo, xi, no sup., gēre, 3. v. a. *To form, put in shape, fashion:* F. Fig.: *Of rude, coarse verses:* dum Defingit Rhēni luteum caput, Hor.

dē-finio, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: *To bound off; to set bounds to, to limit, terminate, define:* orbis cœli aspectum nostrum definim, Cic. II. Fig.: A. 1. *To limit; to prescribe, mark out, assign; to define, determine:* definit potestatem in quinquennium, facit sempiternam, Cic.—2. *To define or explain concisely, etc.:* rem, Cic.—B. *To limit within certain bounds; to restrict, confine:* orationem, Cic.—C. *To terminate, finish:* orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définir*.

definit-o, ade, [definit-us] *Precisely, definitely, distinctly:* Cic.

defini-tio, ōnis, f. [defini-o] 1. *A limiting, prescribing, marking out, defining, determining:* Cic.—2. In Rhet.: *A defining; a definition or concise explanation:* Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définition*.

defini-tivus, a, um, ad, [id.] *Definitive, explanatory:* constitutio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définitif*.

defini-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of definitio.—2. Pa. 1. Definite, distinct, precise; plain, perspicuous:* locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défini*.

defio, fēri, v. deficio.

deflagra-tio, ōnis, f. [deflagr(a)-o] I. Prop.: *A burning up, conflagration:* terrarum, Cic. II. Fig.: *De-struction, ruin:* deflagrationem Italiam minari, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déflagration*.

dē-flāgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I.: A. Neut.: 1. Prop.: *To be burned up or completely; to be consumed:* Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.—2. Fig.: *To perish, be destroyed:* ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv.—B. Act.: 1. Prop.: *To burn up or completely:* fana flammā deflagrata, Enn.—2. Fig.: *To destroy:* in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. II. (Prop.: *To burn out, to cease burning;*

DEFLECTO

DEGUSTO

Fig.) A. Of passions: *To abate, be allayed*: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv.—**B.** Of persons: *To cease to be enraged, to be appeased*: deflagrare minaces Incassum, Luc.

dē-ſlecto, xi, xum, ctēre, 3. v. a.
1.: a. **Act.**: **1.** Prop.: *To turn or bend any thing away; to bend or turn aside*: omnes in alium cursum, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: a. **Gen.**: *To turn aside, divert*: a proposito sententiam, Cic.—
b. Esp.: With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self aside, withdraw*: quum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses, Cic.—**B.** **Neut.**: *To turn off or aside*: **1.** Prop.: viā, Tac.

—2. **Fig.**: ab amicitiis perfectorum hominum ad leves amicitias deflexit oratio, Cic. **II.** *To bend or turn downwards*: deflectens pondere corpus, Cat.

dē-fleō, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. v. a. and n. **I. Act.:** (*To shed tears down upon, hence*) *To weep over, lament, deplore, bewail:* inter nos impendentes casūs, Cic. **II. Neut.:** *To weep violently:* gravibus cogor deflere querelis, Prop. **dēflexus** (for deflect-sus), a, um, P. of deflect-o.

dē-flocc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [de; flocc-us] *Stripped of locks, bald*: senes, Plant.

dēflōre-sco, flōrūi, *no sup.*, flōresc-
ere, 3. v. n. *inch.* [deflore-o] *To shed
blossoms; to fade, wither:* **I.** Prop.:
(faba) defloruit, Pl. **II.** Fig.: eum
iam deflorescentem cognovisti. Cic.

[illegible]

dē-fōdīo, fōdi, fossum, fōdēre, 3.
v. a. I. **A. Prop.:** *To dig down-
wards, dig deep, dig up:* specus, Virg.:
terram, Hor. **B. Meton.:** *To tear
out, to lacerate:* oculis, manibus . . .
defodissis, Flor. **II. A. Prop.:** *To dig
in, to bury in the earth, etc.:* cotem in
comitio, Cic. **B. Fig.:** *to bury, i. e.
overwhelm, hide, conceal, remove from
sight:* defodiet (sc. ætas) condetque
vulturia, Hor.

defore, v. desum.

dēformā-tiō, ōnis, *f.* [2. deform-
(a)-o] *A* deforming, disfiguring, de-
facing: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déformation*.

dē-form-is, *e*, *adj.* [*de*; *form-a*] **1.** Separated from a forma; hence) **a.** Of living beings: *Misshapen, deformed*: *Vic.*—**b.** Of things: *Of rude construction, ill-made*: *Cæs.*—**2.** Devoid of shape or form. *shapeless*: *animæ*, *Ov.*

—3. a. Prop.: *Devoid of beauty, ugly, hideous, loathsome:* (*Sup.*) deformissima femina, Gell. — b. Fig.: *Morally, etc.:* Ugly, odious, unseemly, disgusting, disgraceful: (*Comp.*) deformior species civitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difforme*.

deform-*ŷtas*, *ĉtis*, *f.* [deform-is] (*The quality of the deformis; hence*)
1. *Deformity, a misshapen form or condition:* corporis, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Lack of beauty, ugliness, hideousness, loathsomeness:* Liv.; Quint.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Morally, etc.: Turpitude; unseemliness of character, disposition, etc.; disgrace, dishonour,* etc.: Cic.; Hirt.—(b) *Of style: Inelegance:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difformité*.

dēform-īter, *adj.* [*id.*] *Disgracefully, dishonourably*: Suet.

1. **dē-form-o**, avi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; form-a] *To bring into form or shape; to form, fashion; to design, delineate, describe.* **I. Prop.:** marmora, Quint. **II. Fig.:** ille, quem supra deformavi, *have depicted, described.* Cic.

2. **dēform-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a. [deform-is] **I.** Prop.: To dis-
figure, spoil, mar, etc.: parietes de-
formatos reliquit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To
mar, disgrace, dishonour; aliquem,
Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difformer*, dé-
former.

dēfos-sus (for defod-sus), a, um,
P. of defod-io.

dē-fraud-o (**-frud-o**), āvi, ātum, **I**. **Fr.** 1. v. a. [*dē*; *fraus*, *fraud-is*] **I**. **Prop.** *To take away by fraud; to defraud, overreach, cheat*: *tene ego de-frudem?* *Plaut.*: (with *Abi.*) *aliquem de-fructu victoriae*, *Liv.*: (with *second Acc.*) *denoting that wherein the fraud consists*: *aliquem ne andabatam quidem defraudaveram poteramus*, *Cic.*: (without *Object*) *etiam insuper defraudat?* *Ter.* **II.** *Fig.*: *ne brevitat defraudandas aures videatur*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dē-fraud-*.

dē-frēn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [de; fren-um] *Unbridled, unrestrained, without restraint; Ov.*

dē-frīco, cūi, cātum and ctum,
are, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To rub well*
or hard; to rub: **A.** Prop.: dentem,
Cat. **B.** Fig.: urbem sale multo, *i. e.*
to lash well, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Pass.
n reflexive force: *To rub one's self*
thoroughly: Auct. Her.

defractus, a, un, *P.* of **defric-o**.
dē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for *dē-frango*] **I.** *To break off*: ramum arboris, Cic. **II.** : **A.** *Prop.* : *To break completely or to pieces*: defractus subsellis, Suet. **B.** *Fig.* : *To break to pieces, destroy, lose*: id unum bonum est, quod nunquam defringitur. Sen.

dēfrūto, are, v. defraudo.
dēfrūtum, i, n. (prps. for deferv-
tum) *Must be boiled down*: Virg.

dē-fūgiō, fūgi, *no sup.*, fūgēre, 3.
n. and *a.* **I. Neut.:** *To flee away,*
take off quickly: injurias fortunæ,
 uas ferre nequeas, defugiendo re-
 liquas, Cic. **II. Act.:** **A. Prop.:**

To flee from; to withdraw in haste, etc., from: patriam, Cic. B. Fig.: To avoid, shun: contentiones, Cic.

dēfunc-tus (for defung-tus), a, um, *P.* of defung-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défunt*.

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundere,
3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To pour down, pour out*: ovi album in vas, Cels.: fruges pleno cornu, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Relig. t. t.: *To pour out, as a libation*: mero Defuso pateris, Hor.

dē-fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. **I. Gen.** To have done with, *acquit one's self of, discharge an affair or an obligation; to perform, finish*: defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit, i.e. safe, out of danger*, Ter.: (with **Abl.**) populari concitatione, Cic.: bello, Hor. **II. Esp.** Of the finishing of life: **A.** To finish, close, arrive at the end of, have done with; to fulfil or complete: (with **Abl.**) vitā, Virg.—**B.** To depart, die: ut mea defunctae molliter ossa cubent, Ov.

dē-gēner, is (*Abl.* *degeneri*, Tac.), *adj.* [de; genus, gener-is] **I. Prop.** That *departs from its race or kind; degenerate, not genuine*: Neoptolemus, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) *patril non degener oris*, Ov.: (with *Abl.*) *digitate formæ*, Tac. **II. Fig.** *Ignoble, base*: *degeneres animos timor arguit*, Virg.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) *cetera degener*, Tac.

dēgēnēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.
and **a**, [dēgenēr] I. Neut.: *To depart
from its race or kind; to degenerate:*
ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. **II.**
Act.: **A.** *To cause to degenerate, to
deteriorate:* ni degeneratum in aliis,
Liv.—**B.** *To dishonour, to stain, by
degeneracy:* non degenerasse propin-
quos (sc. me), Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr.
dégénérer.

dē-gĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3.
v. a. To carry away, carry off: aurum
amicæ, Plaut.

dē-glūbo, *no perf.*, ptum, bēre, 3.
v. a. (Prop.: *To shell or husk*; Meton.)
To skin, flay, etc.; Plaut.

dē-go, gī, no sup., gēre, 3. v. a. and
n. [for de-go] I. Act.: To pass, spend,
 etc.: omne tempus ætatis sine mol-
 estiā, Cic.: vitam more feræ, Virg.
II. Neut.: To live: lætus deget, Hor.

dē-grandīnat, 1. v. *impers.* *It hails violently: Ov.*

dē-grāvo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a. I. Prop.: *To weigh or press down*: cornu, Liv. II. Fig.: *To burden, incommode*: peritos nandi vulnura degravant, Liv.

dē-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi,
3. v. dep. [for de-gradior] *To go
down, march down, descend.* I. Prop.:
de viā, Plaut.: in campum, Liv. II.
Fig.: Of an oration: ornandi aut
augendi causā degredi, Cic.

I. Prop.: *To taste*: loton, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of fire: *To lick*: ignes dammā degustant tigna trabeisque, Lucr.—**B.** Of a weapon that slightly touches: *To graze*: summum degustat (sc. lancea) vulnere corpus, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To try, make trial of, make*

one's self acquainted with: eandem vitam, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. déguster.*

dē-hinc (in the poets sometimes monosyllabic by syneresis), adv.: **I.** From this place, from here, hence: Tac.—**2.** Of the order of succession: *Illeby, herefrom, out of this:* Hor.—**3.** Of a consequence: *Hence, therefore, from that:* Ter.—**4.** Of time: *A. From this time forth, henceforth, henceforward:* Plant.; Ter.—**b.** Henceforward, since then: Suet.—**c.** *Illeupron, afterward, next, then:* Virg.; Tac.—**5.** In enumerations: *Then, after this:* Sall.; Virg.

dē-hisco, hivi, no sup., hiscēre (*Perf. Inf. dehisse, Var.*), 3. v. n. To part asunder; to split open; to gape, to yawn: *sistunt amnes, terræque dehiscunt*, Virg.; *intervallis acies*, Liv.

dē-honestā-mentum, i, n. [dehonest(a)-o] **I.** Morally: *That which dishonours; a dishonour, disgrace:* Tac.; Sen.; Just.—**2.** Physically: *That which disfigures; a disfigurement, blemish:* Tac.

dē-hōnesto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To disgrace, disparage, dishonour: *famam*, Liv.: *proavum infami operā*, Tac.

dē-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. To advise to the contrary; to dissuade: *res ipsa me aut invitalit, aut dehortabitur*, Cic.: *plura de Jugurthā scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea*, Sall.

Deīanira, e, f., Διανειρα (She that destroys her spouse). *Deianira; a daughter of Œneus, and wife of Hercules.*

dein, v. deinde.

dēin-cēp-s (dissyll., Hor.), adj. and adv. [for dein-cap-s; fr. dein; cap-i] **I.** Adj. (*Gen. deinceps*) Following thereafter, next following: *deinceps die*, App. **II.** Adv.: **A.** Of local succession: *One after the other, successively:* Cæs.—**B.** Of time: *One after another, successively, in succession:* Cic.—**C.** Of order: *In succession:* Cic.

dē-indē, or abbreviated **de-in** (in both forms ei is constantly monosyll. in the poets), adv.: **1.** Of place: *From here, beginning here; from there, beginning there:* Liv.—**2.** Of local succession: *After this, next, then:* Tac.—**3.** Of time: *Thereafter, afterward, then:* Cic.—**4.** In an enumeration or succession of facts or arguments: *Afterwards, next in order, then:* Cic.

Deiōnides, e, m. A son of Deione, i. e. Miletus.

Deīōpea, e, f., Δειοπέα (one of Juno's nymphs). *Deiopoia; a daughter of Glaucus.*

dēiphōbus, i, m., Διφώβος (id.). *Deiphobus; a son of Priam.*

dēic-tio, ōnis, f. [for deic-tio; fr. deic-iō, through true root DEIC-] **I.** a. Prop.: *A casting or throwing down:* alvi, i. e. a purging, Cels.—**b.** Fig.: *Of the mind: Fear, timidity, lowness, dejection:* Sen.—**2.** A turning out of possession: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dejection.*

1. deic-tus (for deic-tus), a, um;

1. P. of deic-iō, through true root DEIC- **2. Pa.**: **a.** Sunk down, low: *loci*, Cæs.—**b.** Cast down, dejected, dispirited: *haud dejectus equum duci jubet*, Virg.

2. deic-tus, ūs, m. [for deic-tus; fr. deic-iō, through true root DEIC-] **I.** Prop.: *A casting or throwing down:* arborum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A deivity:* collis, Cæs.

dējōro, are, v. dejuro.

dē-jōro, jēci, jectum, jōcēre, 3. v. a. [for de-jacio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To throw or cast down; to hurl down, precipitate:* bustum aut monumentum, aut columnam, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With personal pron.: *To throw or cast one's self down:* se de muro, Cæs.—**2.** Milit. t. l.: *To drive down or out; to dislodge an enemy from a position, etc.:* hostes muro turribusque deiecit, Cæs.—**3.** Law t. l.: *To drive out; to turn out possession:* poteris dicere deiectionem esse cum? Cic.—**4.** *To fell to the ground; to bring down dead; to kill, slay, etc.:* quem telo primum . . . Deiecis? Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To cast down:* quantum mali de humanā conditione deieceris, i. e. have removed or averted, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) deiectionem oculos, Virg.—**B.** *To cast one down from the prospect of a thing; to prevent from obtaining; to deprive, rob of:* aliquem adilitate, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (se) dejecter.*

Dejōtārus, i, m. *Dejotarus; tetrarch of Galatia, afterwards king of Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus.*

dē-jungo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 3. v. a. (Prop.: *To unyoke cattle:* Fig.) *To separate, sever:* amantes, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dejoindre.*

dē-jūro (-jōro), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. *To take an oath, to swear:* **I.** Act.: *per deos et deas dejuravit occisurum eum*, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *dejerat persancte*, Ter.

dē-jūvo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To leave off helping, to withhold assistance:* Plaut.

dē-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To fall, sink or slip down:* superas delapsa per auras, Ov.: *de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To sink down, to descend from a straight course:* a sapientium familiaritibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.—**B.** *To incline to a person or what a person says, etc.:* eo magis delabor ad Clodium, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. delabrer.*

dē-lācōro, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To tear in pieces, ruin:* me meamque rem, Plaut.

dē-lāmentor, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. *To lament, bewail:* natam ademptam, Ov.

dē-lasso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To weary or tire out:* loquacem Fabium, Hor.

dē-lā-tio, ōnis, f. [DELA, root of dela-tum, Sup. of defero; v. fero init.] *An accusing; an accusation, denunciation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. délation.*

dē-lā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An accuser,*

informar, denounce: Tac.: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. délateur.*

dēlectā-bilis, e, adj. [delect(a)-o] *Delectable, delightful, agreeable:* cibus, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. délectable.*

dēlectā-mentum, i, n. [id.] *A delight:* Ter.; Cic.

dēlectā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A delighting, delight, pleasure, amusement:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. délection.*

dēlec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for delect-to; fr. delec-iō, through true root DELAC-] (Prop.: *To allure from the right path; to entice away; to seduce;* Meton.) *As the result of attracting, alluring, etc.:* *To delight, please, amuse:* in hoc delector, Cic.: (*Impers.*) me magis de Dionysio delectat, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. délecter.*

1. dēlec-tus (for deleg-tus), a, um,

P. of deleg-o, through true root DELEG-.

2. dēlec-tus, us, m. [for deleg-tus; fr. DELIG-, true root of deleg-o] **I.** Gen.: *A choosing or picking out; a selecting; a selection, choice:* iudicium, Cic. **II.** Esp. Milit. t. l.: **A.** Prop.: *A levy, a recruiting:* Cæs. **B.** Meton.: *The men levied; a levy:* Tac.

dēlēgā-tio, ōnis, f. [deleg(a)-o] *An assignment of a debt:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. délégation.*

dē-lēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To send away; aliquem in Tullianum*, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To refer:* studiosus Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, Nep.: (*without Object*) *ec delegasse ad senatum*, Liv. **II.** **A.** Gen.: *To confide, entrust, commit, assign, etc.:* infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac.: *obsidione delegata in curam collegæ*, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To assign, make over:* conditio Balbi delegandi, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *To attribute, impute, ascribe a fault, service, etc., to one:* servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. déléguer.*

dēlēn-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for delen-i-fac-us; fr. delen-iō; (i); fac-iō] *Mollifying, soothing; caressing, captivating:* facta, Plaut.

dēlēni-mentum, i, n. [deleni-o] (*The soothing or charming thing;* hence) *A charm, caress, blandishment:* Liv.; Tac.

dē-lēnio (-linio), ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. *To soothe or soften down; to caress, charm, win, captivate:* aliquem blanditiis, Cic.

dēlēni-tor (dēlini-), ōris, m. [deleni-o] *One who soothes or wins over:* Cic.

dē-lō, lēvi, lētum, lēre, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To abolish, destroy, annihilate:* magnam Græciam, Cic.: *copias hostium multis preliis*, id. **B.** Esp.: *Of writings:* *To erase, efface; to blot or wipe out:* epistolas, Cic.: *delere licet Quod non edideris*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To finish, put an end to, extinguish:* bella, Cic.: (*without Object*) *nec, si quid olim lussit Anacreon, Delevit ætas*, Hor.—**B.** *To blot out, obliterate, or efface from the mind:* memoriam discordiarum, Cic.

dēlō-trix, icis, f. [dele-o] *She that annihilates, destroys:* Cic.

DELIBERABUNDUS — DEMARATUS

dēlibērā-bundus, a, um, adj. [deliber(a)-o] *Maturely deliberating*: **Liv.**

dēlibērā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Deliberation, consultation, consideration*: Cic.; **Liv.** **II.** Meton.: *In Rhet.=causa deliberativa*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délibération*.

dēlibērā-tivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Relating to deliberation, deliberative*: causa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délibératif*.

dēlibērā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who deliberates*: Cic.

dēlibērā-tus, a, um: **I.** P. of *deliber(a)-o*.—**2.** Pa.: *Resolved upon, determined; certain*: (Comp.) neque illi quicquam deliberatus fuit, Cic.

dēlibēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *de-libro*] **I.** Prop.: *To weigh well in one's mind; to deliberate; to take counsel about, consult, advise upon*: re deliberatā, Cæs.: (Impers. Pass.) ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Cic.: (without Object) ad deliberandum, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To take advice of or to consult an oracle*: delecti Delphos deliberatum missi, Nep.—**B.** *To resolve, determine, after mature deliberation*: deliberata mors, Hor.: deliberatum est omnia dicere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délibérer*.

dēlibo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To take off, take away a little*: ab aequore partem, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To cull, pluck, gather*: ex universā mente divina delibatos animos habere, Cic.—**2.** *To diminish by taking away*: de laude quicquam, Cic.—**B.** *To taste, eat*: oscula, Virg.

dēlibr-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de: 3. *liber*, *libr-ā*] (Prop.): *To bark, peal*: Fig.: *To take away, to diminish the possibility of an event*: Lucr.

dēlibrō, librāi, libratum, librāre, 3. v. a. [de: root *lib*, akin to Sanscrit root *lib*, *illinerē*] **I.** Prop.: *To besmear, anoint with a liquid*: delibutus capillus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *delibutus gaudio*, Ter.

dēlicat-e, adv. [delicat-us] **I.** Prop.: *Delicately, luxuriously*: vivere, Cic.: (Comp.) delicatius tractare iracundos, Sen. **II.** Meton.: *Slowly, negligently*: conficere iter, Suet.

dēlicā-tus, a, um, adj. [usually referred to *delici-æ*; hence, for *deliciatus*] **1.** a. Prop.: *That gives pleasure, i.e. alluring, charming, delightful*: luxuriosus, voluptuosus: sermo, Cic.: (Sup.) in delicatissimo litore, id.—**b.** Meton.: *Soft, tender, delicate*: (Comp.) puella delicatior haedo, Cat.—**2.** a. Prop.: *Addicted to pleasure, luxuriosus, voluptuosus*: adolescens, Cic.—**As Subst.**: delicatus, i, m., and -a, æ, f. *A voluptuary; a wanton*: Suet.—**b.** Meton.: *Spoiled with indulgence; delicate, dainty, effeminate*: nimium ego te habui delicatam, I have spoiled you, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délicat*.

dēlici-æ, arum, -ia, æ, f.; -ium, ii, n. [delici-o, to allure] (That which allures, flatters the senses; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Delight, pleasure, luxury*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of living beings: A be-*

loved object, darling, favourite, delight: Corydon ardebat Alexin Delicias dominum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délices*.

dēlici-o, no perf., nor sup., licēre, 3. v. a. [for *de-lacio*] *To allure or entice exceedingly; to allure, etc.*: Script. ap. Non.

dēlici-ōle, arum, f. dim. [delici-æ] *A darling*: Cic.

dēlico, āre, v. deliquo.

dēlico-tum, i, n. [for *deli(n)qu-tum*; fr. *deli(n)qu-o*] **A** fault, offence, crime: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délit*.

1. dēligo, lēgi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. [for *de-lēgo*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To choose out, to select*: optimum quenque, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To pluck down*: astra manu, Prop. **II.** Esp.: *To choose out and send or take away*: senes ac matres, Virg.

2. dēligo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bind or tie together; to bind up, to bind fast*: hominem in foro, Cic.: navicularum ad ripam, Cæs.

dēlingo, linxi, no sup., lingēre, 3. v. a. *To lick out, swallow, devour, etc.*: salem, Plant.

dēlinquo, liqui, licitum, linquere, 3. v. a. and n. (Prop.): *To leave quite or entirely*: Fig.) **A.** Neut.: *To fail, be wanting; to commit a fault, to do wrong, transgress, offend*: si pater deliquisset, Cic.: paullum deliquit amicus, Hor.—**B.** *Of an offence*: **I.** Neut.: *To commit*: (with Acc. of Neut. pron.) damnatusque flagitiorum, quæ duo (sc. Felix et Cumanus) deliquerant, Cumanus, Tac.—**2.** Pass.: *To be committed*: nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délinquer*.

dēliquesco, licui, no sup., liquescere, 3. v. n. inch. **I.** Prop.: *To melt away, dissolve, melt*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Of persons: To waste away, be reduced to nothing*: Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To vanish, disappear*: Cic.

dēliqu-um, ii, n. [deli(n)qu-o] *A want, defect*: Plant.; Plin.

dēliquo (-lico), no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.): *To clear off a turbid liquid; to clarify, strain*: Fig.) *To clear up by speaking, to explain*: Plant.

dēliqu-us (-cu-us), a, um, adj. [deli(n)qu-o] *Wanting, lacking*: tibi nil domi delicum'st, Plant.

dēlirā-mentum, i, n. [delir(a)-o] *Silly stuff, nonsense, absurdity*: Plant.

dēlirā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *Absurdity, folly, madness, etc.*: Cic.

dēlir-o, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [de: fir-a] (To depart from a straight furrow; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To deviate from a straight line*: nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. **II.** Fig.: *To be crazy, deranged, out of one's wits*: to be foolish, to rave: in extis totam Etruriam delirare, Cic.: quicquid delirant reges, whatever folly the kings commit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délirer*.

dēlir-us, a, um, adj. [delir-o] *Silly, doting, crazy*: senex, Cic.

dēlitesco, litui, no sup., litescere, 3. v. n. inch. [for *de-latesco*] **I.** Prop.: *To hide or conceal one's self; to lie hid, lurk*: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt,

Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To skulk behind; to shelter one's self behind a person or thing*: in ista calumnia, Cic.

dēlitigo, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To sblid or rail heartily*: Hor.

1. del-itus, a, um, P. of *del-o*.

2. del-itus, a, um, P. of *deli(n)-o*.

Dēlos, i (Acc. Delon and Delum), f., Δῆλος (Manifest, visible). *Delos; a small island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana (now Dili)*.—Hence, **1.** **Dēl-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of Delos, Delian*.—**As Subst.**: **a.** **Dēl-ius**, ii, m. (sc. deus) *The Delian god, Apollo*: Ov.—**b.** **Dēlia**, æ, f.: (a) (sc. den) *The Delian goddess, Diana*: Virg.—(b) (sc. puella) *Delia* (i. e. the Delian girl); the name of a damsel: Virg.—**2.** **Dēl-iācus**, a, um, adj. *Of Delos; Delian*.

Delphi, ōrum, m., Δελφοί. **I.** Prop.: *Delphi; the famous city of the oracle in Phocis (now Kastri)*.—Hence, **Delphicus**, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi*.—**As Subst.**: **Delphicus**, i, m. (sc. deus) *The Delphic god, i. e. Apollo*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The Delphians, the inhabitants of Delphi*: Just.—**B.** *The Delphic priests*: Nep.

delphinus, i; -in, mis, m. = δελφιν. **I.** Prop.: *A dolphin*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The (constellation) Dolphin*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dauphin*.

dēlū-brum, i, n. [delu-o] (That which effects the moral cleansing; hence) *A temple or shrine as a place of expiation*: Cic.; Virg.

dēlucto, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n.; also, **de-luctor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To wrestle, struggle*: Plant.

dēludifico, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To banter, make a fool of*: Plant.

dēlūdo, si, sum, dēce, 3. v. a. *To play one false; to mock, deceive, delude*: **I.** Prop.: *aliquem, Cic.* (without Object) *deludere*, id. **II.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects: terra deludet arantes*, Prop.

dēlumb-is, æ, adj. [de: lumb-us] **I.** Prop.: *Lamed in the loins*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Weakened; weak, feeble*. Pers.

dēlumb-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To lame in the loins*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To weaken, enervate*: sententias, Cic.

dēlūo, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To wash, cleanse*: Cels.

dem. A pronominal suffix, in idem (for *is-dem*), pridem (for *pris-dem*), etc.

dē-mādesco, mādūi, no sup., mādescere, 3. v. n. inch. *To become humid or moist*: suos demādisse sinūs, Ov.

dē-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To commit to or give in charge; to intrust, to commend*: curam sanctorum militum legatūs, Liv.

Dēmārātus, i, m., Δημαράτης (Prayed for by the people). *Demaratus*: **1.** *A Corinthian, the father of Tarquinus Priscus*.—**2.** *A Spartak king, colleague of Cleomenes*.

dēmarchus, *i. m.* = δῆμαρχος (*A. ruler of the people*). *A demarch*: *Plaut.*

dē-mens, *mentis, adj.* *Out of one's mind or senses; beside one's self; mad, raving; foolish*. *I. Prop.*: Of persons: *ah! demens, Virg. (Comp.) dementior. Cic. II. Fig.*: Of things: (*Sup.*) *dementissima temeritas, Cic.*

dēmēn-sus (for demet-sus), *P. of demet-ior*.—*As Subst.* **dēmēnsium**, *i. n.* (*A measured thing*; hence) *A measured allowance to slaves (consisting of four or five bushels of corn per month)*: *Ter.*

dēmēn-ter, *adv.* [for demēt-ter; *fr. demens, demēt-is*] *Madly, foolishly*: *credita, Cic. (Sup.) demētissimē testabitur, Sen.*

dēmēt-ia, *æ, f.* [*demens, demēt-is*] (*The state of the demens*; hence) *The being out of one's mind or beside one's self; insanity, madness; foolishness, folly*: *Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. démence.*

dēmēt-io, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ire, 4. v. n.* [*id.*] *To be out of one's mind; to be mad, rave*: *Lucr.*

dē-mērēo, *ñi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. I.* *To deserve or merit something*: *quid mercedis petasus hodie domino demerō?* *Plaut. II.* *To deserve well of a person*; *to show kindness to, oblige, etc.*: *beneficio civitatem, Liv.*

do-mērōrē, *prps. no perf.*, *ēri, 2. v. dep.* *To deserve well of a person*; *to show kindness to, oblige, etc.*: *nihil habere se, quare eos demeretur, Suet.* (*without Object*) *plura sepe peccantur dum demerunt, quam dum offendunt, Tac.*

dē-mergo, *si, sum, gēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.* *A. Gen.*: *To dip or plunge down into*; *to immerse in water, etc.*: *totidem demerit orbis, Ov. B. Esp.*: *1. Pass.* *in reflexive force*: *To plunge one's self, etc., down into water, etc.* *in palude demersus Marius, Cic.—2.* *Of a ship*: *To sink*: *triremem, Hirt. II. Fig.*: *To plunge down*: *patriam demersam extuli, Cic. III. Meton.*: *To thrust or force down, etc.*: *dapes in alvum, Ov.*

dēmēr-sus (for demerg-sus), *a, um, P.* *of demerg-o.*

demēs-sus (for demet-sus), *a, um, P.* *of demet-o.*

dē-mētor, *mensus, and mētus sum, mētori, 4. v. dep.* *To measure out, to measure, as a whole*: *I. In Act. force*: *siderum cursu, Cic. II. In Pass. force*: *A. Prop.*: **dēmēns eibus**, *Plaut. B. Fig.*: *verba verbis demensa, Cic.*

dē-mēto, *ssū, ssum, tēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.*: *Of fruits or corn*: *To move, reap, cut off*: *fructus, Cic. frumentum, Cass. II. Meton.*: *To cut away or off, etc.*: *ense caput, Ov.*

Dēmētrius, *ñi, m.* Δημήτριος (*One belonging to Δημήτηρ or Ceres*). *Demetrius*: *1. D. Poliorcetes, son of Antigonos, and king of Macedonia.—2. D. Phalereus, a famous orator.*

dēmigrā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [dēmigr(a)-o] *An emigration*: *Nep.*

dē-mīgro, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Gen.*: *To migrate from, to emigrate; to depart, remove*: *A. Prop.*: **dēmigrandi causā**, *Cæs.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *dēmigrandum, Cic. B. Fig.*: *de statu, Cic. II. Esp.*: *To depart from life*: *vetat dens injussu hinc nos dē-migrare, Cic.*

dē-mīnūo (*di-*), *mīnūi, mīnūtum, mīnūere, 3. v. a.* *To lessen, diminish*: *I. Prop.*: *dēminuunt aequora venti, Lucr.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *ne de bonis deminui pateretur, Cic. II. Fig.*: *To lessen*: *partem juris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. diminuer.*

dē-mīnū-tio (*di-*), *ōnis, f.* [*dēminu-o*] *Diminution or decrease; a lessening, etc.*: *Cic.; Cass.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. diminution.*

dēmīnū-tus, *a, um, P.* *of demīnu-o.*

dē-mīror, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. I.* *To wonder at a person or thing*; *to wonder*: *sperasse me consule assequi (sc. hanc) posse demiror, Cic. II. Demirror, I wonder, i.e. I should like to know, I am at a loss to imagine*: *Plaut.*

dēmīss-e, *adv.* [dēmīss-us] *1. Love*: (*Comp.*) *dēmīssus ille volabat, Ov.—2. Humbly, modestly; abjectly, meanly*: *sentire, Cic. (Sup.) dēmīssissime exponere, Cass.*

dēmīss-icetus (*-itūsus*), *a, um, adj.* [*dēmīto, (Sup.) dēmīss-um*] *Hanging down, flowing, long*: *tunicæ, Plaut.*

dēmīss-io, *ōnis, f.* [*for demitt-ō*; *fr. demitt-o*] *I. Prop.*: *A letting down, sinking, lowering*: *Cæs. II. Fig.*: *Of the mind*: *Dejection*: *Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. démission.*

dēmīss-sus (for demitt-sus), *a, um*: *1. P.* *of demitt-o.* — *2. Pa.* (*Brought down, lowered*; hence) *a. Prop.*: (*a*) *Of localities*: *Sunken, low-lying, low*: *loci, Cass.—(b) Drooping, falling*: *demisso capite discedere, Cic. (with Gr. Acc.) Dido vultum demissa, Virg.—b. Fig.*: (*a*) *Downcast, dejected, dispirited*: (*Comp.*) *orator in ornamentis verborum demissior, Jc.—(b) Lowly, humble, unassuming*: *homines, Cic.—(c) Humble, poor, indigent*: *Sall.—(d) Descended, derived, sprung*: *ab alto Demissum genus Ænæa, Hor.*

dē-mītto, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre, 1. v. a.* *To make milder*:—*Pass.*: *To become milder*: *Cic.*

dē-mītto, *misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: *To let or allow to go down*; *to let down, lower, let fall, etc.*: *fascies, Cic. I. lena Demissa ex humeris, Virg.—Partic- ular expression*: *Demissis manibus fugere, To flee with hands hanging down, i. e. in the utmost haste*: *Plaut.—2. Esp.*: *With Personal pron. or Pass.* *in reflexive force*: *To lower or let one's self down*; *to stoop, descend, etc.*: *Lucr.; Cic.; Ov.; Hor. B. Fig.*: *1. To let any person or thing sink, settle, etc., anywhere*: *mo in res turbulentissimas, Cic.*: *animum metu, Ov.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To lower one's self, let one's self down, etc.*: *Cæs.; Tac. II.*

A. Gen.: *To send down, cause to come down, etc.*: *Maia genitum demittit ab alto, Virg.*: *equum in flumen, Cic. B. Esp.*: *1. With Personal pron.*: *To come down, descend, etc.*: *Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.*: *To send, forward, lead, bring soldiers down to a place*: *in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. démettre.*

dēmīurgus, *i, m.* = δημιουργός (*One working for the commons; a workman*). *The demīurgus or chief magistrate in some of the Greek states*: *Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. démiurge.*

dē-m-o, *mpsi, mptum, mēre, 3. v. a.* [*de*; *em-o, emere*] *To take away or off*; *to withdraw, remove, etc.*: *I. Prop.*: *secures de fascibus, Cic. II. Fig.*: *solicitudinem, Cic.*: *curas dictis, Virg.*

Dēmōcritus, *i, m.* Δημόκριτος (*One selected from the commons*). *Democritus*: *an Eleatic philosopher of Abdera.*

Dēmōlēōn, *ontis, m.* Δημόλεων (*One destroying the commons*) *Demoleon*: *a Centaur slain by Perseus.*

dē-mōllor, *ītus sum, īri* (*Put, demollor, Plaut.*), *4. v. dep. I.* *To cast off, remove*: *Fig.*: *culpam dese, Plaut. II. Of buildings, etc.*: *A. Prop.*: *To throw or pull down*; *to demolish*: *parietem, Cic.*: *templa, Liv. B. Fig.*: *To demolish, destroy*: *tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. démolir.*

dēmōlī-tio, *ōnis, f.* [dēmōl-or] *A pulling down, demolishing*: *Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. démolition.*

dēmōnstrā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [dēmōn-str(a)-o] *I. Gen.*: *A pointing out, indication, description, representation*: *Cic. II. Esp.*: *A. Rhet. t. t.*: *A laudatory sort of oratory*: *Cic.—B. A vivid delineation*: *Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. démonstration.*

dēmōnstrā-tivus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *In Rhet.*: *Demonstrative, laudatory*: *genus (sc. orationis), Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. démonstratif.*

dēmōnstrā-tor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *One who points out, or indicates; an indicator, exhibitor*: *Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. démonstrateur.*

dē-monstro, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.*: *To point out, as with the finger*; *to indicate, designate*: *itineræ, Cic.—Particular Law phrase*: *Demonstrare fines, To point out the boundaries, i.e. to show a purchaser the extent of a property, and hand it over to him*: *Cic. II. Fig.*: *To designate, indicate, by speech or writing*; *to show, prove, demonstrate*; *to represent, describe*; *to mention*: *With persons or things as subjects*: *rem, Cic. (with-out Object) ut supra demonstravimus, Cass. (Impers. Pass.) de quibus demonstratum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. démontrer.*

Dēmōphōon, *ontis, m.* = Δημοφών (*One benefiting the commons*). *Demophoon*: *son of Theseus and Phædra.*

dēmōrā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [dēmōr(a)-or] *A tarrying, abiding, lingering*: *Cic. dē-mordēo, *no perf.*, *sum, dēre,**

DEMORIOR

2. *v. a.* To bite off: unguis, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *démordre*.

dē-mōrior, mortuus sum, mōri, 3. *v. dep.* I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To die off from among the living; to depart, decess: nostri familiares fere demortui, Cic. B. Fig.: To depart, be gone: potationes demortuas, Plaut. II. Act.: To be dying with love of: ea demortui te, Plaut.

dē-mōrior, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* I. Neut.: To loiter, linger, delay: demoratus exsurgit, Tac. II. Act.: To retard, detain, delay one; to keep one back, etc.: ne diutius vos demoror, Cic.: infelix Teucros qui demoror armis? restrain from battle, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *demeurer*.

Demosthēnes, is, m., Δημοσθένης (One mighty with the commons) Demosthenes: the most celebrated of the Greek orators.

dē-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. *v. a.* To move away, put away, remove. I. Prop.: demoveri et depelli de loco necesse est cum qui, etc., Cic. II. Fig.: odium a nobis ac nostris, Cic.

dē-mūgi-tus, a, um, adj. [de; mugi-o] Filled with bellowing or lowing: paludes, Ov.

dē-mulcō, mulsi, mulctum, mulcōre, 2. *v. a.* To stroke down, to stroke caressingly: dorsum equi, Liv.

dēmum, adv. [a lengthened form of the demonstrative participle den in *i-dem*, *tan-dem*; related to Gr. *δη*] Used to give prominence to an idea in opposition or restriction to another. I. In Latin of every period and description of writing: A. With pronouns: Just, precisely, especially, indeed: id demum, Sall.: illa seges demum, Virg.—B. With certain adverbs: 1. Nunc demum, *Now, now* at length, at last: Cic.; Virg.—2. Tum demum, *Then* at length, then indeed: Plaut.; Cæs.—3. Tunc demum, *Then* at length, then at last: Sen.—4. Post demum, *Afterwards, not till* after: Plaut.—5. Modo demum, *Only now, now* for the first time: Ter.—6. Jam demum, *Now* at last, now: Ov.—7. Ibi demum, *Just there*: Plaut.—8. Sic demum, *So* at length: Virg.—C. To add emphasis to the idea contained in a proposition: Just, precisely, certainly, indeed: Cic. II. In later writers: A. Only, solely, exclusively: Suet.—B. 1. At length, at last: Suet.—2. Finally, in fine: Tac.

dē-murmūro, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. *v. a.* To mutter over: Ov.

dēmūtā-tio, ōnis, f. [demut(a)-o] A changing, change: Cic.

dē-mūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: To change, alter; sometimes, to alter for the worse: orationem, Plaut. II. Neut.: To change, alter; to be or become different: non demutabo, Plaut.

dēn-ārius, a, um, adj. [den-i] (Pertaining to deni; hence) Consisting of or containing ten: denarius nummus, a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen

asses, *in value equivalent to about 8½ English, Liv.*—As Subst.: 1. Prop.: **dēnarius**, ī (Gen. Plur. denarium and denarium), m. (sc. nummus) = denarius nummus: Pl.—2. Meton.: As an apothecary's weight = drachma: Cels.—B. A gold coin of the value of 25 silver denarii, Pl.—c. For Money in gen.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *denier*.

dē-narro, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. *v. a.* To tell, relate, recount fully: matrem denarrat, ut ingens Bellua cognatos eliserit, Hor.

dē-nās-o, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; nas-us] To deprive of the nose: os, Plaut.

dē-nāto, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. *v. n.* To swim down: Hor.

dē-nēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (To thoroughly deny a thing; hence) I. To affirm that a thing is not so: datum denegat, quod datum est, Plaut. II. To reject, refuse, deny a request, desire, entreaty, etc.: A. Prop.: alicui premium dignitatis, Cic. (without Object) qui denegat, id.

B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: undas amnis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dénier*.

dē-ni, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. (Gen. Plur. denūm, Cic.: denorum, Liv.) [for dec-ni; fr. dec-em] I. Prop.: Ten each, ten at a time, by tens: Cæs. II. Meton.: Ten: naves, Virg.

dē-nic-ālis, e, adj. [for dec-nec-ālis; fr. de; nex, nec-is] Pertaining to that which purifies, etc., from death: dies, Cic.

dēnīque, adv. [prob. for deīnque] 1. And thereupon, and then, in the sequel: Cæs.—2. At last, at length: lastly, finally: Virg.—3. Connected with the particles of time, tum, nunc, or an Abl. of time, it comes near to demum in signif.: Just, precisely: Cic.; Ov.—4. With is and vix, to strengthen the idea: Especially, etc.: Cic.; Ov.—5. Next in order, afterwards, etc.: Cic.—6. Finally, lastly, in fine: Cic.—7. In a word, in short, briefly: Cic.; Ter.—8. In consequence, therefore, accordingly: Just.

dēnōminā-tio, ōnis, f. [denomīn(a)-o] Rhetor. l. t.: A naming after something, denomination: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dénomination*.

dē-nōmīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* To name, designate, denominate: hinc Lamiæ denominati, Plaut. Her.

dē-norm-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; norm-a] To throw out of a regular shape, to make irregular: agellum, Hor.

dē-nōto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* To mark out, point out, specify, denote: cives Romanos necandos denotavit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dénoter*.

dens, dentis, m. [akin to Sanscrit *dantas*, Gr. *δόντος*, *δόντ-ος* —the root seems to be Sanscrit *Ad*, Gr. *εἶ*, Lat. *ed*, "To eat," so that dens is shortened from edens] I. Prop.: (The eating thing; hence) A tooth: primores, the front teeth, Pl.: also called, adversi, acuti, Cic.: canini, the canine teeth, eye-teeth, Cels.: maxillares, the jaw-teeth, grinders, Cels.: also called, gen-

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uini, Cic.: dens Indus, i.e. the elephant's, Ov.: hence for ivory, id. II. Meton.: Of things resembling a tooth: A. Of the share or couller of a plough: Virg.—B. Of the tooth of a comb: Tib.—C. Of the tooth of the pronged key: Tib.—D. Of the fluke of an anchor: Virg.—E. Of the tooth of a saw: Ov.—F. Dens curvus Saturni = falx (vinitorum), i.e. a pruning hook, Virg. III. Fig.: Tooth: A. Of envy, ill-will: Cic.—B. Of the destroying influence of time: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dent*.

dens-e, ade. [dens-us] 1. Thickly, closely, closely together: (Sup.) densissime, Virg.—2. Of time: Frequently, rapidly, one after the other: (Comp.) densius, Cic.

denso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*; **densō**, no perf., ātum, āre, 2. *v. a.* [id.] To make thick or dense; to press together, thicken: ordines, Liv.: Jupiter nividus austris Densat, erant quæ rara modo, Virg.

densus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] 1. Thick, dense: (Comp.) densiores silvæ, Cæs.—2. a. Prop.: (a) Thick, close, set close: hostes, Virg.: (Sup.) densissima castra, Cæs.—(b) Thickly set with, full of: (with Abl.) lucus juncis, Ov.—b. Meton.: (a) In time: Thick, frequently, often repeated: ictus, Virg.—(b) In number: Frequent, numerous: suboles, Virg.—c. Fig.: (a) Close, following thickly or in close succession: mala, Ov.—(b) Of style, or a writer: Condensed, concise: vox, Quint.: Demosthenes, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dense*.

dent-ālla, tum, n. [dens, dent-is] (Things pertaining to a dens; hence) I. Prop.: A ploughshare: Virg. II. Meton.: A plough: Pers.

dent-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: Toothed, having teeth: puella, Ov.—b. Fig.: Savage, fierce, cruel: vir, Plaut.—c. Meton.: Polished with a tooth: charta, Cic.—2. Toothed, dentated, spiked, pointed: serra, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *denté*.

dē-nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, nūbēre, 3. *v. n.* I. To marry off from the paternal home; to marry: Ov. II. To marry into a lower grade: Tac.

dē-nūdō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: To lay bare, make naked, denude: to uncover: aliquem, Cic. II. Meton.: To strip, plunder: cives, Script. ap. Cic. III. Fig.: A. To disclose, reveal: denudavit mihi consilium, Liv.—B. To strip, plunder: ornatu suo juris civilis scientiam, Cic.

¶ Hence, Fr. *dénuder*, *dénuer*.

dēnūnciā-tio (tia-tio), ōnis, f. [denunci(a)-o] An indication, intimation; announcement, declaration: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dénociation*.

dē-nūncio (-tio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: To give official intimation, to make an official announcement or declaration of one's intentions (by means of a messenger, herald, etc.): to announce, intimate, declare: A. Polit. t. t.: bellum, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) denunciatum Fabio, ne saltum Climinum transiret, Liv.—B. Law

2. t.: Denunciare alicui testimonium, or simply denunciare, *To announce testimony to one, i. e. that he must bear testimony; to summon a witness*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To announce, intimate, declare; to denounce, menace, threaten: With persons or things as subjects: alicui infimicitas, Cic.: (without Object) denunciante te, id.—**B.** To intimate, order, command: denuncio abstinent, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dénoncer*.

dē-nūo, ade. [contr. from de nōvo, which thus separated never occurs] **1. Anew, afresh**: Suet.—**2. A second time, once more, again**: Plaut.—**3. Once more, again**: Plaut.; Cic.—**4. Again, back again to a former state**: Plaut.; Anct. Her.

Dēōis, idis, f., Διός. *The daughter of Ieo (Ceres), i. e. Proserpine.*

Dēōtus, a, um, adj. *Belonging or sacred to Ieo (Ceres).*

dē-ōnēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To unload, disburden*: Cic.

dē-ōrsum (sometimes in poets dissyll.), *adv.* [for de-vorsum] *Turned down; hence*: **1.** To indicate motion: Downward: Lucr.—Particular expression: Sursum deorsum, Upward and downward, up and down: Cic.—**2.** To indicate position: Down, below, underneath: Ter.

dē-ōscilōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To kiss warmly or affectionately; aliquem, Plaut.*

dē-pāciscor (-pāciscor), pactus sum, pācisci, 3. v. dep. *To bargain for, agree upon; to make an agreement*. **I. Prop.**: tria pradia stibi, Cic. **II. Fig.**: depacisci morte cupio, *to bargain for death, i. e. to be content to die*: Ter.

1. dēpāc-tus, a, um, P. of depaciscor.

2. dēpāc-tus (for depag-tus), *a, um, P.* of depa(n)g-o.

dē-pango, no perf., pactum, pangere, 3. v. a. *To drive down, drive in, fix in or into*: Pl.; Lucr.

dē-parcus, a, um, adj. *Excessively sparing; niggardly*: Suet.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, pascere, 3. v. a. *(To feed down, feed off; hence)* **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of the shepherd: *To cause to eat or eat down* luxurium segetum, Virg.—**B.** Of the cattle: *To feed upon, eat up, consume*: tauri depascunt stumna Lycaei, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of a too luxuriant style: *To remove, get rid of*: Cic.—**B.** *To destroy*: possessionem Academiae, Cic.

dē-pascor, pastus sum, pasci, 3. v. dep. **I. Prop.**: **A.** *To feed upon, eat up, consume*: depascitur (sc. serpens) artās, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To prey upon, waste, consume*: artās depascitur arida febris, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To cull, to pluck*: aurea dicta, Lucr.

dē-pecto, no perf., pexum, pectere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A.** *To comb down*: depexa iuba, Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To strip down, from, or off*: velleraque ut foliis depectant tennia Seres, Virg.

dēpēcūla-tor, ōris, m. [depēcūla(a)-or] *A plunderer; embezzler*: Cic.

dē-pēcūlōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To take any body's property; to rob, plunder, embezzle*. **I. Prop.**: Apollonium argento depēculatus es, Cic. **II. Fig.**: laudem honoremque aliquid, Cic.

dē-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** **Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To drive out, drive away, remove, expel*: tela, Cic.: non equitem dorso non frenum depulsi ore, Hor.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *Milit. t. t.*: *To drive away, expel, dislodge* an enemy from his position: defensores vallo, Cæs.—**b.** *To remove from the mother's breast; to wean*: dulces satis humor, depulsi arbutus huleas, Virg. **B.** *Fig.*: **1.** With personal objects: *To deter, divert, turn aside from, dissuade from*: Cic.—**2.** Of things as objects: *To avert, drive away, expel, put aside*: molestias, Cic.—**3.** *To thrust out, remove from a situation*: depulsi loco, Cic. **II. Milit. t. t.: *To drive down, to dislodge from higher ground*: Germani hostes loco depellunt, Cæs.**

dē-pendēo, no perf. nor sup., pendere, 2. v. n. *To hang from or on, to hang down*. **I. Prop.**: dependent lychni laquearibus, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To depend upon a thing*: dependet fides a veniente die, Ov.—**B.** Of etymological dependence: *To be derived*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dépendre*.

dē-pendo, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. *(To weigh out from; hence)* **A. Act.**: **1. Prop.**: *To pay*: dependendum tibi est, quod, etc., Cic.—**2. Fig.**: *To pay*: pœnas, Cic.—**3. Meton.**: *To spend, lay out upon a thing*: tempora amor, Luc.—**B. Neut.**: *To pay*: mi abjurare certius est, quam dependere, Cic. **II. Neut.** (Prop.): *To weigh down*; Fig.: *Of estimation*: *To weigh less*: Plaut.

dē-perdo, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To destroy or ruin entirely*. So only in *Part. Perf.*: sutor inopiā depeditus, i. e. utterly impoverished, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *To lose utterly or altogether*: Cic.

dē-pēro, pēri, no sup., pērire, 4. v. n. **I. Gen.**: *To go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone*: si servus depērisset, had been lost (by death or flight), Cic. **II. Esp.**: *To be desperately in love, dying with love for a person*: amore mulieris, Liv.: (with Acc. of object loved) illum depērit impotente amore, Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dépérir*.

depextus (for depēct-sus), *a, um, P.* of depēct-o.

depēct-tus (for depē(n)g-tus), *a, um, P.* of depē(n)g-o.

dē-pingo, pinxi, pictum, pingere (Perf. sync. depinxi, Plaut.), 3. v. a. I. Gen.: **A. Prop.**: *To depict, portray, paint, draw*: pugnam, Nep. **B. Fig.**: *Of language or thought*: *To portray, represent, sketch, describe, imagine, conceive*: vitam, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *To embroider*: pœnulas, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dépeindre*.

dē-plango, xi, no sup., gēre, 3. v. a. *To bewail, lament*: Ov.

dē-plexus, a, um, adj. [for deplect-

sus; fr. deplect-or] *Clasping, grasping, any thing*: Lucr.

dēplōrā-bundus, a, um, adj. [dēplor(a)-o] *Bitterly weeping*: Plaut.

dē-plōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Prop.: **A. Neut.**: *To weep bitterly; to wail, lament, complain*: lamentabili voce deplorens, Cic.—**B. Act.**: *To weep for bitterly, bewail, lament, deplore*: damnationem illam, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *(To weep for as lost; hence)* *To regard, or give up, as lost* (so, prob. only in Pass.): communibus deplostratis, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. deploreur*.

dē-plūo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. (only in 3rd person): *To rain down*. **I. Neut.**: in terras deploerique lapis, Tib. **II. Act.**: lacrimas depulsi, Prop.

dē-pōno, pōsi, pōstum, pōnere (Perf. deposivi, Plaut.: deposivit, Cat.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To lay, put, or set down; to lay, place, seat, deposit*: depositis armis, Cæs.: mentum in gremiis mimarum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To lay up, lay aside, deposit any where; to give in charge to, commit to the care of, intrust to any one for safe keeping*: agros, Cæs.: gladium, Cic.—**2.** *To bear, bring forth (as the putting off of a burden)*: aliquam Cat.—**3.** *To lay as a stake, wager*: vitulum, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Perf. Part. Pass.*: **A.** *Just dead, dead*: Ov.—**B.** *Despaired of, in a desperate case, dying*: parens, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To lay down, give up, resign, get rid of*: amicitias, Cic.: stim, Ov.—**B.** *To deposit, intrust, commit to, for safe-keeping*: aliquid tūis auribus, Hor.—**C. Part. Perf.**: *Dying, in a desperate case, despaired of*: respublica, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. déposer*.

dēpōpūla-tio, ōnis, f. [depopul(a)-or] *A laying waste, marauding, pillaging*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dépopulation*.

dēpōpūla-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who lays waste; a marauder, spoiler, pillager*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dépopuleur*.

dē-pōpūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To lay waste, ravage, plunder, pillage*: agros, Cæs.

dē-pōpūlōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I. Prop.**: *To lay waste, ravage, plunder, pillage*: agros, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To waste, sweep away, destroy*: mortalium genus, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dépeupler*.

dē-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To carry or convey down; to carry off, to convey away*: aliquem, Cic.: partem exercitus, Cæs.: ossa, Nep. **B. Esp.**: **Poiit. t. t.**: *To bring or fetch home from the provinces*: victorem exercitum, Cic.—**2.** *To banish, transport, to a distant place for life* (attended with loss of citizenship and testatorship): Tac. **II. Fig.**: *Of abstract objects*: **A.** *To carry off; i. e. to acquire, get, triumph*, Cic.—**B.** *To banish, get rid of, remove far off or from one*: socius, Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. déporter*.

dē-posco, pōposci, no sup., pōscō

DE, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To demand, require, request urgently:* sibi naves, Cæs.: (with second Acc. of further definition) ad bellum Pompeium imperatorem, Cic.: (without Object) si aut depoposcimus, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: *To demand, request for one's self* the performance of any duty or business: tibi partes istas, Cic.—**B.** *To require or demand* a person, in order to bring him to punishment: ausum Talia deposcunt, Ov.: aliquem ad mortem, Cæs.—**C.** *To call out, challenge to fight:* Volscos, Liv.

DEPOS-ITUS, a, um, *P.* of depo(s)-no; v. pono *init.*

deprāvāt-e, adv. [depravat-us] *Perversely, wrongly:* depravate iudicare, Cic.

deprāvā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [deprav(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A perverting, distorting, corrupting, vilifying:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Deformity:* animi, Cic.—**B.** *A mis-application:* verbi, Cic.—**C.** *Corruption, depravity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépravation.*

deprāvā-tus, a, um, *P.* of deprav(a)-o.

de-prāv-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*de*, prav-us] **I.** Prop.: *To pervert, distort, disfigure:* quadam contra naturam depravata, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave:* aliquos, Cic.: (without Object) solent domestici depravare nonnunquam, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépraver.*

deprēcā-bundus, a, um, adj. [*deprec(a)-or*] *Earnestly entreating:* Tac.

deprēcā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*id.*] **1.** a. Prop.: *A warding off or averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation:* Cic.; Quint.—**b.** Meton.: *A prayer for pardon, deprecation:* Cic.; Hirt.—**2.** *An imprecation:* deorum, an invoking of the gods in making imprecations, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déprecation.*

deprēcā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *One who averts by praying; an interceder, intercessor:* Cic.

de-prēc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.** **A.**: **1.** *To avert, ward off, by praying; to deprecate:* a. Prop.: mortem, Cæs.: calamitatem, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, *averted*, Cic.—**2.** *To pray to, or intercede with, for the averting of evil, or for the obtaining of pardon for a transgression:* aliquem, Cic.: senatum literis deprecatus est, Suet.—**B.** *To plead in excuse:* errasse regem et iugurthæ scelere lapsus, deprecatus sunt, Sall. **II.** (Prop.): *To seek to bring down by prayer, to imprecate:* Meton.) *To curse, execrate:* deprecor illi Assidue, Cat. **III.** *To beg, pray for, entreat earnestly:* a vobis deprecor custodem salutis mee, Cic. ¶ **Fig.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: deprecatum bellum, Just.

de-prēhendo (**prendo**), di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To take or snatch away, esp. any thing in motion; to seize upon, catch:* naves, Cæs.: aliquem in ponte, Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To catch, overtake, seize, by a storm,*

etc.: deprensus olim statio tutissima nautis, Virg.—**B.** *To catch, detect, find out, discover:* deprensus manifesti scelere, Cic.—**C.** *To impede, check, bring into a strait:* viæ deprensus in aggerē serpens, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To comprehend, perceive, detect, discern:* cuius ego facinora oculis . . . deprehendi, Cic.—**B.** *To bring into a strait, to embarrass:* aliquem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déprendre.*

deprēhēn-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for *depre-hend-sio*; fr. *deprehend-o*] *A discovering or detecting; a discovery:* Cic.

deprehen-sus (for *deprehend-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *deprehend-o*.

depre-n-sus (for *deprend-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *deprend-o*.

depres-sus (for *depre-m-sus*), a, um, **1.** *P.* of *deprim-o*, through true root *DEPRIMERE*. — **2.** *Pa.* : a. Prop.:

(*Pressed down;* i. e.) *Deep, lying low, depressed:* (Comp.) depressus iter, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Of the voice: *Low, suppressed:* (Sup.) depressissima vox, Auct. Her.

de-prī-mo, pressi, pressum, prim-ēre, 3. v. a. [for *de-pre-mo*] **I.** Prop.:

A. Gen.: *To press, weigh or sink down:* to depress: depresso aratro, Virg.:

animus celestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus in terram, Cic. **B.** Esp.:

1. *To sink deep into the ground, as a plant, a well, etc.; to plant deep, to dig deep:* saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic.—**2.** Naut. t. t.: *To sink to the bottom, to sink a ship, etc.; partem navium*, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To press down, depress:* fortunam alieuius, Cic.: preces, i. e. to silence, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déprimer.*

de-prēlla-ns (**deprāl-**), ntis, *P.* of *obolui, de-proeli(a)-or* [*de*; *proelior*] *Warring violently:* ventos aequore Deprellantes, Hor.

de-prō-mo, mpsī, mptum, mēre, 3. v. a. *To draw out or forth; to bring or fetch from a place, etc.* **I.** Prop.: *pecuniam ex arcā*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *argumenta*, Cic.

de-prōp-ero, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: *To make great haste, to hasten:* Plant. **II.** Act.: *To hasten or accelerate greatly:* coronas, Hor.

de-pūdet, pūdūt, pūdēre, 2. v. a. and n. impers. **1.** *To make greatly ashamed:* quum eum non depudet mare infestare, Vell. **II.** *To lose a sense of shame, to be past shame, to become shameless:* et quæ depudet forte, tulisse pudet, Ov.

de-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **1.** *To fight eagerly, fight to the last; to contend or combat fiercely:* **A.** Prop.: Of military, gladiatorial, or other contests, etc.: cum Gallo apud Anienem, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *depugnare parati*, Hor. **II.** *To fight it out, bring the battle to an end:* depugnato prelio, Plant.

depul-sio, ōnis, *f.* [DEPUL=DEPEL, root of depel-lo] **1.** a. Prop.: *A driving off, driving away, warding off:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Rhetor. t. t.*: *A defence against a charge:* Cic.—**2.** Of the eyes: *A throwing or casting down:* Cic.

dē-pul-so, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To thrust away, push aside:* de viā, Plant.

depul-sor, ōris, m. [DEPUL=DEPEL, root of depel-lo] *One who drives away, removes, repels:* Cic.

depul-sus, a, um, *P.* of *depel-lo*, through root *DEPUL*.

dē-pur-go, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To clean out, cleanse:* pisces, Plant.

dē-pū-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** *To lop, prune, trim, cut off, etc.*: umbras (=ramos), Ov. **II.** *To esteem, consider, reckon, count:* aliquid parvi preti, Ter. **III.** *To decide, judge, deem, think, suppose:* me omnes esse dignum deputant, Plant.

dē-pyg-is, is, adj. [*de*: pyg-a] *Without buttocks; or thin-buttocked:* Hor.

deque, v. susque deque.

Dercētis, is, -o, us, *f.* *Dercetis, or Derceto: a Syrian goddess, called also Atargatis, supposed to be the same as the Greek Aphrodite.*

Dercylus (-yllus), i, m. *Dercylus or Dercylus: an Athenian who warned Phocion of Nicanor's design upon the Piræus.*

dērēlic-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for *dere-li(n)qu-tio*; fr. *dere-li(n)qu-o*] (*An abandoning:* Fig.) *A disregarding, neglecting:* Cic.

dere-lic-tus (for *dere-li(n)qu-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *dere-li(n)qu-o*.

dē-rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, linqu-ēre, 3. v. a. *To forsake entirely or for ever; to abandon, desert:* orationes, Cic.: aliquem, Plant.

dē-rēp-ēt, adv. *Suddenly:* Cic.

dē-rēpo, psi, no sup., pēre, 3. v. n. and a. *To crawl down:* **I.** Neut.: ad cubile suis, Phaed. **II.** Act.: arborem aversi derепunt ursi, Pl.

derеп-tus (for *derap-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *derip-io*, through true root *DERAP*.

dē-rīd-ēo, si, sum, dēre, 2. v. a. *To laugh at, laugh to scorn; to scoff at, deride:* istos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dérider*.

dērid-icūlus, a, um, adj. [*derid-eo*] (*That serves for laughing at; hence*) *Very laughable, ridiculous:* deridiculus est omnibus, Plant. **As Subst.** **de-ridicūlum**, 1, n.: **1.** *Ridiculousness:* Tac.—**2.** *Ridicule:* Tac.

dē-rig-esco, rigēdi, 3. v. n. *inch.* (only in Perf.). *To become thoroughly stiff, perfectly rigid:* Virg.; Ov.

dē-rīp-io, ripi, reptum, ripēre, 3. v. a. [*for de-rapio*] **I.** Prop.: *To tear off, tear away; to pull down:* tunica, Ov.: aliquem de arā, Plant. **II.** Fig.: *To detract from, impair, lessen:* quantum de meā auctoritate deripuisse, Cic.

dēri-sor, ōris, m. [for *derid-sor*; fr. *derid-eo*] *A mocker, scoffer, satirical person:* Hor.; Juv.

1. **dēri-sus** (for *derid-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *derid-eo*.

2. **dēri-sus**, ūs, m. [for *derid-sus*; fr. *derid-eo*] *Mockery, scorn, derision:* Tac.

dērivā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*deriv(a)-o*] *A carrying or drawing off: a turning*

DERIVO

DESIDIOSUS

away of water into a different channel: Cic.: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dérivation*.

dē-riv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dē; riv-us] I. Prop.: Of water: To lead, turn, or draw off: aqua ex flumine derivata, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To draw off, turn away, divert: nihil in suam domum inde, Cic.—B. In Gramin.: To derive one word from another: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dériver*.

dē-rōgīto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To ask after repeatedly: Plaut.

dē-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: Law t. t.: To repeal part of a law; to restrict, modify it: de lege aliquid derogare, Cic. II. Meton.: To take away, detract from; to diminish any thing: fidem, ¶ Hence, *Fr. déroger*.

dē-rōsus, a, um, adj. [for dē-rōd-sus; fr. dē; rod-] Gnawed away, nibbled: dīcipi, Cic.

dē-rūo, rūi, no sup., rūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To cast down: immensam vim aquarum, Sen. II. Fig.: To take away: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, Cic.

dē-rup-tus, a, um, adj. [dē; ru(m)p-o] (Broken off or away; hence, of localities) Precipitous, steep: saxa, Lucr.: (Comp.) disruptior tumulus, Liv.—As Subst.: derupta, ōrum, n. Precipices: Liv.

dē-servio, servii, no sup., servire, 4. v. n. I. To rave furiously, to rage: pelago hiems, Virg. II. To cease raving or raging: ira, Luc.

dē-salto, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To dance, to represent by dancing: desalato cantico, Suet.

dē-scendo, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. n. [for dē-scando] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To come, go, or fall down; to descend: ex equo, Cic.: cado, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. To go down, to go, to come from the dwelling-houses to the forum, the comitia, etc.: hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: To march down from an eminence into the plain, etc.: ex superioribus locis in plantiem descendere, Cæs.—3. Pregn.: To sink down, penetrate into any thing: ferrum in corpus, Liv.: toto corpore pestis, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To descend; to go or come downwards, to sink down: attollitur (sc. vox) concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, Quint.—B. To lower one's self, descend; to yield, agree to any act, esp. to one which is unpleasant or wrong: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, I acquiesce, Cic.: preces in omnes, Virg.—C. To go to, engage in: in causam, Cic.: in partes, to side with, Tac.—D. Descendere in (ad) aciem, etc., to go into battle, to engage: Liv.: Cic.—E. To sink deep into, to penetrate deeply: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthæ altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. ¶ Hence, *Fr. descendre*.

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dē-scisco, scisci or scōi, sciscum, sciscere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: A. To set one's self loose, to free one's self from a connection with any one; to withdraw, revolt from one: ab aliquo, Cic.—B. To desert to, go over to any one: quum Fidenæ aperte descissent, Liv.: desciscunt ad Samnites erat, id. II. Meton.: A. Of personal subjects: 1. To depart, deviate, withdraw from: ab institutione, Cic.: a vitā, to separate, sever one's self (as if fast bound), id.—2. To fall off, decline to; to degenerate into: ad inclinatum et prope jacentem fortunam, Cic.—B. Of things as subjects: To depart or deviate from: quis ignorat eloquentiam descivisse ab istā veterē gloriā, Tac.

dē-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To copy off, transcribe any thing from an original: epistolam, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To represent by drawing; to delineate, depict, draw, sketch, paint: formas in pulvere, Liv.: (without Object) non Archimedes melius potuit describere, Cic.—2. To mark off, divide, class, arrange, distribute into parts: descriptus populus censu, ordinibus, ætātibus, Cic.—3. To ascribe, apportion, appoint, assign to any one as his share: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, Cæs.: pecuniam ad rationem, Cic. C. Fig.: To represent, delineate, describe: hominum sermones moresque, Cic.: (with Objective clause) nec qui descripsit corrumpi semina matrum, Ov.: (with second Acc. of further description) me latroneam ac sicarium describent, Cic. II. A. Prop.: To write down: in foliis carmina, Virg. B. Fig.: To describe, lay down: rationem belli, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. To carve or cut in the bark of a tree, etc.: in cortice fagi Carmina descripsi, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. décrire*.

dē-scrip-ta, ōrum, n. [for describ-ta; fr. describ-o] (Things written down; hence) Records: Tac.

dē-script-e, adv. [descript-us] In order, distinctly: Cic.

dē-script-tio, ōnis, f. [for describ-tio; fr. describ-o] 1. (Prop.) The act of drawing, etc.; Meton.: A delineation, drawing, sketch: Cic.—2. a. A distribution, division: Cic.—b. A proper disposition, order, arrangement: Cic.—3. a. A delineation, description, picture, portraiture in words: Cic.—b. A delineating of character: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. description*.

dē-scrip-tus (for describ-tus), a, um: 1. P. of describ-o.—2. Pa.: (Marked off; hence) Precisely ordered, properly arranged: (Comp.) nihil descriptus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. décrit*.

dē-sēco, cōi, ctum, cāre, 1. v. a. To cut off: partes ex toto, Cic.: particulam undique, Hor.

dē-sēro, ōi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. (To undo, to sever one's connection with another; hence) I. Prop.: To leave in the lurch, fail, forsake, abandon, desert: exercitum ducesque, Cæs.: ager deseruit est, Cic. II. Fig.: To forsake, give up, abandon: desertarum rerum patri-

cinum suscipere, Cic.: deseror conjuge, Ov.

dē-ser-tio, ōnis, f. [deser-o] A slighting, neglect: Liv. ¶ Hence, (in late Lat. meaning of "desertion"), *Fr. désertion*.

dē-ser-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. One who forsakes, abandons, deserts a person, etc.: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: A runaway, deserter, etc.: Liv.—b. Fig.: A deserter, a fugitive from: Amoris, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. déserteur*.

dē-ser-tus, a, um: 1. P. of deser-o.—2. Pa.: Deserted; esp. of places, desert, solitary, waste; loci, Cæs.: (Comp.) reditus desertior, Cic.: (Sup.) desertissima solitudo, id.—As Subst.: deserta, ōrum, n. Desert places, deserts, wastes: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. désert*.

dē-servio, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. To serve zealously, be devoted to: corpori, Cic.: amicis, id.

dē-se-s, idis (Nom. sing. seems not to occur), adj. [for desid-s; fr. desid-eo] (Sitting down; hence) Inactive, indolent, idle: sedemus desides domi, Liv.

dē-sicco, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To dry up: vasa, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dessécher*.

dē-sidēo, scōi, no sup., sidēre, 2. v. n. [for dē-sedeo] To sit down in a place; to sit idle, to remain inactive: frustra ibi totum desēdi diem, Ter.: aquila ramis desedit, Phæd.

dē-sidēra-bilis, e, adj. [desider-(a)-o] To be longed for, desirable: desiderabilia, Cic.: (Comp.) desiderabilior, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. désirable*.

dē-sidēra-tio, ōnis, f. [desider-(a)-o] A desiring, longing for any thing; a missing: voluptatum, Cic.

dē-sidēr-ium, īi, n. [desider-o] I. Prop.: A longing, ardent desire for any thing not possessed; grief, regret for the absence or loss of any thing: Cic.: Hor. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Desire, etc.: mea desideria, valet, Cic. III. Meton.: A. Want, need, necessity: Liv.: Pl.—B. In the time of the empire: A request, petition on the part of inferiors: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. désir*.

dē-sidēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; root sid-, akin to cōd-] (To look eagerly towards a thing; hence) I. Prop.: To long for, earnestly wish for, desire something not possessed: gloriam, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To miss any thing: ex me audies, quid in oratione tuā desiderem, Cic.—B. To lose something: in eo proelio non amplius co milites desideravit, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. désirer*.

dē-sid-ia, ōis, f. [desid-eo] I. Gen.: A sitting long or remaining in a place: Prop. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: A sitting idle, i. e. idleness, inactivity, slothfulness: Cic.: Virg. B. Meton.: Personified Sloth: Hor.

dē-sidūa, -bilitum, 1. n. [desidiu] (The thing serving for lounging; hence) A lounging place: Plaut.

dē-sidūs-e, adv. [desidiōs-us] Slothfully, idly, indolently: Lucr.

dē-sid-ōsus, a, um, adj. [desidi-a]

DESIDO

(Full of desidia; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Stolid, indolent, lazy*: desidiosus erat, Ov.: (Comp.) desidiosior, Suet. **II. Meton.**: *Causing idleness, making lazy*: (Sup.) desidiosissimum otium, Cic.

dē-sīdo, sēdī, *no sup.*, sīdēre, 3. v. n. **I. Prop.**: Of inanimate things; esp. of places: *To sink, fall, or settle down*: ut terrā desiderint, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To sink, lower, deteriorate*: desidentes mores, Liv.

dēsīgnā-tīo, ōnis, *f.* [design(a)-o] **1. A** marking out, describing, designating: Cic.—**2. A** disposition, arrangement: operis, Cic.—**3. An** appointment of consuls, etc.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *designation*.

dēsīgnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **One** who orders, regulates, arranges; a regulator; as a t. t.: **1. An** officer whose duty it was to marshal people in their seats in the theatre: Plaut.—**2. A** master of ceremonies at funerals; an undertaker: Hor.—**3. An** umpire at public spectacles: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dessinateur*.

dē-sīgno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To mark or trace out; hence) **I. Prop.**: To describe, designate, define: urbem designat aratro, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A**. To mark, denote, signify, intimate, designate, represent: designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.—**B. 1. To** commit, pertrahere: quid non obrietas designat? Hor.—**2. To** dispose, regulate, arrange, distribute, ordain: aliquid, Cic.—**3. a. To** appoint or nominate to an office; to choose, fix upon: aliquem, Cic.—**B. Part. Perf. Pass.**: Polit. t. t.: Elected; applied to a person elected to an office: consul, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A**. To delineate, design, depict, sc. by embroidery, weaving, etc.: Europen, Ov.—**B. Part. Perf. Pass.**: Of a child yet unborn: Expectat: designatus civis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *designer, dessiner*.

dē-sīlīo, sīlīdī, sultum, sīlire, 4. v. n. [for de-salio] **To** leap down: **I. Prop.**: Of living subjects: desilite, commilitones, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: lymphæ desiluit, Hor.

dē-sīno, sīvi or sīlī, sultum, sīnere (contr. desisse, Cic.: desissim, Cat.), 3. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: **To** leave off, give over; to cease or desist from: artem, Cic.: veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitæ, id.: (Impers. Pass.) desinitur, Ov. **II. Neut.**: **A**. To cease, stop, end, close: desiderant imbres, Ov. desine, quæso, communibus locis, Cic.: (with Gen.) querelam, Hor.—**Particular phrase**: Desine, Leave off! give over! stop! be still! etc.: Ter.—**B. In** Rhetor.: Of a period: To end, finish: Cic.

desīpi-ens, entis, *P.* of desipi-o. **desīpiēntīa**, æ, *f.* [desipiens, desipient-is] **Want** of understanding, foolishness: Lucr.

dē-sīpīo, *no perf. nor sup.*, sīpēre, 2. v. n. [for de-sapio] **To** be void of understanding; to be silly, foolish; to act foolishly: summus viros despere, Cic.: (with Gen.) mentis, Plaut.

DESTINO

dēf-sīsto, stīti, stītum, sīstēre (Perf. destitērunt, Lucr.), 3. v. n. (To set one's self away from any thing, to remove from; hence) *To leave off, give over, desist*: de illā monte, Cic.: regem flagitare, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *desister*.

dēsī-tus (for desin-tus), a, um, *P.* of desin-o.

dē-sōl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; sol-o] (To cause to be quite alone; hence) *To forsake, abandon, desert; to lay waste, desolate*: desolavimus agros, Virg.: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désoler*.

dēspēc-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [DESPEC, true root of despicio] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **To** look down upon any thing from a height: ex alto terras, Ov. **B. Esp.**: Of an eminence: **To** overlook a surrounding country: Laminæ regionem despectat, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **To** look down upon, to despise: ne ut victi despectarentur, Tac.

1. despec-tus, a, um [DESPEC, true root of despicio] **1. P.** of despicio.—**2. Pa.**: *Despicable, contemptible*: (Sup.) ne despectissimī esse videamur, Cic.

2. despec-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (Prop.) *A* looking down upon; Meton.: *A* prospect, a view from an elevated place: Lucr.; Cæs.—**2. A** despising, contempt: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépit*.

dēsperā-nē, ntis, *P.* of desper(a)-o.

dēsperān-ter, adv. [for desperant-ter; fr. desperans, desperant-is] *Hopelessly, despairingly*: Cic.

dēsperā-tīo, ōnis, *f.* [desper(a)-o] *Hopelessness, despair*: Cæs.; Cic.

dēsperā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of desper(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Given** up, despairing of, irremediable: (Comp.) hæc multo desperatiora, Cic.: (Sup.) desperatissima spes, Script. ap. Cic.—**B. Desperate**: senes desperati, Cic.

dē-spēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: **To** be hopeless; to have no hope, to despair, to give up hope: sive habes aliquam spem de republica, sive desperas, Cic.: salutē desperare, id. **II. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: **To** despair of, to give up hope or expectation of: pacem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Pass. in reflexive force: **To** give one's self up to despair; to despair: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désespérer*.

dēsīpīcā-tīo, ōnis, *f.* [despic(a)-o] *A* despising, contempt: Cic.

1. dēsīpīcā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of despicio(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Despised**, held in contempt: vir me habet despiciatam, Plaut.—**b. To** be despised, despicable: (Sup.) despiciatissimus homo, Cic.

2. dēsīpīcā-tus, ūs, *m.* [despic(a)-o] *A* despising, contempt: Cic.

despīcī-ens, entis: **1. P.** of despīcī-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Despising*: (with Gen.) sui, Cic.

despīcīentīa, æ, *f.* [despīcīens, despīcīent-is] *A* despising, contempt: Cic.

dē-spīcīo, exī, ectum, Icēre (Inf. Perf. despēxē, Plaut.), 3. v. n. and a.

[for de-specio] **I. Prop.**: **To** look down upon: **A. Neut.**: a summo cæcis in aquora, Ov.: (Impers. Pass.) quā despici poterat, Cæs.—**B. Act.**: Jupiter æthere summus Despiciens mare veli-volum terras pæcantes, etc., Virg. **II. Fig.**: **Act.**: **To** look down upon, to despise, disdain: divitias, Cic.

dēsplōlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [despoli(a)-o] **A** robber, plunderer: Plaut.

dē-spōlīo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **To** rob, plunder, despoil: templum, Cic.: (with Abl.) aliquem armis, Cæs.

dē-spōndēo, dī, sum, dēre (Inf. Perf. despondidisse, Plaut.: Pluperf. despondiderat, id.), 2. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **To** promise: librum alicui, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Civil t. t.: **To** promise in marriage, to betroth: filiam alicui, Plaut.: (Impers. Pass.) intus despondēbitur, the betrothal will take place, Ter. **II. Meton.**: **To** entrust [with the care or protection of]: bibliothecam cuivis, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A**. To promise, give up, devote to: spes republicæ despondetur anno consulatū sui, Cic.—**B. To** give up, yield, resign; hence) Despondere animum or animos, *To* lose courage, despair, despond: Plaut.; Liv.

dē-sponso, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **To** betroth: Suet.

despon-sus (for despond-sus), a, um, *P.* of despond-o.

dē-spūmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **To** remove the froth or scum; to remove by skimming, to skim off: to skim: undam ænā, Virg. **II. Meton.**: Of wine: **To** work off, digest: Falernum, Pers.

dē-spūo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 3. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: **To** spit down: **A. Prop.**: Religious observance for averting evil: ter canit, ter dictis despuce carminibus, Tib.: (Impers. Pass.) ubi nunc religio despuet sui, Liv. **B. Fig.**: despuere in moribus, i. e. to show abhorrence of, Pers. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **To** spit away from one, i. e. to seek to avert by spitting: comitiales morbos, Pl. **B. Fig.**: **To** reject, abhor: preces, Cat.

dē-squām-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; squam-a] **To** remove scales from, to scale: pisces, Plaut.

dē-stīllo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.**: **To** drip or trickle down, to distil: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **To** be dripping wet; to drip, trickle down: tempora nardo, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distiller*.

dēsīnā-tīo, ōnis, *f.* [destin(a)-o] *A* designing, establishing; a resolution, determination, purpose, design: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destination*.

dēsīnā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of destin(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Designed, intended*: Prps. only in Abl. in adverbial force: According to design, designedly, intentionally, purposely: Suet.; Sen.—**As Subst.**: destināta, ōrum, n.: *Purposes, designs, intentions, plans*: Tac.—**b. Intended narratives**: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destiné*.

dē-stī-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for de-sta-no; fr. de; root STA; cf. sto init.; cf., also, in root force, Gr. στήμι] **I. Prop.**: **To** make to stand

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fast, make firm, bind: falces, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To establish, determine, resolve, to design, intend, destine, to appoint, elect, choose, etc.: ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic.: me are, Virg.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quem in locum Paocori regem destinat, Just.—**B.** Of archers, slingers, etc.: To fix upon as a mark, to aim at: locum oris, Liv.—**C.** In commercial lang.: Destinare sibi aliquid, To fix upon for one's self, to intend to buy: Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of arrows: to shoot or aim them at a mark: sagittas, Sext. Aur. Vict. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destiner*.

dē-stītūō, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūēre, 3. v. a. [for de-statuo] **I.** To set down; to set, place any where: in convivio, Cic. **II.**: **A.** To put away from one's self; hence: **1.** To leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert, etc.: homines, Cic.: (without Object) si destitutus spes, Liv.—**2.** Part. Perf. Pass.: Abandoned, forsaken by, destitute of: preceptis destitutus, Cic.—**B.** To put away from another; hence: To deprive or defraud: destituit deos Mercede pactā Laomedon, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destituer*.

dē-stītū-tiō, ōnis, f. [destitui-o] **A** forsaking, deserting: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destitution*.

dē-stītū-tus, a, um, P. of destitu-o. **destric-tus** (for destrig-tus), a, um, P. of destrin(g)-o.

dē-stringō, strinxī, strictum, stringēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** To strip off leaves, etc.: frondem, Quint.—**B.** To unsheath, draw the sword, etc.: gladium, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To touch slightly along, to sweep along or over: aquora alia, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Of weapons: To graze along, to wound: corpus, Ov.—**B.** Fig.: To criticize, censure: quemquam mordaci carmine, Ov.

dē-struō-tū, ōnis, f. [DESTRUC, true root of destruo-o; v. struo int.] **A** pulling or tearing down, *destruō* on: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destruction*.

dē-strūō, xī, ctum, ōere, 3. v. a. (To unbuild; hence) **I.** Prop.: To pull or tear down any thing built: navem, edificium, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To destroy, ruin, weaken: destruerē ac demoliri aliquid, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détruire*.

dē-sub, prep. c. Abl. Below, beneath: desub Alpibus, Tac.

dē-sūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: To sweat greatly: Cois. **B.** Fig.: To exert or fatigue one's self greatly: in his desudans, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: To sweat out or exude any thing: balsama, Claud. **B.** Fig.: To perform with exertion: iudicia, Claud.

dēstū-fāciō, fēci, factum, fācēre, 3. v. a. [desue-sco; facio] To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use: Cic.

dē-sūesco (in poets, trisyll.), sūēvi, sūētum, sūescēre, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: **A.** To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use: in desuendis morari, Quint.—**B.** Part. Perf.: **1.** Unused, out of use, that has fallen into disuetude:

rem desuetam usurpare, Liv.—**2.** Unused, to which one is unaccustomed: desueta sidera, Ov.—**3.** Unaccustomed: corda, Virg. **II.** Neut.: To become unaccustomed, to disaccustom one's self;—in Perf., to be unaccustomed: antiquo patrum desuescit honori, Sil.

dēsūē-tūdo, inis, f. [for desuetudo; fr. desuet-us] (The quality of the desuetus; hence) Discontinuance of a practice or habit; disuse, desuetude: Liv.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désuétude*.

dēsue-tus, a, um, P. of desue-sco. **dēsul-tor**, ōris, m. [for desal-tor; fr. DESAL, true root of desil-io] **A** leaper, vaulter (the technical designation of riders, who, in the circus-games, leaped from one horse to another without stopping). **I.** Prop.: Liv. **II.** Fig.: amoris, 4. e. an inconstant lover, Ov.

dēsultōr-ius, a, um, adj. [desultor] Of, or belonging to, a desultor: Suet.—As Subst.: **desultorius**, ii, m. =desultor: Cic.

dēsul-tūra, æ, f. [for desal-tura; fr. DESAL, true root of desil-io] **A** leaping or jumping down from a horse: Plant.

dē-sum, fūi, esse (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, etc., in the poets by synæresis as one syll.) (Perf. Ind., defuerunt, Ov.), v. n. **I.** Gen.: To be away, be absent; to fail, be wanting: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. **II.** Esp.: To fail, be wanting in one's duty in rendering assistance, etc.; not to assist or serve, to desert one: ne tibi desis, Cic.

dē-sūmo, sumpsī, no sup., sumēre, 3. v. a. (To take away from one's self from a number; hence) To pick out, choose, select: consules, Liv.

dē-sūper, adv. From above, above: Cæs.; Virg.

dē-surgo, no perf. nor sup., surgēre, 3. v. n. To rise: cœnā, Hor.

dē-tēgo, texi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To uncover, expose, lay bare: patefacta et detecta corpora, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) caput puer detectus honestum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: To discover, disclose, reveal, betray: latenter Culpam, Ov.

dē-tendo, no perf., tensum, tendēre, 3. v. a. To stretch, relax a thing strained: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détendre*.

dēten-sus (for detend-sus), a, um, P. of detend-o.

1. dēten-tus, a, um, P. of detineo, through true root DETEN.

dē-tergeo, tersi, tersum, tergēre (detergis, Claud.: detergunt, id.), 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To wipe off, wipe away: lacrimas pollice, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To take away, remove: somnum, Claud.—**B.** To cleanse, purge: secula fœdo victu, Claud.—**C.** Of money: To sweep off, get: primo anno LXXX. deterimus, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** To cleanse by wiping; to wipe off, wipe clean, clean out: cloacas, Liv.—**B.** To strip off, break off, break to pieces: remos, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déterger*.

detergo, ere, v. detergeo int.

dētēr-yor, ius, adj. comp. [obsolet, deter, from de] (Lower; hence) Worse, poorer, meaner; also, **deter-rius**, a, um, sup. adj. Worst, poorest, meanest: res deterior, Cic.: homo deterrior, id.

dētēri-us, comp. adv. [deterior] Worse: Cic.

dētērimā-tiō, ōnis, f. [determin(a)-o] **A** boundary, conclusion, end: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détermination*.

dē-termīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To border off, to bound; to limit, prescribe limits, determine: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. **II.** Fig.: To mark out; to fix upon, determine, limit, settle, etc.: quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déterminer*.

dē-tēro, trivi, tritum, tērēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To rub away; to wear away or out: deteris calces, you are treading on and grazing my heels Plant. **II.** Fig.: To diminish in force, to weaken, lessen, impair: laudes culpā ingenti, Hor.

dē-terrēō, terrūi, territum, terrēre, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To frighten from any thing; to deter, discourage from, hinder: non deterret sapientem mors, quominus suis consulat, Cic.: libidines commemorare pudore detercor, id.: (without Object) ad deterendum, id. **II.** Meton.: To avert, to keep or ward off something: vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētērr-itus, a, um, P. of deterr-o. **deter-rus** (for deterg-sus), a, um, P. of deterg-o.

dē-tēstā-bilis, e, adj. [detest(a)-or] Execrable, abominable, detestable, scellus, Cic.: (Comp.) detestabilior immanitas, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détestable*.

dē-tēstā-tiō, ōnis, f. [id.] **1.** Ex-ecration, cursing, detestation: Liv.—**2.** A keeping off, averting: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détestation*.

dē-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.** (To call upon or invoke a deity as a witness, with earnestness; hence) **A.** To curse, execrate, abominate, detest, etc.: auspiciū malum, Cic.: aliquid, Cæs. **B.** To imprecate, call down, invoke: in caput corum minas periculaque, Liv. **II.**: **A.** Of a deity: To avert, remove a calamity, etc., in consequence of prayer offered: Cic.—**B.** Of a person: To deprecate; to pray for the averting or removal of any thing: Cic. **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: bella matribus detestata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détester*.

dē-texo, texi, textum, texēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: (Prop.) To weave off or away; hence, Fig.) **A.** To steal from the loom: pallium, Plant.—**B.** To draw off or away: te ab exordio, Poet. ap. Auct. Her. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: To weave completely; to finish or complete weaving: telam, Plant. **B.** Meton.: To plait, interlace, make by plaiting, etc.: aliquid . . . iunco, Virg. **C.** Fig.: To close, end, finish: Cic.

dētēx-tus, a, um, P. of detex-o. **dē-tinēō**, tintiui, tentum, tinēre,

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2. *v. a.* [for de-teneo] **I.** *To hold off, keep back, detain, etc.*: **A.** Prop.: voce rates, Ov.: ad Massiliam detineri, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: euntem, multa loquendo, Detinuit sermone diem, Ov. **II.** (*To hold one thoroughly or firmly; hence*) *To occupy, engage; in alienis negotiis detineri*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détenir*.
dē-tondeō, tōndē, 2. *v. a.* *To shear or cut off; to clip, shear*: oves, Cato: crines, Ov.

dē-tōno, tōnūi, *no sup.*, tōnāre, 1. *v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To thunder down*: hic ubi detonuit, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To thunder down, to storm, to rage*: Flor. **C.** Meton.: *To rush down with impetuous fury, to thunder down*: Flor. **II.** (*To cease thundering; Fig.*) *To rage out, cease raging*: nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem Sustinet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détonner*.

dēton-sus (for detond-sus), *a, um, P.* of detond-co.

dē-torquēō, torsi, tortum or tor-sum, torquēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn, or bend aside; to turn off, turn away*: ponticulum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To turn or twist out of shape, to distort*: partes corporis detorque, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To turn aside or away, to divert*: voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic.—**B.** *To distort, misrepresent*: omnia, Liv.

dētor-sus (-tus) (for detorqu-sus or -tus), *a, um, P.* of detorqu-co.

detractatio, ōnis, *etc.*, *v.* detract.
detrah-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for detrah-tio; fr. detrah-o] **I.** Prop.: *A drawing off, taking away, withdrawal*: Cic.—Particular expression: *Detractio cibi, or simply detractio, A purging of*: Cels. **II.** Fig.: *Rhetor. t. t.* *A taking away, leaving out, ellipsis*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détraction*, "detraction," *i. e.* "taking away of character."

detractō, are, *v.* detractō.

detract-tor, ōris, *m.* [for detrah-tor; fr. detrah-o] *A disparager, detractor*: Liv.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détracteur*.

detract-tus (for detrah-tus), *a, um, P.* of detrah-o.

dē-trāho, traxi, tractum, trahēre (*Inf. Perf.*: detrahē, Plaut.), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw off, away, or down; to pull down; to take down, take away; vestem*, Cic.: amiculum alicui, id.—**B.** Esp.: *To remove, withdraw, take away*: cohortes, Cæs.: coronam, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To pull down, lower*: regum maiestatem, Liv.—**B.** *To withdraw, take away; to lower in estimation; to disparage, detract from, etc.*: dignitatem, Cic.: (without Object) detrahendi causā, id.

dētractā-tio (detracta-), ōnis, *f.* [detract(a)-o] *A declining, refusing*: Liv.

dētractā-tor (detracta-), ōris, *m.* [id.] (Prop.: *One who declines, refuses*; Fig.) *A disparager*: Liv.

dē-trecto (-tracto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for de-tracto] (*Not to take in hand; hence*) *To decline, refuse to*

do any thing: militiam, Cæs.: (without Object) Etruscae legiones detrectant, Liv. **II.** (*To pull down with violence; to lower in estimation, to depreciate, detract from*: virtutes, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déracteur*.

dētriment-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [de-triment-um] *Full of hurt, etc.; very hurtful or detrimental*: Cæs.

dētri-mentum, 1. *n.* [Dētri, root of deter-o; *v. t. t. t.* (Prop.: *A rubbing off; Meton.*) **I.** Gen.: *Loss, damage, detriment*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *The loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détriment*.

dētri-tus, *a, um, P.* of deter-o, through root DETRI.

dē-trūdo, trūsī, trūsūm, trūdēre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To thrust, drive, or force away; to thrust down, push down*: necesse est, eum detrudi, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **I.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To thrust or drive away an enemy from his position; to dislodge, dispossess*: virum, Liv.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *To drive out a person from his possession, to dispossess*: agro communi detrūdītur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive; to bring, reduce to any thing; aliquem de suā sententiā*, Cic.: *se ad mendacitatem*, Plaut.—**B.** Esp.: *Of time*: *To put off, postpone*: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To drive away, cause to depart*: ex quā (sc. arce) me nives detruserunt, Script. ap. Cic.

dē-trunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To lop or cut off*: arbores, Liv.: caput, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To mutilate, to behead*: corpora, Liv.

dētrū-sus (for detrud-sus), *a, um, P.* of detrud-co.

dē-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To drive, thrust, or cast down, in a violent, tumultuous manner*: **I.** Prop.: *hostes*, Liv.: (without Object) miles contra deturbare telis, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *aliquem de fortunis omnibus*, Cic.

dē-turpo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To disfigure*: comatos occipitio raso, Suet.

Deucaliōn, ōnis, *m.*, Δευκαλιων, Deucalion, a son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.—Hence, **Deucaliōn-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* Of Deucalion.

dē-unx, unxis, *m.* [for de-unc-s; fr. de; unc-ia] *Eleven twelfths*: Cic.; Pers.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrēre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To burn up, consume*: pluteos turrium, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *To destroy*: hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dēus, i (In the *Nom.*, *Dat.*, and *Abi. Plur.* the orthography vacillates between dei, dii, and di; deis, diis, dis), *m.* [akin to θεός; Sanscrit *deva*, "god," and div, "heaven"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A god, deity*: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Sometimes in poets to denote a *female deity*: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Of highly distinguished or fortunate persons*: *A god, deity*: deos quoniam propius contingis, *i. e.* Augustus and Matenas, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Dieu*.

dēus-tus (for deur-tus), *a, um, P.* of deur-o.

dē-ūtor, *no perf.*, ūti, 3. *v. dep.* (*To use in a way apart from its proper intention; hence*) *To use ill, to abuse*: victo, Nep.

dē-vasto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To lay waste, devastate*: fines, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévaster*.

dē-vēho, vxi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To carry, convey, take away*: sarmēta, Virg.: saucis in oppidum devectis, Liv. **II.** Esp.: *Pass, in reflexive force; to carry or convey one's self down; to go down, descend, etc.*: Cic.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, vēllēre, 3. *v. a.* *To pluck, pull, tear off*: pennas, Plaut.

dē-vēlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To unveil, uncover*: ora sorori Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévoiler*.

dē-vēnōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To reverence, worship*: deos prece, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To avert*: somnia molā, Tib.

dē-vēnio, vēni, *no sup.*, vēnīre, 4. *v. n.* (*To come down into a place; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *To go to, arrive at, reach*: ad legionem decimam, Cæs.: in victoris manūs, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To come to, reach, arrive at, betake one's self to, turn to*: ad juris studium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devenir*.

dē-verbōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To thrash or cudgel soundly*: homines ad necem, Ter.

dē-versor (-vorsor), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (*To turn off from the road; hence*) *To turn in to an inn; to put up; to lodge*: quum Athenis apud eum deversar, Cic.

dē-ver-sor, ōris, *m.* [for devert-sor; fr. devert-o] *One who lodges any where; an inmate, guest*: Cic.

dēversoriū-lum, 1. *n.* dim. [deversorium, (uncontr. Gen.) deversoriō-i] *A small lodging-place*: Cic.

dēversorium, ii, *v.* deversorios.

dēversor-tus, *a, um, adj.* [2. deversor] (*Pertaining to a deversor; hence*) *For lodging in*: taberna, *A lodging-place, lodging, inn*, Plaut.—

As Subs.: **dēversorium** (div-), ii, *n.*: **A.** *An inn, lodging*: 1. Prop.: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *studiorum*, Cic.—**B.** *A tavern*: Suet.

dēvert-icūlum (devert-), 1. *n.* [devert-o] (*That which serves for turning aside; hence*) **1.**: **A.** Prop.: *A by-road, by-path*: Cic.—**B.** Fig.: (a) *A deviation, digression*: Juv.; Pl.—(b) *A refuge, retreat, lurking-place*: Cic.—**2.** *A place for travellers to turn into, or put up at; an inn*: Liv.

dē-vertō (-vorto), ūi, sum, tēre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn away or aside*: comites hortatu, Luc. **B.** Esp.: *Pass, in reflexive force*: 1. Prop.: **A.** Of things: *To turn aside*: Virg.—**b.** Of persons: *To turn aside, to lodge, etc.; to turn or betake one's self in any direction; to put up at*: Plaut.; Cic. **2.** Fig.: *To turn aside to, to have recourse to*: ad magicas artes, Ov. **II.** Neut.: **A.**

Prop.: To turn aside to lodge, etc.; to turn or go in any direction; to put *ap*, lodge, etc.: ad cauponem, **Cic. B.** **Fig.**: To turn aside, to digress: unde devertimus, **Cic.**

dēvēxus, a, um, *adj.* [for devexus; fr. devēh-o] **I. Prop.**: Of places: Inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep: lucus in viam devexus est, **Cic. II. Fig.**: A. Of heavenly bodies, the etc.: Turning from their orbit, course; setting, declining, etc.: Orion, Hor.: (Comp.) dies devexior, **Claud.**—B. Of life, age, etc.: I. Declining: status, **Sen.**—2. Turning itself: setas a deturatis laboribus devexa ad otium, **Cic.**

dē-vincō, vinxi, vinctum, vincere (*Perf. sync.* devinxiti, **Plaut.**), 4. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To bind fast, tie up, fetter, shackle: aliquem fasciis, **Cic.** (Pass. with *Gr. Acc.*) devinctus tempora lauro, **Tib. II. Fig.**: A. To bind fast, to fetter, overpower: membra sopore, **Lucr.**—B. To devote or attach one's self to: vino te devincis, **Plaut.**—C. To shackle with, i. e. to engage deeply in: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit malā, **Ter.**—D. To connect one's self intimately with: cum Galbā affinitate sese devinxerat, **A. E.**: 1. Gen.: To bind together, to unite closely: homines inter se, **Cic.**—2. Esp.: To bind fast by kindness, favours, etc.; to attach or engage to one; to oblige, lay under an obligation: virum sibi liberalitate, **Cic.**

dē-vinco, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. To conquer completely, overcome, subdue: **I. Prop.**: Poenos classe, **Cic. II. Fig.**: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, i. e. sacrificed to, **Sall.** **dēvinc-tus**, a, um: **I. P.** of devine-ō.—2. *Pa.*: Devoted, greatly attached to: quibus (sc. studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, **Cic.** (Comp.) devinctior alicui, **Hor.**

dēvitā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [devit(a)-o] *An avoiding*: **Cic.**

dē-vito, avi, vitum, āre, 1. v. a. To avoid: procillam temporis, **Cic.**

dē-vi-us, a, um, *adj.* [dē; vi-a] (*Apart or removed from the way*; hence) **I. A.**: 1. **Prop.**: That lies out of the high-road; out of the way: iter, a by-way: **Cic.**—As *Subst.*: devia, ōrum, *n.* By-roads: **Suet.**—2. **Fig.**: Out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable, foolish: **Cic.**—B.: 1. Retired, remote, sequestered: **Cic.**—2. Inaccessible: limina, **Prop.** **II. Wandering from the way or in remote spots**: **Hor.**

dē-vōco, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. To call away**: **A. Prop.**: aliquem de provincia . . . ad gloriam, **Cic. B.** **Fig.**: To call away, i. e. to divert from non avaritia ab instituto cursu devocavi illum, **Cic. II.**: A. **Prop.**: To call down: suos ab tumultu, **Liv.**: aliquem ad cenam, i. e. to invite: **Nep. B.** **Fig.**: To call down, bring: philosophiam e celo, **Cic.**

dē-vōlo, avi, *pprs.* no sup., āre, 1. v. n. **I. A. Prop.**: To fly down: tardus devoleat illic, **Hor. B.** **Fig.**: To hasten down: ad altum amictilium,

Cic.: de tribunali, **Liv. II.** To fly or hasten away: simul ac fortuna delapsa est, devolant omnes, **Auct. Her.**

dē-volvō, volvi, vōlūtum, vōlvēre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Gen.**: To roll down or downwards: **I. Prop.**: saxa in muricatum, **Ces.**—2. **Fig.**: verba, **Hor. B.** **Esp.**: Pass in reflexive force: To roll one's self, etc., down; i. e. to roll or tumble down; to fall headlong: **Cic.**; **Liv.** **II.**: To roll off or away: iustis mollia pensa Devolvunt, i. e. spin off, **Virg.**

dē-vōro, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To swallow or gulp down: to devour: aliquid, **Cic. II. Meton.**: A. Of inanimate subjects: To swallow up, engulf, absorb: me Charybdis devoret, **Ov.**—B. To seize upon greedily or hastily, to swallow eagerly, to devour: spe prædam, **Cic.**—C.: 1. Of property, etc.: To consume, to waste: pecuniam, **Cic.**—2. To swallow up, gulp down: **Ov.**: lacrimas, **III. Fig.**: A. To devour mentally: libros, **Cic.**—B. To swallow down, i. e. to receive without understanding: oratio ejus a multitudine devorabatur, **Cic.**—C. To swallow any thing disagreeable, i. e. to patiently bear, to endure: molestiam, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. dévoré.*

dēvort-ium, ii, *n.* [devort-o] *A by-way, by-road*: **Tac.**

devorto, ere, *v.* devorto.

dēvō-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for devov-tio; fr. devov-co] **I. A. Devoting, consecrating**: **Cic.**—2. A cursing, execration: **Nep.**—3. (*Prop.*: Sorcery, enchantment; *Meton.*) A magical formula, incantation, spell: **Tac.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. dévotion.*

dēvō-to, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *Intens.* [for devov-to; fr. devov-co] **I. Prop.**: To dedicate: devote: illum, **Cic. II. Meton.**: To bewitch: sortes, **Plaut.**

dēvō-tus (for devov-tus), a, um: **I. P.** of devov-co.—2. *Pa.*: a. **Prop.**: Devoted to any person, i. e. attached, faithful: (Comp.) nobis devotior, **Claud.** (Sup.) devotissimus alicui, **Suet.**—As *Subst.*: devotus, i, m. An attached or faithful follower: **Ces. B.** **Meton.**: Devoted to any thing, i. e. addicted to it, very fond of it: scena arenæque devotus, **Suet.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. dévot, dévoté.*

dē-vōvō, vōvi, vōtūm, vōvēre, 2. v. a. (To transfer from one's self by a vow; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. **Gen.**: To vow, devote any thing to a deity, etc.: se ipso diis, **Cic. B.** **Esp.**: To devote to the infernal gods, i. e. to curse, to execrate: devovit natum credulus ille (sc. Theusens) suum, **Ov. II. Meton.**: A. To devote, give up, attach any thing to any one: se amicitias alicuius, **Ces.**—B. To bewitch: aliquem carminibus, **Tib.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. dévouer.*

dē-xtans, antis, *m.* [confr. from de-xtans] (*A sixth part off*; hence) Ten twelfths of any thing: **Suet.**

dextel-la, æ, *f.* *dīm.* [for dextera; fr. dexter a] A little right hand: **Cic.**

dexter, tēra, tērum (and more freq., tra, trum), *adj.* [akin to San-

scrit dakṣha, "right"; *Gr. δεξίος, δεξί-ρεπός*] **I. Prop.**: To the right, on the right side, right: humeri, **Ces.** (Comp.) dexterior pars, **Ov.** (Sup.) dextima (dextuma) via, **Var**—As *Subst.*: A. dextēra (-tra), æ, *f.* (sc. manus): **I. Prop.**: The right hand: **Cic.**; **Sall.**—Particular phrases: a. Ab dextera or simply dextera (dextrā). On the right hand side: **Plaut.**; **Ces.**—b. Ad dexteram (dextram), *Forwards the right hand side*: **Plaut.**; **Ces.**—2. **Fig.**: The right hand of friendship, etc.: Græcia tendit dextorū Italia, **Cic.**—3. **Meton.**: a. **Plur.**: A pair of right hands (clasped in each other, made of gold, silver, etc.; sent as a token of goodwill or as a pledge of amity): **Tac.**—b. The hand, in gen.: **Hor.**—B. dextimi, ōrum, *m.* (sc. homines) Persons on the extreme right; the extreme right of an army: **Sall. II. Fig.**: A. Handy, dexterous, skilful, suitable, fitting: rem ita dexter egit, ut, etc., **Liv.**—B. Favourable, propitious, fortunate, dexter adi, **Virg.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. dextre.*

dextera, æ, *v.* dexter.

dextēr-e (dextēr-e), *adv.* [dexter, dextēr-i, or dextēr-i] Dexterously, skilfully: dextre obundo officia, **Liv.** (Comp.) nemo dexterior fortunā est usus, **Hor.**

dextēr-itas, ātis, *f.* [dexter] (*The quality of the dexter*; hence) Dexterity, aptness, readiness in doing good offices: **Liv.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. dextérité.*

dextrō-vorsum (confr. dextrorsum and -orsus), *adv.* [dexter dextr-i; (o); vorsum] Towards the right side, to the right: **Plaut.**; **Liv.**: **Hor.**

dextumus (-imus), a, um, *v.* dexter.

di, in certain compound words = dis; v. 3. diis *int.*

Diā, æ, *f.*, *diā* (Divine). *Diā*; the old name of the island Naxos: **Ov.** **Diablintes**, um, *m.* The Diablintes; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne.

diādēma, ātis, *n.* = διαδῆμα. A royal head-dress, diadem: **Cic.**; **Juv.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. diadème.*

diāta, æ, *f.* = διαίτα. **I. A mode of living** (prescribed by a physician): diet: **Cic.**—2. A dwelling-place, room, summer-house, etc.: **Pl.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. diète.*

1. dialēcti-cē, *adv.* [dialectic-us] *Dialectically*: **Cic.**

2. dialēctice, ēs, *v.* dialecticus.

dialecticus, a, um, *adj.* = διαλεκτικός. Belonging to disputation, dialectical: captiones, **Cic.**—As *Subst.*: **1. dialecticus**, i, m. A dialectician, logician: **Cic.**—2. **dialectica**, æ (-ē, ēs), *f.* (sc. ars) Dialectics, logic: **Cic.**—3. **dialectica**, ōrum, *n.* Logical questions, dialectics: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. dialectique.*

dialectos, i, *f.* = διαλεκτός. A manner of speaking; and esp. a dialect: **Suet.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. dialecte.*

Di-ālis, e, *adj.* [Δις, Δι-ος] Of, or belonging to, Dis, i. e. Jupiter: flamer, the priest of Jove, **Liv.**—As *Subst.*:

Dialis, is, m. (sc. *flamen* or *sacerdos*). *The flamen Dialis*: Tac.—Hence, **Dialis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a flamen Dialis*: conjux, Ov.

dīālogus, i, m. = *διάλογος*. A (philosophical) conversation, a dialogue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dialogue*.

Diāna, æ, f. **I.** Prop.: *Diana; an Italian divinity, afterwards regarded as identical with Gr. Artemis, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the sister of Apollo*.—Hence, **Diānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Diana*.—As Subst.: **Diān-ium**, ii, n.: **A.** *A temple (or other place) sacred to Diana*: Liv.—**B.** *A promontory in Spain (now Denia)*. **II.** Meton.: *For the moon*: Ov.

di-āria, ōrum, n. [*dies*, di-ei] (*Things pertaining to dies*; hence) *A daily allowance or pay*: Cic.; Hor.

dibāphus, a, um, adj. = *διβαφος*. *Double-dyed*: *dibapha* Tyria, Pl.—As Subst.: **dibaphus**, i, f. (= *ἡ διβαφος*, sc. *εσθής*) (Prop.: *A double-dyed garment*; Meton.) *A public office (as the Roman magistrates wore garments striped with purple)*: Cic.

dica, æ, f. = *δικη*. *A lawsuit, judicial process, action*: Cic.

dicaō-itas, ātis, f. [*dicax*, *dicax*] (*The quality of the dicax*; hence) *Biting wit, raillery, banter*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dicacilé*.

dica-tio, ōnis, f. [*dic(a)-o*] *A settling as a citizen in another state*: Cic.

dic-ax, ācis, adj. [*2. dic-o*] *Talking sharply, satirical, sarcastic, witty*: *dicax* in aliquem, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *nemo dicacior*, id.

di-chōreus, i, m. = *δῖς, χορείος*. *A double brochure*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dichoree*.

dicis [prob. from *dic*] only in the phrase *dicis causā*: Law t. t.: (Prop.: *For the sake of judicial form*; Meton.) *For form's sake, for the sake of appearance*: Cic.

1. **dic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*akin to 2. dic-o*] **I.** Prop.: (Gen.; *To proclaim, make known*; Esp.) Relig. t. t.: **A.** *To dedicate, consecrate, devote*: *donum Jovi*, Cic.—**B.** *To consecrate, to deify* a person: *inter numina dicatus Augustus*, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To give up, set apart, appropriate* any thing to any one: *hunc totum diem tibi*, Cic.—**B.** *To consecrate (a thing by using it for the first time), to inaugurate*: *acie signa*, Tac.

2. **dic-o**, dixi, dictum, dicere (*Imperat. dice*, Plaut.:—*Perf. sync. dixi*, Cic.:—*Subj. dixis*, Plaut.:—*Inf. Pass. dicier*, Script. ap. Cic.), 3. v. a. [*akin to Sanscrit root *diḡ*, Gr. *δεικνυμι*, "to show" or "point out"*] (*To show or point out by speaking*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *1. To say, tell, mention, relate*: *ille, quem dixi*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *indignis si male dicatur*, Plaut.—**2.** *Dictur, dicatur, dictum est*, etc., with a subjective clause: *It is said, related, maintained, etc.*; or they say, affirm, etc.: in *vincula ducei fratrem dictum erat*, Liv.: de hoc Verri *dictur habere eum*, etc., Cic.

—3. *Dicor, diceris, dicitur, etc.*, with an infinitive: *It is said that I, you, he, etc.*; or they say that I, you, etc.: Plaut.; Hor.—**Particular phrase**: *Dictum ac factum* or *dictum factum*: *Said and done*; i.e. *no sooner said than done*; without delay: Ter. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To assert, affirm* a thing as certain: *quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *dicebant, ego negabam*, id.—**2.** *To pronounce, deliver, rehearse* any thing: *causam, to plead in defence*, Cic.: *jus, id.*: (without *Object*) *est oratoris proprium apte dicere*, id.—**3.**: **a.** *To describe, relate, sing, celebrate* in verse: *Alciden puerocule Leda*, Hor.—**b.** *To predict, foretell*: *quicquid dicam, aut erit, aut non*, Hor.—**4.** *To pronounce, articulate* a letter, syllable, word: *quum *Rho* dicere nequiret, etc.*, Cic.—**5.** *To call, to name*: *Chaoniam a Chaone dixit*, Virg.—**6.** *To name, appoint* one to an office: *dictatorem*, Cic.—**7.** *To appoint, fix upon*: *diem operi*, Cic.—**8.** *To tell one so and so, for* *To admonish, warn, order*: *dicerebam, medicare tuos desiste capillos*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To mean so and so*; sometimes to be rendered by *namely, to wit*: *nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quas timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dire*.

dicrōtum, i, n. = *διεκρότος* (doubly beating; hence of a vessel, two-oared). *A galley with two banks of oars*: Cic.

Dictæus, a, um, dictamnus, i, v. Dictæ.

dicta-ta, ōrum, n. [*dict(a)-o*] *1. Things dictated, dictates of the master to his scholars, i. e. lessons, exercises, dictations*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *Precepts, rules*: Suet.; Juv.

dicta-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] (*He who orders*; hence) *A dictator*: **1.** *A supreme magistrate elected by the Romans only in seasons of emergency, when his power was absolute, and continued for six months*: Cic.—**2.** *The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dictateur*.

dictatō-rius, a, um, adj. [*dictator*] *Of, or belonging to, a dictator*: **Cic.** **dicta-trix**, icis, f. [*dict(a)-o*] (*She who orders*; hence) *A dictatress*: Plaut.

dicta-tūra, æ, f. [*id.*] **1.** *A dictating*: Script. ap. Suet.—**2.** (Prop.: *An ordering*; Meton.: *The office of one who orders*; hence) *The office of dictator, dictatorship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dictature*.

Dictæ, es, f., *Δικτή*. *Dictæ a mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter was reared, and afterwards worshipped*.—Hence, **1.** *Dictæus*, a, um, adj.: **a.** Prop.: *Of Dictæ, Dictæan*.—**b.** Meton.: *Cretean*.—**2.** *Dictæanne*, es, f. *The plant dittany, growing in great abundance on Mount Dictæ and Mount Ida*.

dic-tio, ōnis, f. [*dic-o*] **1.** *A saying, speaking, uttering, delivery*: Cic.—**2.** *An oracular response, prediction*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diction*.

dict-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [*dict-o*] **I.** Gen.: *To say often*

or *emphatically*; *to declare, maintain, assert repeatedly*: *quod Maceledoni vetus poeta dicitur*, Ter.: ut *Lacedæmonii suos omnes agros esse dicitur*, *quos, etc.*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *Caesius profectus, ut dicitur*, ab *Cæsarem pervenit*, Cæs.: (with *double Acc.*) *antiqui puellas pueras dicitur*, Suet. **II.** Esp.: *In law*: *To plead frequently*: *causas*, Cic.

dic-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *freg.* [*2. dic-o*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To say often*; *to pronounce, declare, or assert repeatedly*: *illis orationem*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To dictate something to some one* that he may write it down: *hæc dictavi ambulans*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *dictavi propter lippitudinem*, id. **II.** Fig.: *Of abstract subjects*: *To prescribe, point out, recommend, require*: *ut quæque ratio dicitur*, Pl. **III.** Meton.: *To make, compose, couch in writing, draw up, write out*: *ducentos versus*, Hor.: *codicillos*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dicter*.

dic-tum, i, n. [*dic-o*] (*That which is spoken*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A saying, a word*: Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: *1.* *A saying, maxim, proverb*: *Lucr.*: Cic.—**2.** *A witty saying, bon-mot*: Cic.—**B.** *Flur.*: *1.* *Poetry*: *Lucr.*: Prop.—**2.** *A prediction, prophecy*: Virg.—**3.** *An order, command*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diction, dit.*

dic-tus, a, um, P. of *dic-o*.

Dictynna, æ, f., *Δικτυννα* (She of the net). *Dictynna*, an appellation of *Diana*.—Hence, **Dictynnum** (æum), i, n. *A place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta*.

Dictys, ūs, m., *Δίκτυς* (He of the net). *Ductys*: **1.** *A mariner changed into a dolphin*.—**2.** *A centaur, slain at the wedding of Iphitois*.

1. **di-do** (*dis-*), dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. *To place out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute*: **I.** Prop.: *in venas cibum*, *Lucr.* **II.** Fig.: *didit hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor*, Virg.

2. **Didō**, ūs and ōnis, f. *Dido*; the founder of Carthage, daughter of the Tyrian king Belus, wife of Sichaüs, and sister of Pygmalion; called also *Elisa* or *Elissa*.

di-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw apart*; *to part, separate, sever, divide*: *digitos*, Cic.: *superest deducere terram Sæpius ad capita*, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *To separate the forces, etc.*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense: *to divide distribute*; *to disperse, scatter*: *copias*, Cæs.: *choros*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To separate, disjoin, part*: *quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris*, Cic.

di-dūc-tus, a, um, P. of *di-dūco*. **di-cūla**, æ, f. *dim.* [*dies*, di-e] *A little day; a little while*: Cic.

di-ē-re, tūsus, a, um, adj. [*for dic-erog-tus*; fr. *di=dis*; *ERE*, true root of *erig-o*] **I.** Prop.: *Stretched out and raised up on high, i.e. crucified*: *i hinc, dierectus, Go and be hanged!* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Rotten, good for nothing*: *lembus*, Plaut.

dies, *di* (*Gen.* dies, die, and dii, Gell.—*Dat.*, die, *Plant.*), *m.* (in *Sing.* sometimes *f.*) [akin to Sanscrit *die*, "light," "the sky;" also, *dju*, "a day"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A day* of twenty-four hours: nullus, Cic.: suprema, Hor.—**Particular expressions:** In dies, *Daily*: Cic.: so, in diem, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A set day*, appointed time, *term* in the widest sense of the word: Cic.—**2.** *A natural day*; *a day* (opp. to night): Cic.—**Particular expressions:** **a.** Diem noctemque, etc., *Day and night*, i. e. *without ceasing, uninterruptedly*: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Cum die, *At break of day*: Ov.—**3.** **a.** = dies natalis, *A birthday*: Cic.—**b.** = dies mortis, *Dying-day, day of one's death*: Tac.—**c.** = dies febris, *Fever-day*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: *A day* for that which is done or transacted in it: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *A day's journey*: Liv.—**c.** *Time, space of time, period*: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *Light of day, daylight*: Ov.—**B.** Personified: **1.** = Sol (opp. Luna): *Plant.*; Ov.—**2.** *The mother of the first Venus*: Cic.

Dies-piter [for Dies-pater; fr. Dies, lengthened form of Dis; pater] (*Father-god*). *Dispiter* or *Jupiter*.

dis-fāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for dis-fam-o; fr. dis: fam-a] *To spread abroad an evil report concerning a person or thing; to publish, divulge a thing*: aliqui, Ov.: aliquem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diffamer*.

diff-er-ens, entis, *P.* of differ-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *différent*.

diff-er-ēn-ti-a, æ, *f.* [diff-erens, different-is] *A difference, diversity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *différence*.

diff-er-itas, ātis, *f.* [diff-er-o, through obsol. adj. differ-us = differ-ens] *A difference*: Lucr.

dis-fē-ro, distūli, dilātum, differre (*Inf. Pass.*: differrier, Lucr.: in *tesis*, disque tulissent, *Plant.*), *v. a.* and *n.* [for dis-fer-o] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To carry from each other; to carry differently ways; to spread abroad, scatter, disperse*: ignem distulit ventus, Cæs.: in versum distulit ulmos, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To distract, disquiet, disturb a person*: aliquem dictis, *Plant.*—**2.**: **a.** Of things as objects: *To spread abroad, publish, divulge any thing*: famam, *Plant.*: male commissam esse libertatem populo Romano, Liv.—**b.** Of persons as objects: *To cry down, to defame*: dominos rumoribus, Tac.—**3.** With reference to time: *a.* Of things: *To defer, put off, protract, delay any thing*: hoc tamen non quo differre, etc., Cic.—**b.** Of persons: *(a)* *To put off (till another time)*: aliquem in tempus aliud, Liv.—*(b)* *To put off a person's death, to spare*: decimum dilatis in annum Hector erat, Ov. **II.** Neut.: (Prop.): *To carry apart, to separate*: Fig.: *To differ, be different*: qui re consentientes vocabulis differrebant, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) tragico differre colori, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *différer*.

dis-fer-tus, *a, um, adj.* [for dis-far-o] (*Completely*

stuffed; hence) *Stuffed full, filled*: provincia differta exactoribus, Cæs.

diff-ic-il-e, *adv.* [difficilis] *With difficulty*: Vell.: (Comp.) difficilias, Cæs.: (Sup.) difficillime, Cæs.

diff-ic-il-is, *e* (old form *difficul*), *adj.* [for dis-facilis] (*Not to be done*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Hard, difficult, troublesome* (Comp.) difficiliores tempestates, Cæs.: (Sup.) difficillimum tempus, Cic.: (with *Supine* in *u*) difficile factu, id. **II.** Esp.: Of character: *Hard to manage or to please*; obstinate, morose, surly: difficiles senes, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) Penelopen difficilem prociis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difficile*.

diff-ic-il-iter, *adv.* [difficilis] *With difficulty*: Cic.

diff-ic-ul, *v.* difficilis *imit.*

diff-ic-ul-tas, ātis, *f.* [difficul = difficilis] *The state or condition of the difficult*: hence) **1.** *Difficulty, trouble, distress, poverty*: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Obstinacy, moroseness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difficulté*.

diff-ic-ul-ter, *adv.* [id.] *With difficulty*: Cæs.

diff-ic-ens, entis, *P.* of diffid-o.

diff-iden-ter, *adv.* [for diffident-ter; fr. diffidens, diffident-is] *Dis-trustfully, diffidently*: Cic.: (Comp.) diffidentius, Just.

diff-ident-ia, æ, *f.* [diffidens, diffident-is] *Want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence*: Cic.; Sall.

dis-fī-do, fisis sum, fidere, *3. v. n.* [for dis-fido] *Not to trust; to mistrust; to be distrustful or hopeless; to despair*: sententia, Cic.: sibi, id.: (with *Dependent clause*) antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sunt, id.

dis-fā-do, fidi, fassum, or fissum, findere, *3. v. a.* [for dis-findo] **I.** Prop.: *To cleave asunder, to divide*: semen diffidit terra, Cic.: terram, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: Polit. *t. t.*: *To break off, to put off*: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv.

dis-fīngo, *no perf. nor sup., fing-ere, 3. v. a.* [for dis-fingo] **I.** Prop.: *To form differently, remodel, make anew*: ferrum incude, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To change, alter*: neque Diffinget ... Quod fugiens semel hora vexit, Hor.

diff-is-sus (for diffid-sus), *a, um, P.* of diff(n)d-o, through true root DIFFID.

1. diff-is-sus (for diffid-sus), *a, um, P.* of diff(n)d-o, through true root DIFFID.

2. diff-is-sus (for diffid-sus), *a, um, P.* of diffid-o.

dis-fī-tē-or, *no perf., ēri, 2. v. dep.* [for dis-fiteor] *To disavow, to deny*: opus, Ov.

dis-fī-to, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for dis-fio] *To blow apart, disperse by blowing*: legiones spiritu, *Plant.*

dis-fū-o, *no perf. nor sup., ūre, 3. v.* [for dis-fuo] **I.** Prop.: *To flow asunder, flow in different directions, flow away*: extra ripas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To drip*: juvenes Sudore diffuentes, Phœd.—**B.** *To dissolve, melt away, disappear*: privata cibo natura animantium diffinit, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of style: *To be loosely or*

unconnectedly put together: diffusus ac solutum, Cic.—**B.** *To dissolve in, i. e. to give one's self up wholly to; to revel in*: otio diffuentes, Cic.

diff-rac-tus (for diffrag-tus), *a, um, P.* of diff(n)g-o, through true root DIFFRAG.

dis-frīngo (di-), *no perf., frac-tum, frangere, 3. v. a.* [for dis-frango] *To break in pieces, to shatter*: crura, *Plant.*: axem, Suet.

dis-fū-gi-o, fūgi, *no sup., fūgere, 3. v. n.* [for dis-fugio] **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To flee in different directions; to disperse, be scattered*: perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To flee away, depart, escape*: sollicitudines, Hor.: spiritus unguenti sœvias diffugit in auras, Lucr.

diff-ug-um, *ii, n.* [diffug-io] *A fleeing in different directions; a dispersion*: proximorum diffugia, Tac.

diffund-ī-to, *no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a.* [for diffund-o] *To scatter abroad, pour out, etc.*: Fig.: *Plant.*

dis-fūndo, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, *3. v. a.* [for dis-fundo] **I.** Prop.: *To pour forth around or in different directions; to pour or spread out*: sanguinem pervenas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To spread, scatter, diffuse*: comam, Ov.: luce diffusā toto celo, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To spread abroad, to pour out*: di vini suam longe lateque diffundunt, Cic.—**B.** *To cheer up, gladden, exhilarate*: animos, Ov.: Jovem, id.

diffus-ē, *adv.* [diffus-us] *Diffusely, copiously*: Cic.: (Comp.) diffusius, id.

diffū-si-lis, *e, adj.* [for diffund-silis; fr. DIFFUND, true root of diff(n)d-o] *Diffusive*: æther, Lucr.

diffū-sus (for diffund-sus), *a, um* [DIFFUND, true root of diff(n)d-o] **1.** *P.* of diffundo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide* (Comp.) corona diffusior, Pl.: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. **b.** Fig.: *(a)* *Extended, fur spread, extensive*: juscivile, Cic.—*(b)* *Of style or writers*: Copious, diffuse, prolux: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diffus*.

Digēntia, æ, *f.* *Digēntia*; *a stream that ran through Horace's estate* (now Licenza).

di-gē-ro, gessi, gestum, gērere, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry in different directions; to separate, disperse, distribute*: inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of food: **a.** *To divide, tear to pieces, masticate*: cibum, Pl.—**b.** *To digest*: Cels.—**2.** *To distribute, arrange, dispose, set in order*: quas diligentissime logi et digesti, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To divide out, distribute*: tempora, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To set in order, arrange, put to rights*: quid quoque anno actum sit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digérer*.

diges-ti-o, ōnis, *f.* [for diger-to; fr. diger-o] **1.** *Digestion of food*: Cels.—**2.** *An orderly distribution, division, arrangement*: **a.** Gen.: Vell.; Pl.—**b.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digestion*.

diges-tus (for diger-tus), *a*, um, *P.* of digur-o.

digit-ilus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [digit-us] *A* little finger: Ter.

dig-itus, *i*, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root *ḍig*; Gr. *δείκω*] (*The pointing thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A* finger: attingere aliquid extremis digitis, *to touch something with the tips of the fingers*, *i. e.* lightly, *to slightly enjoy*, Cic.: monstrari digito, *to be pointed out with the finger*, *i. e.* to become distinguished, famous, Hor. *II. Meton.*: *A.* *A* toe: Virg.—*B.* *As a measure of length*: *An* inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes): Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doigt*.

di-gladi-or, *no perf.*, *ari*, *i. v.* *dep.* [*di*; gladi-us] *I. Prop.*: *To fight for life and death*; *to contend fiercely*: inter se stois, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To dispute violently*: Cic.

di-gnā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [di-gn(a)-or] *I. Prop.*: *A* considering or deeming worthy; esteem, respect, regard: Suet.; Just. *II. Meton.*: Dignity, honour, reputation: Liv.

di-gn-e, *adv.* [di-gn-us] *Worthily*, fitly, becomingly: laudari, Cic.: (Comp.) dignius, Hor.

di-gn-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [*id.*] (*The state or condition of the dignus*; hence) *I. Prop.*: Worthiness, merit, desert: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A.* *I. Gen.*: Dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank: Cæs.; Cic.—*2. Esp.*: Official dignity, honourable employment, office: Cic.—*B.* *Of things*: Worth, value, excellence: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dignité*.

di-gn-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, *i. v. a.* [*id.*] *To deem worthy or deserving*: qui laude dignetur, Cic.

di-gn-or, *ātus sum*, *ari*, *i. v. dep.* [*id.*] *I. To deem one worthy or deserving of something*: laud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. *II. To regard as fit, becoming, worthy of one's self to do*; *to deign to do*; or, with a negative, *Not to deign, to disdain to do, etc.*: cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido, Virg. *III. To deem or hold a person or thing worthy of being something*: (with double Acc.) Oī felix, si quem dignabitur, inquit, ista virum, Ov.

di-gnosco (-nosco), *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *gnosce-re*, *3. v. a.* *To know apart*, *to distinguish, discern*: civem dignoscere hoste, Hor.

di-gn-us, *a*, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *ḍig*, Greek *δείκω*] (*Pointed out, shown*; hence) *Of persons*: *Worthy, deserving*—of things: *Suitable, fitting, becoming, proper*: grates, Virg.: (Comp.) (with Abl.) dignius odio cogitatio dignissima tua virtutis, Script. *ap.* Cic.: (with Relative pron.) videtur, qui aliquando impere, dignus esse, Cic.: (with Acc. of Neut. pron.) di tibi omnes id, quod es dignus, daint, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digne*.

di-grēd-or, *gressus sum*, *grēdi*, *3. v. dep.* [for di-gradi-or] *I. Prop.*: *To go apart or asunder*; *to separate, part*; *to go away, depart*: digredimur

flentes, Ov.: luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To go aside, deviate, depart*; in speaking, *to digress*: unde digressi sumus, Cic.

digres-sio, *ōnis*, *f.* [for digred-sio; fr. digred-ior] *1. A going apart, separating*; *a going away, departing, departure*: Cic.—*2. a.* *A going aside, deviation*: Gell.—*b.* *Digression*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digression*.

1. digres-sus (for digred-sus), *a*, um, *P.* of digred-ior.

2. digres-sus, *ūs*, *m.* [for digred-sus; fr. digred-ior] *1. A parting, separating, going away, departure*: Cic.—*2. A digression in speaking*: Quint.

di-grunnio, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *ire*, *4. v. n.* *To grunt* hard: Phaed.

di-judica-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [di-judico(a)-o] *A deciding, determining*: Cic.

di-judico, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, *i. v. a.* *I. A. Prop.*: *To judge by discerning or distinguishing*; *to decide, determine*: controversiam, Cic.: (without Object) tu iudicā, Ter. *B. Meton.*: *To decide by arms*: dijudicata belli fortuna, Cæs. *II. To discern by judging*; *to distinguish*: vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic.: (without Object) inter has sententias dijudicare malum, id.

di-junctio, *etc.*, *v. disj.*

di-lābor, *lapsus sum*, *lābi*, *3. v. dep.* *I. Gen.*: *To glide apart or away*; *to fall asunder*, *to go pieces*, etc.: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. *II. Esp.*: *A.* *I. Prop.*: *Of persons*, esp. of soldiers: *To slip away in different directions*; *to disperse, be scattered*, etc.: ab signis, Liv.—*2. Fig.*: *To slip away, vanish, escape*, etc.: memoria, Cic.—*B.* *I. Prop.*: *To fall to pieces*, *to go to decay*, etc.: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr.—*2. Fig.*: *To fall to decay*, *to go to ruin*: vectigalia negligentia, Liv.

di-lācēro, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, *i. v. a.* *To tear to pieces, rend asunder*. *I. Prop.*: dominum, Ov. *II. Fig.*: animum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilacérer*.

di-lāmīn-o, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *are*, *i. v. a.* [*di*; lamin-a] *To split in two*: naves, Ov.

di-lānīo, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, *i. v. a.* *To tear in pieces, to rend asunder*, etc. *I. Prop.*: cadaver dilaniandum canibus, Cic. *II. Fig.*: animam, Lucr.

di-lāpīd-o, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *are*, *i. v. a.* [*di*; lapis, lapid-is] (*To scatter like stones*; hence) *Of property*: *To squander, waste, lavish*, etc.: nostras triginta minas, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilapider*.

di-lap-sus (for dilab-sus), *a*, um, *P.* of dilab-or.

di-largior, *largitus sum*, *largiri*, *4. v. dep.* *To give away or bestow liberally*; *to lavish*: aliquid alieni, Cic.

dila-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [dila-, root of dilā-tum, supine *differo*; v. fero *ini.*] *A putting off, delaying, deferring*: temporis, Cic.

dila-to, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, *i. v. a.* and *n. intens.* [*id.*] *I. Act.*: *A. Prop.*: *To spread out, dilate*; *to enlarge, amplify*,

extend: partes stomachi, Cic. *B. Fig.*: *I. Gen.*: *To extend, enlarge, amplify*: orationem, Cic.—*2. Esp.*: With Personal pron.: *To enlarge, or magnify itself*: Quint. *II. Neut.*: *To extend, spread out*: spatia montis in cubiculo dilatantia, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilater*.

dila-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A dilatory person*: Hor.

dila-tus, *a*, um [*id.*] *P. of differo*.

dila-udo, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *are*, *i. v. a.* *To praise very highly*: libros, Cic.

dilec-tus, *a*, um [for dileg-tus, fr. dileg-, true root of dilig-o] *1. P.* of dilig-o.—*2. Pa.*: *Loved, beloved, dear*: (Comp.) luco dilector omni Laurus, Claud.: (Sup.) angur dilectissimus, Stat.: (with Dat.) silva mihi dilecta, Virg.: (with Abl.) dilectus amore, id.

dilig-ens, *entis*: *1. P.* of dilig-o.—*2. Pa.*: (Prop.: *Esteeming, loving*; hence, in respect to an inanimate object, Meton.) *a.* *Careful of it*; *assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate with regard to it*: (Comp.) in exquirendis temporibus diligenter, Cic. (Sup.; also, with Gen.) omnis officii diligentissimus, id.: (with Dat.) publicis equis assignandis et alendis diligens, id.—*b.* With reference to domestic affairs: *Attentive, careful, thrifty, economical*: homo frugi ac diligens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diligent*.

diligē-ter, *adv.* [for diligē-ter; fr. diligens, diligent-is] *Attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly*: diligenter facta sunt, Cæs.: (Comp.) diligentius, id.: (Sup.) diligentissimē, Cic.

diligē-tia, *ae*, *f.* [diligens, diligent-is] (*The quality of the diligens*; hence) *I. Gen.*: *Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence*: Cæs.; Cic. *II. Esp.*: *Carefulness in household affairs*, *i. e.* economy, frugality: id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diligence*.

di-ligo, *lexi*, *lectum*, *ligē-re*, *3. v. a.* [for di-lego] (*To distinguish by selecting from others*; hence) *To value or esteem highly*, *to love*: auream mediocritatem, Hor.: eos, quos nunquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, Cic.

di-lōrico, *no perf.*, *ātum*, *are*, *i. v. a.* *To tear apart, rear open one's dress*: tunica, Cic.

di-lūcō, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *lucē-re*, *2. v. n.* (Prop.: *To be quite light*; Fig.) *To be clear, evident*: Liv.

dilūcē-sco, *luxi*, *no sup.*, *lūcē-scē-re*, *3. v. n. inch.* [dilūce-o] *To grow light, begin to shine, dawn*—Perf., *To shine*. *I. Impers.*: *A. Prop.*: quum dilūcesceret, Cic. *B. Fig.*: discussa est illa caligo . . . diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. *II. Personal*: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, etc., Hor.

dilūcīd-e, *adv.* [dilucid-us] *1. Clearly, brightly*: (Comp.) dilucidius flagrant, Pl.—*2. Plainly, clearly, evidently, distinctly*: explicare, Cic.

dilūcīd-us, *a*, um, *adj.* [dilūce-o] *I. Prop.*: *Clear, bright, sunnyside*, Pl. *II. Fig.*: *Of language*: *Clear, plain, distinct, evident*: (Comp.) omnia dilucidiora facientes, Cic.

dilū-cūlum, i, n. [for diluc-culum; fr. diluc-o] (*That which makes quite bright; hence*) Daybreak, dawn: Cic.

dilūd-ium, ii, n. [di; lud-us] (*That which pertains to severing a play asunder; hence*) A resting-time, intermission between plays: Hor.

dilūo, lūi, lūtum, lūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To wash to pieces, wash away: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Cæs. B. Esp.: To dissolve any thing in a liquid, i.e. to temper, dilute: favos lacte et miti Baccho, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To weaken, lessen, impair; to do away with, remove: res leves, Cic.: curam, Hor.—B. To resolve a difficulty, i.e. to explain: mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Plaut. ¶ Hence, fr. diluer.

dilū-tus, a, um: 1. P. of dilu-o.—2. Pat.: Diluted, thinned, weak: potio, Cels.: (Comp.) vinum dilutius, id.: (Sup.) potio dilutissima, id.

dilū-v-ies, ōi, f., -ium, ii, n. [for dilu-ies, dilu-ium; fr. dilu-o] (Prop.: A washing away of the earth; Meton.) 1. An inundation, flood, deluge: Hor.; Ov.—2. Desolation, destruction: Virg. ¶ Hence, fr. deluge.

dilūvi-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [diluv-i-es] To inundate, deluge: Lucr.

dī-māno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To flow different ways, to spread abroad: Fig.: vitæ ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dimen-sio, ōnis, f. [for dimet-sio; fr. dimet-ior] A measuring: Cic. ¶ Hence, fr. dimension.

dimen-sus (for dimet-sus), a, um, P. of dimet-ior.

dī-mētor, mensum sum, mētiri, 4. v. dep. To measure any thing according to the distance of its parts; to measure out: cōlum atque terram, Cic. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. form: mirari se solertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic.

dī-mēto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To bound by measuring out; to mark out, stake out. I. Prop.: locum castris, Liv. II. Fig.: siderum cursis dimet-ati, Cic.

dimicā-tio, ōnis, f. [dimic(a)-o] A fighting: a fight, combat, furious encounter: Prop. and Cic.

di-mico, āvi or āi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. (To move rapidly here, there, backwards and forwards, i.e. to brandish, so. weapons against an enemy; hence) I. Prop.: To fight, combat, struggle, contend: Of troops, gladiators, etc.: ad dimicandum, Cæs. II. Fig.: To struggle, strive, contend: dimicantes competitors, Liv.: de fortunis, de liberis, Cic.

dimidiā-tus, a, um, adj. [dimidi(a)-o, to halve; found as verb fin. only once in Tertullian] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Halved, divided into halves, in half: solea, i.e. split or divided in half, Lucil. B. Esp.: 1. Half of (=dimidia pars with Gen.): aper, Suet.—2. To the extent of half, half: procumbunt dimidiati, i.e. they lean forward with half of their bodies, Plaut.—

3. Reduced to half, only half remaining: partes, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Divided in half: dies, Plaut.—B. Half of, half-mensis, Cic.

di-midi-us, a, um, adj. [for dimedius] I. Prop.: Half: dimidia pars terræ, Cic.—As Subst.: dimidi-um, ii, n. The half: Plaut.—Particular expression: Dimidio, By half, to the amount of half: Cæs.; Cic. II. Fig.: Of persons of mixed descent: Half: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, half patrician, half plebeian, Liv.

dī-mittō, no perf. nor sup., ěre, 3. v. a. To break or dash to pieces: caput, Ter. ¶ Hence, fr. dimittuer.

diminutio, ōnis, f. diminutio. **dimis-sio**, ōnis, f. [for dimitt-sio; fr. dimitt-o] 1. A sending in different directions; a sending out, sending forth: Cic.—2. A dismissing, discharging: Cic.

dimis-sus (for dimitt-sus), a, um, P. of dimitt-o.

dī-mitto, mīsi, mīsum, mittere, 3. v. a. I. (To send different ways, to send apart; hence) A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: To send out or forth in different directions, to send about: pueros circum amicos, Cic.: (without Object) dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Cæs.—2. Fig.: To send out or forth: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To separate a multitude; to break up, dissolve: senatu dimisso, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: To dismiss from one's self; to disband, discharge: plures manūs, Cæs. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To send away either an individual or a body; to let go, discharge, dismiss, release: equos, Virg.: (with second Acc. of further definition) omnes incolumes, Cæs.: (without Object) ut Sulla nusquam ab se dimitteret, Nep.—2. Esp.: a. Of a wife: To put away, repudiate: uxorem, Suet.—b. Of cavalry: To (dis)mount and let loose their horses: Tac.—c. Of the enemy: To let go, suffer to escape: Cæs.—d. Of a book: To lay or put down: Cic.—e. Of ambassadors: To despatch: Cæs. B. Meton.: Of inanimate objects: To give up, abandon: fortunam, Cæs.—

c. Fig.: To voluntarily let go a thing, i.e. to give up, abandon, forego: amicitias, Cic.

dimō-tus (for dimov-tus), a, um, P. of dimov-co.

dī-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvere, 2. v. a. I. (To move apart; hence) A. To part or put asunder; to separate, divide: rubum Dimovero lacerte, Hor.—B. To separate from each other; to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss: obstantes propinquos, Hor.—C.: 1. Prop.: To separate, remove: umbra polo, Virg.—2. Fig.: To remove, entice away (from the pursuit of a thing): gaudentem patrios findere sarculo Nunquam dimoves, ut, etc., Hor. II. To move to and fro, to set in motion: se inambulatione levi, Cels.

Dindymus (-os), i, m., -a, ōrum, n. Dindymus, Dindymos, or Dindyma; a mountain in Mysia, near Cyzicum,

sacred to Cybele.—Hence, **Dindym-ēne**, ēis, -a, æ, f. Dindymene, or Dindymena, i. e. Cybele.

dinūmērā-tio, ōnis, f. [dinumer(a)-o] A reckoning up, enumeration: Cic.

dī-nūmēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: To count over, reckon up, enumerate: stellas, Cic.: (without Object) dinumerat, id. II. Esp.: Neronian tile t. t.: To count out, pay out money: viginti minas illi, Ter.

diōbōl-āris, e, adj. [diōβολ-ον with Lat. suffix aris] (Pertaining to a diōβολον; hence) That costs, or is worth, two oboli: anus, Plaut.

diocēsis, is, f. = διοίκησις. A governor's jurisdiction, a district: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "diocese"), fr. diocēse.

diocētēs, æ, m. = διοικητής. An overseer of the revenue; a treasurer: Cic.

Dīōmēdes, is, m., Διομήδης (One counselled of Dis, or Jove). **Diomedes**: 1. A son of Tydeus, a famous hero at the siege of Troy. After the destruction of that city he went to Appulia, where he founded Argyrippa (Arpi).—Hence, **Dīōmēd-ēs** (-i-us), a, um, adj. Of Diomedes.—As Subst.: **Diomedea**, æ, f. (sc. fabula) A tale respecting, or relating to, Diomedes: Juv.—2. A king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives to be eaten by his horses.

Diōne, cēs, -a, æ, f., Διώνη (Daughter of a deity). **Dione** or **Di-na**: 1. The mother of Venus.—2. Venus.—Hence, **Dīōn-æus**, a, um, adj. Of Dione or Venus: mater, Venus herself (with reference to Æneas): Virg.

Dīōnysius, ii, m., Διονύσιος (One pertaining to Dionysus). **Dionysus**: 1. The elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.—2. His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse.—3. (Heracleotes) a pupil of Zenon of Citium, a Stoic; afterwards a Cynæic.—4. A Stoic, contemporary with Cicero.

Dīōnysus (-os), i, m., Διόνυσος. (Deity or god of Nysa) Dionysus or Dionysos; the Greek name of Bacchus.—Hence, **Dīōnys-ia**, iōrum, n. = Διονυσία, τὰ (sc. ἑπεα). The Dionysia, a festival of Bacchus, in Greece celebrated every three years: Ter.

diōta, ōs, f. = διώτη. A two-handed vessel; a wine-jar: Hor.

Diphilus, i, m., Διφίλος (Twice loved one). **Diphilus**: 1. A celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus.—2. An architect of Quintus Cicero.

dīplōma, ātis (Dat. and Abl. Plur. diplomatis, Tac.; Suet.), n. = δίπλωμα. A letter folded double, viz.: 1. A state letter of recommendation (given to persons travelling to the provinces): Cic.—2. A document (drawn up by a magistrate, containing a grant of some favour or privilege): a diploma: Suet. ¶ Hence, fr. diplōme.

dipōnd, v. dup.

Dipsās, ādis, f. [διψάς] (Thirsty one). **Dipsas**; the name of an old woman.

Dipylon, *i. n.*, Διπύλον (double-gate). *Dipylon*, a gate at Athens.

dir, in certain compound words = *dis*: *v. 3. dis init.*

Dirae, *arum*, *v. dirus*.

Dirce, *ēs* (Acc. *Dircam*, Plaut.) *f.*, Δίρκη. *Dirce*: 1. A fountain north-west of Thebes, in Boeotia.—Hence,

Dirceus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Dircean*; Meton.)—2. The wife of the Theban prince Lycus.

direct-a, *adv.* [Acc. Neut. Plur. of *direct-us*] In a straight direction, perpendicularly: Lucr.

direct-e, *adv.* [direct-*us*] In a straightforward manner: Cic.

direct-o, *adv.* [id.] **A. Prop.**: In a straight direction, directly: *directo ferri*, Cic.: (Comp.) *directius gubernare*, id. **B. Fig.**: Of manner or method: *In a straightforward way*; directly, without any thing intervening: Cic.—2. Of language: *Directly*, in express terms: Liv.

direct-us, *a*, *um* [for *dirig-tus*; fr. *DIREX*, true root of *dirig-o*] **I. P.** of *dirig-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Prop.*: *Made straight*; straight, direct, whether horizontally or perpendicularly; level; upright, steep: *as directum*, Ov.: (Comp.) *ut directiores iotus flant*, Script., ap. Gell. **b. Fig.**: *Straightforward*, open, without reserve or ceremony, simple, direct: *senex*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *direct*.

1. direm-ptus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dirim-o*, through true root *DIREM*.

2. direm-ptus, *ds*, *m.* [DIREM, true root of *dirim-o*] *A separation*: Cic.

dirip-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [for *dirap-tio*; fr. *DIRAP*, true root of *dirip-io*] *A plundering, pillaging*: Cic.

diraptor, *ōris*, *m.* [for *dirap-tor*; fr. *DIRAP*, true root of *dirip-io*] *A plunderer*: Cic.

dirap-tus (for *dirap-tus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dirip-io*, through true root *DIRAP*.

dir-ib-ēo, *no perf.*, *ib-ēum*, *ib-ēre*, 2. *v. a.* [for *dis-habeo*] *To keep apart or asunder*; hence) *Politic. i. t.*: *To sort or separate the tablets cast into the ballot-box in voting, according to their respective inscriptions* (but acc. to some, *To distribute to the people or the judges the tablets used by them in voting or passing sentence*): Cic.

dirib-itio, *ōnis*, *f.* [dirib-eo] *A separating or sorting of the tablets used in voting*: Cic.

dirib-itor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *A sorter of voting tablets*; i. e. an officer who sorted the tablets used in voting: Cic.

di-rigo, *rexī*, *rectum*, *rigēre* (Perf. *Syncl. dixerit*, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* [for *dis-rego*] **I. A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *To place or lay straight*; to set in a straight line; to arrange, draw up: *regiones lituo*, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) *finem Philippo veterem viam reglam*, Liv.—Particular phrase: *Dirigere aciem*, *To draw up troops or the van in battle array*: Caus.—2. Esp.: *a. To send in a straight line, to direct to a place*: *cursum per*

auras in lucos, Virg.: *navem eo*, Nep.

b. Of weapons: *To hurl straight or in a direct line*: *tela arcu*, Hor. **B. Fig.**: 1. *To set in order, arrange*: *materias divisione*, Quint.—2. *To direct, guide, arrange* a thing either to something (as its aim, scope); or according to something (as its rule): *meas cogitationes sic dirigo*, non ad (to) *illam parvulam Cynosuram sed, etc.*, Cic.: *vitam ad (according to) certam rationis normam*, id. **C. Meton.**: Of wounds: *To inflict by hurling*: Virg.: Tac. **II.** (To lead apart; hence) *To divide, split apart, cleave in twain*: *elephantum*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diriger*.

dir-imo, *ēmi*, *emptum*, *imēre*, 3. *v. a.* [for *dis-emo*] *To take apart*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To part, separate, divide*: *corpus*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *To break off, interrupt, disturb, put off, delay*: *prælium*, Cæs.—2. Esp.: *a.* Of a connection, etc.: *To forcibly separate, dissolve, break off*: *conjunctionem civium*, Cic.—**b.** Of conversation, deliberation, etc.: *To interrupt, disturb, break up, put an end to*: *colloquium*, Cæs.; Cic.: *sermone*: (without *Object*) *actum ostēo die nihil*: *nox diremit*, id.—**B.** *To adjust, compose, settle, put an end or stop to*: *conversatiam*, Cic.—**C.** *To destroy, frustrate, bring to nought*: *auspicium*: Liv.

dir-ipio, *ripul*, *reptum*, *ripere*, 3. *v. a.* [for *dis-rapio*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To tear asunder, tear in pieces*: *membra manibus*, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Milit. i. t.*: *To lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder things or persons*: *templum hostiliter*, Liv. **II. Fig.**: Of mental feelings: *To tear in pieces, to excessively harass*: *distractor, diripior*, Plaut. **III. Meton.**: *To destroy, rob*: *Harpies diripiunt dapes*, Virg.

dir-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [dir-*us*] (The quality or condition of the *dirus*; hence) **I.** Of fate: *Fatal mischief, misfortune*: Suet.—2. Of character: *Fierceness, cruelty*: Cic.

di-rumpo (*dis-*), *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *rumpere*, 3. *v. a.* [for *dis-rumpo*] **I. Prop.**: *To break or dash to pieces*; to break, burst asunder: *partem*, Cic.: *homo diruptus, a man that has a rupture*: id. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To sever, break off, break up*: *societatem*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To destroy or break apart*; i. e. to part with the recollection of, to forget: *cave dirumpatis*, Plaut.—2. *To burst with envy, etc.*: *dirupi me pæne in iudicio Galli*, Cic.

di-rūo, *rūi*, *rūtum*, *rūrēre*, 3. *v. a.* (To separate by dashing down; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To overthrow, demolish*: *urbem*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *diruit, ædificat*, Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To drive asunder, to scatter*: *agmina*, Hor.—**B.** *To abolish*: *Bacchanalia*, Liv. **III. Fig.**: **A. Milit. i. t.: *Ære dirutus, ruined in pay*, i. e. that has forfeited his pay; said of a soldier whose pay was stopped as a punishment: Cic.—**B.** Without *ere*, of a bankrupt: *homo diruptus dirutusque, both ruptured and bankrupt*: Cic.**

dirup-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *diru(m)po*, through true root *DIRUP*.

di-rus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [prps. akin to *dei-dū*, to fear] (*Fearful, awful*, hence) **1. t. t.** in augury: *Ill-omened, ominous, boding, portentous*: (Comp.) *nihil videtur esse dirius*, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) *dirum mortalibus omni*, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **a. dirā**, *arum*, *f.*: (a) (sc. res) *Ill-boding things, portents, unlucky signs*: Cic.—(b) *Imprecations, curses*: Hor.; Tac.—**b. Dirā**, *arum*, *f.* (sc. deæ) *The dreadful goddesses*; i. e. the *Furies*: Virg.—**c. dirā**, *orum*, *n.* *Curses, imprecations*: Tib.—2. *Dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable*: *Ulixes*, Virg.

dirū-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *diru-o*.

1. dis, *ditis*, *v. divēs*.

2. Dis, *Ditis* (*Nom. Ditis*, Quint.—the *Nom.* *Dis* appears not to occur in the poets), *m.* [akin to *dius*, *divus*, *deus*] (Gen.: *A god*; Esp.) *Dis*; the god of the infernal regions; the Greek *Pluto*.

3. dis [akin to Sanscrit *divis*, Gr. *divis*, *dis*, *twice*] **1.** An inseparable particle.—Before *emo* and *habeo* it is changed into *dir-*.—Before consonants it either remains unaltered,—as before *c*, *p*, *g*, *t*, and before *s* with a following vowel: *discedo*, *dispar*, *disquiro*, *dissto*, *dissono*;—or it assimilates itself to *s* a following *f*, *diffido*, *diffugio*;—or else it rejects the *d* and lengthens its vowel: *discolo*, *disduco*, *digero*, *diabolo*, *dimoveo*, *dinumero*, *diripio*, *disciudo*, *divello*.—In composition with *rumpo*, sometimes *dis*, sometimes *di* is used.—Before *j* it varies between the forms *dis* and *di*: *disjicio*, *disjungo*, together with *diungo* and *dijungo*. **II. Signif.**: **A.** From the idea of division (in two): **1. Prop.**: **a.** Of the separation of a whole into parts: *Apert, asunder, in pieces*: *diffindo*.—**b.** Of separation from a person, place, etc.: *Away, off, in another direction*: *digredior*.—2. Fig.: Of mental separation or distinction: *From, apart* from other objects; and so between them: *dijudico*.—3. Meton.: **a.** In space: (a) Gen.: *In different, several, or various directions*; *on different sides, hither and thither*: (a) With the idea of dispersion: *dispergo*.—(β) Without the idea of dispersion: *distingo*.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of the limbs of the body: *cut, i. e. towards different sides*: *divarico*.—(β) *Asunder, apart*: *distendo*.—(γ) Sts. of the sight: *Through*: *dispicio*.—**b.** Of computation: *Severally, one after another*; and so, *up, over*; *dinumero*, *no*. **1.—c.** Of taking from a number or quantity: *From, out of*: *diligo*.—**d.** Of an opposite or contrary state: (a) To words compounded with *con* and the same root: *diffido*, *discolor*, *dispar*, etc., *opp.* to *confido*, *concolor*, *compar*, etc.—(b) To words not so compounded: *dissuado*.—Hence, **c.** Of direct negation: *difficilis*, *dissimilis*.

B. From the idea of increase (more than one): **1. Prop.**: **a.** Gen.: *Much, very, greatly*: *discreuo*.—**b.** Esp.: Of the strengthening of the

simple form: diluceo.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Completely, quite, entirely: disperdo, dispero.—**b.** Of persons: To, or among, several people, etc., distribuo.

dis-calce-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [dis; calce-o] Unshod, barefooted: Suet.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cedere (Perf. sync. discessi, Plaut.), 3. v. n. **I.** (To go apart; hence) **A.** To part or cleave asunder; to divide, separate: cōlum discessisse visum est, Cic.—**B.** To go or part from connection with a person; to leave, abandon, quit, desert, forsake: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, Cæs. **II.** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To go away or depart from a place or person; to leave: ille discessit, Cic. (with Supine in um) cubitum, id.: (Impers. Pass.) fugis specie discessum, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** To march off, march away, decamp: dissipati discedunt, Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) Discedere ab signis, To quit the standard, leave the order of battle: Cæs.; Liv.—(b) Discedere ab armis, To lay down one's arms: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** To get away, come off in any manner from battle (victorious, conquered, wounded, etc.); and sometimes simply To become, to be, etc.: Sall.; Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** To depart, deviate, swerve from; to leave, forsake, give up anything: a fide justitiæque, Cic.—**2.** To pass away, to vanish, to cease: ubi hee sollicitudines discessere, Liv.—**3.** In Cicero's letters: Discedere ab aliquo or aliquā re, To depart from considering, to leave out of consideration, i. e. to except: Cic.—**4.** To come off, get away, esp. in law matters: superior, Cic. **III.** **A.** Prop.: To go away to a place, etc.: in silvas, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Polit. *t. t.*: Discedere in aliquid sentiam, To pass or go over to one's opinion: Sall.; Liv.—**2.** Discedere in alia, To go to other matters: Cic.—**3.** To have recourse or resort: quo nunquam ante discessum est, Cæs.—**4.** To betake one's self: in opinionem, Cic.

dis-cēns, entis, *P.* of dis-co.
disceptā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [discept(a)-o] **1.** A decision, judicial award, judgment: Quint.—**2.** A disputation, debate, discussion, disquisition: Cic.

disceptā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] An umpire, arbitrator, judge: Cic.; Cæs.

disceptā-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] A female umpire, arbitrator, or judge: Cic.

dis-cepto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for dis-capto] **I.** (To seize hold of and separate; hence) To decide, determine, etc.: **A.** Act.: res juste, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: in re presenti, Liv. **II.** Neut.: (To seize hold of greatly, eagerly; hence) To contend, debate, dispute, etc.: **A.** Of persons: cum palastritis æquo jure, Cic.—**B.** Of things: in uno prælio omnis fortuna republicæ disceptat, i. e. depends, is at stake, Cic.

discern-ens, entis, *P.* of discern-o.

dis-cerno, cravi, crētum, cernere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To separate, divide, set apart: fines, boundaries, Sall.: telas

auro, Virg. **II.** Fig.: To separate things according to their different qualities, etc., i. e. to distinguish, discern: alba et atra, Cic.: fas atque nefas exiguū fine, Hor.—Particular phrase: Discernere litem, To settle, put an end to a dispute, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. discernere.

dis-cerpo, cerpsi, cerptum, cerpere, 3. v. a. [for dis-carpo] **I.** Prop.: To pluck or tear in pieces; to rend, to mangle: animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To rend or tear asunder: rem, quæ proposita est, Cic.—**B.** To tear to pieces with words; to revile, abuse, malign, etc.: me infestis dictis, Cat. **III.** Meton.: To scader, disperse, destroy: auræ Omnia discerpunt, Virg.

disces-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for discedo; fr. disced-o] **1.** A separation: Ter.—**2.** **a.** Gen.: A going away, departure, removal: Tac.—**b.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t.*: A going over to any one in voting: Cic.—Particular phrase: Discessionem facere, To make a division, i. e. to get the vote of the house by dividing it: Cic.

1. disces-sus (for disced-sus), a, um, *P.* of disced-o.

2. disces-sus, ūs, *m.* [for disced-sus; fr. disced-o] **1.** A going asunder, separation, opening: Cic.—**2.** **a.** Gen.: A going away, departure, removal: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Milit. *t. t.*: A marching away, marching off, decamping: Cæs.—(b) In Cicero applied to his banishment from Rome: Cic.

dis-cīd-ā-m, ūi, *n.* [DISCID, true root of disci(n)d-o] **I.** Prop.: A tearing asunder, dividing, parting: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: A separation of one thing from another connected with it: corporis atque animā, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of treaties: A rending asunder, violation: Liv.—**b.** Of connections by marriage: A breaking up, dissolving: Cic.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** Of bodily separation: **a.** Gen.: Separation: Ter.—**b.** Esp.: (a) A state of separation, absence: Cic.—(b) Of man and wife: Divorce: Tac.—**2.** Of mental separation: **a.** In feeling: Disaffection, alienation: Tac.—**b.** In the studies of philosophic sects: Separation, parting asunder, schism: Cic.

dis-cīdo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [for dis-cēdo] To cut in pieces: aliquid, Lucr.

dis-cino-tus (for discing-tus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of discing-o.—**2.** *Pat.*: **A.** Prop.: Having large, loose, or flowing garments: Afrī, Virg.: (acc. to some to be referred to no. b.)—**b.** Fig.: (a) Voluptuous, luxurious: otia, Virg.—(b) Effeminate, unfit for war: Afrī, Virg. (cf. above, no. 2. a.)—(c) Dissolute, reckless, extravagant, wasteful, prodigal: nepos, Hor.—(d) Disengaged from serious occupations, mirthful, sportive: Hor.

dis-cīndo, scīdī, scissum, scīndere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To tear or cleave asunder; to cut asunder, divide: cotem

novaculā, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To tear or rend asunder, separate, put an end to by violent means: amicitias, Cic.

dis-cingo, cīnxi, cinctum, cingere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To unloose or remove the girdle from; to ungird: tunica discincta, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** To remove the girdle from one's self, to ungird one's self, to be without one's girdle as a mark of grief: Suet.; Vell.—**2.** Part. Perf.: As a military punishment: Having taken off one's belt, i. e. deprived of one's sword-belt: Liv. **II.** Meton.: To spoil, plunder: aliquos, Juv. **III.** Fig.: Pass. in reflexive force: To make one's self, or be, careless, negligent, neglectful: Cic.

disciplī-na, æ, *f.* [for disciplin-ina; fr. discipl-us] **A** thing pertaining to the discipulus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Instruction, teaching: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: Learning, knowledge, science, discipline: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of military discipline: Cæs.; Liv.—**b.** Of domestic management: Suet.—**c.** Of the state: Science of government, statesmanship: Cic.—**d.** Of philosophy, etc.: Doctrine, system, etc.: Cic.—**B.** A custom, habit, etc.: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. discipline.

disc-īpūla, æ, *f.* [pprs. for discibula from disc-o] A female disciple or scholar: Hor.

disc-īpūlus, i, *m.* [pprs. for discibulus from disc-o] **I.** Gen.: A learner, scholar, pupil, disciple: Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: A learner in a trade, profession, or art; an apprentice: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. disciple.

discis-sus (for disced-sus), a, um, *P.* of disci(n)d-o, through true root DISCID.

dis-clādo, clāsi, clāsum, clādēre, 3. v. a. [for dis-claudo] (To shut apart; hence) To keep apart, separate, divide: **I.** Prop.: discludere Nereæ ponto, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis discludit, Cic.

dis-clu-sus (for disclud-sus), a, um, *P.* of disclud-o.

disco, didici, no sup., discere [akin to the Sanscrit root DIQ; Gr. δεικ-ω; 3. v. a. (To be shewn; hence) **I.** Prop.: To learn, to come to know, to become acquainted with: litteras Græcās senex didici, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg.

disco-co-tus (for discoqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of discoqu-o.

dis-cōlor, ōris, *adj.*: **1.** a. Prop.: Of a different colour from something else: vestis, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: Of a different complexion or nature from, unlike to: matrona meretrici... Discolor, Hor.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: Being of having different colours; in various colours: discoloribus signis, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Party-coloured, variegated: aurā auri, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: Different, various: rerum discolor usus, Pers.

dis-convēnio, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 4. v. n. To disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent: vitæ disconvenit

ordine toto, Hor.: (*Impers.*) disconvenit inter Meque et te, id.

discord-ia, æ, f. [discors, discord-is] (*The quality of the discors; hence*) I. Prop.: *Disunion, disagreement, dissension, variance, discord*: Cic.: Liv.: Ov. II. Meton.: *Personified: The goddess of Discord, the Greek Eris*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discorde*.

discord-ōsus, a, um, adj. [discordi-a] *Full of discord*: volgas, Sall.

discord-o, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. n. [discors, discord-is] I. Prop.: *To be at variance, quarrel*: animus secum discordans, Cic. II. Meton.: A. In character: *To differ from, be unlike to*: scire volam... quantum discordet parvus avaro, Hor.—B. In opinion: *To differ, disagree*: si discordet eques, etc., Hor.

dis-cor-s, cordis, adj. [for discord-is; fr. dis; cor, cord-is] (*Having, or with, the cor, in a contrary or opposite state; hence*) I. Prop.: *Of persons: Disagreeing, at variance*: civitas discors, Tac.: homines non ambitione discordes, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of things: *Discordant, disagreeing, inharmonious, hostile, adverse, jarring*: discordia inter se responsa, Liv.—B. Of persons: *Unlike, dissimilar, differing*: hostes discordes moribus, Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discord*.

discrepā-ns, ntis, P. of discrep(a)-o.

discrepant-ia, æ, f. [discrepans, discrepant-is] *Discordance, dissimilarity, discrepancy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *discrepance*.

discrepā-tio, ōnis, f. [discrep(a)-o] A discrepancy, dispute: Liv.

discrep-ito, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. n. intens. [discrep-o] *To wholly disagree, to be altogether different*: Lucr.

dis-crēpo, ūi, no sup., ære, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *To differ in sound; to sound differently or discordantly*: ut in fidibus quamvis paululum discrepent, etc., Cic. II. Fig.: *To disagree or be different; to vary, differ*: duces discrepantes, Liv.: nullā in re discrepare, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Aliquid discrepat, or Impers. discrepat, (There) is a difference of opinion respecting something (esp. a fact); (it) is a matter of dispute; (it) is undecided*: Ov.: Liv.

discre-tus, a, um, P. of discerno, through true root DISCRE.

dis-crī-men, luis, n. [for dis-cremen; fr. DISCRE, true root of discerno] (*That which separates or divides two things from each other; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *An intervening space, interval, distance, division, separation*: Cic.: Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Of troops: *Space or distance between them*: Curt.—2. Of the hair: *A parting*: Ov. II. Fig.: A. A distinction, difference: Cic.—B. The point which decides a thing; *decisive point, turning point, critical moment*: Cic.: Liv. III. Meton.: A. Of time: *A division*: Ov.—B.: 1. A dangerous decisive moment; a crisis: Liv.—2. Risk, hazard, danger, peril: Cæs.; Cic.

discrimīn-o, āvi, ātum, ære, 1. v. a. [discrimen, discrimīn-is] I. Prop.: *To divide, part, separate*: Etruriam discriminat Cassia Via, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of time: To divide, mark out*: tempora, Liv.

dis-crūcio, no perf., ātum, ære, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *Physically: To torture greatly or very much; to grievously torment*: aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: *Mentally: Pass. To be tormented, disquieted, vexed, or chagrined*: discrucior Sextilii fundum a verberone Curtilio possideri, Cic.

dis-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, cumbere, 3. v. n. I. Gen.: *To lie down stretching one's self out; to recline at table for the purpose of eating*: Cic.: super ostro, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) discumbitur, Cic. II. Esp.: *To go to bed, go to sleep*: conati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

dis-cūpio, no perf. nor sup., ære, 3. v. n. *To desire greatly; to vehemently long*: te videre, Script. ap. Cic.

dis-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. *To run in different directions, to and fro, or about*: Of persons or things as subjects: deus in montibus altis, Ov.: ad portas, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) in muros totā discurritur urbe, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discurir*.

discur-sus (for discurr-sus), a, um, P. of discurs-o.

discur-sus, ūs, m. [for discurr-sus; fr. discurs-o] *A running to and fro, or running about*: vallem discursibus implent, Ov.: militum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discours*.

discus, i, m. = δίσκος. I. Prop.: *A quon (a round plate of stone or metal thrown from a player's hand in ancient gymnastic exercises)*: Hor.: Ov. II. Meton.: *A kind of bell, formed by attaching an iron bolt, as a clapper, to a discus*: hence, Prov.: Qui discum audire, quam philosophum, malunt, *Who would rather hear a bell than a philosopher, i.e. who prefer trifles to serious things*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disque*.

discus-sus (for discut-sus), a, um, P. of discut-io.

dis-cūtio, cussi, cussum, cūtēre, 3. v. a. [for dis-quatio] I. Gen.: *To strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter, etc.*: no saxa ex catapultis lateritium discutent, Cæs.: (with Dat.) discussuque iubae capiti, Virg. II. Esp.: A. Medic. t. t.: *To discuss, disperse*: Cels.—B. Pregn.: 1. Prop.: *To break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate*: caliginem, Liv.—2. Fig.: a. *To disperse, dispel, get rid of*: discutienda sunt ea, quæ obscurant, Cic.—b. *To frustrate, bring to nought*: rem totam, Cic.—c. *To put an end to, bring to a close, finish*: periculum, Cic.—d. In Rhetoric: *Of sophisms: To demolish*: Cic. ¶ Hence (of mental separation or investigation), Fr. *discuter*.

dis-ert-e, ade. [dis-ert-us] *Clearly, expressly, distinctly, eloquently*: dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) disertus, Mart.: (*Sup.*) disertissime, Liv.

dis-ert-us, a, um, adj. [prob. for dis-art-us; fr. dis; ars, art-is] (*Greatly provided with art or skill; hence*) I. Prop.: *Of persons: Skilful in speaking on a subject; clear, methodical in speaking; well-spoken, fluent*: (*Comp.*) disertior Socrates, Cic.—As Subst.: disertus, i, m. (sc. homo) *An eloquent, etc., person*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Eloquent*: ora, Ov.—B. *Ready with an answer, keen-witted, sharp-spoken*: homo, Ter.—C. *Well acquainted with, abounding in*: (with Gen.) leporum disertus, Cat.—D. *Of style: Learned, eloquent, well-written*: (*Sup.*) disertissima epistola, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disert*.

disjec-to, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. a. intens. [for disjac-to, fr. DISJAC, true root of disjic-io] *To hurl hither and thither, to scatter, disperse*: trans-stra, Lucr.

1. **disjec-tus** (for disjac-tus), a, um, P. of disjic-io, through true root DISJAC.

2. **disjec-tus**, ūs, m. [for disjac-tus; fr. DISJAC, true root of disjic-io] *A casting asunder, scattering*: Lucr.

dis-jic-to, jeci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for dis-jacio] I. *To throw asunder; hence* A. Gen.: *To rend apart, cleave, tear asunder*: oppositas disjicit pondera duces, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: *To dash to pieces, lay in ruins, destroy*: arcem a fundamentis, Nep.—2. Fig.: *To frustrate, thwart, bring to nought*: pacem, Virg. II. A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: (*To throw or cast in different directions; hence*) *To disperse, scatter, drive hither and thither*: naves passim, Liv.—2. Meton.: *Of walls or fortifications: To throw out on this side and that*: mœnia, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.: *To disperse, scatter, rout the enemy*: Cic.—2. Of money: *To scatter, squander*: Val. Max.

disjunc-tio, ōnis, f. [for disjung-tio; fr. disjung-o] I. Gen.: *A separation*: Cic. II. Esp.: In philos. lang.: *An opposition of two propositions in a syllogism*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dijonction*.

disjunc-tus (for disjung-tus), a, um, 1. P. of disjung-o — 2. Pa.: *Separate, distinct, distant, remote*: a. Prop.: (*Sup.*) loci disjunctissimi, Cic.—b. Fig.: *disjuncti doctores*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) nihil est ab eā cogitatione disjunctius, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dijoint*.

dis-jungo (di-), xi, etum, gere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To disjoin, separate*: Of draught cattle: *To unyoke*: iumenta, Cic. II. Meton.: *To divide, separate, part, remove*: nisi mole lapidum disjunctus esset fons a mari, Cic. III. Fig.: *To separate, divide, part, remove*: honesta a commodis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dijoudre*.

dis-pālor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To wander about, to straggle, stray*: Nep.

dis-pando, no perf., pansum, pandere (dis-pendo, dis-pessum), 3. v. a. *To stretch out, spread out, to extend, expand*: disspessis manibus, Plaut.: dispanse vestes in sole, Lucr.

dis-par, āris, adj. (*Unequal in*

certain qualities; hence) *Unlike, dissimilar, different*: *disparēs mores disparia studia*, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) *dispar matrona meretrici*, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) *dispar sui*, Cic.

dis-pārīlis, *e*, *adj.* *Dissimilar, different*: Cic.

dis-pāro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *are*, *1. v. a.* *To part, separate, divide*: *eos ita disparavit*, Cic.

dis-pello, *pūli*, *pulum*, *pellēre*, *3. v. a.* *To drive asunder, to scatter, disperse*. **I. Prop.**: *pecudes*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *ab animo caliginem dispulit* (sc. *philosophia*), Cic.

dispend-ium, *i*, *n.* [*dispend-o*] (*A weighing out*; hence) *Loss, damage, hurt*: Ov.; Virg.

dis-pendo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. a.* *To weigh out*: Var.

dispenno, *ere*, *v. dispendo*.

dispensā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*dispens(a)-o*] **1.** *Economical management, charge, direction, superintendence*: *ararii*, Cic. — **2. a. Prop.**: *Management, etc.*, of things: Liv.—**B. Meton.**: *The office of a dispenser*; *management, administration, stewardship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dispensation*.

dispensā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A superintendant; a manager, etc.*—*of the imperial treasury*: *a cashier, treasurer*: Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dispensateur*.

dispen-so, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *intens.* [*for dispend-o*; fr. *dispend-o*] **I. Prop.**: *Of money*: *To weigh out*; *to disburse, pay out*: *nummos*, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To manage, regulate money matters, or household expenses*: *domesticas res*, Cic.—**B.** *Of other things*: *To manage, dispense, distribute, arrange, regulate, order, divide, direct*: *annum*, Liv.: *oscula*, Ov. **III. Fig.**: *To manage, dispense, distribute, arrange, regulate, order, direct*: *inventā*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *si modo recte Dispensare velis*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dispenser*.

dispen-sus (*for dispend-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* *of dispend-o*.

disperd-ītio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*disperd-o*] *A demolishing, destruction*: Cic.

dis-perdo, *idi*, *itum*, *ēre*, *3. v. a.* **I. Gen.**: *To destroy, spoil, ruin*: *cives*, Script. ap. Cic.: *carmen*, Virg. **II. Esp.**: *To squander, waste*: *possessiones*, Cic.

dis-pērō, *pērīti*, *no sup.*, *pērīre*, *4. v. n.* *To go completely to ruin, to be lost or undone, to perish*: *fundus*, Cic.—*Particular phrases*: **I.** *Disperit! I am undone! it's all over with me!* Plaut.; Ter.:—*once, disperse*, Plaut.—**2.** *Dispercam, si nisi, nūi, May I perish, if or if not (a strong asseveration)*, Prop.; Cat.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépérir*.

di-spergo (*-spargo*), *spersi*, *spersum*, *spērgere*, *3. v. a.* [*for dis-pargo*] **I. a. Prop.**: *1. Gen.*: *To scatter on all sides, to scatter about, disperse*: *membrorum collectio dispersa*, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *dispersa capillos*, Luc.—**2. Esp.**: *Part. Perf.* in reflexive force: *Having di-*

spersed, spread out, or scattered itself, etc.: *prædones*, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To scatter about, disperse, etc.*: *partes argumentandi dispersimus*, Cic.: *rumorem*, Tac. **II.** *To spread out, stretch out*: *brachia et crura dispergit*, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disperser*.

dispers-e, *adv.* [*dispers-us*] *Dispersedly, here and there*: Cic.

dispers-sim, *adv.* [*for disperg-sim*; fr. *disperg-o*] (*By a scattering about*; hence) *Dispersedly, here and there*: Suet.

disper-sus (*for disperg-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* *of disperg-o*.

dis-pertio (*-partio*), *pertivi* or *pertuli*, *pertitum*, *pertire*, *4. v. a.* [*for dis-partio*] *To distribute, divide, scatter, disperse*. **I. Prop.**: *dispartit viri, dispartiti ordines*, Plaut.: *pecuniam iudicibus*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *militi tecum dispartitum officium est*, Cic.

dispartī-or, *prps*, *no perf.*, *iri*, *4. v. dep.* [*dispart-i-o*] *To divide or part out*: *aliquid*, Cic.

dis-pes-sus (*for dispenn-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* *of dispenn-o*; *v. dispendo*.

dis-plēō, *exi*, *ectum*, *lebre*, *3. v. n.* and *a.* [*for dis-gazeo*] **I. Neut.**: *To see, look, glance, spec on all sides, or around*: *ut pimum dispexit*, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A.** *To see through surrounding darkness*: **1. Prop.**: *Of physical darkness*: *dispecta est Thule*, Tac.—**2. Fig.**: *Of mental darkness*: Cic.—**B.**: **1. Prop.**: *To see, discern, perceive, descry*: *ut nequit ullam Dispicere ipse oculis rem*, Lucr.: (without *Object*) *qui dispecturi sunt*, Cic.—**2. Fig.**: *Of the mind*: **a.** *To perceive, discover, discern*: *mentem principis*, Tac.—**b.** *To consider, think, reflect upon*: *nonne velim dispicias res Romanas*, Cic.

dis-plīcēō, *plīcēti*, *plīcētum*, *plīcēre*, *2. v. n.* [*for dis-placeo*] **I. Gen.**: *To displease*: *si displicebit vita*, Ter.: (with *Subjective clause*; also, with *Dat.*) *non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem*, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *With Dat. of Personal Pron.*: **A.** *To be displeased or dissatisfied with one's self*: Ter.—**B.** *To feel fretful*: Cic.

dis-plōdō, *no perf.*, *plōsum*, *plōdēre*, *3. v. a.* [*for dis-plaudo*] *To beat or strike asunder*; hence) *To spread out, dilate, extend*: *disposita sonat quantum vesica*, Hor.

displō-sus (*for displod-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* *of displod-o*.

displatiō, *ōnis*, *v. despol*.

di-splōō, *prps*, *no perf.*, *no sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *To plunder, to despoil*: Cic.

dis-pōnō, *pōnēti*, *pōstūm* (*pōstūm*, *Lucr.*), *pōnēre*, *3. v. a.* (*To set in different places*, in arranging; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To set in order, arrange, dispose*: *Homeri libros*, Cic.: *pennas in ordine*, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *To set in order, arrange, draw up, array*: *equites*, Cæs.: *naves in litore*, id. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To set in order, arrange*: *verba*, Cic.—**B.** *To arrange, settle, draw up, prepare*: *consilia*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disposer*.

dispōsīt-e, *adv.* [*disposit-us*] *Orderly, methodically*: Cic.

dispōs-ītio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*DISPOS, true root of dispo(s)-no*; *v. pono init.*] *A regular disposition, arrangement*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disposition*.

dispōs-ītūra, *æ*, *f.* [*id.*] *A disposition, arrangement*: Lucr.

1. dispōs-itus, *a*, *um*, [*id.*] **1.** *P.* *of dispo(s)-no*.—**2. Pa.**: (*Prop.*) *Regularly disposition, arrangement*: *orderly, arranged*: *studia ad honorem disposita*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *quicquam dispositius*, Sen.

2. dispōs-itus, *us*, *m.* [*id.*] *A disposition, arrangement*: Tac.

dis-pūdet, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *v. imp.* *It greatly shames one*: *disputet istam veniam*, Plaut.: *disputet Sic mihi data esse verba*, Ter.

disput-sus, *a*, *um*, *P.* *of disello, through rout disput*.

disputā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*disput(a)-o*] **I. Prop.**: *An arguing, reasoning, disputing*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A conversation or composition on a disputed point*: *an argument, debate, dispute, discussion*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disputation*.

disputā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A disputer, disputant*: Cic.

dis-pūto, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* **I. Prop.**: *To think over or consider well*; *to weigh well in one's mind*; *to examine, investigate*: *rem in corde*, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. Act.**: *To argue about, treat of, discuss*: *aliquid multis verbis*, Cic.—**2. Neut.**: *To argue, dispute, treat*: *disputando docere*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio*, Cæs.—**B.** *To tell, relate, state, represent*: *rem vobis*, Plaut.—**3. Neut.**: *age, disputa*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disputer*.

dis-quīro, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. a.* [*for dis-quero*] *To inquire into diligently, investigate*: Hor.

disquis-ītio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for dis-ques-ītio*; fr. *DISQUES = DISCUR*, root of *disquir-o*; *v. quæro init.*] *A judicial inquiry, investigation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disquisition*.

dirumpo, *v. dirumpo*.

dissepō, *ire*, *v. dissepio*.

dis-sēcō, *tū*, *tum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *To cut asunder, cut in pieces, cut up, dissect*: *multos medios serrā*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissequer*.

dissec-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* *of dissec-o*.

dis-sēmīno, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* (*Prop.*: *To scatter seed, to sow*; *Fig.*) *To spread abroad, disseminate*: *sermonem*, Cic.: *memoriam*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disseminer*.

dis-sen-sio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for dis-sensio*; fr. *dis-sent-īo*] **I. Gen.**: *Difference of opinion, disagreement*: Cic.; Tac. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *Dissension, discord, variance, quarrel, strife*: Cæs.; Cic. **B. Fig.**: *Of things*: *Disagreement, discrepancy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissension*.

1. dissen-sus (*for dis-sent-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* *of dis-sent-īo*.

2. dissen-sus, *us*, *m.* [*for dis-sent-*

DISSENTANEUS — DISSOLVO

sus; fr. dissent-*lo*] *Dissension, disagreement, discord*: Virg.

dissent-ānēus, a, um, adj. [*dissent-sus*; unaltered form of *s. dissensus*] (*Pertaining to dissent-sus*; hence) *Disagreeing, contrary, differing*: Cic.

dissent-ŏ, sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. n. **I. Prop.**: (*To differ in mental feelings, etc.*; hence) **A.** Of opinion, idea, wish, apprehension, etc.: *To differ, dissent, disagree, be of a different opinion*, etc.: illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic.

—**B.** Of enmity: *To differ, be at variance, have a quarrel*: gravissime dissentire, Cic.—**C.** *To differ in character*: a ceterarum gentium more ac naturā, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of inanimate subjects: *To be unlike, dissimilar, differ, disagree*: affectio inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic.

dis-sēpio (dissēp-), si, tum, ire, 4. v. a. (*To hedge off*; hence) *To separate, divide*. **I. Prop.**: vix ea limitibus dissiperat omnia certis, Ov. **II. Fig.**: Cic.

dissep-tum, i, n. [*dissep-ŏ*] (*That which is hedged off*; hence) *A barrier, partition*: Lucr.

dissep-tus, a, um, *P.* of dissep-*ŏ*. **dissērēna-scit**, āvit, no sup., asere, 3. v. n. *inch.* [*dissērēna-t*] *It clears up, grows clear*: quum dissērēnasset, Liv.

dis-sērēnat, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *impers.* *It is clear*: Pl.

1. **dis-sērō**, no perf., sērtum, sērere, 3. v. a. (*Prop.*: *To scatter seed here and there*: Fig.) *To disperse, scatter about*, etc.: Lucr.

2. **dis-sērō**, sērui, sērtum, sērere, 3. v. a. and n. **I. Prop.**: *To fix in at (certain) distances*: to set asunder: tales . . . omnibus locis disserebantur, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: Of discourse: **A.** Act.: *To argue about, discuss, speak, discourse, treat of a thing*: permutata eloquentiā cum Antonio, Cic.: (*with Objective clause*) malunt dissere: nihil esse in auspiciis, quam, etc., id.—**B. Nent.**: *To argue, speak, discourse*: in disserendo rudes, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) de quo disseratur, id.

dis-serpō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To creep about, to spread imperceptibly around*: Lucr.

disser-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. *intens.* [*dis-ser-ŏ*] **I. Act.**: *To discuss, argue, debate a thing*; or *to dispute, converse, treat respecting a thing*. vim Romanam pacisque bona, Tac. **II. Nent.**: *To discuss, argue, etc.*: de his, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dissenter*.

dis-sīdēō, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 2. v. n. [*for dis-sed-ŏ*] (*To sit apart*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To be remote from, to be divided, separated*: sceptris nostris, Virg. **II. Fig.**: Of sentiment: *To be at variance, to disagree, to think differently*: dissidet miles, Tac.: non cum homine, sed cum causā, Cic.: (*with Dat.*) virtus dissidens plebi, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. **III. Meton.**: Of things as subjects: *To be unlike, dissimilar, different, various*; to differ,

disagree, be opposed to one another: si toga dissidet impar, i. e. sits unevenly, is one-sided, Hor.: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.

dissid-ŏ, ūi, n. [*dissid-ŏ*] *Dissension, disagreement, discord*: Cic.

dis-silō, ūi, no sup., ire, 4. v. n. [*for dis-salō*] **I. Prop.**: *To leap or burst asunder, to fly apart*: mucro ictu dissiliit, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *To dissolve, be broken up*: gratia fratrum dissiliuit, Hor.

dis-similis, e, adj. *Unlike, dissimilar*: (*Sup.*) dissimillimi motus, Cic.: (*Comp.*; also, with *Gen.*) sui dissimilior, id.: (*with Dat.*) nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, id.: (*with atque or ac*) quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, id.: hæc consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis, etc., Liv.: (*with et*) dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic.

dissimil-iter, adv. [*dissimil-is*] *Differently, in a different manner*: Cic.

dissimil-itudo, ūnis, f. [*id.*] *Unlikeness, dissimilitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dissimilitude*.

dissimula-ns, ntis: *P.* of dissimul-(a)-o.

dissimulan-ter, adv. [*for dissimulant-ter*; fr. dissimulans, dissimulant-ŏ] *Dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly*: Cic.; Ov.

dissimulant-ia, æ, f. [*dissimulans, dissimulant-is*] *A dissimulating*: Cic.

dissimulā-tio, ōnis, f. [*dissimul-(a)-ŏ*] *A dissimulating, concealing, disguising, dissimulation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dissimulation*.

dissimulā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *A dissimuler, concealer; culprit, Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dissimulateur*.

dissimul-ŏ, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*for dissimil-ŏ*; fr. dissimil-is] *To represent a thing unlike or different from itself*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *To feign that a thing is not that which it is*; to dissimble, disguise; to hide, conceal, keep secret: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) dissimulata deam, Ov. **II. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To take or assume another form*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dissimular*.

dissipā-bilis, e, adj. [*dissip-(a)-ŏ*] *That may be scattered or dispersed*: Cic.

dissipā-tio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A scattering, dispersing*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Destruction, annihilation*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Rhet. t. t.*: *A distribution (of an idea into its single parts)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dissipation*.

dis-sipo (-sūpo), āvi, ātum, āre (*Part. Perf. in tmesis*; disque supatis, Lucr.), 1. v. a. [*dis*; obsol. sipo, or supo=jaicio] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To spread abroad, scatter, disperse*: aliud alio dissipavit, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **I.** In reflexive force: **a.** With Personal pron. sing., and with things as subjects: *To scatter or spread itself*: Ignis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv.—**b.** Pass. Plur.: *To scatter themselves*: dissipatos homines congregavit, Cic.—**2. Milit. t. t.**: *To disperse, rout, put to*

flight: hostes, Cic.—**3. Medic. t. t.**: *To disperse, dissipate morbid matter*: humorem, Cels.—**4.** *To demolish, destroy*: statuum, Cic.—**5.** Of property: *To squander, dissipate*: rem familiarem, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To disperse, spread abroad, disseminate, scatter*: famam, Cic.: sermones, id.—**B.** *To scatter, dismiss, dissipate*: dissipat Evius Curas odaces, Hor. **III. Meton.**: *Perf. Part.*: **A.** Of the flight, etc., of soldiers: *Scattered, dispersed, routed*: cursus, Liv.—**B.** Of a speaker: *Loose, unconnected in style*: in instruendo dissipatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dissipar*.

dissociā-bilis, e, adj. [*dissoci-(a)-ŏ*] **I. Separating, dividing**: oceanus, Hor.—**2.** *That cannot be united, irreconcilable, incompatible*: res, Tac. **dissociā-tio**, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *A separation*: Tac.

dis-socio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To separate from fellowship*; to disjoin, disunite: montes opacā valle, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To separate in sentiment*; to disunite, set at variance, estrange: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.

dissolū-bilis, e, adj. [*for dissolv-bilis*; fr. dissolv-ŏ] *That may be dissolved, dissoluble*: omne animal, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dissoluble*.

dissolūt-e, adv. [*dissolut-us*] **I.** Of style: *Loosely, unconnectedly*: Cic.—**2.** Of manner: *Carelessly, negligently*: Cic.

dissolū-tio, ōnis, f. [*for dissolutio*; fr. dissolv-ŏ] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A dissolving, destroying, breaking up, dissolution*: Cic.; Tac.—**B. Esp.**: *Dissolution, death*: Cic.—**B. Fig.**: (*a*) Of style: *Want of connection, disconnection*: Cic.—(*b*) Of character: *Looseness, i. e. weakness, effeminacy, frivolity, dissoluteness*: Cic.—**2.** An abolishing, annulling, etc.: destruction: legum, Cic.—**3. A refutation, reply to, answer: criminum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dissolution*.**

dissolū-tus (for dissolv-tus) a, um: **1. P.** of dissolv-ŏ.—**2. Pa. a.** Of style: *Loose, unconnected*: Cic.—**b.** Of character: (*a*) *Lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless, etc.*, Cic.—(*b*) *Reckless, licentious, dissolute*: Of persons or things: adolescens, Cic.: (*Comp.*) libelli dissolutiores, Sen.: (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) omnium hominum dissolutissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dissolut*.

dis-solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, solvère (dissolŏ, Cat.; dissolviens, Lucr.:—dissoluntur, id.;—dissolūt, id.), 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To loosen asunder*; to disunite, separate, dissolve, desert: opus ipsa sum natura dissolvit, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1. Mercant. t. t.**: *To pay, discharge, settle, clear off* what one owes: æs alienum, Cic.: pecuniam, id.—**2. Pass. In reflexive force: *To free or release one's self*, etc.: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy*: amicitias, Cic.: plesaque sanctus dissolvit, Sall.—**B.** *To refute, reply to, answer* an assertion: orationem, Cic.—**

C. *To release, disengage* one : obsecro, dissolve jam me, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissoudre*.

dis-sôn-us, a, um, adj. [dis; son-o] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *Disagreeing in sound, dissant, discordant, confused*: clamores, Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of language: *Disagreeing, different*: voces, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Varying, not agreeing, differing*: nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romanâ re, Liv.

dis-sors, sortis, adj. *Of a different lot, not shared with others*: Ov.

dis-suādēo, suâsi, suâsum, suâdēre, 2. v. a. *To advise against, oppose by argument, resist* a proposition, etc.: **I.** Prop.: concione legem, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) captivos redimendos esse, id. (without *Object*) quum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, id. **II.** Fig.: quod dissuasit, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissuader*.

dissuâ-siō, ōnis, f. [for dissuad-siō; fr. dissuadeo] *An advising to the contrary, dissuasion*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissuasion*.

dissuâ-sor, ōris, m. [for dissuad-sor; fr. dissuad-eo] *One who advises to the contrary, an opposer*: Cic.; Luc.

dis-suâvior, no perf., âri, 1. v. dep. *To kiss ardently*: Q. Cic.

dissul-to, no perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. n. intens. [for dissal-to; fr. dissal, true root of dissil-to] *To leap apart, to fly or burst asunder*: dissultant ripae, Virg.

dis-siō, no perf., sūtum, sūre, 3. v. a. *(To) unstitch, rip open*: hence **I.** *To open, to dissolve by degrees*: sinum, Ov. **II.** *To undo by degrees, to gradually loosen or dissolve*: amicitias, Cic.

dis-tadēt, 2. v. impers. *To be very tired of, to be exceedingly disgusted with, to loathe*: me tuū, Plaut.: me cum hoc loqui, Ter.

dis-tans, ntis, P. of dist(a)-o.

distant-ia, æ, f. [distant, distant-is] **I.** Prop.: *Distance, remoteness*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Difference, diversity*: morum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distance*.

dis-tendo (-tenno), tendi, tensum or tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend*: naves, Hirt.: aliquem, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A. To swell out, distend, i. e. to fill*, e. g. with food: ubera cytiso, Virg.—**B.** *To torture by distension*: aliquem, Suet. **III.** Fig.: *A. To divide*: in duo bella curas hominum, Liv.—**B.** *To distract, perplex*: animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distendre*.

distenno, ere, v. distendo.

disten-sus (for distend-sus), a, um, P. of distend-o.

1. disten-tus (for distend-tus), a, um: **I.** P. of distend-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Distended, i. e. filled up, full*: (Comp.) distentus uber, Hor.

2. disten-tus, a, um [DISTEN, true root of distin-eo] **I.** P. of distineo. **II.** Pa.: *Engaged, busied*: mens, Cic. (Sup.) distentissimus, id.

dis-termino, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *To separate by a boundary, to*

divide: stellas intervallum binas determinat, Cic.

distichus, a, um, adi.=δίστιχος. *Consisting of two rows*: hordeum, Col.—*As Subst.*: distichum (-on), 1, n. *A poem of two verses, a distich*: Mart.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distique*.

distinct-e, adv. [1. distinct-us] **1.** *Distinctly, clearly*: dicere Cic. (Comp.) distinctus enunciaro, Pl.—**2. Elegantly, with ornament: dicere, Cic.**

distinct-iō, ōnis, f. [for disting-tio; fr. disting-no] **1. a.** Prop.: *A distinguishing, distinction*: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of speech: *Separation, distinction*: Cic.—**c.** Meton.: *A difference*: Cic.; Pl.—**2. A setting off, an ornament: lunæ siderumque omnium distinctio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinction*.**

1. distinc-tus (for disting-tus), a, um, 1. P. of disting-uo.—**2. Pa.**: **a.**: (a) Prop.: *Separated, separate, distinct*: urbs delubris distincta, Cic. (Comp.) Romanae acies distinctior, Liv. (b) Fig.: (a) Of sounds: *Distinct, separate*: Cic.—(b) Of intervals of time: *Marked off, distinguished*: Cic.—(c) Of gradations of rank, etc.: *Distinct*: Cic.—**b.**: (a) Prop.: *Decorated, adorned, ornamented*: pocula gemmis distincta, Cic.—(b) Fig.: Of discourse: *Ornamented, embellished, elegant*: Cic.—(c) Meton.: Of the speaker: *Elegant, refined*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinct*.

2. distinc-tus, ūs, m. [for disting-tus; fr. disting-uo] (Prop.) *A distinguishing*: Meton.) *A difference*: Tac.

dis-tinēo, tñui, tentum, tñere, 2. v. a. 1. [for dist-teneo] **A.** Prop.: *To hold or keep asunder or apart; to separate, divide*: tigna binis utrique fibulis distinctantur, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To divide mentally, distract, perplex*: anticipi bello distinerere regem, Liv. **C.** Meton.: Of time: *To detain, keep away*: aliquem a domo, Hor. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To hold off or away, hinder, detain, prevent*: Volscos, Liv. **B.** Fig.: Mentally: **1.** *To check, keep back, hinder*: quo minus strueret crimina distineri, Tac.—**2.** *To occupy, engage, employ in a thing*: multitudinem iudiciorum, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of inanimate objects: *To hinder, prevent*: victoriam, Cæs.

dis-tinguo, stinxi, stinctum, sting-uere, 3. v. a. **I.** (To prick asunder, to separate by points; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To separate, divide, part*: orinem manu, Sen. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To distinguish, discriminate*: artificem ab inscio, Cic.—**2.** *To mark the stops of; to punctuate*: voces distinctit in partes, Cic. **II.** (To prick in different places; hence) *To set off, decorate, adorn*: **A.** Prop.: *distinguish*: Auctumnus racemos Purpureo variis colore, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To adorn, ornament, decorate*: orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinguer*.

di-sto, no perf. nor sup., stâre, 1. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To stand apart; to be separate, distant*: hastati inter se distant, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In time:

To be distant or remote: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor.—**B.** Of quality: *To differ, be different*: multum inter se distant ista facultates, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) infido scurræ distabit amicus, Hor.

dis-torquēo, torsi, tortum, torqu-ere, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To turn different ways; to twist, distort*: oculos, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To torment, torture*: plerisque novo genere questionis distorsit, Suet.

distor-tiō, ōnis, f. [for distorqu-tio; fr. distorqu-eo] *A distorting, contortion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distorsion*.

distor-tus (for distorqu-tus), a, um: **1. P.** of distorqu-eo.—**3. Pa.**: **a.** Prop.: *Distorted, misshapen, deformed, dwarfish*: (Sup.) solos sapientes esse, si distorsissimî sint, formosos, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **distortus**, i, m. *A misshapen or deformed person*: Suet. **B.** Fig.: *Perverse, unseemly*: (Comp.) genus enuncianti distortius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distors*.

distrac-tiō, ōnis, f. [for distrah-tio; fr. distrah-o] **I.** Prop.: *A pulling asunder, dividing, separating*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Disension, discord*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distraktion*.

distrac-tus (for distrah-tus), a, um: **1. P.** of distrah-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** Prop.: *Divided*: (Comp.) distractior, Luc.—**b.** Fig.: *Distracted, perplexed*: (Sup.) distractissimus onerum mole, Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distract*.

dis-trâho, traxi, tractum, trâhere, 3. v. a. **1. A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To pull or lead asunder; to separate forcibly, divide*: corpus, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Mercant. t. t.: *To sell separately or in parcels*: merces, Just. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To draw asunder, distract, perplex*: in deliberandum animum, Cic.—**2.** Of disputes: *To separate, end, adjust*: controversias, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To draw away from any thing; to separate, remove, divide, disjoin*: quos distractit fuga, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of abstract objects: *To separate, disjoin*: sapientiam a voluptate, Cic.—**2.** Of persons: *To separate in sentiment, estrange, alienate*: aliquem ab aliquo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distraine*.

dis-trîbuo, tribûi, tributum, trîb-ere, 3. v. a. *(To give amongst several; hence) To divide, distribute*: distribuiti partes Italiae, Cic.: pecunias exercitui, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distribuer*.

distribû-t-e, adv. [distribut-us] *Orderly, methodically*: scribere, Cic.: (Comp.) distributus, id.

distribû-tiō, ōnis, f. [distribû-o] *A division, distribution*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distribution*.

distribû-tus, a, um, P. of distribu-o.

distric-tus (for distrig-tus), a, um [distrig, true root of distri(n)g-o] **1. P.** of distrig-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** (Stretched tight; hence) *Strict, severe*: (Comp.) districtior accusator, Tac.—**b.** *Occupied, engaged, taken up, busy*: districtus mihi videris esse, Cic.

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, nêre, 3. v. a. **1. A.** Prop.: *To draw asunder,*

to stretch out: districti pendent, Virg. **B. Fig.:** rabies districta, Lucr. **II.:** **A. Prop.:** *To draw off or away from;* hence: *To detain, hinder;* aliquos, Liv. **B. Fig.:** Mentally: *To occupy, engage, employ, distract the attention:* distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaed.

disturbā-tio, ōnis, f. [disturb(a)-o] **Disturbatio:** Cic.

dis-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **1. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To drive asunder, separate by violence, throw into disorder, disturb:* concionem gladiis, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To demolish, destroy:* ignis cuncta disturbat, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To frustrate, thwart, ruin, confuse, disturb:* vitæ societatem, Cic.

dit-esco, no perf., nor sup., eſcōre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [dis, dit-is] *To grow rich:* Hor.

dithyrāmbicus, a, um, adj. = διθυράμβικος. *Dithyrambic:* poema, Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *dithyrambique*.

dithyrāmbus, i, m. = διθυράμβος. *A dithyramb, dithyrambic poem:* Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *dithyrambe*.

di-tio (-ctio), ōnis (only in Gen., Dat., Acc. and Abl. Sing.), f. [prob. DEE, root of 3. do] *A placing one's self, etc., under another; hence, with respect to the person under whom one places one's self:* Dominum, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power: Cic.; Liv.; Virg.

ditior, ditissimus, v. dives.

dit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dis, dit-is] **I. Gen.:** *To enrich:* **A. Prop.:** *Of personal objects:* me ben'ignitas tua ditavit, Hor.: (with Abl.) socios premis belli, Liv. **B. Fig.:** *Of things as objects:* sermonem patrium, Hor. **II. Esp.:** *Pass. In reflexive force:* *To enrich one's self, to become rich:* Liv.

di-tū, adv. [old Abl. form of di-es] **1. By day:** Plant.—**2. (a.)** *A long time, long while, long:* (Comp.) diutius in hoc desiderio esse non possum, Cic.—**b.)** *A long while, very long:* (Comp.) no comparative idea being involved) diutius commeatu prohiberi, Cæs.: (Sup.) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic.—**3. Long since, a great while ago:** Plant.; Ter.

di-urnus, a, um, adj. [di-es] **1. Of, or belonging to, the day, daily:** Ov.: cibus, daily allowance, rations, Liv.—**As Subst.:** diurnum, i, n.: **a. A day-book, journal, etc.:** Juv.; Tac.—**b. A daily allowance of food, daily rations:** Sen.—**2. By day, of the day:** labores, Cic.: currus, i. e. the chariot of the sun, Ov. **¶** Hence, Fr. *diurne*, (subst.) jour.

dius, a, um, v. divus.

diū-tinus, a, um, adj. [diu] *Of long duration, lasting, long:* Cic.

diuturn-itas, ātis, f. [diuturnus] *(The state of the diuturnus; hence) Length of time, long duration:* Cic.

diū-turnus, a, um, adj. [diu] *Of long duration, lasting, long:* aliquid, Cic.: (Comp.) diuturniores molestiae, id. **diva**, æ, v. divus.

di-vāricō, no perf., ātum, āre, 1.

v. a. *To spread asunder, to stretch apart:* hominem, Cic.

di-vello, vell, vulsum or volsum, vellere, 3. v. a. **I. To rend asunder: *to tear in pieces:* *to separate violently:* **A. Prop.:** nostrum divellite corpus, Ov.: res a naturā copulatas audibet errore divellere, Cic. **B. Fig.:** commoda civium, Cic. **II.:** **A. Prop.:** *To tear away, separate, remove from something:* aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. **B. Fig.:** **1.** *Of things as subjects:* *To tear away, separate, remove, etc.:* Cic.—**2.** *Of persons as subjects:* *To draw away from one in feeling, to estrange:* Cic.**

di-vento, no perf., itum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To sell piecemeal or in different lots:* bona, Cic.

di-verbēro, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide:* auras, Virg.

divers-e (-ors-e), adv. [diversus] **I. Prop.:** *Different ways, here and there, hither and thither, in different directions:* (Comp.) diversus, Sall. **II. Fig.:** **A.** *Of the mind:* *In different directions, hither and thither, to this side and that:* Ter.—**B.** *Of manner:* *Differently, in a different manner:* *diverse dicere*, Cic.: (Sup.) diversissime, Suet.

divers-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The state of the diversus; hence) 1. Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement:* Tac.—**2. Difference, diversity: Tac.; Quint. **¶** Hence, Fr. *diversité*.**

diversus (divor-) (for divertus), a, um: **1. P.** *of divert-o*.—**2. Pa.:** **a.:** (a) *Prop.:* *Turned away from a person or thing, apart from, away, cur, inquit, diversus abis?* Virg.—(b) *Meton.:* (a) *Apart, separate, separated, by one's self, single, alone:* diversi pugnabant, Cæs.—(b) *Opposite, situated over against, in a contrary direction:* diversum iter, Liv.—*As Subst.:* **diversum**, i, n. *An opposite, etc., direction:* Tac.—(c) *Fig.:* (a) *Gen.:* (aa) *Of a person's mind:* *With opposite feelings, desires, contending passions, conflicting feelings:* ego divorsus distrahor, Plant.—(bb) *Of the nature of things:* *Contrary, opposite:* (Comp.) quid diversus, Lucr.—(b) *Esp.:* *With the accessory notion of hostility of feeling:* *Inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions:* a te totus diversus est, Cic.—**b.** (a) *Prop.:* *Turned or going in different directions, going different ways:* diversi consules discedunt, Liv.: maria, Cic.—(b) *Meton.:* (a) *Of persons:* *Different, various:* reges, Sall.—(b) *Of things:* *Different, various, other, another:* (Sup.) diversissimi loci, Liv.—*As Subst.:* **diversum**, i, n. (sc. iter) *Another way, a different route:* Tac.—(γ) *Of places:* *Situated in different directions, in different quarters:* loci maxime diversi, Cic.—(δ) *Of an engagement:* *In different places:* praelium, Hirt.—(e) *Remote, distant, far off:* exsilia, Virg.—*As Subst.:* **diversum**, i, n. *Remoteness, distance apart:* Tac.—(c) *Fig.:* *ferent, unlike, dissimilar:* disputa...

es, Cic.: (with Dat.) hinc diversa eorum sententia fuit, Quint.: (with Gen.) morum diversus, Tac. **¶** Hence, Fr. *divers*.

di-vento (-vorto), ti, sum, tēre, 3. v. n. (Prop.) *To turn one's self, or go, in a different direction:* (Fig.) *Of character:* *To differ, be different:* divertant mores virgini longe ac lupe, Plant. **¶** Hence, Fr. *divertir*, “to divert.”

div-es, itis, also di-s, dite, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root DIV, splendere, gaudere] **I. Prop.:** *Of persons:* **Rich:** **A. Pos.** (the Nom. and Acc. of the neut. plur. of dives do not occur; Abl. Sing. usually ditite): quem intelligimus divitem? Cic.: (with Abl.) Crassus, quum cognomine dives, tum copis, id.: (with Gen.) dives pecoris nivei, Virg.—**B. Comp.:** **divitior (dit-)**, us: Cic. dum ne sit to ditior alter, Hor.: (with Abl.) nummo divitior, Plant.—**C. Subst.:** **divitissimus (dit-)**, a, um: (with Gen.) ditissimus agri, Virg.: (with Abl.) omnium Græcā linguā loquentium divitissimus, Nep. **II. Meton.:** *Of things:* **Rich, sumptuous, magnificent, costly, valuable, precious:** ditis domus, Hor.: (with Abl.) templum donis dives, Liv.

di-vexo, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.:** *To drag, pull, tear, or rend asunder:* reliquias meas, Eunh. **II. Fig.:** *To vex, trouble:* matron, Suet. **III. Meton.:** *Of a ravage, lay waste:* omnia, Cic. **B. To waste, ruin: mean rem, Plant.**

Divicio, ōnis, m. *Divico; a distiggingentia Helvetia.*

di-vi-d-o, visi, visum, vīdere (Perf. sync. divisse, Hor.), 3. v. a. [dis; root vid, prob. akin to Sanscrit root VID; v. findo init.] **I.:** **A. Prop.:** *To part asunder, separate, divide:* animal, Cic. Galliam in partes tres, Cæs. **B. Meton.:** **1. Gen.:** *To divide among several;* *to distribute, apportion:* agros, Cic.: premia mecum, Ov.—**2. Esp.:** *Mercant. t. t.:* *To sell piecemeal, in parcels or lots:* ad licitationem dividenda præda, Suet. **C. Fig.:** **1. Gen.:** *To divide or distribute out;* *to separate:* genus universum in species certas dividere, Cic.—**P. Particular phrase:** *Dividere sententiam, To divide a vote, i. e. to separate things of different kinds comprised in a single vote, so that they might be voted for separately:* Cic.—**2. Esp.:** *a. To distribute, apportion:* sic belli rationem esse divisam ut, etc., Cæs.—**b. To break up, dissolve, destroy: nostrum concitium, Hor. **II. To part from, divide, separate; *to remove from:* **A. Prop.:** *seniores a junioribus divistit, Cic. B. Fig.:* *To separate, distinguish:* legem bonam a malā, Cic. **C. Meton.: *To set off, decorate, adorn:* fulvum que (sc. gemma) dividit aurum, Virg. **¶** Hence, Fr. *diviser*.******

divi-d-ū-s, a, um, adj. [divid-o] **I. Divisile, that may or can be divided:** omne animal divisum sit necesse est, Cic.—**2. Divided, separated:** equæ ... dividiuus amne sequuntur equos, Ov.

divinā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [divin(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *The faculty of foreseeing or predicting, divination.* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Law t.t.: An examination* (as to which of several accusers presenting themselves was the most proper to conduct the accusation): Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divination.*

divin-o, ade. [divin-us] **1.** In a godlike manner, through godlike power: Plant.—**2.** By divine inspiration, prophetically: (Comp.) divinus utilitates complecti, Cic.—**3.** In a godlike, superhuman, admirable manner; divinely: Cic.

divin-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the divinus; hence*) **1.** a. Prop.: *Godhead, divinity.* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Divine quality, divine nature, excellence.* Cic.—**2.** *The power of divining, divination:* Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divinité.*

divin-itus, ade. [id.] **1.** a. Prop.: *From heaven, by divine providence or influence.* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *Divinely, admirably, excellently.* Cic.—**2.** By divine communication, by inspirations, prophetically: Cic.

divin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] *To foresee, divine; also, to foretell, predict, prophesy:* quæ mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt, Cic. (without Object) si de exitu divinarer, Nep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. deviner.*

div-inus, a, um, adj. [div-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a deity; divine:* non sine ope divinā bellum gerere, Cæs. (Sup.) divinisima dona, *i. e.* most worthy of a Deity, Cic.—*Particular expressions:* Res divina, and res divinæ, *Divine things:* t. a.—**A.** *Divine worship, sacrifice, etc.* Cic.—**B.** *Religious affairs:* Cæs.—**C.** In connection with *humanus*, to denote things of every kind: *Divine (and human):* res, Cic.—**D.** *Nature, physics* (as distinguished from *humanæ res*, *t. a. morales*): Cic.—**E.** *Natural laws* (opp. to *humanæ res*, *positive laws*): Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Filled with divine inspiration, divinely inspired, prophetic:* (Comp.) mens divinus, Cic. (with Gen.) avis imbrum imminentium, Hor.—*As Subst.:* divinus, *i. m.* *A soothsayer, prophet:* Liv.; Hor.—**B.** *Godlike, superhuman, admirable, excellent:* *1. Gen.:* virtus, Cic.—**2. Esp.:** Under the empire, an epithet often bestowed on the emperors and their families, etc.: domus, Phæd. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divin.*

divi-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for divid-sio; fr. divid-o] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *A division, separation:* Just. **B. Esp.:** *1. Partition, distribution:* Tac.—**2. A violation, dishonouring: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Logical or rhetorical division:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. division.***

divi-sor, oris, *m.* [for divid-sor; fr. divid-o] **I.** Gen.: *A distributor:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors, by distributing money among them:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. diviseur.*

divi-sus (for divid-sus), a, um;

1. P. of divid-o.—**2. Pa.:** *Divided, separated:* (Comp.) divisor, Lucr.

2. divi-sus, ūs, *m.* [for divid-sus; fr. divid-o] *A distributing* (only in Dat.): Liv.

Divitiācus, *i. m.* *Divitiācus: 1. Brother of Dāmōrix.—2. Chief of the Suesiones.*

divit-ias, ārum, *f.* [dives, divit-is] (*Things pertaining to the dives; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Riches, wealth:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Costly presents or ornaments:* Liv.; Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Of style, etc.:* Wealth: Cic.

divort-ium, ii, *n.* [divort-o] (*A turning one's self away or separating from another; hence*) **1.** *Divorce:* Cic.—**2. A separation or parting: Cic.—**3. a. Prop.:** *A point of separation or divergence:* Cic.; Liv.; Virg.—**b. 2. Fig.: *Division, separation:* doctrinarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divorce.*****

divorto, ere, *v.* diverto.

divulgā-tus, a, um, *1. P.* of divulg(a)-o.—**2. Pa.:** **a. Prop.:** *Wide-spread:* ingenium, Tac. **b. Meton.: *Extended to or obtained by very many, common:* (Sup.) magistratus divulgatissimus, Cic.**

div-ulgo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To spread among the people; to make common, divulge:* rem sermonibus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of time:* *To commonly employ, to devote:* tempus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divulguer.*

divul-sus, a, um, *P.* of divid-lo, through root DIVUL.

divus (dius), a, um, adj. [=dios] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a deity, divine, godlike, heavenly, etc.:* diā de clade (=deorum), Lucr.—*As Subst.:*

divus (dius), *1. m.; -a, w. f.* *A god, a goddess:* Liv.; Hor.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Godlike, divine:* *A. Gen.:* Of any thing or being of extraordinary excellence, etc.: Camilla, Virg.; sententia, Hor. **B. Esp.:** Under the empire, an epithet for deceased emperors: Suet.—*As Subst.:* divum (dium), *i. n.* *The sky:* Cic.; Hor.

1. do, dēdi, dātum, dāre (*Put, dābō, Plant.:* Imperat. dātō, id.—*Inf.:* dārī, id.—*Also, in a longer form:* Indic. Pres.: dānit, Plant.: dānunt, id.—*Subj. Pres.:* dūim, Plant.: dūis, id.: dūit, id.: dūint, Ter.—*dāne*=*dāsne*, Plant.), *1. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root dā, prās, da-dā-mi; Greek δō, prās, δι-δω-μι] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *To give, in the widest sense of the word; to give away, grant, concede, allow, permit; give up, yield, resign; bestow, present; furnish, afford; offer:* obsides dare, Cæs.: patriam di nobis dederunt, Cic. (with double Dat.) virginem clienti dono dare, Liv.—*Particular phrases and expressions:* **1.** Of epistolary correspondence: *Dare literas, etc.:* **a.** *To give or deliver a letter to one:* Cic.—**b.** *To give into one's charge or entrust a letter:* Cic.—**c.** *To write a letter to one:* Cic.—**2.** *Dare vela* (*To give the sails to the winds; i. e.*) *To set sail:* Cic.; Ov.—*As set se res, etc., The matter gives itself:* **a.** *e. the matter, etc., stands; the*

affair, etc., is circumstanced, or is: Liv.—**4.** *Dare fabulam, etc., To give, i. e. to produce or exhibit a play:* Cic.

—**5.** *Dare verba* (alicui), *To give words, i. e. to deceive, cheat, etc.:* Cic.; Hor.—**6.** *Dare* (alicui) *aliquid alicui rei, To give, assign, impute, or attribute something* (to one) *for* (=as) *something:* Ter.; Cic. **B. Esp.:** **1.** Milit. t. t. **a.** *Dare nomina, To give one's names for service; i. e. to enrol one's self for military service, to enlist:* Cic.

—**b.** *Dare manus, To give the hands to be fettered; i. e. to yield, surrender, Nep.—2. Law t. t. To grant:* Var.—**3.** In Philos.: *To grant a proposition:* Cic.—**4. a.** *Indicating the limit:* *To put, place, cast, carry somewhere:* aliquem ad terram, *i. e. hurl to the ground, Liv.:* hostes in fugam, Cæs.—**b.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self:* se fugae, Cic.: sese in fugam, id. **II. Fig.:** **A.:** **1.** *To do any thing for the sake of another; to please or humour another; to give up, sacrifice any thing to another:* da hunc populo, Cic.—**2.** *To wholly give one's self up, devote, dedicate one's self to a person or thing; to serve one:* dedit se regi-bus, Cic. **B.** *To announce, tell, communicate any thing:* is datus erat locus colloquio, *i. e.* was appointed, Liv.: (with Dependent clause) da militi nunc, satins probas? Cic.—**C.:** **1.** *Dare nomen, To engage or enlist in any service, or for any object:* Plant.—**2.** *Dare fabulam conciliationis, To exhibit a play of conciliation, i. e. to make a mere show or pretence of it:* Cic.—**3.** *Dare manus* (alicui), (*To give the hands to one; i. e.*) *To yield, acquiesce in, submit:* Cic.

2. do, acc. of domus; *v.* domus.

3. do, *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root dhā, ponere; Gr. τι-θη-μι] *To put; found only in compound words: e. g.* condo, indo, prodo, etc.

dōc-o, ūi, tum, ere, **2. v. a.** [from the same root as *2. dico*; orig. to show; *v. 2. dico* ad init.] *To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell:* studiosos discendi, Cic.: omnia, Ter.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) eam artem nos tu docuisti, Cic. (with Acc. of person and Objective Inf.) motis doceri gaudet Ionicos Matura virgo, Hor. (without Object) quem doceo et explano, Cic.—*Particular phrase:* Docere fabulam, etc., *To teach a play to the actors, i. e. to produce or exhibit a play on the stage:* Cic.; Hor.

dōc-ilis, e, adj. [doc-oe] *That can be taught, easily taught, docile:* (Comp.) dociliora ingenia, Quint.: docilis ad disciplinam, Cic. (with Abl.) luciniae Greco atque Latino sermone dociles, Pl.: (with Gen.) pravi, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. docile.*

dōc-il-itas, ātis, *f.* [docil-is] (*The quality of the docilis; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Aptness for being taught, docility:* Cic.; Nep. **II.** Meton.: *Gentleness:* animi, Eutr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. docilité.*

doct-o, adv. [doct-us] **I.** Prop.: *Learnedly, skillfully:* (Comp.) luctum Achivis doctius unctus, Hor. (Sup.)

doctissime eruditus, Sall. **II.** Meton.: *Cunningly, shrewdly, cleverly: doctus acute astute, Plaut.*

doctor, ōris, m. [doc-co] *A teacher, instructor: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. doctor.*

doctrīna, ae, f. [contr. from doctor-ina from doctor] *(The thing or art pertaining to a doctor; hence) I. Prop.: Teaching, instruction: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Knowledge imparted by teaching, erudition, learning: Cic.—B. The habit produced by instruction, principle: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. doctrine.*

doctus, a, um: **1. P.** of doc-co.—**2. Pa.: a. Prop.:** Of persons: *Learned, skilled, versed, experienced in any thing: doctus vir, Cic. (with Abl.) doctus Graecis literis, id. (with Gen.) docta artis lanificae, Claud. (Sup.; also with Gerund in di) fandi doctissima, Virg. (with Gr. Acc.) docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. b. Fig.:* Of things: (a) *Learned, etc.: tibia, Prop.—(b) In Plaut. and Ter.: Knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle: (Comp.) nihil hac docta doctus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. docte.*

doctum, inis, v. documentum. **doc-ūmentum**, i(-ūmen, Lucr.), n. [doc-co] *(That which teaches; hence) A lesson, example for instruction or warning; a pattern, warning, a proof, specimen, etc.: bona maloque documenta, Tac. (with Dependent clause) documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. document.*

Dōdona, ae, -e, es, f., Δωδώνη. **I. Prop.:** Dodona, or Dodone; a city of Epirus, celebrated for its very ancient oracle, situate in an oak-grove.—Hence, **A. Dōdōn-aeus** (-eus), a, um, adj. *(of Dodona, Dodonean).—B. Dōdōn-is*, idis, f. adj. *Of Dodona. II. Meton.:* **A. The sacred oak-grove of Dodona.—B. The Dodonean priests.**

do-drans, antis, m. [corrupted from de-quadrans] *(A thing with a fourth taken away; hence) I. Gen.:* Three fourths of any thing: adificii, Cic. **II. Esp.:** Of a foot (measure): Nine inches: Suet.

dogma, ātis, n. = δόγμα. *A philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dogme.*

dōlā-bra, ae, f. [dol(a)-o] *(That which effects the heaving; hence) An are: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) dolabre, dolaire, (mod.) doloir.*

dōlabr-ātus, a, um, adj. [dolabr-a] *Heven or formed with an are: Cæs.*

dōle-n, ntis: **1. P.** of dol-co.—**2. Pa.:** *Causing pain, painful: (Comp.) nil dolentius, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. dolent.*

dōlen-ter, adv. [for dolent-ter; fr. dolens, dolent-is] *Painfully, with pain, with sorrow: dicere, Cic. (Comp.) dolentius, id.*

dōl-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre *(Fut. Part. doliturus, Liv.; Virg.). 2. v. n. and a. [yrius, akin to Sanscrit root dā or dā, to cut asunder; hence] I. A. Physically: Neut.: To feel pain, suffer pain;*

*—Of things: to pain one, to ache: ita dolui, itaque nunc doleo, Plaut.; pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. (Impers.) mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, Plaut.—B. Mentally: Of personal subjects: 1. Neut.: To grieve, deplore, lament, be sorry: letari bonis rebus, dolere contrariis, Cic.; de Hortensio certo scio te dolere, id.—2. Act.: To grieve over, deplore, lament, be sorry for any thing: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. (with Objective clause) inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, id. **II. A.** Of things as subjects: **1. Neut.:** To pain or be painful: dolet dictum, Ter: nihil cuiquam doluit, Cic.—**2. Act.:** To pain or be painful to one: me dolet avaria, Prop.—**B. Impers.:** It pains, is painful, or is grievous: cui dolet, meminit, Cic.*

Dōlēchos, i, m., Δόλεχος (Long). *Dolichos; the name of a gladiator.*

dōlō-lum, i, n. dim. [doliū] *(um. uncontr. Gen.), doliō-i, a small doliū or jar: Liv.*

dōlūm, ūi, n. [etym. dub.] *A very large jar, a long bell-mouthed earthen vessel: Cic.; Hor.*

1. dōl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root dā or dā, to cut or hew asunder] **I. Prop.:** To chip with an axe, to hew; yobur, Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A. To hew out, prepare, fashion, contrive, devise: opus, Cic.—Dolore fruste, To hew with a club, i. e. to cudgel soundly: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. dolo.**

2. dōlo (-on), ōnis, m. = δόλον. **I. Prop.:** A large staff or pole (with a very short iron point): Virg. **II. Meton.:** **A. Of a fly's sting: Phaed.—B. The fore-topsail: Liv.**

3. Dolo, ōnis, m. *Dolo: a spy of the Trojans in the Trojan war.*

Dōlōpes, um (Acc. Sing. Dolopem, Liv.), m., Δολοπες. *The Dolopes; a people of Thessaly.—Hence, Dōlōp-ia*, ae, f. *Dolopia; the part of Thessaly inhabited by the Dolopes.*

dōl-or, ōris, m. [dol-co] **I. Prop.:** **A. Physical: Pain, smart, ache: Ter.; Cic.—B. Mental: Pain, distress, sorrow, anguish, trouble, vexation, mortification, chagrin, anger, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.:** **A. A grief, i. e. an object or cause of grief: Prop.—B. In Rhetor.:** Passionate, warm expression, pathos: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. douleur.**

dōlōs-e, adv. [dolos-us] *Craftily, deceitfully: Cic.*

dōlō-sus, a, um, adj. [dol-us] *(Full of dolo; hence) Crafty, cunning, deceitful. I. Prop.:* amici Ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. **II. Fig.:** artes, Ov.

dōlus, i, m. = δόλος. *Guilt, fraud, deceit, deception: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) dol.*

dōmā-bilis, e, adj. [dom(a)-o] *That may be tamed, tameable: Hor.; Ov.*

dōmestico-ātim, adv. [domestic-us] *In the house, at home: Suet.*

dōmes-ticus, a, um, adj. [prob. for domus-ticus; fr. domus] **1. Of,**

or belonging to, the house: parietes, Cic.—2. Of, or belonging to, one's family; domestic, familiar, household: usus et consuetudo, Cic.—As Subst.: **domestici**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines): **a. The members of a family, a household: Cic.—b. Family domestics, household slaves: Suet.—3. Opp. to that which is foreign or public: a. Domestic, native; private: iudicium, Cic.; virtutes, id.—b. Of war: Intestine, civil: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. domestique.**

dōm-i-cil-ium, ūi, n. [for dom-i-cal-ium; fr. dom-us; (i); root CAL = καλ-ῥῆτω, Latin cel-o] *(The abode—concealing, or—hiding, thing; hence) A habitation, dwelling, abode, domicile: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. domicile.*

dōmīn-a, ae, [akin to domīn-us; and so, either The one pertaining to a house, or The subduing one; hence] **I. Prop.:** A mistress, lady, etc.: Virg.; Suet. **II. Meton.:** A mistress of a family: Ov. **III. Fig.:** Mistress, ruler: voluptates blandissimae dominae, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dame.

dōmīn-a-us, ntis: **1. P.** of domīn(a)-or.—**2. Pa.:** *Ruling, bearing sway: (Comp.) dominantior, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. dominant.*

dōmīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [domīn(a)-or] *(A bearing rule, etc.; hence) Rule, dominion; unrestricted power, absolute dominion; lordship, tyranny, despotism: Sall.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. domination.*

dōmīnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *Ruler, lord: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dominateur.*

dōmīnā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *A female ruler, mistress: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dominatrice.*

dōmīnā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *Rule, command; esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, mastery, tyranny: Cic.*

dōmīn-ium, ūi, n. [domīn-us] *(A thing pertaining to a dominus; hence) 1. A feast, banquet: Cic.—2. Prop.:* Law l. t. Property, right of ownership; lordship: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. domaine.

dōmīn-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] *To be lord and master; to have dominion, bear rule, domineer. I. Prop.:* pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: urbs multis dominata per annos, Virg. **II. Fig.:** fortuna dominatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dominer.

dōm-inus, i, m. [usually referred to dom-us; and so, the one pertaining to a house; but rather akin to Sanscrit root DAM, Gr. δαμ-ᾶω, Lat. dom-o, to subdue; and so, the subduer; hence] **I. Prop.:** A master, lord, ruler, commander, chief: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** **A. Gen.:** A master of a house, etc.; a possessor, proprietor, owner: Cic. **B. Esp. 1.** The young master: Plaut.—**2.** With or without convil or epuli: The master of a feast, entertainer, host: Cic.; Liv. **III. Fig.:** **A.** Of abstract things: A master, tyrant, gravissimī domini, terror ac metus, Cic.—**B.** Of one skilled in any art, a possessor of it: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. dom.

Dōm-ītius, ūi, m. [dom-us] *(The one pertaining to a domus) Domitius; a Roman name.—Hence, Domiti-*

us (-anus), **a**, **um**, **adj.** *Of, or pertaining to, Domitius; Domitian.*

dōm-ito, **no** *perf. nor sup.*, **äre**, **1. v. a. utens.** [dom-o] *To lame, break in: boves, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. dompler.*

dōm-itor, **ōris**, **m.** [id.] **1. A** *timor, breaker: equorum, Cic.—2. A* *subduer, vanquisher, conqueror: Gallie, Liv. ¶ Hence Fr. dompteur.*

dōm-itrrix, **icis**, **f.** [id.] *She who tames or subdues: Virg.; Ov.*

1. dom-itus, **a**, **um**, **1. of** *dom-o.*
2. dōm-itus, **ūs**, **m.** [dom-o] *A* *laming: Cic.*

dōm-o, **ūi**, **itum**, **äre**, **1. v. a.** [akin to Sanscrit root DAM, *to tame; Gr. δαμ-ω, and Eng. to tame*] **I. Prop.**: *To tame, to break: beluas feras, Cic. II. Meton.*: *To subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer an enemy, etc.: nationes, Cic: terram rastris, Virg. III. Fig.*: *To overpower, vanquish, subdue, overcome, conquer, check: acior illum Cura domat, Virg: domitas habere libidines, Cic.*

dōmus, **i** or **ūs** (*Sing.*: *Gen.*: *domi*, *Ter.*: *domūs*, *Virg.*: *domuis*, *Script.* *ap. Gell.*: *domos*, *Script.* *ap. Suet.*: *Dat.*: *domo*, *Hor.*: *domui*, *Cæs.*: *Acc.*: *domum*, *Cic.*: *do*, *Aus.*: *Voc.*: *domus*, *Virg.*: *Abt.*: *domo*, *Cic.*: *domu*, *Plaut.*: *Plur.*: *Nom.*: *domūs*, *Virg.*: *Gen.*: *domorum*, *id.*: *domum*, *Pl.*: *Dat.*: *domibus*, *Tac.*: *Acc.*: *domos*, *Cæs.*: *domūs*, *Liv.*: *Abt.*: *domibus*, *Hor.*), **f.** [akin to Sanscrit *dama*; *Gr. δῶμος*, from *δᾶμ-ειν*, *to build*] (*That which is built; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A building for inhabiting: a house, dwelling, abode, home: Cic.; Virg.*: *Adverbial local expressions:* **A.** *Domī*, *At home, in the house: Cic.—B. Domum* (*domos, domūs*), *To the house, etc.; homeward: Cic.; Liv.—C. Domo*: **1.** *From home, out of the house: Cic.—2. In the house, at home (=domi): Nep. II. Meton.*: **A.** *Of any sort of building or abode: Virg.; Ov.; Prop.—B. One's native place, country, home: Plaut.; Cæs.; Virg.—C. 1. A household, family, race: Cic.; Virg.—2. A philosophical school, sect: Cic.*

dōn-ārium, **ii**, **n.** [don-um] (*A thing pertaining to a donum; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The place in a temple where the votive offerings were kept; a temple treasure-chamber: Luc. II. Meton.*: **A.** *A temple, sanctuary, altar: Virg.—B. A votive offering: Liv.*

dōnā-tio, **ōnis**, **f.** [don(a)-o] *A presenting, a donation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. donation.*

dōnā-tivum, **i**, **n.** [id.] (*A thing given; hence*) **A** *largess, present, or donative, given by the emperor to the soldiers: Tac.*

dōnēc, **conj.** [contr. from *dōnēc-um*] **1.** *As long as; while: donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov.—2. Until, till at length: donec ad portam perrexit, Liv.*

donicūm, **conj.** = *donec*: *Plaut. donique, **conj.** = *donec*: *Lucr.**

Donnus, **i**, **m.** *Donnus; a petty*

sovereign of the Alps, the father of M. Julius Cottius.

dōn-o, **āvī**, **ātum**, **äre**, **1. v. a.** [don-um] **I. Gen.**: *A Prop.*: *To give one something as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer: predam militibus, Cæs.: divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. B. Fig.*: *To give up, surrender any thing to any one: amicitias reipublice, Cic. II. Esp.*: **A.**: **1. a.** *Prop.*: *To remit, forgive a debt, an obligation, etc.: Cæs.—b. Fig.*: *To forgive, pardon an offence or him that committed it, for another's sake: Ov.; Liv.—2. To give up, resign: negotium, Suet.—B. To present, make a present to: aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. donner.*

dōn-um, **i**, **n.** [do] **I. Gen.**: *A gift, present: Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.*: *A present brought to a deity; a votive offering, sacrifice: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. don.*

Dōnūsa, **æ**, **f.** *Donusa; a small island in the Aegean Sea, east of Nazos (now Denusa).*

Dorceus, **ei**, **m.**, *Δορκεύς* (Gazelle-man, i. e. gazelle-catcher). *Dorceus; the name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

Dōres, **um**, **m.**, *Δωρείες*. *The Dorians.*—Hence, **1. Dōr-teus**, **a**, **um**, **adj.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *Doric.—b. Meton.*: *Grecian, Greek.—2. Dōr-tus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** *Doric.—3. Dōr-is*, **idis**, **adj. fem.** *Doric.—As Subst.*: **a.** (a) *Prop.*: *Doris; a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs.—(b) Meton.*: *The sea: Virg.—b. The wife of Dionysius f. Fr. Dorique.**

dorm-i-o, **ivi** or **ii**, **itum**, **ire** (*Fut.* *dormibo*, *Plaut.*), **4. v. n.** [akin to Sanscrit root DRAI, *Græc. δαρ-βάω*, *to sleep*] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To sleep: dormitum dimittitur, Hor. B. Esp.*: **1. Part.** *Fut.* *in dūs*: *Of time: To be slept through, spent in sleep: nox, Cat.—2. To sleep in death: Plaut. II. Fig.: **A.** *To rest, be at ease, inactive: beneficia dormienti deferre, Cic.—B. To be careless or unconcerned: filiam Suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. III. Meton.*: *Of things: To be still, in repose: dormitum pessuli, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. dormir.**

dormitā-tor, **ōris**, **m.** [dormit(a)-o] (*A sleeper; hence*) *A thief or robber (who sleeps by day and steals at night): Plaut.*

dormi-to, **āvī**, **no** *sup.*, **äre**, **1. v. n. utens.** [dormi-o] **I. Prop.**: *To be sleepy, begin to sleep, fall asleep: Plaut.; Cic. II. Meton.*: *Of a lamp: To be going out: Ov. III. Fig.*: *To be dreaming, sluggish, stupid: Cic.*

d-or-sum, **i**, **n.** [contr. from *de-vorsum*] (*That which is turned down-wards; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The back of a man or beast: Plaut.; Hor. II. Meton.*: *Of things analogous in form or position: jugi, i. e. the brow of a hill, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. dos.*

dō-s, **ōtis**, **f.** [do] (*The giving: Concr.*: *The thing given; hence*) **1. A marriage portion, dowry: Cæs.; Cic.—**

2. A gift, endowment, property, quality. *Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. dot.*

dōt-ālis, **is**, **adj.** [dot, dot-is] *Of, or belonging to, a dowry or portion: dotal: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. dotal.*

dōtā-tus, **a**, **um**: **1. P.** *of dot(a)-o.—2. Pa.*: **a.** *Prop.*: *Provided or furnished with a dowry; dowered, well-dowered: Plaut.; Cic.; Hor.—As Subst.*: *dotata, æ* (*sc. femina*). *A woman with a good dowry: a well-dowered woman: Ter.—b. Meton.*: *Furnished, supplied, provided: (Sup.) Chione dotatissima formā, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. dotal.*

1. dōt-o, **āvī**, **ātum**, **äre**, **1. v. a.** [dos, dot-is] *To endow, to portion: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere virgo, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. doter.*

2. Dōto, **ūs**, **f.**, *Δωτο* (*Giver*). *Doto, a sea-nymph: Virg.*

drachma (-duma, *Plaut.*), **æ**, **f.** = *δραχμή*. **I. Prop.**: *A drachma or drachm; a small Greek coin (the Attic drachma was worth about 9½d.; and the Æginetan about 1s. 1½d. of English money): Cic.; Ter. II. Meton.*: *As a weight: The eighth part of an uncia, the half of a sicilicus, about the same as our drachm: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. drachme.*

1. drāco, **ōnis**, **m.** = *δράκων* (*The seeing one*). **I. Prop.**: *A species of serpent or snake; a dragon (those of the same sort, esp. the Epidaurian, were kept as pets by luxurious Romans): Cic. II. Meton.*: *A cohort's standard: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. dragon.*

2. Drāco, **ōnis**, **m.** *Draco; the Athenian lawyer.*

Drances, **is**, **num**, **m.** *Δρανες*.

Drepsāna, **-um**, **i**, **n.**, **-o**, **es**, **f.** *Drepana, Drepanum, or Drepana; a toser on the western coast of Sicily (now Trapani)—Hence, Drepan-itanus, a, **um**, **adj.** *Of Drepana.**

1. drōmas, **adis**, **m.** = *δρομάς* (*Runner*). *A dromedary: Liv.*

2. Dromas, **adis** [id.] (id.), *Dromas* *The name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

drōmos, **i**, **m.** = *δρομος*. *The (Spartan) race-course: Liv.*

Druentia, **æ**, **f.** *Druentia; a river of Gaul (now Durance).*

Drūdes, **um**, **-æ**, **arum**, **m.** *The Druids; the priests and wise men of the Britons and Gauls: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. Druid.*

Drusilla, **æ**, **f.** *Drusilla; the name of several females of the Livian family. Drūsus*, **i**, **m.** *Drusus; a cognomen in the Livian family, first assumed by a Livius on account of his having slain the Gallic general Drausus.—Hence, Drūs-īlanus, a, **um**, **adj.** *Of, or belonging to, a Drusus.**

1. Drŷas, **antis**, **m.**, *Δρύας* (*He of the tree*). *Dryas*: **1.** *The father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace.—Hence, Drŷant-ides, **æ**, **m.** *A descendant of Dryas, i. e. Lycurgus.—2. One of the Lapithæ.—3. One of the persons engaged in the Calydonian hunt.**

2. Drŷas, **adis**, **f.** = *Δρύας* (*She of the tree*). *A Dryad, a wood-nymph: Virg.*

Drymo, us, f., Δρυμο. *Drymo*; the name of a water-nymph.

Dryopēs, es, f., Δρυόπη. *Dryopēs*: 1. The mother of Amphissus.—2. The mother of Tarquinius.

Dryōpēs, um, m., Δρύοπες. The Dryopēs a Pelasgian people of Thessalia and Epirus, driven southwards by the Dorians.—In Sing.: **Dryōpēs**, ōpis, m. A Dryopian.

dūbī-e, adv. [dub-ius] 1. Doubtfully, dubiously: Cic.—2. With negatives: Non (haud) dubie, Undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly: Cic.; Liv.

dūbī-etas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality or state of the dubius; hence) Doubt, uncertainty: Eutr.

Dūbis, is, m. Δούβις. The Dubis; a river of Gaul (now Doubs).

dūbīta-bilis, e, adj. [dubit(a)-] That is to be doubted, doubtful: verum, Ov.

dūbīta-ns, ntis, P. of dubit(a)-o. **dubitān-ter**, ade. [for dubitant-; fr. dubitans, dubitant-is] 1. Doubtfully: Cic.—2. Hesitatingly, with hesitation: Cic.

dūbīta-tio, ōnis, f. [dubit(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: A wavering in opinion or judgment; a being uncertain, a doubting; uncertainty, doubt: Cic.; Cæs.—b. Fig.: Of speech: A perplexity: Auct. Her.—2. A considering, examining: Cic.—3. A wavering or hesitating in coming to a conclusion; hesitation, irresolution: Sall.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. dubitation.

dūb-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. intens. [prim. form dūb-o from dū-o] (To vibrate from one side to the other, or to and fro; hence) 1. A. Prop.: Of personal subjects: To waver in opinion or judgment about; to be uncertain respecting; to be in doubt of or about; to doubt: hac non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quæ, etc., Cic.: non de armis dubitatum est, id. B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: To be uncertain, doubtful: si fortuna dubitabit, etc., Liv. C. Meton.: Of personal subjects: To reflect upon, ponder, consider: restat, iudices, ut hoc dubitemus, iter, etc., Cic. II. To waver in coming to a conclusion; to be irresolute; to hesitate: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obviū ferre, Cic.: quid dubitas? Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. douter.

1. **dūb-ius**, a, um, adj. [dub-o, v. dubito] 1. Prop.: Moving in two directions alternately, vibrating to and fro, fluctuating; fluctus, Liv. II. Fig.: A. 1. Wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain: spemque metumque inter dubii, Virg.: (with Dependent clause) dubius sum quid faciam, Hor.: (with Gen.) animi dubius, Virg.—2. Wavering in resolution, irresolute, undetermined: dubio atque hesitante Jugurthā, Sall.—B. That is doubted of, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undecided: videmus igitur, quæ dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.—C. Doubtful, uncertain, undecided: de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, Cic.

—Particular expressions, etc.: 1. Dubium (est), as an impers. verbal expression: It is doubtful: Ov.; Tac.

2. Non (haud) dubium est, etc., quin, It is, etc., not doubtful that: Ter.; Cic.—3. Dubium, etc., habere, To hold or account doubtful; i. e. to regard as uncertain: Plaut.; Cic.—4. In dubium vocare, To call into doubt; i. e. to cause to be doubted: Cic.—5. In dubium venire, To come into doubt; i. e. to fall under doubt, be an object of doubt: Cic.—6. In dubio, In doubt, in a state of doubt: Liv.—7. Sine dubio, Without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly: Cic.—8. Procul dubio, Far from all doubt, most assuredly: Liv.

III. Meton.: A. Doubtful, dubious; i. e. precarious, dangerous, critical, difficult: tempora, Hor.—As Subst.: dubia, orum, n. Precarious, critical circumstances: Lucr.—Particular phrase: 1. In dubio, In danger, in peril: Ter.—2. In dubium, Into danger, into peril: Cæs.—B. Manifest, various (so prob. is to be explained) dubia cœna, a multifarious, richly provided supper, Ter.

dūcēn-ārius, a, um, adj. [ducent-i] Containing two hundred, of, or relating to, two hundred: Suet.

dūcēn-i, æ, a, num. distr. adj. [du-o cent-um] 1. Prop.: Two hundred each, or apiece: Hirt. II. Meton.: Two hundred: Liv.

dūcēt-esima, æ, f. [ducent-i] The two-hundredth part, as a tax: one half per cent: Tac.

dūcēt-i, æ, a, num. adj. [du-o; cent-um] 1. Prop.: Two hundred: Plaut. II. Meton.: For Very numerous: Hor.

dūcēt-ies, adv. num. [ducent-i] 1. Prop.: Two hundred times: Cic. II. Meton.: For a very large number of times: Cat.

dūc-o, duxi, ductum, ducēre (Imper. duce, Plaut.—Perf. syn. ducti, Cat.; Prop.), 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root dūi, to draw out] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, in the widest sense: ducunt Sarmaticæ barbaræ plaustra boves, Ov.: reliquos secum ducere decreverat, Cæs.: (without Object) sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, i. e. carried off for himself or appropriated to himself: Sall.—Particular expressions and combinations: aquam, to convey or conduct water, Cic.: spiritum, to draw breath, to live, id.: tura naribus, to inhale, Hor.: succos nectaris, to drink in full draughts, to quaff, id.: mucronem, to draw from the scabbard, Virg.: sortem, to draw the lot or lots from the vessel in which they were deposited, Cic.: remos, to row, Ov.: lanas, to spin, id.: ubera, i. e. to milk, id.: frena manu, to guide, govern, id.: illa, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded, Hor.: os, to draw awry, make very faces, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Acc. of Personal pron.: To betake one's self, go: Plaut.; Ter.—2. Law: i. a. To take, lead away, carry off a person: a. Before the court, to

prison, to punishment, etc.: in jus, Liv.: in carcerem, Cic.—b. Of a debtor (adictus) who is sold off as a slave: Cic.—3. Ducere uxorem, etc. (domum, or in matrimonium), or simply ducere, To lead a wife, etc. (home, or for marriage), i. e. to marry: Ter.; Cæs.—4. Milit. i. a. a. Of a commander: To lead, move, march troops, etc.: exercitum, Cæs.: (with Object) ducit quam proximæ ad hostem potest, Liv.—b. Pass.: Of soldiers: To be led, i. e. to march, move, etc.: Cæs.—c. To lead, command, etc., an army, division, etc.: ordinem in exercitu, Cæs.—d. To lead a division in front, in advance: consuetudine suâ Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Cæs.—e. To march in front, take the lead (said of the division that forms the van) auxiliares cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, etc., Tac.—5. i. a. To produce, form, construct, make, fashion, shape, dispose: parietem per vestibulum alicuius, i. e. to erect: Cic.: vultus de marmore, Virg.—b. Of processions, dances, etc.: To lead, conduct, order, arrange, manage, etc.: pompas, Ov.: choreas, id.: funera, id.—6. To receive, admit, take anything: ciciatricem, Liv.: nomina, Hor. II. Fig.: A. To lead, draw, conduct: quo te celestis sapientia duceret, ires, Hor.—B. To draw, deduce, derive the origin or beginning from anything: honestum ab iis rebus, Cic.—C. 1. In a good sense: To lead, move, induce, etc.: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic.: si quis statuatum honore aut gloria ducitur, id.—2. In a bad sense: To lead by the nose; to cheat, deceive: senem, Plaut.—D. Of time: 1. To draw out, protract, prolong: rem leniter, Liv.—2. To pass, spend: statem in litoris, Cic.—E. Mercant. i. a. To calculate, compute, reckon: dico me centenas ducitum, Cic. III. Meton.: A. 1. Of persons: To draw by lot: si e vectoribus sorte ducatus gubernacula accesserit, Cic.—2. Of oracular responses, etc.: To draw out or forth; to obtain: oracula, quæ æquatis sortibus ducuntur, Cic.—B. To lead any thing; i. e. to be the leader, head, chief, first in anything: familiam, Cic.—C. 1. Of time: To defer, delay, protract: tempus, Cic.—2. Of persons: To put off, delay: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, Cæs.—D. 1. Ducere rationem, To consider, care, for one's advantage: Cic.—2. To reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem as anything: parvi id ducebat, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) dūire.

duc-to, āvi, ātum, āde, (Inf. Pass. Pres. ductarius, Plaut.), 1. v. a. intens. [duc-o] To lead: 1. Prop.: exercitum per saltuos loca, Sall. II. Fig.: A. To lead by the nose; to deceive, delude, cheat: Plaut.—B. To esteem or account as: Plaut.

duc-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A leader, commander, chief, general: Cic.; Virg.

1. **duc-tus**, a, um, P. of duc-o.

2. **duc-tus**, ūs, *m.* [duc-o] 1. *a.* Prop.: *A leading, drawing, bringing forward, conducting, etc.*: portions equali ducta, Lucr.; Cic.: ductūs oris, i. e. lineaments, Cic.—*b.* Fig.: (a) Connection, arrangement, order: Quint.—(b) *A period*: Quint.—*c.* Meton.: *A duct or canal for water*: Cic.—*2.* Military lead, conduct, generalship, command: Cæs.; Cic.

dū-dum, adv. [for diu-dum] 1. *A short time ago, a little while ago, shortly before, not long ago, not long since, just now*: Cic.; Virg.—*2.* Before, formerly: Cic.; Virg.—*3.* In Plaut. connected with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *Just as, just when*: Plaut.—*4.* Of a remoter past, only in the combinations, *haud dum*, *Not long ago, i. e. just now*: *Quam dudum, how long*: Plaut.

duellator, duellicus, *v. bell.*

duellus, ūi, *m.* [duellum = bellum] (One pertaining to war; a warrior) *Duellus* (C.); the famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, in honour of whom the Columna Rostrata was erected, 498 A.U.C.

Duellona, æ, **duellum**, *i.* *v. bell.*
duis, *v. do inūt.*
dulce, *v. dulcis.*

dulc-ēdo, ūis, *f.* [dulc-is] (*A being dulcis*; hence) *Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm*: Lucr.; Cic.; Liv.

dulc-esco, ūi, *no sup.*, *escēre*, 3. *v. n.* [id.] *To become sweet*: Cic.
dulc-icūlus, a, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *Sweetish*: petio, Cic.

dulc-is, *e*, *adj.* [usually compared with γλυκύς] 1. Prop.: *Sweet* in taste: *dulcia et amara*, Cic. II. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *Agreeable, delightful, charming*: orator, Cic.—*Adverbial* expression: *Dulce, Sweetly, charmingly, etc.*: Hor. B. Esp.: *Of friends, lovers, etc.*: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming, dear*: (Comp.) *amicitia dulcior*, Cic.: (*Sup.* with *Partitive Gen.*) *quid agis, dulcissimè rerum?* Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dour.*

dulc-iter, adv. [dulc-is] *Sweetly, agreeably, delightfully*: sensus dulciter movetur, Cic.: (Comp.) *dulcius*, Quint.: (*Sup.*) *dulcissimè*, Cic.

dulc-ittudo, ūis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the dulcis*; hence) *Sweetness*: Cic.

Dulchium, ūi, *n.* (-a, æ, *f.* Prop.) *Dulichia*, or *Dulichia*; an island of the Ionian Sea southeast of Ithaca, and belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses.—Hence, *Dulichi-næ*, a, *um*, *adj.*: 1. Prop.: *Of Dulchium*: *dux*, i. e. *Ulysses*, Ov.—*2.* Meton.: *Of Ulysses*: rates, Virg.

dum, comp. [akin to diu, old Abl. of dies] 1. Contemporaneous, viz.: *A* Without respect to the limits of the two actions: 1. *While, while that*: Cæs.; Cic.—*2.* Of duration in the present: *Now, yet*: Liv.—*3.* As an intensive enclitic affixed to certain imperatives and interjections: *Now, come, pray*: Ter.; Cic.—*B.* With respect to the temporal limit of both

actions: 1. *a.* As long as: Cic.—*b.* Repeated: *Dum . . . dum, As long as . . . so long*: Cic.—*2.* In conditional relations as a restrictive particle: *So long as, if so be that, provided that, if only*: Sall.—*3.* In negative enunciations connected with *ne*: *So long as not, provided that not, if only not*: Cic.—*4.* With a causal accessory idea: *Just so long as*: Liv. II. In immediate succession: *Until, until that*: Cic.; Virg.

dūm-ētum, *i.* *n.* [dum-us] (*A place provided with dumus*; hence) *Thorn-bushes, thorn-hedge, bramble-thicket, brake*: Cic.; Virg.

dum-mōdo, adv. *Provided that*: Cic.

dūm-ōsus, a, *um*, *adj.* [dum-us] *Full of thorn-bushes, bushy*: Virg.

dumtaxat, *v. duntaxat.*

dūmus, *i. m.* *Thorn-bush, bramble*: Cic.; Virg.

dun-tax-at (dum-), adv. [dum: tax-o] (*While one strictly estimates*; hence) 1. (*Of the right measure, i. e.*) *a.* Only, simply, merely: Cæs.; Cic.—*b.* At least: Cic.; Hor.—*2.* (*To such an extent as a thing is valid*; i. e.) *So far*: Cic.

dūō, æ, *o* (*Acc. masc. duo as freq. as duos*:—*Gen.* *duum*, Script. ap. Cic.), *num. adj.* [akin to Gr. *δύο*] *Two*: radices duo, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. deux.*

dūōdec-ies, *num. adv.* [duodecim] *Twelve times*: Cic.

dūōdecim, *num. adj. indecl.* [for duo-decim] *Twelve*: duodecim (and more freq. *xii*), Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables: Cic.—also, with ellipse of Tabulae, Cic.: ¶ Hence, *Fr. douze.*

dūōdecim-us, a, *um*, *num. adj.* [duodecim] *The twelfth*: legio, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. douzième.*

dūō-deni, æ, a, *num. distr. adj.* *Twelve each*: Cic.

dūō-dē-quadrāgēsīmus, a, *um*, *num. adj.* *The thirty-eighth*: Liv.

dūō-dē-quadrāginta, *num. adj.* *Thirty-eight*: Liv.

dūō-dē-quinquāgēsīmus, a, *um*, *num. adj.* *The forty-eighth*: Cic.

dūō-dē-tricēsīmus, a, *um*, *num. adj.* *The twenty-eighth*: Hirt.

dūō-dē-tricēns, *num. adj.* *Twenty-eight times*: Cic.

dūō-dē-triginta, *num. adj.* *Twenty-eight*: Liv.

dūō-dē-vicēni, æ, a, *num. adj.* *Eighteen each*: Liv.

dūō-dē-vicēsīmus (-viges-), a, *um*, *num. adj.* *The eighteenth*: Pl.

dūō-dē-viginti, *num. adj.* *Eighteen*: Cæs.; Cic.

dūō-et-vicēsīm-āni, ōrum, *m.* [duo; et; vicēsīm-us] *Soldiers of the twenty-second legion*: Tac.

dūō-et-vicēsīmus, a, *um*, *num. adj.* *The twenty-second*: Tac.

dūp-plex, ūis (*Abl.* commonly duplicated: *duplice*, Hor.), *adj.* [for duplic-s; fr. du-o; plic-o] *Two-fold, double*: I. Prop.: *muris*, Cæs. II. Fig.: Of character: *Double, i. e. false, deceitful*: Ulixes, Hor. III. Meton.:

A. Cloven, bipartite, split, divided, double: linguae, Plaut.: fœus, Hor.—*B. Both*: palmæ, Virg.—*C. Thick, strong, stout*: pannus, Hor.

dūplic-ārus, ūi, *m.* [duplex, duplic-is] (*One pertaining to duplex, hence*) *A soldier who receives double pay as a reward*: Liv.

dūplic-iter, adv. [id.] *Doubly, in a two-fold way, on two accounts*: Cic.

dūplic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] 1. *A. Prop.*: *To double*: numerum dierum, Cic. *B. Meton.*: *To double up*; i. e. *to bow, bend, etc.*: duplicato poplite, Virg. II. *To double, i. e. to enlarge, augment, increase*: duplicato ejus diū itinere, Cæs.: et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dupliquer.*

dūp-li-us, a, *um*, *adj.* [du-o; plic-o] (*Twice filled*; hence) *Double, twice as large, twice as much*: intervalla, Cic.—*As Subst.*: 1. *duplum*, *i.* *n.* *The double of anything*: Cic.—*2. Dupla*, *æ, f.* (*sc. pecunia*) *A double price*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. double.*

dūp-pond-us, ūi, *m.*, -**ium**, ūi, *n.* [du-o; pond-o] (*The amount of two ponds or asses*; hence) *As a coin*: *Two asses*: Cic.

dūrā-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [dur(a)-o] *Lasting, durable*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. durable.*

dūrā-men, ūis, *n.* [id.] *Hardness*: aquarum, i. e. ice, Lucr.

dūrātēus, a, *um*, *adj.*, *δούρατος*, Wooden, only of the Trojan horse: equus, Lucr.

dūr-e, *e*, *adj.* [dur-us] *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly*.

dūr-esco, ūi, *no sup.*, *escēre*, 3. *v. n.* [id.] *To grow hard, to harden*: humor, Cic.: oraque duruerant, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. durcir.*

dūrēta, æ, *f.* [a Spanish word] *A wooden bathing-tub*: Suet.

dūr-itas, ātis, *f.* [dur-us] (*The quality of the durus*; hence) *Hardness, harshness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dureté.*

dūr-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly*: membra moventes duriter, Lucr.—*2. Hardly, rigorously, strictly*: vitam duriter agebat, Ter.—*3. Harshly, roughly, sternly*: (Comp.) *durus consulerè*, Cæs.—*4. Hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately*: durus cadentibus rebus, Suet.

dūr-itia, æ (-itēs, ēi), *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the durus*; hence) 1. *Hardness*: ponere duritiem, Ov.—*2. Hardness, austerity* in living, etc.: duritia virilis, Cic.—*3. Harshness, strictness, rigour*: Ter.—*4. Hardness, oppressiveness, severity*: Tac.; Suet.

dūrlus-cūlus, a, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [for durior-culus; fr. durior, durioris, comp. of durus] *Somewhat hard, rough, or harsh*: versus, Pl.

dūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [dur-us] (*To make, or become, durus*; hence) 1. *A. Act.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To make hard, to harden*: cementa caecæ, Liv.: reclus Albanum fumo duraveris uvam, Hor.—*2. Esp.*: *Of fullers*: *To full cloth*: Plaut.—*B.*

Neut.: *To grow hard, to harden*: tum durare solum . . . Ceperit, Virg.

II. Of flavour: *To become hard or harsh*: Pl. III.: A. Act.: *To harden with labour*, etc.; *to make hardy or callous*; *to inure*: se laborem durant homines adolescentes, Cæs.—B. Neut.:

1.: a. (*To be hardened, inured to troubles*; i. e.) *To be patient; to wait, persevere; to endure, hold out*: durate, ac vosmet rebus servate secundis, Virg.: nec durari extra tecta poterat, Liv.—b. Act.: *To endure, sustain, bear*: laborem, Virg.—2.: a. *To hold or last out; to continue in existence, last, remain*: totidem durare per annos, Virg.—b. Sometimes in Tacitus: *To live up to or until a certain point of time*: qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac.—c. Of extension in space: *To extend continuously*: durant colles, Tac. IV.: A. Act.: *To render hard, callous, or insensible; to dull or blunt*: aerea dehinc ferro duravit (sc. Jupiter) secula, Hor.—B. Neut.: *To be hard, stern, callous, insensible*: in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *durer*.

Dūrocortōrum, i, n. Durocortorum: the capital of the Æveni in Gallia Belgica (now Rheims).
dūr-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root dhṛi, to bear, to hold fast, to

support, to endure] I. Prop.: *Hard*, as affecting the sense of feeling: cautes, Virg.: bipennes, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of flavour: *Hard, harsh*: sapor Bacchi, Virg.—B. Of sound: *Hard, harsh*: Cic. III. Fig.: A.

1. Opp. to mentally fine, cultivated: *Rough, raw, rude, uncultivated*: durus oratione et moribus, Cic.: (with Inf.) componere versus, Hor.—2. As a

praiseworthy quality: *Hardy, vigorous, strong*: Cic.—B. Opp. to morally mild, gentle: 1. *Harsh, hard-hearted, rough, stern, unyielding, unfeeling*: Cic.—2. *Insensible, not susceptible, disinclined, indifferent*: (Comp.) durior ad hæc studia, Cic.—C. *Hardened, shameless, impudent*: (Sup.) ore durissimo esse, Cic.—D. Of things: *Hard, severe, toilsome; troublesome, burdensome, disagreeable, painful, difficult; adverse, unfortunate*: pauperes, Hor.: (with Supine in u) dura (sc. plaga) cultu, Liv.—As Subst.: *dura*, ōrum, n. *Adverse events, adversities, misfortunes, calamities, hardships*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dur*.

duumvir, v. duumviri.
duumvīr-ātus, ūs, m. [duum-vir-i] The office of a duumvir; duumviratus: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. duumvirat.
dūm-m-vīr-i, ōrum, m. [for duom-vir-i; fr. duo; (m); vir] (Two-men)

Duumviri; a Roman board or court consisting of two persons: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. duumvir.

dux, dūcis, comm. [for duc-s; fr. due-o] I. Gen.: *A leader, conductor, guide*: A. Prop.: Cic.; Hor.; Liv. B. Fig.: *magistra ac dux naturæ*, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *Milit. t. t.*:

1. *A leader, commander, general-in-chief*: Cæs.; Ov.—2. *A leader, commander, officer*: Cic.; Liv.; Nep. B. Meton.: 1. Of animals: *The principal, chief, head*: gregis, i. e. the ram, Ov.: armenti, i. e. the bull, id.—2. Plur.: Of persons: *The chief, principal, or supreme persons*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. duc.

Dymas, antis, m., Δύμας. Dymas: the father of Ilecuba.—Hence, Dymant-is, Idis, f. The daughter of Dymas, i. e. Ilecuba.

dynastes, æ, m. = δυνάστης. I. Prop.: *A ruler, prince*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A powerful statesman* (of the triumvirs of Rome): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dynaste.

Dyrrachium, ii, n., Δυρράχιον. Dyrrhacium; a sea-coast town of Grecian Illyria, formerly called Epidamnus (now Durazzo).—Hence, Dyrrachini, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Dyrrhacium.

E

1. E, e, indecl. n. or f.; the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet. I. The second of the vowel series, embracing both the e and the η of the Greeks.

II. The short e (e) is, in Latin, next to i the least emphatic of all the vowels. It took the place, A. Of a: (especially before two consonants, whereas usually ā passed into i in open syllables): *refelo, confereio, for refallo, confaricio*.—Sometimes the mode of spelling fluctuates, as in the compounds of spargo: *aspergo and aspario; conspergo and conspario*; so also, together with *dispendio* the form *dispenno* also occurs.—This transition likewise appears in verbal reduplications: *ce-cidi, ce-cini, pe-pigi*, fr. cado, cano, pa(n)go.—B. Of i: 1. In the neuter forms of the adjectives in *is*: *acre, agreste, facile, etc.*—2. In the nominative forms *ieses, apes, canes, etc.*: for *adis, apis, canis, etc.*—3. In the nominatives in *es*, whose genitive has *itis*: *poies, peditis*; *eques, equitis*.

—4. It is probable that the abl. ē of the third declension proceeded from i (or id.).—C. Of o or u: *verto, vester, vester, from vorto, vortex, vortex; auger for augur*; and even for long u we have ē in *deŕo and peŕo*, from jūro.

III. The long e (ē) interchanges most freq. with the diphthongs æ and œ; yet it sometimes also took the place of ā, as in *anhēlo*, from hālo,

and in *bēlo* for bālo; and in words borrowed from the Greek, as *chorēa, Darcus*, along with *Academia, Alexandria*.

2. e, prep. = ex; v. ex.
eā, v. is; eādem, v. idem.
eapse, v. ipse imit.

ēā-tēnus, adv. [cā, Abl. of is; tenus] Up to this or that point; so far: Cic.

ēbēnus (heb-), i, f. (m., Virg.) = εβονος. I. Prop.: *The ebony-tree, ebony*: Pl. II. Meton.: *An ebony couch*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ébène*.

ē-bībo, bibi, bibitum, bibēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To drink up completely, to drain*: quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter.: Nestoris annos, the years of Nestor, i. e. as many glasses as equal the years of Nestor, Ov. II. Meton.:

A. Of things: *To suck in, draw in, imbibe*: exhibit (sc. fretum) amnes, Ov.—B. *To consume, use up, squander*: hæc liberatus ut ebibat heres, etc., Hor.

ē-bīto, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To go out: Plaut.

ē-blāndīor, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. To obtain by flattery or coaxing: unum consulatus diem, Tac.: (without Object) elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic. ¶ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: Obtained or caught by flattery: eblandita sufragia, Cic.

ēbri-ētas, ātis, f. [ebri-us] (The quality of the ebrius; hence) Drunken-

ness, inebrity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivresse*.

ēbriōs-itas, ātis, f. [ebri-us] (The quality of the ebrius; hence) Habitual drunkenness, sottishness: Cic.

ēbri-ōsus, a, um, adj. [ebri-us] I. Prop.: Of persons: *Given to drinking, sottish*: hunc ebriosum fuisse, Cic.: (Comp.) *magistra ebriosior*, Cat.—As Subst.: *ebriosus*, i, m. *A sot, drunkard*: Cic. II. Meton.: Of things: *Full of moisture or juice, juicy*: acinas, Cat.

ēbrius, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; usually referred to *ex*; bibo] I. Prop.:

A. Gen.: *That has drunk enough*: quum tu saturā atque ebria eris, Tac. B. Esp.: *That has drunk himself or herself full; drunk, intoxicated*: homo, Plaut.: anus, Ov.—As Subst.: *ebrius*, ii, m. (sc. homo) *An intoxicated or drunken person*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Intoxicated, elated, etc.*: regina, fortunā dulci Eubria, Hor. III. Meton.:

Abundantly filled, full; abundant, abounding, plentiful, etc.: cœna, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivre*.

Ebrus, i, m. v. Hebrus.

ē-bullīo, bullivi or bullii, no sup., bullire, 4. v. n. and a. I. Neut. (Prop.): *To boil up, bubble up*: Meton.: *To come or go forth*: O si Ebulit patrum præclarum funus, Pers. II. Act.: (Prop.): *To cause to bubble forth*; hence) Fig.: A. Gen.: *To bring forward, or pro-*

duce; to utter: quod solet (sc. Epicurus) ebullire, Cic.—B. Esp. To talk boastfully of, to boast of: virtutes, Cic.

Ēbūlum, *i, n.; -us, i, m.* Dane-wort, dwarf-elder: Virg.

Ēbur, *ōris, n.* [akin to Sanscrit *śba*, "an elephant"] **I.** Prop.: An elephant: Juv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Ivory: Cic.—**B.** Of things made of ivory: **1.** An ivory statue: Virg.—**2.** An ivory tibia or flute: Virg.—**3.** An ivory scabbard: Ov.—**4.** An ivory chair: Hor.

¶ Hence, Fr. *ivoire*.
Ēburnĕō-lus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [eburneus, (unconstr. Gen.) *eburneo-l*] Of ivory, ivory: Cic.

ēbur-nĕus (-nus), *a, um, adj.* [for *ebor-nus*, *ebor-nus*; fr. *ebur*, *ebor-is*] **1.** Of, or belonging to, an elephant: dentes, Liv.—**2.** (Of, or belonging to, ivory: hence): **a.** Made of, or inlaid with, ivory: ivory: signum, Cic.—**b.** White as ivory: brachia, Ov.

Eburĕōnes, *um, m.* The *Eburones*; a nation of Gallia Belgica (extending from Liège to Aix-la-Chapelle).
ecca, eccam, *v. ecce*.
ec-ce, *demonstr. participle* [for *en-ce*] **1.** To point out an object more emphatically: *Lo! see! behold!* Plaut.; Virg.—Particular combinations with the pronouns *ille*, and *iste*, and forming one word with them: *Nom.*, *ecca*, Plaut.; *ecclia*, *id.*: *eccl-lud*, *id.*—*Acc. Sing.*, *eccam*, Plaut.; *eccam*, *id.*: *ecclum*, *id.*: *ecclum*, *Ter.*: *ecclum*, Plaut.; *ec-cliam*, *id.*: *ec-cistam*, *id.*—*Acc. Plur.*: *eccos*, Plaut.; *ecca*, *id.*—**2.** To denote that something is present: *ecce* Lycæonia proles... Arcas adest, Ov.: (with *Nom.*) *ecce* tunc litære, Cic.: (with *Acc.*) *quid me quaeris?*... *ecce* me, *here I am*, Plaut.: (*alone*) *ecce, here I am*, *id.*

ec-cere (e-cere), *adv.* [prob. for *ec-ceres*; fr. *ec=ce*; *Ceres*: *v. ce*, no. 4] *By Ceres!* an interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Plaut.; Ter.

eccliam, ecclium, eccistam, *v. ecce*.

ecclĭcus, i, m. = *ἐκκλησιος*. **A syndic**, solicitor of a community: Cic.

ecere, v. ecce.

ecifero, v. i. effero.

Ēchĕrĕrĕtes, *re, m.*, 'Ἐχέρηρες (Possessor of strength). *Echērates*; a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato.

Ēchidna, *m, f.* = *ἐχίδνα* (an adder, viper). The *Ēchidna*: **1.** The (Lernæan) *Hydra*, killed by Hercules.—**2.** A monster, half woman and half serpent, the mother of Cerberus.—Hence, **Ēchid-nus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Ēchidna*: canis, *i. e.* Cerberus, Ov.

Ēchĭnĭdes, *um, f.*, 'Εχινίδες (Urchin Islands). The *Ēchĭnĭdes*; a small group of islands in the Ionian Sea (now *Curzolari*).

Ēchĭnus, *i, m.* = *ἐχῖνος*. **1.** The (edible) sea-urchin: Hor.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: A land-urchin or hedgehog: Claud.—**b.** Meton.: From similarity of shape: A copper vessel for the table, *psa*, to wash the cups in; a rinsing-bowl: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *échine*.

Ēchĭon, *ōnis, m.* *Echĭon*: **1.** One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.—Hence, **a.** **Ēchĭōn-ides**, *a, m.* The son of *Echĭon*, *i. e.* Pentheus: Ov.—**b.** **Ēchĭōn-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Echĭon*; Meton.) *Cadmean* or *Theban*: Theba, Hor.—**2.** A son of *Mercury*, an *Argonaut*.—Hence, **Ēchĭōn-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* Of *Echĭon*.

Ēcho, *ōis, f.* = *ἠχώ*. **I.** Prop.: Repercussion of sound, echo: Pl. **II.** Meton.: Personified as a nymph: Echo: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écho*.

eclogĭa, *a, f.* = *ἐκλογία*. A selection (of passages from a composition): Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élogue*.

eclogĕ-ārii, *orum, m.* [eclog-a] (Things pertaining to a selection; hence) Select passages from a work: Cic.

ec-quando, *adv.* [ec=ce; quan-do] Ever, at any time: Cic.

ec-qui, *adv. v. equis*.

2. ec-qui, *quæ or qua, quod, pron. interr. adj.* [ec=ce; qui] Whether any, if any person or thing: *equi pudor est?* *equæ religio*, Verres? *equi metus?* Cic.—*As Subst.*: Any one? *equi poscit prandio?* *does any one bid a breakfast?* Plaut.

ecquid, *adv. v. equis*.

ec-quis, *ecquid (Abl. equi)* [ec=ce; quis] *pron. interr. subst.* Whether any? *any one, any body, any thing?* *equid in statum contulerit*, Cic.: *quis erit modus?* Virg.—*A dverbial form*: **1.** *Ecquid? a. Whether, perchance*: Plaut.; **Cic.—b.** *For what?* *ichy?* Liv.—**2.** *Equi, Whether?* Plaut.—**3.** *Equo, Any where?* Cic.

ecquo, *adv. v. equis*.

eculeus, *i, v. equuleus*.

ēdāc-itas, *ātis, f.* [odax. *ēdāc-is*] (The quality of the *edax*; hence) *Voracity, gluttony*: Cic.

ēd-ācĭs, *ācis, adj.* [1. *ed-o*] **I.** Prop.: *Voracious, gluttonous*: homo, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *edacissimus animal*, Sen. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Devouring, destroying*: ignis, Virg.: *curve, gnawing*, Hor.: (*with Gen.*) *tempus edax rerum*, Ov.

ē-dent-o, *no perf.*, *ātum, āre, i, v. a.* [e=ex: dens, *dent-is*] *To render toothless, knock out the teeth*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dentier*.

ē-dent-ilus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Toothless*: Plaut.

ēdepol, *v. pol*.

ēdera, *a, etc., v. hed*.

Edessa, *a, f.*, 'Εδέσσα. *Edessa*: **1.** A city of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings.—Hence, **Edess-æus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Edessa*.—**2.** A city of Mesopotamia, in the province of *Osroëne* (now *Rhoa* or *Orfa*).

ē-dico, *dixi, dictum, dicere (Imperat., edice, Virg.)*, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Of magistrates: *t. t.*: *To declare, publish, make known* a decree, ordinance, etc.; hence, *to establish, decree, ordain* by proclamation: *justitium*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *edictum erat*, Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of the praetor: *To make known (on entering office, the principles on which he intends to ad-*

minister it): Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To make known, declare, appoint, establish, order, ordain*: *hoc simul edixi*, Hor.: *nullus fere ab eo locus... edicitur*, Cic.

ēdic-tum, *i, n.* [edice-o] **1.** A proclamation, ordinance, edict of the Roman magistrates: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** The public announcement of the praetor (in which he states, on entering office, the rules by which he will be guided in administering the same): Cic.—**3.** An order, command: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édit*.

ē-disco, *dixi, no sup.*, *discere*, *3. v. a.* (*To learn thoroughly or completely*; hence) **1.** *To learn by heart, commit to memory*: *magnam numerum versum*, Cæs. **II.** *To learn, study* a thing by imprinting it on the memory: *linguas duas*, Ov.

ē-dissĕro, *āvi, tum, ēre*, *3. v. a.* *To set forth in words at length*; *to unfold, explain, relate*: *mibi vera*, Virg. (without Object) *quis in docendo edis-serendoque subditior?* Cic.

ē-disserto, *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.* *To set forth in words at length*; *to explain, relate*: Plaut.; Liv.

ēdit-icĭus (-itius), *a, um, adj.* [2. *edo*, (*Supine*) *edit-um*] *Set forth, announced, proposed* (only of the judges in the *causa sodaliciorum*, chosen by the plaintiff): Cic.

ēd-itĭo, *ōnis, f.* [2. *ed-o*] **1.** **a.** Prop.: A putting forth, publishing of a work: Pl.—**b.** Meton.: like our *Edition*: Quint.—**2.** **a.** A statement, representation: Liv.—**b.** Law *t. t.*: A declaration, designation of the form of action: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édition*.

ēd-itus, *a, um*: **1.** *P.* of 2. *ed-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Set forth, heightened*; hence) **a.** Prop.: Of place: *Elevated, high, lofty*: locus, Cic.—*As Subst.*: *editum*, *i, n.*: *A height*: Suet.; Tac.—**b.** *Fig.*: *Mighty, excellent*, etc.: *viribus editor*, Hor.

1. ēd-o, *ēdi, ēsum or ēssum, ēdĕre or esse* (the contr. forms *es*, *est*, *estis*, etc., are freq.; hence also in the *Pass.* *estur*, Ov.—*Imperf. Subj.*, *essem*, etc.—Old forms of the *Subj. Pres.* *edita*, Plaut.; *edis*, *id.*: *edit*, Hor.: *edimus*, Plaut.; *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *AD*, Greek *ἐδ-ω*] **I.** Prop.: *To eat*: aliquid, Plaut.: (without Object) *ut bibentem, quoniam esse nollent*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To squander, dissipate, devour*: bona, Plaut.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: *To eat up, i. e. to consume, destroy*: *ut mala cunctos Eset robigo*, Virg. **III.** *Fig.*: *To corrode, consume, devour*: *si quid est animum*, Hor.

2. ē-dō, *didi, dĭtum, dĕre*, *3. v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To put forth or out, bring forth*: *A.* Prop.: *per os est editus* aer, Lucr. **B.** *Fig.*: *animam, to breathe out, expire*, Cic.: *clamorem, to set forth, utter*, *id.* **II.** Esp.: **A.** With Personal pron., or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To bring one's self forth*; *i. e.*: **1.** Of persons: *To come forth, slip out*, etc.: Plaut.—**2.** Of a river: *To discharge or empty itself*: Liv.—**B.**:

1. Prop.: a. Act.: Of women: *To bring forth, produce*: geminos Latona, Ov.—b. Pass.: Of children, etc.: *To be brought forth, etc.*: editus in lucem, Ov.—2. Meton.: Of men, etc.: a. Act.: *To be the cause of bringing some one forth; to beget, procreate, etc.*: Electram maximus Atlas Edidit, Virg.—b. Pass. Part.: Of children, etc.: *Begetting, sprung, descended*: Maecenas atavis edito regibus, Hor.—C. Of the soil, trees, etc.: *To produce, bring forth*: edidit (sc. tellus) innumeras species, Ov.—D. Of literary productions: *To put forth, publish, etc.*: annales suos, Cic.—E. 1. *To set forth, publish, relate, declare, etc.*: ede illa et Bruto et mihi, Cic.: (with *second Acc.* of *further definition*) auctorem ejus doctrinae falso Pythagoran edunt, Liv.—2. Polit. and Law t.t.: *To give out, promulgate, ordain, proclaim, etc.*: verba, Cic.: (with *second Acc.* of *further definition*) socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintium, id.—F. *To produce, perform, bring about, cause any thing*: oves nullum fructum edere ex se sine die cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic.

ē-dōcēo, dōcēi, dōcētum, dōcēre, 1. v. a. *To teach one thoroughly; to accurately instruct, inform, apprise one of any thing*: I. Prop.: ordine omnia, Liv.: (with *Acc.* of *person* and *Acc.* of *thing*) eadem senatum de paratis edocet, Sall.: (Pass. with *Acc.* of *thing*) Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, id. II. Fig.: Of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv.: (without *Object*) edocuit tamen ratio . . . ut videremus, etc., Cic.

ē-dōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.: *To cut or hew out*; Fig.): *To work out, prepare, finish*: quod jusseras edolavi, Cic.

ē-dōmo, ūi, ūtum, āre, 1. v. a. *To completely tame, conquer, subdue*: I. Prop.: orbem, Ov. II. Fig.: nativum, Cic.: nefas, Hor.

Edōni, ōrum, m. *The Edoni; a people of southern Thracæ*.—Hence, I. **Edōn-us**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, the Edoni; *Edonian*.—b. Meton.: *Thracian*.—2. **Edōn-is**, idis, f. adj. *Edonian; Thracian*.—As Subst.: *Edonis*, idis, f. (sc. mulier) *A Bacchant*: Prop.

ē-dormiō, i, vi, or ii, no sup., īre, 4. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To sleep through, during or throughout*: Fuissus ebruius olim Quum Ilioum edormit, i. e. sleeps through the part of Iliome, Hor.—B. *To sleep off or away*: crapulum, Cic. II. Neut.: *To cease to sleep, to awake up*: quum edormiverunt, Cic.

ēdormi-sco, no perf., nor sup., scēre, 3. v. a. *inch.* [ēdormi-o] I. *To sleep through*: somnum, Plaut. II. *To sleep off or away*: crapulam, Plaut.

ēdūcā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. educ(a)-o] *A breeding, rearing, bringing up, education*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *education*.

ēdūcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] (*A rearer, bringer up*; hence) I. *A foster-father*:

Cic.—2. *A tutor, teacher, instructor*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éducateur*.

ēdūcā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She who brings up, a nurse*: Fig.: earum rerum educatrix sapientia, Cic.

1. **ē-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcēre (*Imper. educē*, Plaut.), 3. v. a. I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *To lead or draw out, bring away*: si nobisum eum rus aliquo duxerimus, Cic.: telum corpore, Virg. B. Fig.: In time: *To draw out, pass, spend*: annos, Prop.: II. Esp. A. spend: annos, Prop.: *To take one's self out, off, or away; to withdraw, etc.*: Ter.—B. Law t.t.: 1. *To bring or summon before court*: aliquem, Cic.—2. Of persons in office: *To take out with one to one's province, etc.*: medicum tecum, Cic.—C. 1. Prop.: Milit. t.t.: a. *To lead forth, march out* troops: copias, Cass.: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.—b. Of the general himself: (with ellipse of exercitum, etc.), *To move out, march out*: ex oppido, Cass.—2. Fig.: *To lead forth, i. e. to transfer*: educenda dictio est ex hac domestica exercitatione, etc., Cic.—D. Naut. t.t.: *To bring out a ship from the harbour, to put to sea*: naves ex portu, Cass.—E. 1. Prop.: Of birds: *To bring out, as it were, the young from the egg, i. e.*: To hatch: pullos suos, Plaut.—2. Fig.: With reference to either body or mind: *To bring up, rear, educate*: aliquem, Cic.—3. Meton.: *To bear, to produce*: quem tibi longævo peritum Lavinia conjux Educet silvis regem, Virg.—F. *To drink off, toss off*: si hoc eduxeris, Plaut.—G. Of motion in an upward direction: 1. *To draw up, to raise*: a. Prop.: superas eduxit prima sub auras, Ov.—b. Fig.: vires animique moresque Aureos educit in astra, Hor.—2. With the accessory idea of making: *To rear, erect, build up*: eduxerant Batavi turrim, Tac.

2. **ēdūco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. educ-o] I. Prop.: *To bring up a child physically or mentally; to rear, to educate*: nos educat, Plaut.: apud quem erat educatus, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To train, rear, nurture*: ars edendi ea . . . educat atque confirmat, Cic.—B. Of plants or animals: *To nourish, support*: quod terra, quod educat air Poscit, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *éduquer*.

ēdūcō, ōis, m., *Heriow. Ecton; the father of Andromache and king of Thæa, in Mysia*.—Hence, **Ectiōn-us**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Ecton*.

ē-farciō (ē-fercio), no perf., rtum, rcire, 4. v. a. [for ex-farcio] *To stuff very much, cram, fill out*: intervalla grandibus saxis, Cass.

effatum, i, v. effer *an*.

effec-tio, ōnis, f. [for effactio; fr. EFFAC, true root of efficio] I. Prop.: *A doing, performing, effecting*. Cic. II. Meton.: *The producing of efficient cause*: Cic.

effec-tor, ōris, m. [for effac-tor; fr. id.] *An effector, producer, author*: Cic. **effec-trix**, icis, f. [for effac-trix; fr. id.] *She who effects, produces or causes*: Cic.

1. **effec-tus** (for effac-tus), a, um [EFFAC, true root of efficio] I. P. of efficio.—2. Pa.: *Worked out, i. e. effected, completed*: res effectæ ab efficientibus, Cic.: (Comp.) aliqui effectus, Quint.—As Subst.: **effectum**, i, n. *An effect*: Cic.

2. **effec-tus**, ōis, m. [for effac-tus; fr. EFFAC, true root of efficio] (*A doing, effecting; hence*) I. Prop.: *Execution, accomplishment, performance*: Cic.: Liv. II. Meton.: Of the result of an action: *An operation, effect*: Cic.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effet*.

effemīnāt-e, adv. [effeminat-us] *Effeminately, in a womanish manner*: facere, Cic.

effemīnā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of effemin(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Womanish, effeminate*: ne quid effeminatum sit (Comp.) effeminator multitudo, Cic.: Val. Max.: (Sup.) effeminatissimus animus, Q. Cic.—As Subst.: **effeminatus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An effeminate person*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efféminé*.

ef-fēmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-fēmīn-o; fr. ex; femīn-a] I. Prop.: *To (alter from his own nature and) make a woman of*: effeminārant eum (sc. aërem) Junonice tribuerunt, Cic. II. Fig.: *To make womanish or effeminate*: to enervate: virum, Cic. III. Meton.: *To dishonour, disgrace*: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efféminer*.

effērā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of 2. effer(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Wild, savage, fierce*: (Comp.) efferratoris morsus, Liv.: (Sup.) efferratissimus, Sen.

effercio, v. effercio.

1. **ef-fēro** (ec-), extūli, ēlātum, efferre, v. a. *fero*, [for ex-fero] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To bring or carry out, to bring forth*: mucronem, Cic.: cibaria sibi quæque domo efferre jubent, Cass. B. Esp. 1. a. Prop.: *To carry out (of the house) for burial; to bear to the grave*: filium consulare, Cic.—b. Fig.: *To bury, i. e. to overwhelm, crush, destroy*: reimpulcram, Liv.—2. *To bring forth, bear, produce*: a. Prop.: Of the soil: id, quod agri efferant, Cic.—b. Fig.: ca quæ efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas quam eas, Cic.—3. Of motion in an upward direction: a. *To lift up, elevate, raise, exalt*: aliquem in murum, Cass.—b. Of horses: With Personal pron.: *To rear*: Quint. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: *To set forth, spread abroad, publish, proclaim*: ineptias, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of speech: *To utter, pronounce, express, declare*: graves sententias, Cic.—B.: 1. A. c. t.: *To carry out of one's self*: aliquem lætitia, Cic.—2. Pass.: *To be carried out of*

one's self by one's passions or feelings; to be carried away, transported, hurried away; cupiditate, Cic.—**C.** 1. Gen.: To raise, elevate, exalt: patriam demersam, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** In good sense: With Personal pron.: To raise or elevate one's self; to rise, advance: Cic.—**b.** In bad sense: With Personal pron., or Pass in reflexive force: To lift up one's self, to carry one's self high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud on account of any thing: Cic.—**D.** To carry out to the end, to support, endure: laborem, Script. ap. Cic.

2. ef-fēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [for ex-fer-o; fr. ex; fer-us] To take out of its own nature, and make wild, savage, fierce: **1.** Physically: terram immanitate beluarum efferrari, Cic.—**2.** Mentally: gentes immanitate efferrate, Cic.

efferr-tus (for effero-tus), **a, um, 1. P.** of effero-i.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: Filled out, full: (Sup.) maximas optimates gaudio effertissimas, Plaut.—**b.** Meton.: Ample, rich: efferta arva Asiae, Script. ap. Cic.

ef-fēr-us, **a, um, adj.** [for ex-ferus] Excessively wild, savage: juvenus, Virg.

ef-fervesco, fervi, **no sup.**, fervescere, **3. v. n. incho.** [for ex-fervesco] (To boil exceedingly; hence) **1.** Prop.: To boil up or over, to foam up, to effervesce: aquae effervescent ignibus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To glow: sidera effervescent, Ov. **III.** Fig.: To grow violent, to rage: verbis effervescentibus, Cic.

ef-fervo, **no perf.** nor **sup.**, āre, **3. v. n.** [for ex-fervo] (To boil exceedingly; hence) **1.** Prop.: To boil over: effervere in agros Vidimus . . . Ætнам, Virg. **II.** Meton.: To swarm forth: ruptis effervere (sc. apes) oostis, Virg.

ef-fēt-us (-fētus), **a, um, adj.** [for ex-fet-us; fr. ex; fet-o] **1.** Prop.: That has brought forth young, that has laid eggs: Luc. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Exhausted or worn out by bearing: Pl. **B.** Exhausted, worn out in gen.: corpus, Cic.: (With Respective Gen.) verique effeta senectus, i.e. incapacitated for truth, Virg.

efficāc-itas, ātis, **f.** [efficax, efficacio] (The quality of the efficax; hence) Efficacy, efficiency, power: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficacité*.

efficāc-iter, **adv.** [id.] Effectually, powerfully: Quint.: (Comp.) efficacius, Tac.: (Sup.) efficacissime, Pl.

effic-a-x, ācis, **adj.** [efficio-i] Efficacious, effectual, powerful: preces, Liv.: (Comp.) utrum sit efficacious ad beate vivendum, Pl.: (Sup.) frutres efficacissimus contra sagittarum ictus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficace*.

effici-ens, entis: **1. P.** of efficio.—**2. Pa.** Effecting, effective, efficient: res efficientes, Cic.: (With Respective Gen.) virtus efficiens utilitatis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficient*.

efficien-ter, **adv.** [for efficiens-ter; fr. efficiens, efficient-is] Efficiently: Cic.

efficient-la, **v. f.** [efficientis, efficio-

ient-is] Efficient power, efficiency, influence: Cic.

ef-ficio, feci, factum, fiōre (Perf. Subj. efficiis, Plaut.:—Subj. Pres. Pass. effiant, Lucr.:—Inf. Pass. effieri, Plaut.), **3. v. a.** [for ex-facio] (To make out, work out; hence) **1.** Gen.: To bring to pass; to effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make: insula portum Efficit objecta laterum, Virg.: (with Second Act. of further definition) orationem Latinam efficiis pleniorum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In husbandry: To produce, bear, yield: **1.** Prop.: plurimum efficit ager, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Of persons: liciti sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, i.e. to make a profit, Cic.—**B.** Of numbers: To make out, yield, amount to a certain sum: tributa vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, effidunt, Cic.—**C.** To make out, show, prove: quod proposuit, efficit, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

efficio-tio, ōnis, **f.** [for effig-to; fr. effi(n)g-o] Rhet. t.t.: A representing, portraying of corporeal peculiarities: Auct. Her.

efficio-tus (for effig-tus), **a, um, P.** of effi(n)g-o.

ef-fig-ies, ēi (-a, æ, Plaut.; Lucr.), **f.** [effi(n)g-o] A forming; concr. A thing formed; hence) **1.** Prop.: A likeness, image, effigy, statue, portrait: Cic.; Virg.; Tac. **II.** Fig.: A likeness, etc.: eloquentias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effigie*.

ef-fingo, finxi, fectum, fingere, **3. v. a.** [for ex-fingo] **1.** Prop.: To form, fashion: Veneris Cose pulchritudinem aspersione fortuita, Cic. **B.** Fig.: To express, represent, portray: mores, Cic. **II.** To rub gently: manus, Ov. **III.** (To set in order by removing away something; hence) To wipe out: spongiis sanguinem, Cic.

effio, eri, **v. efficio init.**

efflagitā-tio, ōnis, **f.** [efflagit(a)-o]

An urgent or pressing request: Cic.

efflagitā-tus, ūs, **m.** [id.] An earnest or urgent request: Cic.

ef-flāgit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [for ex-flāgit-o] To demand or ask urgently, to request earnestly: enseme, Virg.: ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.

effligo-tim, **adv.** [for efflig-tim; fr. efflig-o] To death, very vehemently, desperately: Plaut.

effligo-tus, **no perf.** nor **sup.**, āre, **1. v. a. intens.** [for efflig-to; fr. efflig-o] To strike dead: Plaut.

effligo-tus (for efflig-tus), **a, um, P.** of efflig-o.

ef-fligo, flixi, flectum, fligere, **3. v. a.** [for ex-fligo] (To strike exceedingly or very much; hence) To strike dead, to kill, destroy: omnes, Plaut.

ef-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** and **n.** [for ex-flo] **1.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: To blow or breathe out: ignes faucibus, Virg. **B.** Meton.: To say with one's last breath: quod moriens Brutus efflavit, Flor. **II.** Neut.: To blow or breathe out: flamma foras vastis Ætnæ fornacibus efflet, Lucr.

ef-floresco, florū, **no sup.**, florescere **3. v. n. incho.** [for ex-floresco-

(Prop.: To blow or blossom forth; hence) Fig.: To bloom, spring up, flourish. utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, Cic.

ef-fūio, fluxi, **no sup.**, fīdere, **3. v. n.** and **a.** [for ex-fūio] **1.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: Of fluids: To flow or run out or forth: facit effluere imbres, Lucr. **B.** Meton.: Of non-fluid bodies: **1.** To go out or forth: issue forth, fall away, etc.: effluxere urnæ manibus, Ov.—**2.** To depart, vanish, disappear: de pectore cædis notæ, Ov. **C.** Fig.: **1.** To flow out or forth: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, i.e. it will go abroad, become known, Ter.—**2.** **a.** To depart, vanish, disappear: præterita ætas quæ effluxisset, Cic.—**b.** Of the memory: To slip away from or out of; to escape: ex animo tuo effluo, i.e. am forgotten, Cic. **II.** Act.: To cause to flow out or forth: quantum stagna Tagi . . . Effluxere decus, Claud.

efflūv-ium, ūi, **n.** [for efflugv-ium, for efflu-o, through root EFFLUGV; v. fluo init.] A flowing out; an outlet: lacus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effluviium*. effluve.

ef-fōdio, fōdi, fossum, fōdere (Inf. Pres. Pass. effodiri, Plaut.), **3. v. a.** [for ex-fodio] **1.** Prop.: To dig out, dig up: aurum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the eyes: To scratch out, tear out: oculos, Cic.—**B.** Of the bowels, etc.: To tear out: Ov.

effetus, **a, um, v. effetus.**

ef-for, fātus sum, fāri, **1. v. dep.** [for ex-for] **1.** Gen.: To speak or say out, to utter: que postquam vates sic ore effatus amicos, Virg.—Particular expression: Effare, Tell me: Hor. **II.** Esp.: To state a proposition: Cic. **III.** Perf. Part. in Pass. force: Pronounced, established, determined, designated: longo effata carmine, Liv.—As Subst.: effātum, **i. n.**: **A.** An announcement, prediction: Cic.—**B.** A dialectical proposition, an axiom: Cic.

effrenāt-e, **adv.** [effrenat-us] Unrestrainedly, violently: effrenate incitare, Cic.: (Comp.) effrenatus, id.

effrenā-tio, ōnis, **f.** [effren(a)-o] (An unbridling; hence) Unbridled impetuosity: animi, Cic.

effrenā-tus, **a, um**: **1. P.** of effren(a)-o.—**2. Pa.** Unbridled, unrestrained, unruly: mens, Cic.: (Comp.) effrenator vox, id.: (Sup.) effrenatissimi affectus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effréné*.

ef-fren-o, **no perf.**, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [for ex-fren-o; fr. ex; fren-um] To unbridle, let loose: effrenati equi, Liv.

ef-fren-us, **a, um, adj.** [for ex-fren-us; fr. ex; fren-um] **1.** Prop.: Free from the bridle, unbridled: equus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Unbridled, unrestrained: gens, Virg.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringere, **3. v. a.** [for ex-frango] To break open or away: valvas, Cic.

ef-fugio, fugi, **no sup.**, fugere, **3. v. n.** and **a.** [for ex-fugio] **1.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To flee out or away: foras, Ter.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** To get away, escape: e manibus, Cic.—**b.** Of things: To come forth: ex stellis

sors, Plaut. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To flee from, escape, avoid, shun: haec morte effuguntur, Cic. **B. Fig.**: Of inanimate subjects: 1. To escape one's observation, etc.: Cic.—2. To escape, get beyond, etc.: ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentiae jam effugeret, Tac.

effūgi-um, *ū, n.* [effugi-ō] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A fleeing-away, flight: Lucr. **B. Esp.**: Escape: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** A way or road by which one, etc., escapes: Tac.—**B.** A means of escape: Cic.

eff-ulgēre, *fulsi, n. sup.*, fulgere [Inf. effulgēre, Virg.], 2. v. n. [for ex-fulgere] To shine or gleam forth: **I. Prop.**: auro Ductores longo effulgent, Virg. **II. Fig.**: audacia, Tac.

eff-ful-tus, *a, um, adj.* [for ex-ful-tus; fr. ex; ful-ic-ō], *Propped up, supported*: effultus stradis velleribus, Virg.

eff-fundo, *fūdi, fūsum, fundere*, 3. v. a. [for ex-fundo] **I. Prop.**: Of fluids: **A. Gen.**: To pour out or forth: vinum, Plaut.: lacrimas, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Pass. in reflexive force: To pour itself, etc., forth; to empty itself, etc.: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of non-fluids: **A. Gen.**: To pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, empty, send out: saccos nummorum, Hor. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: Of persons: To pour out like a stream; to rush out, spread abroad: vulgus effusum, Sall.: quum equitatus se in agros effunderet, Cass.—2. To bring forth, produce abundantly: herbas, Cic.—3. To let loose, to slack: habenas, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To pour forth: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, i. e. have freely imparted, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To give one's self up to, to give loose to, yield to, indulge in: se in aliqua libidine, Cic.: in nos suavissime, i. e. has treated me with the most flattering confidence, id.—2. To cast away, give up, let go, resign: gratiam, Cic.—3. Of Property: To pour out, i. e. to lavish, squander, waste, run through: patrimonium, Cic.

effūsio, *ōnis, f.* [effusi-ō] 1. **For and wide**: ire, Sall.: (Comp.) effusus praedari, Liv.—2. **A. Profusely, lavishly**: donare, Cic.—**B.** Extravagantly, immoderately: (Sup.) effusissime diligere, Pl.

eff-ūsio, *ōnis, f.* [for effusi-ō; fr. EFFUS, true root of effu(n)d-ō] 1. **A. Pouring out or forth**: aqua, Cic.—2. **Of people**: A pouring or rushing out: hominum ex oppidis, Cic.—3. **A. Profusion, prodigality**: Cic.—**B.** Extravagance, excess: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effusion*.

eff-ūsio (for effusi-ō), *a, um, i.* 1. **P.** of effu(n)d-ō.—2. **Pa.**: **a.** (a) Of things, whether fluid or not: (a) Spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide, wide-spread, scattered: incendium, Liv.: mare, Hor.—(β) Loose, flowing: comae, disshelled, Ov.: habenae, Liv.

—(b) Of persons: with reference to the hair: Dishevelled: Virg.—**b.** (a) Of persons: Profuse, prodigal, lavish: (Comp.) in largitione profusior, Cic.: (Sup.; also, with Gen.) munificentiae effusissimus, Vell.—(b) Of things: Extravagant, immoderate: licentia, Liv.

eff-fūtio, *no perf.*, *ūtum, ire*, 4. v. a. [for ex-fūtio] To blab out, babble forth; to prate, chatter: leves versūs, Hor.

ē-gēldus, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat cool, coolish; lukewarm, tepid: Notus, Ov.

ē-gē-nus, *ntis*: 1. **P.** of ege-ō.—2. **Pa.**: Needy, necessitous, in want, very poor: amici, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil egentius, id.: (Sup.) egentissimi homines, id.

ē-gē-nus, *a, um, adj.* [ege-ō] In want of, in need of, destitute or devoid of any thing: res, i. e. necessitous circumstances, Virg.: (with Gen.) egena regio aquarum, Tac.

ē-gē-ō, *ūi, no sup.*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. [akin to Gr. *ἀγ-iv*, poor, in want, needy] **I. Prop.**: **A.** To be needy, to suffer want: egebat? Immo locuples erat, Cic.—**B.** To lack, want, need any thing: (with Acc.) nec quicquam eges, Plaut.: (with Abl.) oculis ad cernendum, Cic.: (with Gen.) curatoris, Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To be without, to be destitute of: auctoritate, Cic.—**B.** To desire, wish for: pane, Hor.

ē-gē-ria, *ae, f.* Egeria, *a nymph, wife and instructress of Numa.*

ē-gē-ro, *gessi, gestum, gērrē*, 3. v. a. [for ex-gēro] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To carry, bear, or bring out; to lead or draw out: tantum nivis, Liv. **B. Esp.**: To carry to the grave: egressit avidis Dolorica castra rogis, Prop. **II. Meton.**: To send or pour forth, discharge, void, vomit: dapes, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.** Of complaints, anger, etc.: To pour forth: querelas, Lucr.—**B.** Of grief: To expel.—**C.** Of time: To pass, spend: Val. Pl.—**D.** Of one's life: To expend or lay down: Lucr.

ē-gēs-tas, *atis, f.* [for egent tas; fr. egens, egent-is] **I. Prop.**: (The state or condition of the egens) Indigence, extreme poverty, necessity, want: Cass.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: Personified: Indigence: Virg.

ē-gēs-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for eger-tio; fr. eger-ō] 1. **A. Carrying out**: Suet.—2. **a.** An emptying, voiding of the stomach, etc.: Suet.—**b.** Of wealth, etc.: A wasting, squandering: Pl.

ē-gēs-tus (for eger-tus), *a, um, P.* of eger-ō.

ē-gī-gno, *no perf.* nor *sup.*, *ēre*, 3. v. a. To produce out of: Lucr.

Egnātius, *ī, m.; -a, ae, f.* Egnati-us, Egnatia; Roman names.

ēgō (old form of the Dat. me, Var.: —Acc. MEHE, acc. to Quint.—Gen. Plur.: postorum, Plaut.), *pron. pers.* [Gr. *ἐγώ*; akin to Sanscrit *aham*] **I. Prop.**: I; et ego et pater, Plaut.—

Rendered emphatic by the suffixes *met* or *pte*; also, by reduplication in Acc. Sing., I, myself: quis te verberavit? So. Egomet memet, Plaut.: cariorum

esse patriam nobis, quam nosmetipsos, Cic.: nepte fieri servom, Plaut.: mēme ad graviora reservat, Sil. **II. Meton.**: **A.** One's dwelling-house, abode: ad me (=ad domum meam), Ter.—**B.** One's family at home: ad me (=ad meos), Cic.—**C.** One's property: a me (=a meo), Cic.

egomet, *v. ego.*

ē-gredior, *gressus sum, grēdi* [Inf. egredior, Plaut.], 3. v. dep. [for ex-gradior] **I. Naut.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *a.* In a horizontal direction: To go or come out: cubiculo, Cic.: extra fines, id.—**b.** In an upward direction: To go up; to climb, mount, ascend, etc.: scalis egressi, Sall.—2. **B. Esp.**: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: To move out, march out.—**b.** Naut. *t. t.*: To go forth from a ship, etc.; to land, disembark: ad egrediendum, Cæs.: ex navi, Cic.—Particular phrase: Egredi e portu, or simply egredi, To quit the harbour, set sail, etc.: Cic.; Ov. **B. Fig.**: In speaking: To digress, depart, wander: a proposito, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To go beyond, to pass out of, to leave: fines, Cæs. **B. Fig.**: To overstep, surpass, exceed: tecta altitudinem montium egressa, Tac.

ēg-rē-gi-e, *adv.* [egregi-us] Excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, singularly; uncommonly well: pingere, Cic.: egregie fortis, id.: (Comp.) egregius cenat, Juv.

ē-g-rē-g-ius, *a, um, adj.* [e; greg, greg-is] (That is from, or out of, the flock; hence) **I. Gen.**: Excellent, eminent, surpassing, extraordinary: vir, Cic.: (Sup.) egregissime grammaticae, Script. ap. Gell.—**As Subst.**: **ēg-rē-g-ium**, *ī, n.* (sc. factum) A noble or distinguished action: Tac. **II. Esp.**: Distinguished, illustrious, honourable: id sibi et cunctis egregium, Tac.—**As Subst.**: **ēg-rē-g-ium**, *ī, n.* An honour, etc.: egregium publicum, the public honour, Tac.

1. **egres-sus** (for egred-sus), *a, um, P.* of egred-ior.

2. **ēg-res-sus**, *us, m.* [for egred-sus; fr. egred-ior] **I.**: **a.** Prop.: A going out or away; departure: Cic.; Sall.—**b.** Meton.: (a) A passage, egress: Tac.—(b) Of a river: A mouth: Ov.—2. **a.** Prop.: A disembarking, landing: Hirt.—**b.** Meton.: A landing-place: Cæs.—**c.** In Rhet.: A digression in speaking: Tac.

ē-gurgit-ō, *no perf.* nor *sup.*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [ex; gurgis, gurgit-is] (To throw from a whirlpool; Fig.) To pour out, cast out: Plaut.

ēhem, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment or surprise: Ha! what! Plaut.; Ter.

ēheu, *interj.* Ah! alas! Plaut.; Ov.

ēho, *interj.* Ha! ho! holla! soho! Plaut.; Ter.—With suffix dum: Ter.

ējā (he-), *interj.* [etā] 1. Of joy or of glad surprise: ah! ah! indeed! Plaut.; Ter.—Eja vero, *pschaw!* Plaut.: Cic.—2. Of exhortation: Ho! quick! come on! Virg.; Hor.—Eja age, come then! up then! Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ch.*

ē-jā-cilior, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep.*

(Prop.: *To hurl forth a javelin*; Meton.)
To cast or throw out, eject: aquas, Ov.

Ejectā-mentum, i. n. [eject(a)-o]
That which is cast out, refuse: maris, Tac.

Ejec-tio, ōnis, f. [for ejac-tio; fr. EJAC, true root of ejic-io] *A casting or throwing out*: ejectionem timemus, i. e. *banishment*, Cic.

Ejec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for ejact-to; fr. id.] *To cast out, to throw up*: arenas, Ov.

1. **Ejec-tus** (for ejac-tus), a, um, 1. P. of ejic-io; through true root EJAC. — 2. *Stranded, wrecked*; i. e. *Broken, ruined*: homo (acc. to some, an outcast), Cic.

2. **Ejec-tus**, ūs, m. [for ejac-tus; fr. EJAC, true root of ejic-io] *A casting out, emission*: animāi, i. e. *a breathing out*, Lucr.

ejero, are, v. ejuro.

Ejic-tio, ōnis, f. [ejectum, jicere (eicit, dissyll., Lucr.), 3. v. a. [for e-jacio] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To cast, thrust, or drive out; to eject, expel*: virum, Cic.—Particular expressions: equitum, *to throw*, Virg.: linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic. B. 1. Prop.: 1. With Personal pron.: *To rush out, sally forth*, etc.: se ex castris, Cæs.—2. Naut. t. t.: a. *To drive or bring a ship, etc., to land*: Cæs.; Liv.—b. *To run aground, cast ashore, strand, wreck*, etc.: Cæs.; Liv.; Tac. II. Meton.: Part. Perf.: *Wrecked, shipwrecked, cast ashore*: postremo ejiciuntur, Cic.: ejectionem Polydori in littore corpus, Ov. III. Fig.: A. *To cast out, get rid of*: superstitionis stirpes ejicienda, Cic.—B. With Personal pron.: *To rush forth, break out, etc.*: voluplates subito se nonnunquam ejiciunt, Cic.—C. *To reject* disapprovingly: Cynicorum ratio est ejicienda, Cic.—D. Of personal objects (esp. players, public speakers, etc.): *To hiss or hoot off*: Cic.

Ejula-tio, ōnis, f. [ejul(a)-o] *A wailing, lamenting*: Cic.

Ejula-tio, ūs, m. [id.] *A wailing, lamenting*: Cic.

Ej-ūlo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [ej-a] (*To cry out eja*; hence) *To wail, weep aloud*: Plaut.; Cic.

Ej-ūro (j-ēro), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. 1. Prop.: (*To refuse or reject a thing by oath, to abjure*; hence) A. Law t. l.: Ejurare forum or iudicem iniquum sibi, *To reject or refuse on oath a court or a judge, as unjust to one*: Cic.—B. Politic. t. l.: Ejurare imperium magistratum, etc., or simply ejurare, *To lay down, resign an office, at the same time swearing to have administered it according to law*: Tac.; Pl.—C. Mercantile t. l.: Ejurare bonam copiam, *To declare on oath that one has not wherewithal to pay one's debts, to swear that one is insolvent*: Cic. II. Fig.: *To abandon, forswear, disown* any thing: patriam, Tac.

Ejus, ejus-mōdi, ejuscēmōdi, and ejuscudem-mōdi, v. modus.

E-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. 1. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To slip or glide away*, etc.: anguilla est; elab-

itur, Plaut.: animi corporibus elapsi, Cic.: frondes elapsus (sc. ignis) in altas, i. e. *having crept or stolen upwards*, Virg.—2. Esp.: *To slip off, get clear, escape*: Cic.: inter tumultum, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. *To slip away, escape*: reipublice statum illum elapsum scito esse de manibus, Cic.—2. a. *To get off, get clear, escape from condemnation, punishment, etc.*: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic.—b. *To pass away, disappear, escape*: aliquid memoria, Cic. II. Act.: *To escape from any evil or danger*: pugnam aut vincula, Tac.

Elābōrā-tio, ōnis, f. [elabor(a)-o] *Persevering labour, careful diligence*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *elaboration*.

E-lābōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. 1. A. Neut.: *To labour, exert one's self, take pains*: elaborant in his, quae, etc., Cic.—B. 1. *To labour on, take pains with, work out, elaborate a thing*: a. Pass.: quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit, Cic.—b. Act.: non Scizae dapes Dulcino elaborabunt saporem, Hor.—2. Part. Perf.: Rhet. t. l.: *Elaborate*: elaborata coincidentia, Cic. II. Act.: *To obtain by labour*: elaboratum a parentibus imperium, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élaborer*.

E-lāmētā-bilis, e, adj. [e; lament(a)-or] *Very lamentable*: gemitus, Cic.

E-languesco, langŭi, no sup., languescere, 3. v. n. incl. *To grow faint, relax*: languimus, Tac.: (Imper.) p. ut clangescendum esset, Liv.

Elap-sus (for elab-sus), a, um, P. of elab-or.

E-largior, no perf., iri, 4. v. dep. *To give out, distribute, bestow*: Pers.

Elāt-e, ade. [elat-us] *Loftily, proudly*: loqui, Cic.: (Comp.) elatius, Nep.

Elātēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Elatus*.

E-lā-tio, ōnis, f. [e; root LA, v. fero init.] 1. *A being carried away or hurried along*; transport of passion: Cic.—2. *Exaltation, elevation*: Cic.

E-lātro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.: *To bark out*; figur.) *To cry aloud, to shout forth or out*: Hor.

E-lā-tus, a, um [e; root LA; v. fero init.] 1. P. of effero.—2. *La*: *Exalted, lofty, high*: a. Prop.: (Comp.) In elatoriā, Col.—b. Fig.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

E-lau-tus (for elav-tus), a, um, P. of elav-or.

Elāv-er, ēris, n. *The Elaver; ariver of Gaul, falling into the Liger* (now Allier).

E-lāvo, lāvi, lautum and lōtum, lavāre, 1. v. a. 1. Prop.: (*To wash from or away from*; hence) *To wash clean, cleanse*: clautae ambō sumus, Plaut. II. Fig.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To clear or strip one's self of, i. e. to get rid of, lose one's property*: Plaut.

Elēa, ē, f., 'Elēa (A thing pertaining to a marsh or low ground; Marsh-town). Elea: a city of Lucania, the birthplace of Parmenides and Zeno,

founders of the Eleatic philosophy (in Lat. called Velia).

Elēc-ōbra (exlec-), ē, f. [for elac-ebra; fr. ELAC, true root of elic-io] (*She who entices forth*; hence) *A female allurer, wheedler*: Plaut.

Elēc-t-e, adv. [elect-us] *Choicely with choice or selection*: digerere, Cic. (Comp.) electus loqui, Gell.

Elēc-t-ilis, e, adj. [2. elect-us] (*Pertaining to electus*; hence) *Choice, dainty*: Plaut.

Elēc-tio, ōnis, f. [for eleg-tio; fr. ELEG, true root of elig-o] *A choice, selection*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élection*.

1. **Elēc-to**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for elac-to; fr. ELAC, true root of elic-io] *To get out artfully, worm out*: a secret from one: Plaut.

2. **Elēc-to**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for eleg-to; fr. ELEG, true root of elig-o] *To choose, select*: legionem, Plaut.

Elēc-tor, ōnis, m. [foreleg-tor; fr. id.] *A chooser, selector*: Auct. Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *électeur*.

Electra, ē (Acc. Electrā, Ov.), f., 'Ηλεκτρα (Bright or beaming one). Electra: 1. *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, and mother of Danaus*.—2. a. Prop.: *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes*.—b. Meton.: *The name of a tragedy*.

Electrum, i. n. = 'Ηλεκτρον (Bright or brilliant thing). 1. Prop.: Amber: Ov. II. Meton.: A. *Electrum*; a mixed metal (natural or artificial) resembling amber in colour: Virg.—B. An article made of amber: Juv.

1. **Elēc-tus** (for eleg-tus), a, um: 1. P. of elig-o, through true root ELEG.—2. Pa.: *Picked, selected, select, choice, excellent*: verba, Cic.: (Comp.) electus verbum, Auct. Her.: (Sup.) viri electissimi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élu*.

2. **Elēc-tus**, ūs, m. [for eleg-tus; fr. ELEG, true root of elig-o] *A choosing, a choice*: Ov.

Eleg-ans (elig-), antis, adj. [ELEG, true root of elig-o] 1. *Luxurious, effeminate, fastidious, too nice*: heja, ut elegans est! Ter.—2. *Choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant*: (Comp.) quis verbis elegantior? Cic.: (Sup.) homo elegantissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élegant*.

Elegan-ter, adv. [for elegant-ter; fr. elegans, elegant-is] 1. *With correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly*: elegantiter acta aetas, Cic.: (Sup.) elegantissime loqui, id.—2. *With due choice; fitly, judiciously*: (Comp.) neminem elegantius loca cepisse, Liv.

Elegāt-ia, ē, f. [elegans, elegant-is] 1. *A being nice or particular, exquisiteness, fastidiousness*: Plaut.—2. *Taste, tastefulness, propriety, refinement, grace, elegance*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élégance*.

Elegi, ērim, m. = 'Ελεγος. Elegiac verses, an elegy: Hor.; Tac.

Elēgia (ēa, ēia), ē, f. = 'Ελεγεία. An elegy: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élogie*.

ELEGIDION

ELUGEO

Θλιγδίον, ἦ, *n.* = ἐλεγείδιον. *A short elegy*: Pers.

Eleis, idis, v. Elis.

Ἐλελεύς, *ei, m.* = Ἐλελεύς (The one shouting *eleleu*). *Eleleus*; a surname of *Bacchus*.—Hence, **Ἐλελε-ίδες**, *um, f.* The ones belonging to *Eleleus*; i.e. *female Bacchantes*: **Οὔν**.

ēlēmēnta, **ōrum**, *m.* [etym. dub.] (Sing. -um, *i.* only in meaning *n.* I. B. 1.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The first principles of things, elements*: Lucr.; Cic. **B.** Esp. 1 (Sometimes Sing.) *An element of nature*: Sen.—2. *The alphabet*: Suet.—3. *First principles, rudiments in the arts and sciences*: Cic.—4. *The beginnings of other things*: *prima Romae*, Ov.: *cupidinū pravi*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Elementary scholars, beginners*: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. élément*.

elementum, i. v. elementa.

Ēlenchus, *i. m.* = ἔλεγχος: 1. *A costly trinket, ear-pendant:* Juv.—2. *A table, syllabus, or index to a book:* Suet.

Ēlēphantine, *es, f.*, Ἐλεφαντίνη. *Elephantine*; a small but very fertile island of the Nile, in the Thebaid, with a city of the same name (now Jezyret Assuan).

ēlēphās, antis, -antus, i, m. = ἐλέφας. I. Prop.: *An elephant*: Pl.; Cic. II. Meton.: *A. Ivory*: Virg.—*B. The elephantiasis*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éléphant*.

Eleus, a, um, v. Elis.

Eleusīn, īnis, *f.*, Ἐλευσίν. *Eleusīn*; a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres (now Lepsina): **A. Eleusīn-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Eleusinian*. — **B. Eleusīn-īus**, a, um, *adj.* *Eleusinian*.

ēleuthēria, æ, f. = ἐλευθερία. *Liberty*: Plaut.

ē-lēvo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
I. Prop: *To lift up, raise*: contabulationem, Cæs. **II.** Fig: A. *To lighten, alleviate*: ægritudinem, Cic.—
B. *To make light of, to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; to disparage, detract from*: causas suspicionum, Cic. ¶
Hence, Fr. *élever*.

Elias, adis, v. Elis.

Ē-ĤĖĬO, ĤĖĬĭ, ĤĖĬtūm, ĤĖĖĖre, 3. v. a. [for *c-lacio*] **I.** Prop.: Of living objects: **A.** *To draw out, entice out, lure forth, bring out:* hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Cæs.—**B.** In Relig. lang.: *To call forth, call down a god by religious rites; to raise, conjure up a departed spirit by incantation:* Cic.; Ov.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To entice forth, seduce:* sonos, Cic.

Ēlic-yus, *ii, m.* [*elic-io*] *Elicius*; a surname of *Jupiter*, because from him the celestial signs or omens were called down; or, acc. to others, because he was called down by incantations.

ē-lido, lisi, lisum, lidēre, 3. v. a. [for e-lædo] **I.** To knock, strike, or dash out; to force out: **A.** Prop.: oculos, Virg.: aurigam e curru, Cic. **B.** Fig.: morbum nervis, i. e. to drive out, expel, Hor. **II.** To break or dash

to pieces, to shatter, to crush: **A.** Prop.: angues, i.e. to strangle, Virg. **B.** Fig.: To break down, destroy: ægritudine elidi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élider*.

ē-līgo, lēgi, lectum, līgēre, 3. v. a.
[for ex-lego] *To choose or pick out; to select*: Fig.: ex malis minima, Cic.
¶ Hence, Fr. *élire*.

ē-līmīn-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a. [e; limen, limin-is] (Prop.: *To*
turn another out of doors; Fig.) *To*
pour out words: dicta foras, i. e. *to*
blab, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éliminer*.

ē-limo, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* (*To file greatly*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To polish*: retiaque et laqueos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To elaborate, cultivate, perfect*: aliquod, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr.

ē-lingu-is, *e*, *adj.* [e; lingu-a] (*Without a lingua*; hence) **1.** *Speechless*: Cic.—**2.** *Without eloquence*: Cic.

e-liquo, avi, atum, are, *l. v. d. 10*
clarify, strain: **I.** Prop.: fons eliquatus, Sen. **II.** Fig.: aliquid plorabile,
to recite without energy, Pers.

Ēlis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Elin and Elidem; —*Abl.* usually Elide; but in 2 passages of Cic. hesitating between Eli and Elide); *f.*, Ἠλεις. *Ēlis*: 1. *The most western district of the Peloponnesus.*—

Hence, a. **El-ēus**, a, um, *adj.*: (a) *Prop.:* *Of, or belonging to, Elis, Eleian.*
 —(b) *Meton.:* *Of, or belonging to, Olympian; Olympian.* —**b. El-i-**, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Elis; the Elians.* —**c. El-ēis**, idis, *f.* *adj. Of, or belonging to, Elis; Eleid.*
 —**d. El-ias**, ādis, *f. adj.* (*Prop.:* *Eleian; Meton.:* *Olympian.*) —**2. The capital of the province of Elis.**

Ēlissa (-īsa), æ, f. *Elissa* or *Elisa*; another name for *Dido*.

ēlī-sus (for elid-sus), a, um, *P.* of elid-o.

ē-lix-us, a, um, *adj.* [e; **lix-a**, *water*] (Taken out from the *water*; hence) **I.** Prop. *Thoroughly boiled or seethed; boiled: simul assis* Miscueris elixa, Hor. **II.** Meton. *Soaked, wet through: balneator*, Mart.

elleborum (-us), i, v. helleborus.
ellum, ellam, v. ecce.

ē-lōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To let or hire out, to let out to farm*: **L**. Prop.: fundum, Cic. **II**. Fig.: gentem Judæorum (= ejus vectigalia), Cic.

elōc-ūtīo, ōnis, *f.* [for eloqu-utīo; **fr.** eloqu-or] *A speaking in an oratorical way; oratorical delivery, elocution:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. elocution.*

ē-lōg-lum, *il. n.* [*ē*; *log-us*] (*Any short saying, sentence, etc.*; hence 1): *A short maxim or saying*: Cic.—2. *An inscription on a tomb, doors, etc.*: Plaut.; Cic.—3. *A clause in a will (especially which disinherits one)*: Cic.—4. *A judicial statement, record, abstract in criminal cases (respecting the criminal's punishment, etc.)*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. éloge*.

ēlōqū-ens, entis: 1. *P.* of eloqu-or.
—2. *Pa.*: *Eloquent*: (*Comp.*) eloquent-
ior, Quint.: (*Sup.*) eloquentissimi
auctores Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éloquent*.

ēlōquent-īa, æ, *f.* [eloquens, eloquent-is] *A being eloquent, eloquence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éloquence*.

ēloquent-īus, *comp. adv.* [*id.*] *More eloquently*: (*Comp.*) eloquentius . . . scribitur, *Pl.*: (*Sup.*) respondit eloquentissime, *most eloquently*, *id.*

ēlōqu-ŭm, īi, *n.* [eloqu-or] *A speaking in an oratorical way, eloquence: Virg.*

ē-lōquor, cūsus sum, quī, 3. v.
dep. I. Gen.: To speak out, utter, declare, state, *express*: id, quod sentit, eloqui non posse, Cic.: (without *Object*) elcquar, an sileam? Virg. **II.**
Esp.: To speak in an oratorical or eloquent manner: Cic.

Ēlōrum (Hel-), *i. m.* *Elorum* or *Helorum*; a town at the mouth of the river *Elorus*.—Hence, 1. **Ēlōr-yus** (Hel-), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Elorus*.—2. **Ēlōr-ini**, *ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Elorum.*

Ēlōrus (Hel-), i, m. *Elorus* or *Helorus*; a river in Sicily (now *Atellaro*).

elō-tūs, a, um, [e; root LO = λου-ώ]
P. of elavo.

Elpēnor, *ōris, m.*, Ἐλπήνωρ (*Men's hope*). *Elpenor*; a companion of *Ulysses*, whom *Circe* changed into a hog. Being afterwards disenchanted, he fell from a roof when drunk, and broke his neck.

ē-lūcēō, luxi, no sup., lūcēre, 2.
v. n. I. Prop.: To shine out or forth: inter flammas circulus elucens, Cic.
II. Fig.: To shine out, show itself; to be apparent, manifest: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, Cic.

ēluctā-bīlis, e, *adj.* [eluct(a)-or]
That may or can be struggled out of, or
escaped by struggling: aquae, Sen.

ē-luctor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.*
I. Neut.: *To struggle out, force one's way out:* aqua eluctabitur, Virg. **II. Act.:** *To struggle out of any thing; to surmount a difficulty, or to obtain a thing by striving:* tam validas manūs, Liv.

ē-lūcūbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*
(as dep., eram elucubratus, Cic.) *To*
compose by lamplight, i.e. at night, with
great labour: causas, Cic.: librum,
Tac.

ē-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n.
and **A. I. Tent.** (*To cease to sport*;
hence) **O**f the sea, etc. *To cease to dash*
or roll. **Cic. II. Act.** (*To play from*
one, at games of chance; hence) **A.**
Prop. *To win from one at play*;
(with **Acc. of person** and **Acc. of thing**);
anulus, Quem parasitus hic te clusit,
Plant. B. Fig. *To snatch away*
things victoriously. **Eludēt** palmas una
puella tuas, **Prop. III. Act.** *To mock*,
jeer, banter, make sport of a person or
thing; illum, **Cic. IV. Act.** **A.** *To*
delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate: quod
tu cludebas, **Cic. — B.** *To elude* or
parry a blow, etc. **Cic. ¶** Hence, **Fr.**
eluder.

ē-lūgĕo, luxi, *no sup.*, lūgĕre, 2. v.
n. and a. I. Neut.: *To mourn*: quum
eluxerunt, i. e. *have finished their*

mourning, Liv.: (with cognate Acc.) eum luctum eluxisse, *have indulged in that sorrow*, Gell. II. Act.: *To mourn on account of*; *to lament, bewail over*: patriam, Cic.

ē-lumb-is, e, adj. [e; lumb-us] Prop.: *Having a dislocated loin or hip*; Fig.: *Of style: Devoid of energy, enervated, weak, impotent*: Tac.

ē-lūo, lūi, lūtum, lūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To remove by washing; to wash away from; to wash away, off or out*: colorem, Lucr. B. Esp.: *With the accessory notion of purifying, cleansing, etc.*: I. *To wash out, rinse out*: vascula, Plaut.—2. *To wash, purify, cleanse*: Plaut. II. Fig.: *Of abstract objects: A. To wash out, efface, remove, get rid of*: tales amicitias sunt remissione usūs eluenda, Cic.—B. *Of fortune, property, etc.*: In reflexive force: *To clear one's self out of; to strip one's self of; to get rid of, lose, squander, dissipate*: Plaut.

Elūsa, ae, f. *Elusa*; a city of Aquitania (now *Lause*, in the department of Gers).—Hence, **Elus-ātes**, ūm, m. *The people of Elusa, the Elusates*.

elū-sus (for elud-sus), a, um, P. of elud-o.

elū-tus, a, um: I. P. of elu-o.—2. Pa. (only in Comp.) (Prop.): *Washed out*; Fig.: *Of flavour: Watery, insipid*: irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

elū-v-ŏ, ōnis (-ies, ūem, ūe), f. [elu-o] I. *A washing away of impurities; hence: A flowing off, discharge*: Pl. II.: A. Prop.: *An overflowing, inundation of a river, etc.*: Cic.; Tac. B. Meton.: *A chasm, abyss, ravine produced by the violent rushing of water*: Curt.

Elvina (Hel-), ae, f. *Elvina*, or *Helvina*; a name of Ceres.

Elysiū, ōrum, m. *The Elysiū*; a people of Eastern Germany.

Elysiūm, ūi, n., Ἠλυσιον. *Elysiūm*, the abode of the blessed.—Hence, **Elysi-us**, a, um, adj. *Elysian*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Elysée*, em=hem.

ē-manāpō (-upo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *Law i. t. t. To declare free and independent, to emancipate* a son from the patria potestas by the thrice-repeated act of mancipatio and manumissio: Liv. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *To give out of one's own potestas into that of another; to surrender*: filium in adoptionem, Cic. B. Fig.: *To give up, surrender, sell*: tributum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émanciper*.

ē-māno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *Of fluids: To flow out*: fons undat emanat aqua, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of things not fluid: To flow forth, pass away*: necessum est . . . auram tenuissimam . . . emanare, Gell. III. Fig.: A. *To spring out of; to arise, proceed, emanate from*: Cic.—B. *To gain things: To spread abroad; to become public or known*: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émaner*.

Emathia, ae, f., Ἠμαθία. *Emathia*:

I. Prop.: *A district of Macedonia*. II. Meton.: A. *Macedonia*.—B. *Thessaly*, and esp. for *Pharsalia*.—Hence, 1. **Emathī-us**, a, um, adj. *Macedonian*.—2. **Emathī-des**, um, f. *The Macedonian maidens, i. e. the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus*; the Pierides.

ē-mātūresco, mātūrūi, no sup., mātūrescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: *To grow quite ripe, to come to maturity*: Pl. II. Fig.: *To grow softer, be mitigated*: Ira Caesaris, Ov.

ēm-ox, acis [em-o] *Eager to buy, fond of buying*: Cic.

ēmbēma, ātis (Abl. Plur. emblematis, Cic.), n., ἐμβήμα (*Inlaid work*, viz.): 1. *Raised ornaments on vessels*: Cic.—2. *Tesselated work, mosaic*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *emblème*.

ēmbōlūm, ūi, n., ἐμβόλιον. *Something thrown in*; in scenic lang., an *interlude, ballet*: Cic.

ēmendā-bilis, e, adj. [emend(a)-o] *That may be amended, corrigible*: Liv.

ēmendā-te, adv. [emendat-us] *Faultlessly, perfectly, purely*: loqui, Cic.: (Comp.) emendatus, Pl.

ēmendā-tio, ōnis, f. [emend(a)-o] *A correction, emendation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *émendation*.

ēmendā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A corrector, amender*: Cic.

ēmendā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She who corrects or amends*: Fig.: Cic.

ēmendā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of emend(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Faultless, perfect, pure*: mores, Cic.: (Comp.) emendator, Petr.: (Sup.) emendatissimus, Pl.

ē-mendico, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To beg from one, to obtain by begging*: stipem, Suet.

ē-mend-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [e; mend-um] I. Gen.: *To free from faults, to correct, improve, amend*: civitas emendari solet continentia principum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. *To correct, amend language, etc.*: annales, Cic.—B. *Medic. t. t. To cure*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amender*.

ēmen-sus (for emet-sus), a, um, P. of emet-tor.

ē-mentior, itus sum, ūri, 4. v. p. *To state or utter falsely, feign, fabricate, pretend*: omnia, Plaut. eo me beneficio obstructum esse ementior, Cic.: (without Object) ut ementiretur, Cic. 133 Perf. Pass. signif.: *Forged, fabricated, pretended*: de ementitis auspiciis, Cic.

ē-mercor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. p. *To buy up, purchase, bribe*: Tac.

ēmēre, *To take or receive*: old word found only in compounds: Fest.

ē-mērēo, ūi, ātum, ēre, 2. v. a. and **ē-mērēor**, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. p. I. Gen.: *(To deserve entirely; hence)*

To obtain by service, to gain, earn: Ennius emeruit Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. II. Esp.: A. *To gain the favour of any one, to deserve well of, to lay under obligation*: Tib.; Ov.—B. *Milit. t. t. To earn one's pay; hence: To serve out, complete one's term of service*: stipendia, Liv.—2. Fig.: *annuum temp-*

us (sc. magistratūs) emeritum habere, Cic.—C. Perf. Part. in reflexive force: *That has become unfit for service, worn out*: equi, Ov.

ē-mergo, si, sum, gēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: *Pass in reflexive force: To raise up one's self, etc.*: *to rise up*: emerus e flumine, Cic. B. Fig.: *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To extricate or free one's self, to raise one's self up, to rise*: sese ex malis, Ter.: homo emerus ex tenebris lustrorum, Suet. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To come forth, come up, arise, emerge*: equus emerit e flumine, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To come forth, come up, break forth*, as a plant or animal, when it springs up or is born: viriditas e vaginis emergit, etc., Cic.: infans utero, Pl. B. Fig.: *To extricate one's self from, to raise one's self up, to emerge, get clear*: multos vidi emerisse aliquando, Cic.

ēmēr-itus, a, um, P. of emer-eo and emer-eo.—As Subst.: *emeritus*, i, m. *One who has served his time, a veteran*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émérité*.

emer-sus (for emerg-sus), a, um, P. of emerg-o.

ēmētica, ae, f. = ἐμετική. *An emetic*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émétique*.

ē-mētiōr, mensus sum, mētri, 4. v. p. de. I. Prop.: *To measure quite, to measure out*: spatium oculis, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To pass through, pass over, traverse a certain space*: freta, Virg.—B. *To impart, bestow*: aliquid patriae tanto aervo, Hor. III. Fig.: *Of abstract objects: A. To measure, estimate, decide*: longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell.—B.: 1. *Of toil*: *To pass through, arrive at the close of*: laborem, Sil.—2. *In Tac. Of time*: *To survive*: quinque principes prospera fortunā emensum, Tac.—C. *To impart, bestow, manifest*: ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetior, Cic. 133 Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Passed through, traversed*: pars itineris emensa, Liv.

ē-mēto, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To move away, move down*: plus frumenti agris, Hor.

ē-mīco, ūi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To spring out, spring forth, break forth, appear quickly*: I. Prop.: scaturigines, Liv. II. Fig.: *verbum emicuit si forte decorum*, Hor.

ē-mīgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To remove, depart from a place; to emigrate*. I. Prop.: *ex illā domo*, Cic. II. Fig.: *vitā*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émigrer*.

ēmīne-nē, ntis: 1. P. of emine-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Standing out, projecting*: oculi eminentes, Cic.: (Comp.) trabes eminentiores, Cæs.: (Sup.) aliquod eminentissimum, Quint.—b. Fig.: *Lofty, distinguished, eminent*: eloquentia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éminent*.

ēminēt-ia, ae, f. [eminens, eminent-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A projecting; a prominence, protuberance*: Cic. B. Esp.: *In painting: The prominent, i. e. light parts of pictures*:

Cic. **II.** Fig.: Excellence: formation, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éminence*.

ē-minēō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To stand out, project: quod eminere necesse erat, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: In painting: To stand out in relief, be prominent, as the lights in a picture: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To stand out or forth from: animus, quum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, will extend beyond: Cic.—**B.** To come out, become visible: quorum eminet audacia, Cic.—**C.**: 1. Of personal subjects: To be prominent, conspicuous through one's qualities or mental endowments; to distinguish one's self, be eminent, excel: inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.—2. Of things as subjects: To be conspicuous, famous, noted, distinguished, eminent: Cic.

ē-min-us, adv. [for e-man-us; fr. e; minus] (Away from the hand; hence) At a distance, from a distance: Cæs.; Ov.; Tac.

ē-mirror, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. To wonder greatly at, to be amazed at: aquora, Hor.

ēmiss-ārium, ūi, m. [2. emiss-us] (A thing pertaining to emissus; hence) An outlet or channel for water: Cic.

ēmiss-ārius, ūi, m. [id.] (One pertaining to emissus; hence) 1. An emissary, spy, etc.—2. A young branch, an offshoot, a shoot: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émissaire*.

ēmiss-icūs (-itūs), a, um, adj. [id.] Pertaining to sending forth; sent out, etc.: oculi, i. e. prying about, spying, Plant.

ēmiss-ō, ōnis, f. [for emitt-sio; fr. emitt-o] 1. **A.** Prop.: A sending out or darting forth: Gell.—**B.** Meton.: Power of projecting or hurling: Cic.—2. A darting forth; anguis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émission*.

1. **ēmiss-sus** (for emitt-sus), a, um, P. of emitt-o.

2. **ēmiss-sus**, us, m. [for emitt-sus; fr. emitt-o] A sending forth, emission: Lucr.

ē-mitto, mēsi, missum, mitterē, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To send out or forth; to let out, let go: aliquem de carcere, Cic. (with *Supine* in *um*) pabulatum nemo emittitur, Cæs.—2. Esp.: **A.** Of a book, writings, etc.: To put forth to the world, to publish: Cic.—**B.** With accessory idea of liberation: To let go, dismiss, set at liberty: Liv.—**C.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: **A.** Of lightning: To burst, break, dart forth: si nubium conflictu arduo expressus se eniserit, id esse fulmen, Cic.—(b) Of a serpent: To dart forth: si neuter anguis emissus esset, Cic. **B.** Fig.: 1. Of sound: To send forth, utter: vocem, Liv.—2. Of the vital principle: To send forth, breathe out, give up, resign: animam, to expire, Nep.—3. Of scent: To emit, Lucr. **II.** **A.** Prop.: 1. Of persons: To send away from: aliquem emittere, to let one go, let one slip, Liv.—2. Of weapons: **A.** To throw, cast, discharge, hurl: Cæs.;

Liv.—**B.** To throw away, cast aside or off: Cæs.—Particular expression: Emittere aliquem (manu), To release a person from one's potestas; to set free, emancipate, etc.: Plant.; Tac. **B.** Fig.: 1. To let slip: de manibus rem, Liv.—2. To discharge, throw out, etc.: facietum dictum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émettre*.

ēmo, ēmi, emptum, ēmere (Perf. Subj. emissum, Plant.), 3 v. a. [the same word as *ēmere*=accipere] To take to one's self in exchange for money, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: To buy: de Canuleio diversorium, Cic. (without Object) bene, velle, i. e. cheap, id: male, badly, i. e. dear, id. **II.** Fig.: To buy, buy up, purchase, gain, acquire, obtain: aeternum nomen, Ov.—**ē-mōdōrōr**, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. To moderate: dolorem verbis, i. e. to vent, Ov.

ē-mōdōlōr, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. To sing, celebrate: Musam, Ov. **emolumentum**, i, v. emolu.

ē-mōlōcr, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: To move out, bring out: fretum (venti) stir up, agitate: Sen. **II.** Fig.: To work out, accomplish: negotium, Plant.

ē-mollō, ūi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To make soft, to soften: humor arcibus, fundasque emollierat, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: To make mild, gentle: mores, Ov.—**B.** In a bad sense: To enervate, render effeminate: exercitum, Liv.

ē-mōlō, no perf., itum, ēre, 3. v. a. To grind out, consume by grinding: granaria, Pers.

ēmol-umentum (-imentum), i, n. (emolior) (A working out; hence) **I.** Prop.: Effort, exertion, labour, difficulty: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Attainment of success, i. e. gain, profit, advantage: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émolument*.

ē-mōnēō, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. To admonish: Cic.

ē-mōriōr, mortuus sum, mōri (Inf. emoriri, Plaut.; Ter.), 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: To die quite, depart, decess: aut vincere, aut emori, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To perish, pass away, cease: quicum laus amori non potest, Cic.

ē-mort-ūālis, e, adj. [e; mors, mort-is] Of, or belonging to, death: dies, Plant.

emor-tuus, a, um, P. of emor-ior. **ēmō-tus** (for emov-tus), a, um, P. of emov-o.

ē-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvere (Perf. Ind. emōstis, Liv.), 2. v. a. To move out, move forth, move away, remove. **I.** Prop.: muros fundamentaque, Virg. **II.** Fig.: nomen ex pectore, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émouvoir*. **Empēdōcles**, is, m., Ἐμπεδοκλῆς. Empedocles; a philosopher of Agrigento, about 460 B. C.

ēmpirici, ōrum, m. = οἱ ἐμπειρικοί. Empirics; physicians who followed a system based on practical experience alone: Cic.

ēmpōrīum, ūi, n. = ἐμπόριον. A place of trade, market-town, market, emporium; Cic.; Liv.

em-ptō (-tīo), ōnis, f. [em-o] A buying, purchase: Cic.; Tac.

em-ptō (-tīto), a, um, P. of em-o, 1. v. a. intens. [id.] To buy up, purchase: Tac.; Pl.

em-ptōr (-tōr), ōris, m. [id.] A buyer, purchaser: Cic.; Hor.

em-ptus (-tus), a, um, P. of em-o. **ē-mulgēō**, no perf., sum, gēre, 2. v. a. (Prop.): To milk out; Meton.: To drain out, exhaust: paludem, Cat.

emul-sus (for emulg-sus), a, um, P. of emulgo.

emuno-tus (for emung-tus), a, um, P. of emung-o.

ē-mungo, xi, ctum, gēre (Perf. sync. emunxi, Plaut.), 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** To wipe or blow the nose: cubito se emungere solebat, Auct. Her.—Particular phrase: naris enuncta senex, clean-nosed, i. e. sharp-sighted, keen, acute, Phaed.; so, emuncto naris (Lucilius), Hor.—**B.** Of persons: Pass. in reflexive force: To wipe or blow one's nose: jam gravis es nobis, et saepe emungeris, Juv. **II.** Fig.: To cheat or bilk one out of money, etc.: emuncto Simone, Hor.

ē-mūnīō, ūi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To fortify, secure, protect, defend with a wall: locum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To secure, protect, defend, make strong: emuniit obijce postes, Virg.—**B.** To build, erect, raise up: murum, Liv.—**C.** To clear, make passable: silvas, Tac.

ēn, interj. [akin to Gr. ἤν] Lo. behold! see! see there. (with Nom.) en causa, Cic. (with Acc.) en quatuor aras, Virg. (with folly. clause) en, tuos liberos committas, Cic. (in interrogation or exclamation) in quid agis? Pers.: en quo discordia cives Produxit miseros? Virg. (with Imperatives) hos tibi dant calamones, en accipe, Musae, id.

ēnarā-bilis, e, adj. [enarr(a)-o] That may be related, represented, or explained: Virg.

ē-narro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To explain in detail; to expound: senatus somnium, Cic.: rem ordine, Ter.

ē-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. To spring or grow up: continuo enata soboles, Suet.: praecedenti tempore enata insula, Pl.

ē-nāto, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. **I.** Prop.: To swim away, to escape by swimming: fractis navibus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: To extricate one's self, to get off: Cic.

ēnā-tus, a, um, P. of ena-scor. **ē-nāvā-tus**, a, um, adj. [e; nav(a)-o] Executed, performed: opera praemia, Tac.

ē-nāvigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: To sail away: **A.** Prop.: Rhodus, Suet. **B.** Fig.: enavigavit oratio, Cic. **II.** Act.: To traverse by sailing, to sail over: undam, Hor.

Enclādus, i, m., Ἐγκέλαδος. Encladus; one of the giants upon whom Jupiter hurled Elina.

endo, prop., v. in tñt.

ēndrōmis, ūdis, f. = ἐνδρῶμις. 4

woollen cloak (worn after exercise in the palaestra): Mart.; Juv.

Endymion, *ónis*, m., Ἐνδυμίων. **Endymion**. I. Prop.: *A beautiful youth of Mount Latmos, in Caria, condemned by Jupiter to perpetual sleep.* II. Meton.: *A beautiful youth.* Juv.

ē-nēco (enēco) *cū* (enecavit, Plaut.), *cūm* (less freq. enecatūm), are (Fut. Perf., enecāssō, Plaut.), 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To kill off, kill completely, slay; puer ambo anique enecat, Plaut.: (without Object) eneca, id. II. Meton.: A. To utterly exhaust, to wear out: inclusa avis in caveā, et fame enecta, Cic.—B. To torment, torture, plague to death: aliquem odio, Plaut. III. Fig.: To torture, torment, plague: pars animi . . . noc inopia enecta, nec, etc., Cic.*

eneco-tus, a, um, P. of eneco-o. **ēnervātus**, a, um: 1. P. of *enervā* (a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Enervated, weak, effeminate: sententia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. enervé.*

ē-nerv-is, e, adj. [e; nerv-us] *Nerveless, weak: orator, Tac.*

ē-nerv-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: *To take out the nerves or sinews from: poplites securi, App. II. Fig.: To enervate, weaken, render effeminate: non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. enervé.*

Engulion, i, n., Ἐγγυίων. **Engulion**; a city of Sicily (now Gazi or Gangi).—Hence, **Engul-ionus**, a, um, adj. *Of Engulion*.—As Subst.: **Engulini**, *drum*, m. *The inhabitants of Engulion.*

enico, *are*, v. eneco-o. **ēnim**, *conj.*: 1. To corroborate a preceding assertion: *Truly, certainly, to be sure, indeed: Cic.—Particular combination: Enim vero (also, as one word), I've indeed, yes truly, of a truth, to be sure, certainly, indeed: Cic.—2. To prove or show the grounds of a preceding assertion: For: Cic.; Hor.—3. To explain a preceding assertion: For instance, namely: Plaut.; Cic.*

enimvero, v. enim. **Enipeus** (trisyll.), i, m., Ἐνίπευς (Voc. Enipeu, Ov.). **Enipeus**. I. Prop.: *A river of Thessaliois.* II. Meton.: *The river-god of the Enipeus: Ov.*

enise, *enisis*, a, um, v. enix. **ē-nitēō**, *ti*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: *To shine out, or forth: ubi caelum enituit, i. e. has cleared up, Gell. II. Fig.: A. To shine forth; to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished: cratio, Cic.—B. Of beauty: To beam forth: egregio deus enitet ore, Virg.—C. To flourish, thrive, look beautiful: enituit vomere campus, Virg.*

ēnite-sco, *nitiū*, *no sup.*, *nitescēre*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [enite-o] I. Prop.: *To shine out or forth: oculi, Quint. II. Fig.: A. To shine forth; to become eminent, conspicuous, distinguished: ubi virtus nitescere possit, Sall.—B. Of persons: To become blooming or beautiful: onitescis Pulchrior multo, Hor.*

ē-nitor, *nissor* *nixus* *sum*, *niti*, 3. v. *dep.* I. Neut.: *A. To force or work*

one's way out, or to force one's way up; to mount up, climb, ascend: I. Prop.: ut in ascensu primi non facile eniteretur, Cœs.—2. Fig.: quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt.—B. To exert one's self, to make an effort, to struggle, strive, to accomplish something, etc.: (with Acc. of Neut. pron.) quod quidem certe enitar, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) non qui enitendum sit in utroque, id. II. Act.: A. To produce with exertion, i. e. To bring forth, bear children or young: triginta caputū fetūs enixa, Virg.—B. To climb up, ascend a place: Pyrenæum et Alpes, Tac. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: 1. Born: in lūco Martis enixi, Just.—2. Striven, endeavored: summā ope enisum, ne, etc., Sall.

ēnix-e (enis-e), *adv.* [enix-us, enis-us] *Strenuously, earnestly, zealously: causam enixe suscipere, Cic.: (Comp.) enisus, Liv.: (Sup.) enixissime, Suet.*

ēnixus (-sus) (for enit-sus), a, um: 1. P. of enitor.—2. Pa.: *Strenuous, earnest, zealous: enixo studio, Liv.: (Comp.) enixior opera, Sen.*

Enna, e, etc., v. Henn.

Ennius, ii, m. **Ennius**; the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria, 515; died 585 A.U.C.

Ennōsi-gæus, i, m., Ἐννοσίγαιος (Earth-shaker). **Ennosigæus**; a surname of Neptune.

ē-no, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: Neut.: A. Gen.: *To swim out or away: pinnotes enat o conchā, Cic. B. Esp.: To escape by swimming out or away: Liv. II. Meton.: Neut.: To fly away, to escape by flying, to float away through the air: insectum per iter gelidas enavit (sc. Dædalus) ad Arcos, Virg.*

ēnodāt-e, *adv.* [enodat-us] *Clearly, plainly: narrare, Cic.: (Comp.) enodatis, id.*

ēnodāt-tio, *ōnis*, f. [enod(a)-o] *A denouement, explanation: Cic.*

ēnodāt-tus, a, um, P. of enod(a)-o. **ē-nōd-is**, e, adj. [e; nod-us] I. Prop.: *Free from knots, without knots: trunci, Virg. II. Fig.: Of speech: Clear, plain: elegi, Pl. III. Meton.: Smooth, supple: artūs, Claud.*

ē-nōd-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: *To free from knots: vitum, Cato. II. Fig.: To explain, elucidate, unfold, declare: nomina, Cic.*

ē-norm-is, e, adj. [e; norm-a] *(Out of rule; hence) I. Prop.: Irregular, unusual: vici, Tac. II. Meton.: Immoderate, immense, enormous: (Comp.) enormior prologus, quam fabula, Spart. ¶ Hence, Fr. énorme.*

ēnorm-itas, *ātis*, f. [enorm-is] *(The quality of the enormis; hence) I. Irregularity: Quint.—2. Hugezness, vastness, enormous size: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. énormité.*

ēnorm-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Irregularly: Sen.*

ē-nōtesco, *nōtū*, *no sup.*, *nōtesco*, *ēre*, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To become known: quod ubi enotuit, Tac.*

ens-iculus, i, m. *dim.* [ens-is] *A little sword: Plaut.*

ens-i-fer, *era*, *drum*, adj. [ens-is; (i); fer-o] *Sword-bearing: Ov.*

ens-i-ger, *era*, *drum* [ens-is; (i); ger-o] *Sword-bearing: Ov.*

ensis, is, m. [akin to Sanscrit *as* "gladius"] *A sword: Liv.; Virg.*

Entella, *ae*, f. **Entella**; a city of Sicily.—Hence, **Entell-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Entella*.—As Subst.: **Entellinus**, i, m. *A citizen of Entella.*

enthymēma, *ātis*, n. = ἐνθύμημα: 1. *A reflection, meditation; an argument: Juv.—2. A conclusion or deduction from contraries: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. enthymème.*

ē-nūbo, *psi*, *no sup.*, *bēre*, 3. v. n. I. *To marry out of one's rank into another: e patribus, Liv. II. To marry away from the paternal house: Liv.*

ēnuclēat-e, *adv.* [enucleat-us] *Plainly, without ornament: Cic.*

ēnuclēāt-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *enucle(a)-o*.—2. Pa.: *(Cleared from the husk; hence) A. Clear, pure: suffragia, i. e. free from wrong motives, Cic.—B. Of speech: Plain, unadorned: Cic.*

ē-nuclē-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [e; nucle-us] (Prop.: *To take out the kernels, to clear from the husk: Fig.: To lay open, explain: Cic.*

ē-nūdo, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. (Prop.: *To lay bare; Fig.: To explain: intelligentias, Cic.*

ēnūmērā-tio, *ōnis*, f. [enumer(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A counting up, enumerating: Cic. II. Esp.: A recapitulation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. énumération.*

ē-nūmēro, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To reckon up, count over, count out: dies, Cæs.: pretium, i. e. to pay, Cic. II. Esp.: To enumerate in speaking; to recount, relate: triumphus, Ov.: aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. énumérer.*

ēnunci-ātio (**ēnunti-**), *ōnis*, f. [enunci(a)-o] *A declaration, enunciation, proposition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. énonciation.*

ēnuncā-tum (**ēnuntiā-**), i, n. [id.] *A proposition.*

ē-nuncio (-tō), *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. *(To carry a report, etc., out of a place, esp. something that should be kept secret; hence) To divulge, disclose; to report, tell, blab: mysteria, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. énoncer.*

ēnup-tio, *ōnis*, f. (for *enub-tio*; fr. *enub-o*) *A marrying out of one's rank: gentis, Liv.*

ē-nutrio, *ivi* or *ti*, *ūtum*, *ire*, 4. v. a. *To bring up by feeding; to nourish, feed, support: puerum sub antris, Ov.*

ē-ŏ, *ivi* or *ti*, *ūtum*, *ire* (Inf. Pass., irior, Plaut.), v. n. [akin to Sanscrit *ŏti*; Greek *ἐμ, ἵκεν*] I. Prop.: *A Gen.: To go, in the widest sense of the word, and of locomotion of every kind; to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass, etc.: With persons or things as subjects: pisces ire nequibunt, Lucr.:*

(with double *Dat.*) subdilo suis iurant. Cæs.: (with *Supine* in um) cubitum. Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) itur in antiquam aliam, Virg. B. Esp.: With accessory notion: 1. Of hostility: *To go at; to go or proceed against*: infestas signis ad se ire videntur, Cæs.—2. Of disappearing from the sight: *To pass away, disappear*: sæpe hominem paulatim cernimus ire, Lucr.—3. Politic. *t. t.*: Ire (pedibus) in sententiam, *To go over, or accede to, an opinion*: Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ibatur in sententiam, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To go, proceed*: it clamor caelo, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of time: *To pass by, pass away*: eunt anni more fluentis aquæ, Ov.—2. With the accessory notion of result: *To go, proceed, turn out, happen*: incipit res melius ire, Cic.—Particular phrase: Sic eat, *So may it fare*: Liv.—3. *To go or set about, to prepare, to wish, to be about to do anything*: perditum gentem, Liv.

2. *eo*, adv. [prob. for com=eum; Acc. of is] 1. Of place: *There; i. e.*: A. In a place: Cic.; Tac.; Liv.—b. (a) Prop.: With verbs denoting motion: *Into or to a place; thither*: eo venire, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (a) *There, thither, to that point: res eo deducta est*, Cic.—(b) *To that course or line of conduct; to that matter, affair, or undertaking*: neu me cupidum eo impulisset, Ter.—c. Upon something; thereon: *eoque imponit vasa*, Sall.—2. Of time: In connection with usque, and folli, by dum, donec, or quoad: *Even up to that time . . . until; all the while . . . until*: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—3. Of cause or reason: a. Referring to what precedes: *Therefore; for the reason or cause already assigned; on that the previous or foregoing account*: Cic.; Sall.—b. Referring to what follows: *For this or the following reason; on the following account*: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—4. Of a result or end: *To this result, end, point, or issue*: Cic.—5. Of an additional matter, etc.: *Hereto*: Cic.—6. Of measure or comparison: With comparative words: *By so much, so much, all the, the: nihil admirabilius; eoque magis, si, etc.*: Cic.—7. a. Of amount or degree: *To such an amount or degree; to that extent or degree*: Cic.—b. *To such a point, pitch, amount or degree of*: (with Gen., folli, by ut *c. Subj.*): eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut . . . urbs aperiretur, Liv.—c. *To such an extent, so far*: Suet.—d. *To such a point, position, state, or condition*: eo rediit me, ut, etc.: Ter.—Particular phrase: *Eo loci, In such a position*: Cic. eodem, v. idem.

Eos (only in Nom.), *f.*, Hæc. I. Prop.: *The dawn, early morning, break of day*: Ov.—Hence, Eo-us, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the morning, morning*: Atlantis, Virg.—As Subst.: Eous, i, m.: A. The morning star: Virg.—B. (sc. equus) *Break of day; the name of one of the horses of the sun*: Ov. II. Meton.: *The East, East country*: Luc.—Hence, Eo-us, a, um,

adj. *Belonging to the East; Eastern*: domus Arabum, Virg.—As Subst.: Eous, i, m. *An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental*: Ov.

Epaminondas, æ, m., Ἐπαμεινώνδας. Epaminondas; a Theban general. Epaphus, i, m., Ἐπαφος. Epaphus; the son of Jupiter Ammon and Io.

E-pas-tus (for e-pase-tus), a, um, adj. [e;] *pase-o*: *Eaten up; escæe*: Ov. Epeus (-ius), i, m., Ἐπειός. Epeus or Epius; a son of Panopeus, the conquerer of the Trojan horse.

Ephebus, i, m., Ἐφῆβος. A Greek youth, young man (from 18 to 20 years of age): Ter.

Ephe-mēris, idis, *f.* = Ἐφημερίς. A day-book, diary, ephemeris: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Ephe-mērides.

Ephesus, i, *f.*, Ἐφεσος. Ephesus; a city of Ionia, with a temple to Diana (now the village of *Aja-Soluk*).—Hence, Ephēss-ius, a, um, adj. Ephesian.—As Subst.: Ephesii, òrum, m. The Ephesians.

Epippi-ātus, a, um, adj. [epippi-um] *Furnished with an ephippium*: Cæs.

ephippium, ñ, n., ἑφίππιον (that which is on a horse). A horse-cloth, caparison, housing: Cæs.—Prov.: Optat ephippia bos piger, the sluggish ox longs for housings, i. e. each envies the other's condition, Hor.

Ephe-rus, i (Gen. Plur. ephorūm, Nep.), m., ἑφορος (Overseer). An Ephor; a Spartan magistrate: Cic.

Eph-ŷra, æ, -e, -es, *f.*, Ἐφύρα, Ion. Ἐφύρη (Overlooker). Ephra or Ephrye; a name for Corinth.—Hence, Eph-ŷreus, a, um, adj. Ephrean, Corinthian.

1. Ephyre, es, v. Ephyra.

2. Ephyre, es, *f.* Ephyre; a sea-nymph.

Epibāta, æ, m., ἐπιβάτης (one who goes on board ship). A marine: Hirt.

Epicharmus, i, m., Ἐπίχαρμος. Epicharmus; a Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided, after his early youth, at Syracuse.

Epichōlerus, i, m., Ἐπικόληρος (an heir). Epiclerus; the name of a comedy of Menander.

Epico-rpus, a, um, adj. = ἐπικόρος. Furnished with oars: Cic.

Epico-rus, i, m., Ἐπικόροπος (Helper). Epicurus; the famous Greek philosopher of Gargetis, in Attica, the author of the Epicurean philosophy, which taught that pleasure is the highest good.—Hence, Epico-rus, a, um, adj. Of Epicurus, Epicurean.

Epico-rus, a, um, adj. = ἐπικός. Epic: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. épique.

Epidamnus, i, m., Ἐπιδάμνος (Subduer). Epidamnus; an older name of Dyrrachium.—Hence, 1. Epidamnus, a, um, adj. Epidamman.—2. Epidamn-iensis, e, adj. Epidamman.

Epidaphna, æ, *f.*, Ἐπιδάφνη (By or at the laurel, or the laurel grove). Epidaphna; the suburb of Antiochia.

Epidaurus, i, *f.*, Ἐπίδαυρος. Epid

aurus: 1. A city in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a temple of Esculapius (now Pidauro).—Hence, Epidaur-ius, a, um, adj. Of Epidaurus, Epidauræan.—As Subst.: Epidaur-ius, ñ, m. (sc. deus) The Epidauræan, i. e. Esculapius: Ov.—2. A city of Dalmatia: Hirt.

Epidocticus, a, um, adj. = ἐπιδοκτικός. Of speech: *For display, elaborate, showing off*: Cic.

Epigoni, òrum, m., Ἐπίγονοι (After-born). The Epigoni: 1. The sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes.—2. The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women.

Epigramma, ātis, n. (Dat. Plur. epigrammatis, Cic.) = ἐπίγραμμα (That which is written on, or about, any thing): 1. An inscription: Cic.; Nep.—2. An epigram: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. épigramme.

Epilōgus, i, m., ἐπιλόγος (That which is said in addition, or is added). A winding up of a speech, peroration, epilogue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. épilogue. Epimēnia, òrum, n., ἐπιμηνία (Things for a month). Provisions for a month, a month's stock: Juv.

Epimēnides, is, m., Ἐπιμενίδης. Epimenides; a Greek poet and diviner of Crete.

Epimētheus, ei, m., Ἐπιμηθεύς (After-thought). Epimetheus; a son of Iapetus and Clymene, the husband of Pandora.—Hence, Epimēth-is, idis, *f.* A daughter of Epimetheus; i. e. Pyrrha: Ov.

Epimicia, òrum, n., ἐπιμίκια. Songs of victory, triumphal songs: Suet.

Epiphānes, is, m., Ἐπιφανής (He that is manifested; hence, The famous or celebrated one). Epiphanes; a son of Antiochus, king of Commagene.

Epiprensia, e, v. Epirus.

Epirhēd-ium, ñ, n. [hybrid word; fr. ἐρί; rhed-a] (A thing at or upon the rheda). A thong by which the horse was attached to the cart: Juv.

Epirus (-os), i, *f.*, Ἐπίρος (Mainland). Epirus or Epiros; a province in the north of Greece.—Hence, 1. Epirensis, e, adj. Of Epirus.—2. Epirotēs, e, m. An Epirot.—Hence, Epirot-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Epirots; Epirotic.

Epistōla (-ula), re, *f.* = ἐπιστολή. (That which is sent to one). A written communication; a letter, epistle: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: Aliquis ab epistolis, A secretary: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. épître.

Epistolium, ñ, n., ἐπιστόλιον. A short letter, a note: Cat.

Epithalāmum, ñ, n., ἐπιθαλάμιον. (That which is about the bridal chamber). A nuptial song, epithalamium: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. épithalame.

Epithēca, æ, *f.* = ἐπιθήκη. An addition, increase: Plaut.

Epitōma, æ; -e, -es, *f.* = ἐπιτομή (A cutting short). An abridgment, epitome: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. épitome.

ēpōdes, um, m. *The epodes; a species of sea fish*: Ov.

Ēpōna, æ, f. [equ-us; with *p* for *qu*] (*The one pertaining to equi*). *Epōna*, the protecting goddess of horses. **ēpōps**, ōpis, m. = *ἐπὶ ὄπις* [onomatop.] *The epops or hoopoe*: Ov.

Ēpōrēdia, æ, f. *Eporēdia; a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina* (now Iuvēa).

Ēpōrēdōrix, īgis, m. *Eporēdōrix; a noble Eduan in Cæsar's army*.

ēpos (only in Nom. and Acc.), n. = *ἔπος*. An heroic poem, an epic: Hor.

ēpōtos, pōtāvi, pōtum, pōtare, i. v. a. I. Prop.: Of persons, etc.: *To drink quite or entirely; to drink up*, *quaff*: *celerius potuit comestum, quam epotum* (sc. venenum), in omnes partes corporis permanere? Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of a vessel, etc., as object: *To quaff, drain, drink up, empty*: *epoto poculo*, Cic. — B. Of inanimate subjects: *To swallow up, suck up*: *ter licet epotum ter vomat illa* (sc. Charylidis) fretum, Ov.

ēpōtus (for epot-tus), a, um, P., v. epoto.

epulæ, arum, v. epulum.

ēpūl-āris, c, adj. [epul-um] *Of, or belonging to, a banquet*: Cic.

ēpūlā-tio, ōnis, f. [epul(a)-or] *Feasting, eating*: Suet.

1. **ēpūl-o**, ōnis, m. [epul-or] (*The feasting one*; hence) *A guest at a feast or banquet; a feaster*. I. Gen.: App. II. Esp.: A. Plur.: *Triumviri* or *Septemviri Epulones*, *Triumviri* or *Septemviri Feasters*; *college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods*: Cic.; Liv.: — B. Sing.: *Triumvir Epulo*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (plur.) *Époules*.

2. **ēpūl-o**, ōnis, m. [id.] (*Feaster*) *Epulo*: *a man's name in Virg.*

ēpūl-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [epul-um] I. Neut.: *To give an entertainment, feast, eat*: *epulabur cum sodalibus omnino modice*, Cic. II. Act.: *To entertain, give an entertainment to, to feast one*: *aliquem epulandum ponere mensis*, Virg.

ēpūlum, i, n., and in the plur. heterocl. **ēpūlæ**, ārum, f. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *Sumptuous food or dishes* (so only Plur.): A. Prop.: *monsee conquestissimis epulis exstruebantur*, Cic. E. Fig.: *dicendi*, Cic. II. Esp.: A (*sumptuous, splendid, festive*) *meal; a banquet, feast* (in the Sing. usually of banquets held on religious festivals or given to a number of persons): *quum epulum populo Romano daret*, Cic.: *divum*, Virg.

ēqu-a, æ, f. (Dat. and Abl. Plur.: *equabūs*, Pall.) [equ-us] *A mare*: Cic.; Virg.

ēqu-e-s, itis, m. [for equ-i(-t)-s; fr. equ-us; i, root of e-o] (*The horse-going one*; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A horseman, rider*: Liv.: Hor. B. Meton.: *Of horse and rider*: Virg. II. Esp.: A. In Milit. lang.: I. Prop.: *A horse-soldier, trooper*: Cæs.—2. Meton.: In col-

lective force: *Horse-soldiers, cavalry*: Liv.—B.: I. Prop.: *An equus or knight*: Cic.; Liv.—2. Meton.: In collective force: *The equestrian order*: Mart.

ēque-ster, tris, tre (m. *equ-e-stris*, Liv.), adj. [for equit-ster; fr. eques, equit-is] (*Caused by an equus; hence*) I. Belonging to horsemen, equestrian: *statue*, Cic.—2. Of, or belonging to, cavalry; *proclum*, Cæs.—3. Belonging to the order of knights; equestrian: *annulus* (i. e. aureus, a privilege of the equestrian order), Hor.—As Subst.: a. **ēque-ster**, tris, m. (sc. homo) = *equus*, Tac.—b. **equestria**, lum, n. (sc. loca) *The seats of the knights in the theatre*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *equestre*.

ēquidem, adv. [comp. of the demonstr. ē and quidem; v. cœ] I. Gen.: *Verily, truly, indeed, at all events*: *equidem audiebam*, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Certainly, by all means, of course, to be sure: Cic.—B. With reference to the speaker: *For my part, as far as I am concerned*: Cic.

ēqu-ile, is, n. [equ-us] (*A thing pertaining to an equus; hence*) *A stable for horses*: Suet.

ēqu-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, horses*: *setu*, Cic.

ēqu-irā, drum, n. [id.] (*Things pertaining to horses; hence*) *The (annual) horse-race* (in the Campus Martius, in honour of Mars): Ov.

ēquīta-bilis, c, adj. [equit(a)-o] *That may be ridden over*: *planiities*, Curt.

ēquīta-tus, us, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *A riding*: Pl. II. Meton.: *Cavalry*: Cæs.

ēquit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [equ-es, equit-is] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To be a horseman, to ride*: *quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret*, Cic. B. Fig.: *To ride*: *Eurus Per Siculas equitavit, undas*, Hor. II. Act.: *To ride through a place*: *flumen equitatur*, Flor.

ēquī-lēus (ecu-), i, m. dim. [for equo-leus; fr. equus (unconstr. Gen.), equo-i] I. Prop.: *A young horse*; a colt, foal: Liv. II. Meton.: A. *A statue of a horse*: Cic.—B. *A wooden rack in the shape of a horse*: Cic.

ēquī-lus, i, m. dim. [for equo-lus; fr. id.] *A young horse; a colt, foal*: Cic.

ēquus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit *agra*, Gr. ἵκκος another form for ἵκκος] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A horse, steed*: Cic.—B. Meton.: I. Equus bipes, a two-footed horse; i. e. a sea-horse: Virg.—2. Equus fluviatilis, a river-horse, hippopotamus: Pl.—3. Equus ligneus, i. e. a ship: Plaut.—4. *The Trojan horse*: Virg. C. Fig.: In the phrases: I. *Equis et quadrigis poeticiis*, In prose and poetry: Cic.—2. *Equus Trojanus*, A secret conspiracy: Cic. II. Esp.: A (*war-horse*, in the phrase) *Equis virisque*, etc.: A. Prop.: *With horse and foot*: Liv.; Cic. B. Fig.: *With might and main, with all one's power or resources*: Cic.

ēr (ēros), crīs, m. [χρῖς] *A h-dyehog*: Nemes.

ē-rādic-itus (ex-), adv. [e or ex; radix, radic-is] *From the very root; root and branch*: Plaut.

ē-rādic-o (ex-), āvi, ātum, āre (Inf. Pass. Pres. *eradicarier*, Plaut.), i. v. a. [id.] (Prop.: *To pluck up by the roots*; Fig.: A. *To root out, utterly destroy*; dii te eradicent, Ter.—B. *To wear out, pester with talking*: *hominem*, Plaut.)

ē-rādo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To scratch out, scrape off*: *aliquem, to strike out, erase*, Pl.: *genas, to shave off the beard*, Prop. II. Fig.: *To eradicate, extirpate*: *elementa cupidinis pravi*, Hor.

ērāsīnus, i, m. = *Ἐρασίνος* (One pertaining to *εραῖος*, or love). *Erāsīnus*; a river of Argolis (now *Kephalliri*).

ērā-sus (for erad-sus) a, um, P. of erad-o.

ērātō (only in Nom.), f., *Ἐρατώ* (Beloved one). *Erato*. I.: A. Prop.: *The muse of lyric and amorous poetry*, B. Meton.: *for Muse* in gen.: Virg. II. *A queen of Armenia*: Tac.

erisco and **erectum**, v. her.

ērēbus, i, m., *Ἐρεβος*. *Erēbus*. I. Prop.: *A god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox*.—Hence, **ērēb-eus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Erēbus*. II. Meton.: *The Lower World*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Èrèbe*.

ērēchtheus (trisyll.), ei, m., *Ἐρεχθεύς* (The Render). *Erēchtheus*; a mythic king of Athens.—Hence, I. **ērēchtheus**, a, um, adj. *Erēchthean*; of, or belonging to, *Erēchtheus*.—2.

ērēchthidæ, ārum, m. (Prop.: *The descendants of Erēchtheus*; Meton.) *The Athenians*: Ov.—3. **ērēchth-idæ**, idæ, f. *A daughter of Erēchtheus*: a. *Orithyia*: Hor.—b. *Procris*: Ov.

ērec-tus (for ereg-tus), a, um:

1. P. of erig-o, through true root **EREG-**—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Set up*;

upright; elevated, lofty. *proræ admodum erectæ*, Cæs.—b. Fig.: (a) (a) In a good sense: *Elevated, lofty, noble*: (Comp.) *erectior homo*, Cic.—(β) In a bad sense: *Haughty, lofty*: Cic.—(b) *Intent, attentive, on the stretch*: *plebs erecta expectatione*, Liv.—(c) *Animated, encouraged, resolute*: Cic.

ē-rēpo, repsi, no sup., *rēptre* (Pluperf. Subj. *erepsimus*, Hor.), 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To creep out, crawl forth*: *qui sub terrā erepsisti modo*, Plaut.—B. Esp.: In an upward direction: *To creep or clamber up*: ad se, Suet. II. Act.: A. *To creep through*: *agrum genibus*, Juv.—B. *To climb*: *montes*, Hor.

ērēp-tio, ōnis, f. [for erap-tio; fr. BRAP, true root of erip-io] *A forcible taking away, seizure of a possession*: Cic.

ērēp-tor, ōris, m. [for erap-tor; for id.] *A robber, plunderer*: Cic.

ērēp-tus (for erap-tus), a, um, P. of erip-io, through true root BRAP.

Ērētria, æ, f., *Ἐρετρία* (The female rowler). *Ērētria*; the chief city of

Eubœa, the birthplace of the philosopher *Menedemus*.—Hence, **1. Eretrîensis**, e, adj. *Of Eretria*.—As *Subst.*: *Eretrienses*, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Eretria*.—**2. Eretrî-âci**, ōrum, m. *Eretriaci*; i. e. *philosophers of the school of Menedemus*.—**3. Eretrî-ci**, ōrum, m.=*Eretriaci*: *Cic.*—*Sing.*: *Eretricus*, i, m. *An Eretrian philosopher*.

Eretum, i, n., Ἠρῆτον. *Eretum*; an ancient city of the *Sabines* (now *Cretona*).—Hence, **Eretî-nus**, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Eretum*.

ergâ, præp. c. acc. [akin to *vergo*] **I** Prop.: *Of locality: Over against, opposite to: mod erga, i. e. opposite me*. *Plaut.* **II** Fig.: **A**: 1. *Of friendly feelings, etc.: Towards*: *Cic.*; **Cæs.**—**2.** *Of unfriendly feelings: Against*: *Plaut.*; *Tac.—**B.** *With respect, regard, or reference to: Tac.**

ergast-illum (-illum), i, n. (ἐργαστήριον) (*A working-place*); hence: **I** Prop.: *A house of correction, etc.*: *Cic.* **II** Meton.: *Plur.*: *The inmates of a house of correction: Cæs.*

ergō (with short o only a few times in *Ov.* and the post-Aug. poets), adv. [like *erga*, akin to *vergo*] **1.** *In consequence of, on account of, because of* (with *Gen.* placed after it): *legis ergo, Cic.*: *illius ergo, Virg.*—**2.** *Consequently, accordingly, therefore, then*: *Plaut.*; *Cic.*—**3.** *In a logical conclusion: Consequently, therefore: Cic.*—**4.** *In interrogative argumentation: So, so then: Cic.*—**5.** *In interrogations: Then: Cic.*; *Cæs.*; *Liv.*—**6.** *With the imperative or subjunctive: Then, now: Cæs.*; *Cic.*—**7.** *In resuming an interrupted train of thought, etc.: As I was saying, I say, then, well then: Cic.* **¶** Hence, *Fr. ergo*.

Erichtho, ūs, f., Ἐριχθώ. *Erichtho*: **I** Prop.: *A Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey*. **II** Meton.: *A witch: Ov.*

Erichthōnius, ūi, m., Ἐριχθώνιος (*One given pertaining to the earth*): *Erichthonius*: **1.** *A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, and the first who yoked four horses together to a chariot.*—Hence, **Erichthon-ius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Erichthonian*; Meton.: *Athenian*).—**2.** *A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros, and king of Troy.*—Hence, **Erichthon-ius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Erichthonian*; Meton.: *Trojan*).

er-iclus, ūi, m. [er] (Prop.: *A hedgehog, urchin*; Meton) *Milit. t. t.*: *A beam to keep off assailants, a chevaux-de-frise: Cæs.*

Erîdānus, i, m., Ἠριδανός. *Eridanus*; the Greek name of the river *Po*. **¶** Hence, *Fr. Eridan*.

er-igo, rexi, rectum, rigēre, 3. v. a. [for e-rugo] (*To make straight out of a place*; hence): *To raise or set up; to erect.* **I** Prop.: **A** Gen.: *arborescens, Cic.* **B** Esp.: **1.** *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: a. To set one's self up, to rise: committuntur (ac. per) ut sese erigant, Cic.*: *ad sidera fumus erigitur, Virg.*—**b.** *Of a*

locality, etc.: To lift up or elevate itself; to rise: insula . . . erigitur, Virg.—**2.** *Of structures: To raise up, build, construct, erect: turres, Cæs.* **II** Fig.: **A** Gen.: *To set up, erect; to arouse, excite: mentes, Cic.* **B** Esp.: **1.** *With Personal pron.: To raise itself, etc., up; to rise: libertas se erigere debebat, Cic.*—**2.**: **a.** *To cheer up, encourage, rouse, stimulate, excite, etc.: animum, Cic.*—**b.** *With Personal pron.: Cic.*; *Liv.* **¶** Hence, *Fr. erigere*.

Erigōne, ēs, -a, ō, f., Ἠριγόνη (*Early-born, or Child of Morn*). *Erigone*; the daughter of *Icarus*, who was placed in the sky as the constellation *Virgo*.—Hence, **Erigōnēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Erigone*: *Canis, i. e. Mæra, the hound of Icarus, which was placed with Erigone in the sky, Ov.*

Erinys (-inys), ūos (Acc. *Sing.* *Erinyon, Ov.*), f., Ἐρινύς, *Erinyes* (*Angry one*). **I** Prop.: *An Erinys or Erinyes; a Fury: Virg.* **II** Meton.: **A**. *A scourge, curse, fury, etc.: patriæ communis Erinys, Virg.*—**B.** *Fury, raving, madness: quo tristis Erinys, Quo fremitus vocat, Virg.*

Eriphyla, ō, -e, es, f., Ἐριφύλη (*Eriphya or Eriphyle; the daughter of Telus and wife of Amphiarus, whom she betrayed to Polyneices for a golden necklace; on account of which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon*).

e-ripio, rēpī, reptum, rēpēre, 3. v. a. [for e-rapio] **I**. *To snatch, or pull out: torem ab igne, Ov.* **II**: **A** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To snatch or take away: vela armentaque, Cæs.*—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To deliver, set free: coloniam ex hostibus, Liv.*: *me malis, Virg.*—**b.** *With Acc. of Personal pron.: To take one's self off; to flee, escape: Cæs.*; *Cic.*; *Hor.* **B** Fig.: *To snatch or take away; to remove, deprive of: eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic.*—*Particular phrase: Eripere fugam, To hasten one's flight away: Virg.*

e-rōdo, no perf., sum, dōre, 3. v. a. **I** Prop.: *To gnaw off or away, to consume: vitæ, Pl.* **II** Meton.: *To eat away, corrode: traduntque aëna etiam ac ferrum erodi illā aquā, Pl.*

erōgā-ho, ōnis, f. [erog(a)-o] *A giving out, paying out; a division, distribution: pecunie, Cic.*

erōg-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [erog(a)-o] *To find out by asking, to inquire: Plant.*

er-ōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I** Prop.: *Polit. t. t.*: *To expend, pay out money from the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people: pecunias ex arario, Cic.* **II** Meton.: *To lay out, expend, etc.: Tironem Curio commendat, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, Cic.*

Eros, ōtis, m., Ἔρως (*Love*). *Eros*; an actor in the story of *Cicero*.

erō-sus (for erod-sus), a, um, P. of erod-o.

erā-bundus, a, um, adj. [err(a)-o] **I** Prop.: *Wandering to and fro,*

wandering about: Of living beings or things: nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv. **II** Fig.: *Of the tracks of cattle: Wandering: errabunda bovis vestigia, Virg.*

errā-iclus, a, um, adj. [errat-us] (*Pertaining to erratus; hence*) *Wandering to and fro, wandering about, roving, erratic: Delos, Ov.*: *vitæ serpentes lapsu erratico, Cic.* **¶** Hence, *Fr. erraticus*.

errā-tio, ōnis, f. [err(a)-o] *A wandering, roving about: Cic.*

errā-tum, i, n. [id.] *An error, fault; or, palliatingly, an error, mistake: Cic.*; *Ov.* **¶** Hence, *Fr. erratum*.

errā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *A wandering about: longis erratibus actus, Ov.*

1. err-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] **I** Neut. **A** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To wander, to wander about, to wander up and down, to rove: Of persons or things as subjects: ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus, Virg.*: *Coeetus errans flumine languido, Hor.*: *circum villulas, Cic.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *erratur in agris, Virg.*—**2.** Fig.: *To wander about, to wander, etc.: ne errare cogatur oratio, Cic.* **B** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To miss the right way, to go astray, to stray: qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn.*—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To wander from the truth, etc.; to err, mistake: errare malo cum Platone, quam, etc., Cic.*—**b.** *To err through mistake: Sall.* **II** Act.: **A**. *To be in doubt or hesitation about: erro, quam insistas viam, Plaut.*—**B.** *To err or be mistaken about: tempora, Ov.*—**C** Part. Perf. Pass.: *Wandered through or over: erratæ terræ, Ov.* **¶** Hence, *Fr. error*.

2. err-o, ōnis, m. [1. err-o] **I** Gen.: *A wanderer: Ov.* **II** Esp.: *A vagrant, vagabond: Hor.*

err-or, ōris, m. [1. err-o] **I** Gen.: **A** Prop.: **1.** *Of persons: A wandering, a wandering or straying about: Cic.*—**2.** *Of the motion of atoms: Lucr.*—**3.** *Of the wandering of a river: Ov.*—**4.** *Of the maze of a labyrinth: Ov.*—**B** Fig.: *A wandering, uncertainty: veri, Tac.* **II** Esp.: **A** Prop.: *A wandering from the right way, a going astray: Plaut.* **B** Fig.: **1.** *An error, mistake, false notion, deception, illusion: Cic.*—**2.** *A moral error, fault: Ov.* **¶** Hence, *Fr. error*.

er-rūbesco, rūbū, no sup., rūbesco, 3. v. n. and a. **I** Gen.: *To grow red; to blush: erubuisse ganis, Ov.* **II** Esp.: **A** Neut.: *To reddens or blush with shame; to feel ashamed: erubuit loqui, Cic.*—**B** Act.: **1.** *To reddens or blush with shame about; to feel ashamed about: jura fidemque Supplicis, Virg.*—**2.** Part. Fut. Pass.: *Of which one should be ashamed: ignes (sc. amoris), Hor.*

ērūca, ō, f. [etym. dub.] **1.** *A caterpillar, canker-worm: Col.*—**2.** *A species of colewort: Hor.*—**3.** *The grub of the silkworm: Pl.*

ēr-ucto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I** Neut.: *To emit a belch; to belch or belch out: unde tu nos eruct*

ando eieclisti, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To belch or vomit a thing forth; to cast out or emit with belching: sanieui, Virg. **B. Fig.**: To utter; to talk or speak of; to pour out in speaking: cadem sermonibus suis, Cic. **C. Meton.**: To emit, cast forth: Coeyto arenam, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éructer*.

ê-rûd-tio, ïvi or ïi, ïtum, ïre, 4. v. a. [e; rud-is] To free from rudeness; to cultivate, educate, instruct, teach: **I. Prop.**: Of personal objects: studiosos discendi erudiunt, Cic.: (with *Relative clause*) quâ possint erudit arte capi, Ov. **II. Fig.**: Of things as objects: ut flerent, oculos erudire suos, Ov.

êrûdit-e, ade. [erudit-us] *Learnedly, eruditely*: Gell.: (Comp.) eruditiss, Cic.: (Sup.) eruditissime, id.

êrûdi-tio, ònis, f. [erudi-o] **I. Prop.**: An instructing, instruction: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Learning, knowledge, erudition, obtained by instruction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *érudition*.

êrûdi-trix, icis, f. [id.] An instructress: Flor.

êrûditû-lus, i, m. dim. [for eruditio-lus; fr. eruditus, (unconfr. Gen.) cruditio-l] Skilled, experienced in love: Cat.

êrûdi-tus, a, um, 1. P. of erudi-o.—**2. Pa.**: Learned, accomplished, well-informed, experienced: **A. Prop.**: Of persons: eruditio homines, Cic.: (Comp.) literis eruditior, id.: (Sup.) (with *Abi.*) disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id.—**B. Fig.**: Of things: aures, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *érudit*.

ê-rumpo, rûpi, rûptum, rûmpere, 3. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: To cause to break out or burst forth: **I. Prop.**: astiferos validis erumpit viribus ignes, Cic.—**2. F. g.**: in me stomachum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To cause itself, etc., to burst forth; i. e. to burst forth, break out, etc.: Lucr.; Virg. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To break out, burst or salty forth: erupit acies, Liv.: ignes ex Ætnæ vertice, Cic. **B. Fig.**: 1. Gen.: To break out, burst forth: erumpat aliquando vera vox, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: To break forth, come to light, become public or known: quum illa conjunctio ex latebris erupisset, Cic.

ê-rûo, rûi, rûtum, rûtere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To cast forth, throw out; to dig, tear, or pluck out: sogetam ab radicibus, Virg.: (without Object) is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit erui, Cic. **B. Esp.**: To root out, to destroy from the foundation: urbem a sedibus, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. To draw forth or out, bring out, elicit, extract**: ex annalium vetustate eruenta est memoria nobilitatis tue, Cic.—**B. To overthrow, destroy**: opes, Virg.

êrup-tio, ònis, f. [erup(m)-o] **I. Gen.**: A breaking out, bursting forth: universi eruptionem tentavere, Pl. **II. Esp. Milit. t. t.**: A salty: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éruption*.

êrup-tus, a, um, P. of eru(m)-p-o. **erus**, i, v. herus.

êrû-tus, a, um, F. of eru-o.

êryvum, i, n. [êpôpov] A species of pulse: the bitter vetch: Virg.

êrycinus, a, um, v. Eryx.

êrymanthus, i, m., Êpύμavθos, Erymanthus: **I. A chain of mountains in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar.**—Hence, **a. Erymanth-i-us**, a, um, adj. Erymanthian.—**b. Erymanth-is**, idis, f. adj. Erymanthian: ursa, i. e. Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky: Ov.—**2. A river, which rises in the Erymanthian mountains.**

êrysichthon (Eris-), ònis, m., Êpύριχθων (One dragging, or tearing up, the earth), Erysichthon; a son of the Thessalian king Triopas. For having cut down the grove of Ceres, he was punished with a raging hunger, which caused him to devour his own flesh.

êrythæa (-ia), æ, f., Êpύθηα (Red-Island). Erythæa, or Eritræa; a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt.—Hence, **Eryth-æis**, idis, f. adj. Erythæan.

êrythrinus, i, m., Êpύθρινος. The erythrinus; prob. the red mullet: Ov.

êrythræ, ærum, f. = Êpύθραι (Red-city). Erythræ: **1. A city of Bœotia, near Mount Cithæron.**—**2. One of the twelve chief cities of Ionia.**—Hence, **Erythr-æus**, a, um, adj. Erythræan.—As Subst.: Erythræi, òrum, m. The inhabitants of Erythræ.—**3. The port of the city of Eupalum, in Locris, on the Gulf of Corinth.**

Eryx, ñcis, m., Ερύξ. Eryx (now S. Giuliano); a high mountain, with a city of the same name, on the western coast of Sicily, famed for its temple of Venus.—Hence, **Eryc-inus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Erycinian.—As Subst.: Erycina, æ, f. (sc. dea) Erycina, i. e. Venus: Ilor.—**2. Meton.**: Sicilian.—**es-ca**, æ, f. [for ed-ca] (That which is eaten; hence) Food both of men and beasts: **I. Gen.**: nec oscis aut potionibus vescuntur (sc. dii), Cic. **II. Esp.**: Bait: **A. Prop.**: decipit esca feras, Mart. **B. Fig.**: esca malorum, Cic.

esc-arius, a, um, adj. [esc-a] *Of, or belonging to, esca; hence*: 1. Belonging to food, eating; uvæ, fit for eating, Pl.—As Subst.: escaria, òrum, n. (sc. vasa) Eating-vessels: Juv.—**2. Of, or belonging to, bait**: vincla, Plant.

ê-scendo, di, sum, dère, 3. v. n. and a. [for e-scando] **I. Neut.**: **A. Gen.**: To climb up, mount up, ascend out of or from a place: **I. Prop.**: ex alto puteo ad summum, Plant.—**2. Fig.**: To ut ad nos contemptus Samulim pervenit, supra non ascendit, Liv. **B. Esp.**: To disembark from a ship, to land: Delphos, i. e. to go to Delphi, and there disembark, Liv. **II. Act.**: To mount, ascend a thing: suggestum, Tac.

escit, v. sum init.

esc-ulentus, a, um [esc-a] **I. Prop.**: Full of food: os, Pl. **II.**

Meton.: Fit for eating, good to eat, eatable, edible, esculent: frusta, Cic.

esculetum, etc., v. resc. **ês-to**, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [edo through obsol. freq. es-o] To be won to eat, to eat: Plant.

Esquillæ (Ex-, Ês-), ærum, f. The Esquillæ, Esquilæ, or Esquiliæ, the largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several separate heights (whence the plur. form), added to the city by Servius Tullius (now the height of S. Maria Maggiore).—Hence, 1. **Esquill-inus (Ex-)**, a, um, adj. Esquiline.—**2. Esquill-inus (Ex-)**, a, um, adj. Esquiline.—As Subst.: Esquilina, æ, f. (sc. porta) The Esquiline gate: Cic.—**3. Esquillarius (Ex-)**, a, um, adj. Esquiline.

essêd-arius, ii, m. [essed-um] (One pertaining to an essedum; hence) **1. A fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot**: Cæs.—**2. A gladiator who fights from an essedum**: Suet.

essêdum, i, n. [Celtic word] A two-wheeled war-chariot (of the Gauls and Britons): Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.

Essui, òrum, m. The Essui; a tribe of the Gauls.

es-trix, icis, f. [for ed-trix; fr. ed-o] A female leion or gormandizer: Plant.

estur, v. edo init.

Esubi, òrum, m. The Esubi; a tribe of the Gauls.

êsuri-âlis, e, adj. [esuri-es] *Of, or belonging to, hunger*: Plant.

êsuri-es, òis, f. [esuri-o] *Hunger*: Script. ap. Cic.

1. **êsuri-to (ess-)**, no perf., ïtum, ïre, 4. r. desid. n. and a. [1. edo, (Fut. Part.) esur-us] **I. Prop.**: Neut.: To desire to eat; to suffer hunger, be hungry; to hunger: Ptolemæus esuriens, Cic.—**II. Act.**: To hunger after; to feel an appetite for: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov.

2. **êsuri-o (ess-)**, ònis, m. [1. esuri-o] A hungry person: Plant.

êsuri-tio, ònis, f. [id.] A hungering, hunger: Cat.

ê-sus (for ed-sus), a, um, P. of 1. ed-o.

et, conj. [akin to Sanscrit *ati-*, ultra, insuper] **1. And**: pueri et mulierculæ, Cic.: quâ de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Igitur omittit illa, etc., id.—**2. And indeed, and moreover, and that too**: laudat, et sepe, virtutem, Cic.—**3. After words denoting similarity or dissimilarity, etc.** And, as, than, etc.: nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos? id.—**4. When, and then**: nec longum tempus et ingens Exili arborum, Virg.—**5. And in fact, and indeed, and truly, and so**: multa me sollicitant... et sexcenta sunt, Cic.—**6. And so too, and also**: too, also, likewise: Terentia te maxime diligit, salutemque tibi plurimum ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciæ nostræ, Cic.—Particular combinations: **a. Et... et, Both... and; as well... as; not only... but also**: Cic.—**b. Et... neque or neque... et;**

ETENIM

Both . . . and not; as well . . . as not; not only . . . but also not; . . . or the reverse, acc. as the affirm. or neg. part. precedes: Cic.: tum . . . et, et . . . tum: *Both . . . and; as well . . . as; not only . . . but also:* Cic.

ēt-ēnim, conj. For, truly, because that, since: Cic.

ēthēcles, is and ēos, m., Ἐθεκλῆς (The one with true glory): Ethēcles; a son of (Etidus and Jocasta, and brother of Polynices.

ētēsīæ, ārum, m.=ἐτήσια (Things pertaining to summer). The Etesian or trade-winds, which blow annually during the dog-days, for 40 days: Cic.

ēthōlōgus, i, m.=ἠθολόγος. One who jestingly imitates the manners, gestures, etc., of others; a mimic: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ethologue*.

ētiam, conj. [akin to ēt, Lat. et],

1. And also, and furthermore, also, likewise, besides: inveteratas non solum familiaritates exstingui, sed odia etiam gigni sempiterna, Cic.—Particular expression: Etiam atque etiam, Constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again, over and over; pressingly, urgently: Cic.—*2. And even, nay; quæ omne docili aures sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.—3. With comparatives for the sake of intensity: Yet, still: majores etiam varietates, Cic.—4. Certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes: numquid vis? At. Etiam; ut actutum advienias, Plaut.—5. Yet, as yet, still: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Cic.—6. In interrogations; esp. when made indignantly: What? Pray? etc.: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratūs sine repulsā assecutum? what? and will he boast to me? etc., Cic.—7. But: a. With Imperatives: circumsice etiam, Plaut.—b. In questions that include a command: scelerate, etiam respicias? are you going to look round? Plaut.*

*ētiam-num (-nunc), conj. [etiam; nunc] (Sometimes written separately: *1. Prop.: Yet, till now, still: Cic. II. Meton.: In respect to past time: Till that time, till then, still: Cic.; Virg.**

ētiam-si (sometimes written separately), conj. Even if, notwithstanding, although, albeit: Cic.

ētiam-tum (-tunc), conj. [etiam; tunc] Even then, till that time, till then, still: Ter.; Cic.

Ētrūria, æ, f. Etruria; a country of Central Italy.—Hence, Etruscus (for Etrur-cus), a, um, adj. Etruscan.—As Subst.: Etrusci, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The Etruscans.

et-si, conj. 1. Though, although, albeit: Cic.; Liv.—2. To restrict or correct a preceding proposition: Although, yet, but: Cic.

*Ētyimōlogia, æ, f.=ἔτυμολογία. Etymology: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étymologie*.*

etū, interj.=ēv. Well! well done! bravo! an exclamation of joy or approbation: Plaut.; Hor.

*Eubœa, æ, f.=Εὐβοία. Eubœa; an island in the Aegean Sea, separated from Bœotia by the Euripus (now Negroponte).—Hence, Eubœicus, a, um, adj.=Εὐβοϊκός: *1. Prop.: Eubœan.—2. Meton.: Cumæan: carmen, of the Cumæan Sibyl, Ov.**

*euge, interj.=εὖγε: *1. Well done! good! bravo! Plaut.; Ter.—2. With an ironical signif. superadded: Excellent! admirable! Plaut.**

eugē-pæ, interj. [contracted from euge, papæ] Holla! well done! Plaut. euhān, v. evan.

Euhuius, v. Euius.

Eumēdes, is, m., Εὐμήδης (The well-minded or well-resolving one). Eumēdes; a Trojan herald, father of Dolon.

Eumēnes, is, m., Εὐμένης (The well-disposed one). Eumenes; a general under Alexander the Great, and after his death governor of Cappadocia.

Eumēnides, ūm, f., Εὐμενίδες (The benevolent or the gracious ones). The Eumenides; a euphemistic name for the Furies.

*Eumolpus, i, m., Εὐμόλπος (The sweetly singing one). Eumolpos: *1. A mythic Thracian bard and priest of Ceres, who introduced into Attica the Eleusinian mysteries, and the cultivation of the vine.—Hence, Eumolpīdæ, ārum, m. The Eumolpīdæ; a sacerdotal family at Athens, who derived their name from Eumolpus.—2. A son of Musæus.**

*eunūchus, i, m.=εὐνόχος (He who keeps, or guards, the bed). *I. Prop.: A eunuch: Cic. II. Meton.: The name of one of Terence's comedies. ¶ Hence, Fr. eunuque.**

Euphorbus, i, m., Εὐφώρβος (The well-nourishing one). Euphorbus; son of Panthous, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself.

Euphrānor, ōris, m., Εὐφράνωρ (The one delighting men). Euphranor; a celebrated painter and sculptor.

*Euphrates, i. Prop.: The Euphrates; a river of Syria, which rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf (now Frāt). *II. Meton.: For The dwellers on the banks of the Euphrates: hinc movet Euphrates . . . bellum, Virg.**

Eupōlis, idis (Acc., Eupolin, Hor. Eupolidem, Pers.), m., Εὐπόλις. (Abounding in cities). Eupolis; a celebrated comic poet at Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.

Euripīdēs, is, m., Εὐριπίδης. Euripides; a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.—Hence, Euripīd-ēs, a, um, adj. Of Euripides.

*euripus (-os), i, m. [prips.=εὐρος, from εὖ; ῥίψ] (That which has, or supplies, platted-work or mats in abundance). *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A narrow channel, strait: Cic.—B. Easpiæ: The euripus or channel between Bœotia and Eubœa (now Euripos): Cic. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: A canal, conduit, aqueduct: Cic. B. Esp.:**

EUTRAPELUS

The trench that ran round the Roman circus: Suet.

*Eurōpæ, æ; -pæ, es, f., Εὐρώπη. *I. Prop.: Eurōpō or Eurōpē; the daughter of the Phœacian king Agenor. Jupiter, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crète.—Hence, Eurōp-æus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Eurōpæ. *II. Meton.: The continent of Europe (named after Eurōpæ).—Hence, Eurōpæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Eurōpæ; European. ¶ Hence, Fr. Europe.***

Eurōtas (-a), æ, m., Εὐρώτας (Beautiful stream). Eurōtas; a river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood (now Basilipotamo).

Eur-ōus, a, um, adj. [eur-us] Eastern: fluctus, Virg.

*Eurus, i, m.=εὐρος. Eurū. *I. Prop.: The south-east wind (by some called Vulturinus); minabatur Eurū, Hor. II. Meton.: A. For East wind: Ov.—B. For wind in gen.: Virg.**

Eurýalus, i, m., Εὐρύαλος (The one pertaining to a wide threshing-floor). Eurýalus; one of the companions of Æneas, friend of Nisus, killed in the camp of the Rutuli.

Eurýdamas, antis, m., Εὐρύδαμας (The widely subduing one). Eurýdamas; a surname of Hector.

Eurýdice, es, f., Εὐρύδικη. Eurýdice; the wife of Orpheus.

Eurýlochus, i, m., Εὐρύλοχος (Wide ambush). Eurýlochus; the only one of the companions of Ulysses who withstood Circe's magic cup.

Eurýmides, æ, m. The son of Eurýmus, i. e. Telemus.

Eurýnōme, es, f., Εὐρυνόμη (Wide pasturage). Eurýnōme; a daughter of Oceanus and Thetis.

*Eurýpylus, i, m., Εὐρύπυλος (He that has wide gates). Eurýpylus: *1. Son of Hercules and king of Cos.—Hence, Eurýpyl-is, idis, f. adj. (Prop. Eurýpylan; Meton.) Coan: 2. Son of Evemon of Thessaly, and leader of a body of troops before Troy.**

Eurýsaces, is, m., Εὐρύσακης (He that has a wide, or broad, shield). Eurýsaces; a son of Ajax, so named from the broad shield of his father.

Eurystheus (trisyll.), æ, acc. (Acc., Eurysthea, Virg.), m., Εὐρυσθέης. Eurystheus; a king of Mycenæ, who imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.

*Eurýtus, i, m., Εὐρύτος. Eurýtus: *1. A king of Æthalia, and father of Iole.—Hence, Eurýt-is, idis, f. The daughter of Eurýtus, i. e. Iole.—2. A centaur.**

euschēm-e, adv. [εὐσχήμε-ω] Becomingly, gracefully: Plaut.

Euterpe, es, f., Εὐτέρπη (She that pleases well). Euterpe; the Muse of music.

Eutrāpēlus, i, m., Εὐτράπελος (The dexterous or lively one). Eutrāpēlus (P. Volturnius); a Roman knight, friend of Antony, surnamed Eutrāpēlus on account of his liveliness and wit.

Eutrōpius, *il. m.*, Εὐτρόπιος (The one with a good disposition). **Eutropius** (Flavius); a Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, author of a *Breviarium Historie Romanæ*.

Euxinus, *a. um, adj.* = Εὐξείνους (Hospitable). **Euxine**; an epithet of the Black Sea; mare, *Ov.*—As *Subst.*: **Euxinus**, *i. m.* (sc. Pontus). The *Euxine Sea*: *Ov.*

Evadne, *es. f.*, Εὐάνθη (Well-pleasing one). **Evadne**; wife of Capaneus, who was so fondly attached to her husband that when his body was burned she threw herself on the funeral pile and destroyed herself.

Evādo, *si, sum, dēre* (*Perf. sync.* evāsti, *Hor.*), *3. v. n. and 1. A.*: **Neut.**: 1. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: To go forth: out to: abire, excessit, evasit, erupit, *Cic.*—**B. Esp.**: To get away, get clear off; escape: ex manibus hostium, *Liv.*—2. Fig.: **a.** To go forth or out, to depart: ad conjecturam evadere, to arrive at: *Plaut.*—**b.** To turn out, fall out, end in some manner; to have an issue of some kind; to turn to or become something: voror ne quoque hec letitia vana evadat, *Liv.*—**c.** To come to pass, be fulfilled: aliquando id, quod somniārimus, evadere, *Cic.*—**B. Act.**: 1. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: To pass over or pass a thing; to get over, pass beyond, leave behind: omnem videbar Evānisse viam, *Virg.*—**B. Esp.**: To get away, flee, escape from: angustias, *Liv.*—2. Fig.: To escape, get rid of: gravem casum, *Tac.* **II.**: **A. Neut.**: To go upwards; to mount up, ascend, etc.: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, *Virg.*—**B. Act.**: To mount, climb, ascend a place, etc.: gradus evaserat altos, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (s') *evader*.

Evāgīn-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [e; vagin-a] To draw out of the scabbard, unsheath: gladium, *Just.*

Evāgor, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. n. and a. I.* **Neut.**: To wander forth, to roam about, to scatter or spread about, to extend: **A. Prop.**: nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, *Liv.* **B. Fig.**: To wander: appetitus longius evagantur, *Cic.* **II. Act.**: To stray beyond, to overstep any thing: *Fr.* ordinem, *Hor.*

Evālescō, vāliū, *no sup.*, vālescere, *3. v. n. inch.* **I. Prop.**: To become very strong, increase in strength, thence, grow: si non evaluere (sc. rami), *Pl.* **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To become strong, etc.: affectu quietis in tumultum evanuit, *Tac.* **B. Esp.**: Of a word or expression: To prevail, get into vogue: nationis nomen evaluisse paulatim, *Tac.* **III. Meton.**: In the Temp. *Perf.*: To have power or ability for any thing, to be able: sed non Dardanidae medicari cupidis iocum Evaluit, *Virg.*

Evān (**Euh-**), *m.*, Εὐάν. **Evān** or **Euhan**; a surname of Bacchus.—Hence, **Evāns**, antis, *adj.* **Crying Evān!** an epithet of the Bacchantes: *Cat.*—With *Acc.*: evantes orgia, cele-

brating the rites of Bacchus with the cry *Evān!* *Virg.*

Evānder (-drus), *ri, m.*, Εὐάνδρος (Manly). **Evānder**: 1. Son of *Carmentis*.—Hence, **Evāndrus**, *a. um, adj.* **Evāndrian**: ensis, i. e. of *Pallas*, the son of *Evānder*, *Virg.*—2. A Greek artist in metals, brought from Alexandria to Rome by *M. Antony*.

Evānescō, vānū, *no sup.*, vānescere, *3. v. n. inch.* To vanish or pass or die away; to disappear. **I. Prop.**: in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, *Virg.* **II. Fig.**: extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (s') *évanouir*.

Evān-īdus, *a. um, adj.* [evānescō] Vanishing, passing away: *Ov.* evāns, antis, *v. Evān*.

Evāsto, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* To lay utterly waste, to devastate: evastatur Africa, *Liv.*

Evax, *interj.* [a natural cry] Oh oh! hurra! bravo! *Plant.*

Evēc-tus (for evēh-tus), *a. um, P.* of evēh-o.

Evēhō, vxi, vectum, vēhēre, *3. v. a.* **I. A. Prop.**: 1. **Gen.**: To carry out; to convey out, lead forth: signa ex fanis, *Cic.*—2. **Esp.**: **a.** With Personal pron.: To throw one's self out of a place; to rush out: *Liv.*—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: To ride out or forth; to move out, move forth: *Liv.*; *Tac.* **B. Fig.**: To carry out or away, to carry forth: e Piræo eloquentia evecta est, *Cic.* **II.**: **A. Gen.**: To carry upwards; to raise aloft or on high; to elevate: palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, *Hor.* **B. Esp.**: Pass. in reflexive force: To raise one's self up; to mount, ascend: *Liv.*

Evēllo, velli or vulsi, vulsum, vēllere, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: To tear, pull, or pluck out: ferrum, *Cæs.* (with *Dat.*) linguam Catoni, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: To tear out, root out, eradicate, erase: aculeum severitatis, *Cic.* **III. Meton.: Of scent: To remove, eradicate: odorem e turis glebis, *Lucr.***

Evēntō, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, *4. v. n.* **I. Prop.**: To come out, come forth: mersus profundo; pulchrior evenit, *Hor.* **II. Fig.**: **A.** To fall out, come to pass, happen: timebam ne evenirent ea, quae acciderunt, *Cic.* (*Impers.*) evenit, senibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, *Ter.*—**B.** Of things: To proceed, follow, result (as a consequence) from any thing; to turn out, issue, end in any way: quid ex quoque re eveniret, eveniat, *Cic.*

Evēntum, *i. v.* [even-to] 1. (That which happens to or befalls one; hence) **A.** An occurrence, event: *Cic.*—**b.** The external condition of persons or things: *Lucr.*—2. The issue, consequence, result, effect of an action, etc.: *Cic.*

Evēn-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] 1. An occurrence or event; fortune, fate, lot: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—2. The issue, consequence, result of an action: *Cic.*; *Hor.*

Evēnus, *i. m.*, Εὐνός. **Evenus**; a river of *Ætolia*, near *Calydon* (now

Fidari).—Hence, **Evēn-īnus**, *a. um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Evenus*.

Evērbēro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* To violently strike, flap: clipeum alis, *Virg.*

Evērgo, *no perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, *3. v. a.* To send out or forth: rivus, *Liv.* **Evērr-īcūlum**, *i. n.* [evērr-o] (That which serves for sipping out; hence) **A** sipping-net, draw-net. **I. Prop.**: **Var. II. Fig.**: everriculum miltarium omnium, the drag-net, i. e. the sweep-away of all baseness, *Cic.*

Evērrō, *ri, sum, rēre*, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: To sweep out: stercus ex aede Vestæ, *Var.* **II. Fig.**: To clean out, plunder completely: fanum, *Cic.*

Evērr-siō, ōnis, *f.* [for evērr-sio; fr. evērr-o] 1. An overthrowing: *Cic.*—2. A turning out or expulsion from one's possessions, etc.: *Flor.*—3. Subversion, ruin: *Cic.*—4. An overthrowing or destroying of any thing; subversion, destruction: *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *eversion*.

Evērr-sor, ōris, *m.* [for evērr-sor; fr. id.] A subverter, destroyer: *Cic.*

1. **Evērr-sus** (for evērr-sus), *a. um, P.* of evērr-o.

2. **Evērr-sus** (for evērr-sus), *a. um, P.* of evērr-o.

Evērtō (-vortō), *ti, sum, tēre*, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To turn, drive, or thrust out: æquora venis, *Virg.* **B. Esp.**: 1. To overturn any thing from its position; to overthrow, upset, throw down: naviculum in portu, *Cic.*—2. To turn out, drive out, expel a man from his possessions: *Plant.* **II. Fig.**: **A.** To overturn, overthrow: aliquem non iudicio, sed vi, *Cic.*—**B.** To overthrow completely, subvert, ruin, destroy: funditis amicitiam, *Cic.* **III. Meton.**: Of things: To overthrow, subvert, destroy: urbes, *Cic.*

Evēstigā-tus, *a. um, adj.* [e; vestig(a)-o] Traced out, discovered: ingenis evestigata priorum, *Ov.*

Evias, adis, *v. Evius*.

Evic-tus, *a. um, P.* of evi(n)c-o.

Evīde-ns, ntis, *adj.* [e; vide-o] Apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear: res, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) multo evidentius, id.: (*Sup.*) evidentissimum id fuit, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *evident*.

Evīden-ter, *adv.* [for evident-ter; fr. evidens, evident-īs] Evidently, manifestly, etc.: *Liv.* (*Sup.*) evidentissime, *Suet.*

Evīdent-ia, *æ. f.* [fr. id.] (A being evidens; hence) Plainness, clearness in speech, i. e. distinctness: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *evidence*.

Evīgilio, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n. and a. I.* **Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To wake up, awake: *Suet.*; *Pl.* **B. Fig.**: To be wakeful, vigilant: evigilaverunt curæ et cogitationes meæ, *Cic.* **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To watch through, pass without sleeping a certain time: nox evigilanda, *Tib.* **B. Meton.**: To elaborate watchfully, i. e. carefully; to compose, prepare: libros, *Ov.* **C. Fig.**: To watch, etc.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *éveiller*.

Evīlesco, vīliū, *no sup.*, vīlescere

3. *v. n. incho.* To become quite vile, worthless, despicable: Suet.

ēvincio, vīnxi, vinctum, vīncire, 4. *v. a.* To bind up, bind, etc.: diademata caput evinxit, Tac.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) surasevincta cothurno, Virg.

ēvinco, vici, victum, vīncere, 3. *v. a.* and *n. I. Act.*: **A. Prop.**: To conquer completely, to vanquish utterly: Adhuc, Tac. **B. Fig.**: To entirely prevail, or get the superiority, over; to completely conquer or get the better of: evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv. **II. Act.**: To prove triumphantly; to show or demonstrate conclusively; to evince: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. **III.** To carry one's point, to prevail upon, to succeed in doing something, etc.: instando, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évincer*.

evincē-tus, a, um, *P.* of evincē-o. **ē-vir-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [e; vir] To enslave: corpus, Cat.

ē-viscē-o, no, perfr., ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [e; i. viscus, viscer-is] To take the bowels out from one; to disembowel: columbam, Virg.

ēvitā-bilis, e, *adj.* [1. evit(a)-o] Avoidable: telum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évitale*.

1. **ē-vitō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* To shun, avoid, etc.: causas suspicionum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éviter*.

2. **ē-vit-o**, āvi, *prps.* no sup., āre, 1. *v. a.* [e; vit-a] To deprive of life, destroy, etc.: Enn.

Evius (Euh-), īi, m., *Eῖος* (The one pertaining to the cry, *ēia*, or *evai*). *Evius*; a surname of Bacchus.—Hence, **Evī-as**, ādis, *f.* A Bacchantess.

ēvocā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [evoc(a)-o] 1. A calling out or forth; an evoking: inferorum, Pl.—2. *a.* A summoning of a debtor: Hirt.—*b.* A calling out, summoning of soldiers on an occasion of sudden danger: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évacuation*.

ēvocā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who calls (to arms): servorum, Cic.

ēvocā-tus, a, um, *P.* of evoc(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: **evocatus**, ī, m.: 1. *Prop.*: One called out or forth (a term applied to soldiers who, after having served their full time, were called upon to do military duty on an emergency): Cæs.—2. *Meton.*: The evocati; a name given by Galba to equestrian youths forming his body guard: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évocal*.

ē-vōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *I. Gen.*: **A. Prop.**: To call out or forth from a place; to bring out, draw forth, summon, etc.: virum e curia, Liv. **B. Fig.**: To call forth, etc.: probitas non premium mercedibus evocata, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *a.* Relig. *t. t.*: To call a deity out of a besegged city: Liv.—*b.* Civil Law or Milit. *t. t.*: To call out, summon to appear: evocat ad se magistratus, Cic.: legiones ex hibernis, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évoquer*.

ēvoce (euh-) (dissyll.), *interj.* [a natural sound] *Evoe!* a joyous shout at the festival of Bacchus: Virg.

ē-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. I. Prop.*: To fly out or forth, to fly up:

ex quercu, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To fly out or forth: quorum animi evolvant foras, Cic.—**B.** To come forth quickly, to rush or spring forth: quum rus ex urbe evolavissent, Cic.

ēvōlū-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for evolv-tio; fr. *evolv-o*] (An unrolling or opening of a book; hence) A reading: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *évolution*.

ēvōlū-tus (for *evolv-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *evolv-o*.

ē-volv-o, volvi, vōlūtum, vōlvēre (by *diæresis* *ēvōlām*, Cat.: *ēvōlādis*, Ov.), 3. *v. a.* **I. A. Prop.**: 1. *Gen.*: To roll out, roll forth: silvas, Ov.—2. *Esp.*: *a.* With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force, To roll out, roll forth, glide away: evolvere posset In mare se Xanthus, Virg.: per humum evolvuntur, roll themselves along, Tac.—*b.* To unroll, unfold, open: volumenes epistolarum, Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1. To unroll and read: librum, Cic.: poetas, id.—2. Of the Fates: *a. Gen.*: To unroll a ball of thread, etc.; to spin: quod nolim nostros evoluisse deos, to have spun out, i. e. decreed, Prop.—*b. Esp.*: To spin out, i. e. to spin to an end: fusos, Ov. **C. Fig.**: 1. To unroll, unroll, develop: animi notionem, Cic.—2. To unfold, disclose, narrate: totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. **II.** To roll away from: evolvere corpore montes, Ov.

ē-vōmo, ūi, itum, ēre, 3. *v. a.* **I. Prop.**: To vomit forth: conchas, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To vomit forth, cast out: orationem ex ore, Cic.—**B.** To disgorge, give up: pecuniam, Cic.

ē-vulgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* To bring forth among the people; to publish, divulge: civile jus, Liv.

ēvul-sio, ōnis, *f.* [evello, through root *EVUL*] A pulling out: dentis, Cic. **evul-sus**, a, um, *P.* of *evello*, through *id.*

ēx, or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than *ex*), *præp. c. Abl.* [akin to Gr. *ἐξ*, *ἐξ*] **I. A. Prop.**: Of space: 1. *a.* Out of, from: e Graciā, Cic.: ex hoc fonticulo, Hor.—*b.* From, down from: ex spelunca, Cic.: ex equis, Cæs.—*c.* Out of, up from: globus terræ eminet e mari, Cic.—2. *a.* To denote the country, and, in gen., the place from which any thing comes: From: ex Æthiopia, Ter.: ex eodem municipio, Cic.—*b.* From, down from: ex loco superiore, Cæs.: ex quā villā, Cic.—**B. Fig.**: 1. Of time: *a.* Immediately after, directly after, after: Cic.; Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) Alius, etc., ex alio, etc., One after another: Ter.; Cic.—(b) Dies ex die, Day after day: Cic.—*b.* From and after a point in time given space of time: From . . . onward: Ter., since: ex eo tempore res esso in vadimonium cepit, Cic.—*c.* From, after: ex Kalendis, Cic.—2. *a.* With verbs of taking out, or of taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as of perceiving, comprehending, learning, hoping, etc.): From, out of, of: solum e mundo tollere videntur,

qui amicitiam e vitā tollunt, Cic.—*b.* In specifying a multitude out of which something is taken, or of which it forms a part: Out of, of: ex numero disertorum, Cic.—*c.* To denote the material of which any thing is made or consists: Of: pocula ex auro, Cic.—*d.* To denote the material or ingredient, etc.: Out of, i. e. with: quo pacto ex jure hesterni panem aurum vorent, Ter.—*e.* (a) From, through, by, by reason of, on account of: ex are alieno commota civitas, Cic.—(b) From, after, on account of: nomen ex vitio positum, Ov.—*f.* To denote transition, i. e. a change, alteration, from one state or condition into another: From out of: dil ex hominibus facti, Cic.—*g.* To denote the measure, standard, or rule: According to, after, in conformity with which any thing is done: ex omnium sententiā constitutum est, etc., Cic.—*h.* To form adverbial expressions: Ex aequo, in an equal degree, equally: Ov.: ex improviso, unexpectedly, Cic.—*i.* Out of: ex tam gravi casu, Liv.—*k.* To denote a change of feeling or character: Out of: ex beato miser, Cic.—*m.* For, etc.: Aliquid facere bene et e (not ex) re publica, for the good, the safety of the state, Cic. **II. A.** In composition, the *x* regularly remains only before the vowels and before *h, c, p, q, s, t* (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro; exhaurio, excedo, expello, exquiro, exscribo, extrahō).—It is assimilated to a following *f* (effero, effluo, effringo), and drops away altogether before the other consonants (eblandior, educo, egredior, ejicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, evado, eveho). A few exceptions are found, viz., in *ex*: epoto and epotus as well as expotus, and escendo as well as excensio: exhibit as well as ehibeo, etc.—Moreover, in many words with *xs*, the *s* is elided; so, regularly in excidium for exciscidium (from *exciscendo*): the forms vary in *exsul*, expecto, exspolio, exstinguo, etc.—**B. Signification:** 1. *Prop.*: Of place or position: *a. Gen.*: Of the interior: Out of, from, forth from: exeo, elabor.—*b. Esp.*: Of motion from a lower to a higher position: Up, upwards: erigo, escendo.—2. *Fig.*: *a.* Of change of nature: effemino.—*b.* Of a source or originating cause: From, out, forth: excoigito.—3. *Meton.*: *a.* Of removal: (a) *Gen.*: Away from, from, out: ejaculo.—(b) *Esp.*: (a) Of a surface: From, away from: extero.—(b) In space: Apart, out, abroad, asunder: expando.—(c) Of a physical state or condition: Out of, up from: expergo.—(d) Of copying: Off, from, out: exscribo.—*b.* Of number: Out of, from among: eligo, egrogus.—*c.* (a) Of the material from which anything is made: Of, out of, from: officio.—(b) Of the standard or measure according to or in conformity with which any thing is done: exinde.—*d.* *Pregn.*: connected with the idea of coming away from, and so leaving or being separated from: (a) Completeness: (a) *Gen.*,

EXACERBO

EXARO

Quite, thoroughly, entirely, effectually: elisico, elococo. — (β) Esp.: To the end or close, through: e dormio. — (b) Increase of the power of the simple word: (a) Very, exceedingly, extremely: e durus, effertus. — (β) Somewhat, a little: egelidus. — (c) Cessation or leaving off: elugeo, eludo. — (d) Negation or opposition to the idea of the simple word: enormis. — (e) Of time: After: exhine. **EX** placed after its case: terris ex omnia surgunt, Lucr.: quibus e sumus uniter apti, id.

ex-acerbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To exasperate, irritate, grieve, afflict: animos, Liv.

exac-tio, ōnis, f. [for exag-tio; fr. EXAG, true root of exig-o] 1. A driving out, expelling: Cic. — 2. A Prop.: A calling in, collecting of debts: Cic.; Liv. — b. Meton.: Tac, tribute: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. exaction.

exac-tor, ōris, m. [for exag-tor; fr. id.] 1. A driver-out, expeller: regum, Liv. — 2. a. A demander, exactor: Liv.; Tac. — b. Of taxes: A collector: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. exacteur.

exac-tus (for exag-tus), a, um: 1. P. of exig-o, through true root EXAG. — 2. Pa.: (Measured; hence) Precise, accurate, exact: numerus, Liv. (Sup.) exactissimus vir, Pl.: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) morum fabrens exactior artis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. exact. **ex-actio**, ōis, ūm, ūre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To sharpen exceedingly, to make very sharp or pointed: vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To sharpen the mind, or a person in mind, feeling, etc.; to excite, stimulate, inflame: aliquem, Cic.: animos in bella, Hor. — B. To stimulate the palate, etc.: Ov. — C. To give or impart a pungent flavour to any thing: Pl.

ex-advorsum (-advorsum, -advorsus), adv. and prep. (From opposite; hence) Over against, opposite, vis-à-vis. I. Adv.: apud ipsum lacum esse pistrina, et exadvorsum fabrica, Ter.: (with Dat.) exadvorsum ei loco Tonstrina erat quedam, id. II. Prep. c. Acc.: exadvorsus eum locum, Cic. **exadificā-tio**, ōnis, f. [exadifico (a)-o] A building to an end or completely, a finishing: Fig.: Cic.

1. **ex-edifico**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To build to an end; to finish building; to erect, construct: A. Prop.: Capitolium, Cic. B. Fig.: To finish: opus, Cic.

2. **ex-ed-i-fic-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-ad-i-fac-o; fr. ex; ad-es; (i); fac-to] To make one be out of the house; hence: To turn out of doors: me ex his aedibus, Plant.

exaequā-tio, ōnis, f. [exaequ(a)-o] A making equal, an equalizing: Liv.

ex-aequo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To make quite equal or level with any thing: tumulus tumulis exaequant, Hirt. II. Fig.: A. To place on a level, regard as equal: to equal: se cum inferioribus, Cic. — B. To equal, be equal to: Sabina, Ov. III. Met-

on.: To balance: argentum argento, Plant.

ex-aestio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To boil up, foam up, ferment: exaestuat mare, Liv. — 2. Esp.: a. To effervesce, to glow with heat: Aegyptus calore solis exaestuat, Just. — b. To be scorched with heat: exaestuārat, had overheated himself, Suet. B. Fig.: To boil up, etc.: mens exaestuat ira, Virg. II. Act.: To boil up with, to give forth, exhale: tellus exaestuat aestūs, Lucr.

exaggrā-tio, ōnis, f. [exagger(a)-o] 1. (Prop.): A heaping up; hence Meton.: A mound: Just. II. Fig.: Elevation, exaltation: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exagération.

ex-aggrō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To raise by damming, to dam up, to heap up: terram, Pl. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To heap up: mortem morti, Hirt. B. Esp.: 1. Of property: To increase by heaping up; to accumulate, enlarge: rem familiarem, Cic. — 2. To exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate: beneficium verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exagérer.

exagita-tor, ōris, m. [exagit(a)-o] One who severely blames; a censurer, reprehender: Cic.

ex-agito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: Of animals: To disturb, chase, hunt, pursue: leporem, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. To rouse up; to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment: iudices, Cic. — 2. To disturb by scolding or jeering; i. e. to violently attack, severely censure, criticize, satirize, rally: fraudes, Cic. — 3. To stir up, urge on, excite one: plebem, Sall.: micorem, Cic.: tempore tanta vis hominis leniunda, Sall. II. To put into great or violent motion, to agitate greatly: vim venti, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) exagiter.

exāgōgā, āe, f. = ἐξαγωγή. An exportation of goods, export: Plant.

ex-albesco, albūi, no sup., albescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Gen.: To become white: Gell. II. Esp.: To grow white, turn pale from fright, etc.: Cic.

1. **ex-ā-men**, inis, n. [for ex-ag-men; fr. ex; ag-o] (That which puts itself in motion out of a place; hence) I. Prop.: Of bees: A multitude issuing forth, or flying out; a swarm: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. essaim.

2. **ex-ā-men**, inis, n. [for ex-ag-men; fr. EXAG, true root of exig-o] (That which examines; hence) 1. The tongue of a balance: Virg. — 2. Consideration, examination: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. examen.

exāmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [examen, examin-is] I. Prop.: To weigh; pondera, Cic. II. Fig.: To weigh, ponder, examine: verborum pondera, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. examiner.

ex-amplexor, no perfr., āri, 1. v. dep. To clasp, embrace: Auct. Her.

ex-amussim, adv. [ex; amuss-i] Thoroughly according to rule; hence: Exactly, precisely, perfectly: Plant.

ex-anclo (-antlo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To draw out a liquid: vinum poculo, Plant. II. Fig.: To go through, suffer, endure (esp. a misfortune, grievance): quum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum, etc., Cic.

ex-ānim-ālis, e, adj. [ex; anim-a] 1. Lifeless, dead: Plant. — 2. Killing, destructive: Plant.

exānimā-tio, ōnis, f. [exanim(a)-o] Terror, fright: Cic.

ex-ānim-is, e, -us, a, r.m [ex; anim-a] Lifeless, dead. I. Prop.: exanimem labentem ex equo Scirionem vidit, Liv. II. Fig.: Lifeless or dead with fear: audiit exanimis, Virg.

ex-ānim-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex; anim-a] I. Prop.: A. Act.: To deprive of life, to kill: se taxo, Cæs. — B. Pass.: To be deprived of life, be killed, to die: quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. II. Meton.: Pass.: To be deprived of strength; to be weakened, exhausted: examinati pervenerunt, Cæs.: nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, without life or spirit, feeble, lame, Cic. III. Fig.: To deprive of life or spirit; to alarm or terrify greatly; to trouble, or discourage; to put out of one's senses with fright, horror, etc.: cur me querelis exanimas tuis, Hor.

exanimus, a, um, v. exanimis. exantlo, āre, v. exanclo.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, ardescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: To blaze up, to take fire: materies facilis ad exarlescendum, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of war, civil commotions, etc.: To be kindled, inflamed; to break or burst out: bellum, Cic.: in seditionem milites, Liv. — B. Of the passions, desires, etc.: To break or burst out, to be inflamed, to burn: both in a good and bad sense: benevolentiae magnitudo, Cic. — C. Of speech: To break or burst out in omni genere amplificationis exarsimus, Cic. — D. To rise, increase in value, admiration, etc.: Of value: vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, Suet. III. Meton.: To be burning; to become heated or very hot: cotibus exarsit mucro, Luc.

ex-āresco, arsi, no sup., arescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: To dry up, become completely dry: amnes, Cic. II. Fig.: To pass away, disappear, decay: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, Cic.

ex-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To deprive of arms, to disarm: cohortes, Tac. II. Fig.: To disarm; to render mild or harmless: filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor.

ex-āro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To plough or dig up: sepulchra, Cic. II. Meton.: A. I. To raise, produce by tillage: tantum frumenti, ut, etc., Cic. — 2. To plough, till, cultivate: iugerum vocabatur, quod uno iugo boum in die exarari posset, Pl. — B. To write, note, set down something on tablets: hoc literarum exaravi, Cic. III. Fig.: To furrow the

EXASCIATUS

EXCIDO

brow, etc. quum . . . rugis vetus Frontem senectus exarat, Hor.

ex-asciā-fus, a um, adj. [ex; asci(a)-o, to heat] (Prop.) *Heaten out* (Fig.) *Properly prepared*: opus, Plaut.

ex-aspeō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To make rough, to roughen*: mare fluctibus, Liv. II. Fig.: *To make rough or sharp*: to exasperare, make fierce or savage: animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exaspérer*.

ex-auctōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. Milit. t. t.: *(To discharge from the military oath; hence)* 1. In a good sense: a. *To discharge from service, to dismiss*: milites, Liv.—b. *To discharge from the military oath (but retain the discharged in the army as vexillarius)*: Tac.—2. In a bad sense: *To dismiss from the service, to cashier*: tribunos, Cic.

ex-audio, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. I. *To hear thoroughly or distinctly*: clamorem, Cæs.: omnes, Cic. II.: A. Gen.: *To hear, perceive by hearing*: multa, Cic.: (without Object) exaudi, vultusque attolle iacentes, Ov. B. Esp.: *To hear or hearken to*, to pay attention to; to regard, grant, etc.: vota precorque, Virg.: III. *To give heed to, to obey*: ridebit monitor non exauditis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exaucer*.

ex-augēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To increase exceedingly*: Ter.

ex-augurā-tio, ōnis, f. [exaugur(a)-o] *A desecrating, profaning*: Liv.

ex-augūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex; augur] *(To dis-augur; i. e.) To desecrate, profane*: fana scecloque, Liv.

ex-auspicio, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To take an auspice or augury from any thing*: Plaut.

ex-ballist-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [ex; ballista] *To settle with by the ballista, to overcome by force*: Plaut.

ex-bibō, bibi, no sup., bibēre, 3. v. a. *To drink up completely*: Plaut.

ex-cæco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To blind, make blind*: aliquem, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of a plant, etc.: *To deprive of the eyes or buds*: Pl.—B. *To stop up a river, a channel*, etc.: Ov.—C. *To darken or dull a bright colour*: Pl.

ex-calceō (-to), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To unshoe, relieve of shoes*: pedes, Suet. II. Esp.: A. Pass. in reflexive force: *To take off one's shoes, go unshod*: Vell.—B. Of tragedians: *To relieve of the cothurni*: Sen.

excandesc-ens, entis, P. of excandesc-o.

excandescēt-ia, æ, f. [excandescens, excandescēt-is] *Heat, passion*: Cic.

ex-candesc-o, candūi, no sup., candescēre, 3. v. n. Incho. I. Prop.: *To take fire, to kindle, to glow*: Cato. II. Fig.: *To glow, to burn, esp. with anger*: to be irritated, inflamed: ira precepsiturno, Cic.

ex-canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

To charm out or forth, to bring out by enchantment: sidera, Hor.

ex-carnīfīco, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To tear to pieces*, aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: *To rack, torment, torture, trouble*: animum, Sen.

ex-cāvo, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hollow out, excavate*: trulla excavata, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excaver*.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere (Subj. Fig. synop. excēssis, Ter.), 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To go out, go away, depart, retire, withdraw*: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To go beyond, overstep, rise above, overtop a certain boundary*: Cic.; Just. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To depart*: quæ animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To depart from life, etc.; to de cease, to die*: e vitā, Cic.—b. (a) *To go beyond or exceed a certain boundary or a certain measure, to advance, proceed; to transcend*: ut primum ex pueris excessit, Cic.: eo laudis excedere, quo, etc., advance to such a degree or height of praise, Tac.—(b) *To depart, disappear*: cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic.—(c) Of the mental powers: *To slip or escape the memory*: e memoria, Liv. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To depart from, to leave a place*: (Impers. Pass.) urbem, Liv.: excessum est, id. B. Fig.: *To go beyond, surpass, exceed a certain limit*: modum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excéder*.

excell-ens, entis: 1. P. of excell-o.—2. Fu.: a. Prop.: *Id. High, lofty*: excellentia loca, Hirt. b. Fig.: *Distinguishing one's self both in good and bad sense; distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent*: excellens omni genere laudis, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil excellentius, Nep.: (Sup.) excellentissima virtus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exceller*.

excellen-ter, adv. [for excellent-ter; fr. excellens, excellent-is] *Excellently*: excellenter gesta sunt, Cic.: (Comp.) se excellentius gerere, id.

excellēt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] *Superiority, excellence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excellence*.

ex-cello, īmi, sum, īre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To rise, elevate itself*: So only in the Pa. excellens. II. Fig.: A. *To lift itself up, be elated*: animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato.—B. *To be eminent; to distinguish one's self for any quality above others; to surpass, excel*: 1. In a good sense: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: qui singulis vitiiis excellit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exceller*.

excels-e, adv. [excels-us] *Highly, grandly, loftily*: ornat excelsè, Pl.: (Comp.) excelsissus, Cic.: (Sup.) excelsissimè, Vell.

excels-itas, atis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the excelsus; hence) Loftiness, height*: I. Prop.: montium, Pl. II. Fig.: animi, Cic.

excel-sus, a um, adj. [for excellens; fr. excell-o] I. Prop.: *Elevated, lofty, high*: locus, Cic.: (Sup.) excelsissimus mons, Cæs.—As Subst.: **excelsum**, i, n. *A height*: Cic. II.

Fig.: *High, noble, lofty, sublime, grand* (Comp.) excelsior humanitas, Cic.—As Subst.: **excelsum**, i, n. *A high station; a conspicuous or lofty position*, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *excels*.

excep-tio, ōnis, f. [for excep-tio; fr. EXCAP, true root of excep-io] I. Gen.: *An exception, restriction, limitation*: Cic. II. Esp.: Law t. t.: *The exception of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exception*.

excep-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for excep-to; fr. EXCAP, true root of excep-io] *To take out, to take up*: I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: Of the air: *To catch up, snuff up*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excepter*.

excep-tus (for excep-tus), a um, P. of excep-io, through true root EXCAP.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. (Prop.): *To cleanse or separate by sifting*: (to sift: Meton.) *To separate, pick out, choose, select*: excretos prohibent a matribus hados, Virg.

ex-cerpo, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-carpo] I. Prop.: *To pick out, choose, select*: non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. c f compositions: *To select, extract, make extracts from*: quod quisque commodissime præcipere videbatur, excerpissimus, Cic.—b. *To select, bring prominently forward, render conspicuous*: paucos, Quint.—B. *To take out in order to omit; to strike out, omit, leave out, except*: me illorum numero, Hor.

excerp-tus, a um, P. of excerp-o. **exces-sus**, ūs, m. [for exced-sus; fr. exced-o] *A departure from life; euphemistic for death*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excès*.

excētra, æ, f. [prps. corrupted from ex-cētra] *A snake, serpent*: I. Prop.: Plaut. II. Fig.: *A reproachful epithet for a bad woman*: Liv.

excid-īo, ōnis, f. [for excid-īo; fr. excidi(n)d-o] *A destroying, destruction*: Plaut.

excid-ium, īi, n. [for excid-ium; fr. id.] *Overthrow, demolition (especially of cities, buildings, etc.)*: Virg.; Tac.

1. **ex-cido**, cidi, no sup., cideāre, 3. v. n. [for ex-cado] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To fall out or down, to fall from*: de manibus, Cic. B. Esp.: Of a lot: *To fall or come out*: sors exciderat, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To fall out, slip out, escape (involuntarily and suddenly)*: vox excidit ore, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *To slip out, escape from the memory, etc.*: Cic.; Virg.: Liv.—2. a. Of personal subjects: *To pass away, perish, die, be lost*: excidit illa metui, Ov.—b. Of things as subjects: *To pass away, perish, be lost*: non vera virtus, quam semel excidit, etc., Hor.

3. Of persons: *(To fall out of a possession; hence) To be deprived of, lose*.

ex familia, Plaut. **III. Meton.: A.** Of personal subjects: *To slip from, slip out of, escape from:* vinclis Excidet, Virg.—**B.** *To come forth from:* quod primum sorte nomen excidit, Liv.

2. ex-cido, cidi, cisum, cidere, 3. v. a. [for ex-cado] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *To cut or hew out or off or down:* arborem, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To cut out or prepare by cutting:* latus rupis in antrum, Virg. **II. Fig.:** *To extirpate, remove, take out, banish:* aliquid ex animo, Cic. **III. Meton.: A. Gen.:** *To raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy:* domos, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *With Personal pron. To castrate, geld:* Ov. ex-cicio, ere, v. excio init.

ex-cio, ivi or ii, itum or itum, ire, 4. v. a. [Imperf. Indic. excitab, Liv.—also, acc. to cicio, ère, Indic. Pres. excitet, Plaut.;—Inf. exciere, Liv.] **I. Prop.:** *To call out or forth, to bring or get out:* consulem ab urbe, Liv. **II. Fig.:** *To rouse, excite:* dictatorem ex somno, Liv.—**B.** *Of abstract objects:* *To stir up, excite:* terrorem, Liv. **III. Meton.:** *Of things as objects:* *To bring out or forth;* *to call forth, produce:* sonitum pedibus, Lucr.

ex-cipio, cepi, ceptum, cephre, 3. v. a. [for ex-capio] **I. Prop.:** *To take or draw out:* aliquos ex mari, Cic. **B. Fig.:** *1. To withdraw:* servitute exceptus, i. e. rescued from slavery, Liv.—**2.** *(To take out from a whole anything as not belonging to it, i. e.) To except, make an exception of:* homines, Cic. [Part. Pass. in concord with clause] excepto, quod non similis esset, cetera letus, Hor. **II. A. Prop.:** *1. Gen.:* *To take a thing from any where to one's self (in good or bad sense); to catch, capture, take, receive:* Of persons or things as subjects: potiores excipiebat Arcton, Hor.: sanguinem patris, Cic.—**2. Esp.:** *(To take up a thing in the order of succession, i. e.) To come next to, to follow after, succeed a thing:* linguam excipit stomachus, Cic. **B. Fig.:** *1. To take or catch up, to intercept:* Cic.: genus divinationis naturale, quod animus excipit extrinsecus ex divinatione, Cic.—**2.** *To catch with the ear, esp. eagerly or secretly;* *to catch up, listen to, overhear:* voces, Liv.—**3.** *To follow after, to succeed a thing or person in time or order:* hunc Labienus excipit, Cæs. (without Object) turbulenter inde arxus excipit, Liv. **C. Meton.:** *To continue, prolong a thing in the order of succession:* memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exciper.

ex-ci-sio, ònis, f. [for ex-cid-sio; fr. excido] *A destroying, destruction, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. excision.

excitā-tus, a, um; 1. P. of excit-(a)-o.—2. Pa.: [Kindled, excited; hence] *Animated, lively, powerful, vehement, strong:* sonus, Cic. (Comp.) excitatio clamor, Liv. (Sup.) excitatissimus odor, Pl.

ex-ci-to, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. intens. [ex-ci-o] 1. Prop.: **A. Gen.:**

To call out or forth; to bring or send out or away; to command or make to go forth; to summon forth: patrem ejus dicendo a mortuis excitasset, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *1. To call upon to stand up; to call upon, summon:* reum consularem, Cic.—**2.** *Of wild beasts:* *To rouse, hunt, or scare up:* cervum latibulis, Phaed. (without Object) si excitatus non sis, Cic. **II. Meton.: A. Gen.:** *Of things:* *To raise:* vapores, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *1. To raise, erect, construct, produce:* aras, Virg.—**2.** *To produce, cause, bring forth, etc.:* novā culturā sarmata excitantur, Cic. **III. Fig.:** **A.** *To rouse up, to awaken:* aliquem ex somno, Cic.—**B.** *To arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, spur on, kindle:* animum ad letitiam, Cæs.—**C.** *To cause, excite, kindle:* iras, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. exciter.

ex-ci-to, a, um, P. of exci-o.
exclamā-tio, ònis, f. [exclam-(a)-o] **I. Gen.:** *A loud calling or crying out:* Auct. Her. **II. Esp.:** *In Rhet.:* *An exclamation:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclamatio.
ex-clāmo, avi, atum, are, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To call or cry aloud, to call or cry out:* in stadio cursores exclamant, Cic. **II. Act.:** **A.** *Of things as objects:* *To call out, say aloud, exclaim:* multa memoriā digna, Quint. (with foll. clause as Object) mihi libet exclamare, Pro deum, etc., Cic.—**B.** *Of personal objects:* *To call upon:* Brutus Ciceronem exclamavit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclamer.

ex-clūdo, clusi, clusum, cludere [Perf. sync., exclūsti for exclūdisti, Ter.], 3. v. a. [for ex-clando] **I. Prop.:** *To shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate from any thing:* laurea fervidos excludet letūs (sc. solis), Hor.: aliquam a portu, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent:* consuetudinem dicendi, Cic. **III. Meton.:** *To drive out, to put or take out:* excludit mihi hercle oculum, i. e. he knock out, Plaut.—**B.** *Of birds:* *To hatch:* pullos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. excludere.

ex-clū-sio, ònis, f. [for ex-clūd-sio; fr. exclud-o] *A shutting out, exclusion:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclusion.

ex-clū-sus (for exclud-sus), **a, um; 1. P. of exclud-o.—2. Pa.:** *Shut out, locked out:* (Sup.) excludissimus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclusus.

ex-cogitā-tio, ònis, f. [exco-git-(a)-o] *A contriving, devising, inventing:* Cic.

ex-cogitā-tus, a, um; 1. P. of exco-git-(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Choice:* (Sup.) exco-gitatisimæ hostiæ, Suet.

ex-cogito, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. (To think out; hence) *To find out by thinking; to contrive, devise, invent:* aliquid male, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) ex-cogitatum est, Nep.

ex-cōlo, cōlti, cultum, cōlere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To tend very much; to cultivate, till, work with great care:* rura, Claud. **II. Meton.:** **A.** *Of food:* *To prepare or obtain by careful tillage:* boves victum hominum ex-

colunt, Pl.—**B.** *Of wool:* *To prepare with attention, to spin with care:* lanas, Ov.—**C.** *To improve, polish, adorn, finish:* pratoria, xystis et nemoribus, Suet. **III. Fig.:** **A.** *To improve, enable, refine, perfect:* animos doctrinā, Cic.—**B.** *Of persons:* *To honour:* aliquem, Ov.

ex-cōquo, coxi, coctum, cōquere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: *To cook away; i. e. to remove by the operation of cooking or dressing; to boil away:* Cato. **B. Meton.:** *Of the effects of fire:* *To remove:* per ignem Excoquitur vitium, Virg. **II. A. Prop.:** *To boil or cook very much or thoroughly:* testudinem vino, Pl. **B. Meton.:** **1.** *Of the effects of fire:* **a.** *To form, make:* arenas in vitrum, Tac.—**b.** *To temper, harden steel or iron:* ferrum ignis, Ov.—**2.** *To dry up:* terram sol excoquit, Lucr. **C. Fig.:** *To concoct, devise:* malum alicui, Plaut.

ex-cōr-s, cordis, adi. [for ex-cord-s; fr. ex; cor, cord-is] *Without heart; i. e. without intelligence, senseless, silly, stupid:* Cic.

ex-cōr-mentum, i, n. [EXCOR, true root of exco-ri] (Prop.) *That which is sifted out; Meton.:* *That which passes from the body; excrement:* oris, spittle, Tac.: narium, mucus of the nose, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. excrement.

ex-cresco, crevi, crētum, crescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: *To grow forth; to grow up, rise up:* **A. Gen.:** *in hæc corpora, quæ miramur, excrescunt, Tac. B. Esp.:* *Of morbid excrescences on the body:* excreverat in latere caro, Suet. **II. Fig.:** *To grow immoderately, grow large:* litium series, Suet.

1. ex-cōr-tus, a, um, P. of ex-cōr-o, through true root EXCOR.

2. ex-cōr-tus, a, um; 1. P. of ex-cōr-sco.—2. Pa.: *Grown up, full grown:* hædi, Virg.

ex-cōr-tū-bilis, e, adj. [excor-ru-ci-(a)-o] *Deserving of torture:* Plaut.

ex-cōr-tulo, avi, atum, are, (Inf. Pass., excurcularier, Ter.), 1. v. a. *To torture or torment greedily; to rack, excruciate:* **I. Prop.:** *Physically:* ipso crudeliter excruciatos interfecit, Cæs. **II. Fig.:** *Mentally:* libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant, Cic. (with Respective Gen.) me excruciat animi, Tor. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) id excrucior, Plaut.

ex-cūb-ia, arum, f. [ex-cub-o] **I. Gen.:** *A lying out of doors:* Plaut. **II. Esp.:** **A. Prop.:** *A lying out on guard; a watching, keeping watch:* militares, Tac.: capitis mei, Cic. **B. Meton.:** *Persons keeping watch, a watch, guard:* Suet.

ex-cūb-itor, oris, m. [id.] One who keeps guard; a watchman, guard, sentinel: Cæs.; Virg.

ex-cūb-itus, ūs, m. [id.] A watch-ing, keeping watch: Hirt.

ex-cūbo, ūi, itum, are, 1. v. n. I. Gen.: *To lie or sleep out of doors:* in agro, Cic. **II. Esp.:** *To lie out on guard, to keep watch, to watch, to be on guard:* **A. Prop.:** *in armis, Cæs. B.*

Fig. curam reipublice summe defendendae iam pridem apud vos excubare, Script. ap. Cic. **C. Meton.** Of things as subjects: *To be stationed or posted, to be placed*: naves ad portum excubabant, Cæs.

excúdo, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To strike or drive out*: silicii scintillam, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *To prepare by striking, to forge*: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg.—**B.** *To prepare, make anything*: ceras, Virg. **III. Fig.**: *Of a writing*: *To compose*: Cic.

exculco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-culco] **I.** *To tread or beat out*: Plaut. **II.** *To tread much*; hence: *To tread down, to stamp firm or close*: Cæs.

excultus, (for excol-tus), a, um, P. of I. excol-o.

excūta-tus, a, um, adj. [ex; cur(a)-o] *Carefully attended to, taken good care of*: Plaut.

excurro, cōcurri, curri, currum, currēre, 3. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *To run out or forth, to hasten forward*: excurret aliquis, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: Milit. t. t.: *To sally forth, to make an excursion or irruption*: Carthago excurrere ex Africa videbatur, Cic.—**B. Meton.**: *Of localities*: *To run out, project, extend*: ab intimo sinu peninsula excurrit, Liv. **C.** Fig.: 1. *To run out or forth*: ne oratio excurrat longius, i. e. become prolix: Cic.—**2. To run on, run out, extend, etc.** in quinque syllabas, Quint. **II. Act.**: *To run through a place*: Fig.: excursio spatii, Ter.

excurso, ōnis, f. [for excurso; fr. excurr-o] **I.** *A running out or forth*: Cic.—**2. A. Prop.**: Milit. t. t.: *A sally, onset, attack*: in excursion, inroad, invasion: Cæs.; Cic.—**B. Fig.**: *Onset, commencement of a speech*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excursion*.

excur-sor, ōris, m. [for excurr-o; fr. excurr-o] *A skirmisher, scout, spy*: Cic.

1. **excur-sus** (for excurr-sus), a, um, P. of excurr-o.

2. **excur-sus**, ūs, m. [for excurr-sus; fr. excurr-o] **I.** *A running out or forth*: excursusque breves tentant (sc. apes), Excursions, Virg.—**2. Milit. t. t.**: *A sally, charge, onset, attack*: an inroad, invasion: Cic.; Tac.

excūsā-bilis, e, adj. [excus(a)-o] *That may be excused, excusable*: delicti pars, Ov.: (Comp.) excusabilior error, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excusable*.

excūsā-to, ad, [excusat-us] *Without blame*: fieri excusato, Quint.: (Comp.) excusatus, Pl.

excūsā-tio, ōnis, f. [excus(a)-o] *An excusing, excuse*: Cic.; LæL. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excusation*.

excūsā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of excus(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Excused*: (Comp.) ego excusatus, Pl.: (Sup.) excusatissimus ossem, Sen.

excūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-caus-o; fr. ex; caus-a] *To release from a charge, to free from blame*; hence: **I.** Prop.: *To excuse a person or thing*: aliquem alicui per

litteras, Cic.: dixi eum excusatus abire, Ilor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse, to excuse one's self with*: propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.—**B.** *To excuse, absolve one from any thing; to discharge, dispense with one*: cui excusari mallet, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excuser*.

excus-sus (for excut-sus), a, um, 1. P. of excut-io.—**2. Pa.**: *Stretched out, extended*: lacertus, Ov.

excūt-sus, a, um (for excud-sus), P. of excud-o.

excūtio, cussi, cussum, cūtēre (old Perf. Subj. excussit, for excusserit, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for ex-quatio] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To shake out or off; to drive, throw, or cast out or forth or away*: equus excussit equitem, Liv.: Tauroros Vallo, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of things as objects: *To shake out, shake, e. g. a cloak, to see if any thing is hidden under it*: Plaut.—

2. Of personal objects: *To search or examine a person*: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To shake out, etc.*: delicias, i. e. discard: Cic.: corde metum, Ov.—**B.** *To search, examine, inspect*: verbum, Cic.—**C.** *To throw off, reject, discard*: si flava excutitur Chloë, Hor.

ex-dorsū-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-dorso-o; fr. ex; dorsum (uncontr. Gen.) dorso-i] *To deprive of the back*; hence: *Of fishes*: *To take out the back-bone, to bone*: murenam exdorsua, Plaut.

execo, execror, etc., v. exse.

ex-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdēre (Præs. Subj. exedint, Plaut.), 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To eat up, devour, consume*: tibi omne est exedendum, Ter. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To consume, corrode*: regitudo exest animum, Cic.—**B.** *To eat up, consume, devour, destroy*: exedisse nefandis Urbem odiis, to have destroyed, Virg.

exēdra, æ, f. = ēēδρα. *A hall furnished with seats; a hall for conversing or debating in*: Cic.

exēdrium, ii, n. = ēēδριον. *A sitting-room, parlour*: Cic.

exemplar, āris, n. (-āre, Luer.) [exemplar-is] 1. **a. Prop.**: *A transcript, copy*: Script. ap. Cic.—**b. Fig.**: *An image, likeness, impression*: Cic.—**2. A pattern, model, exemplar, original: an example: exemplaria Græca Nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exemplaire*.**

exemplum, i, n. [clyn dub., acc. to some, eximo: acc. to others, ex; amplus] *That which is taken out of a larger quantity as a sample*; hence: **I.** Prop.: *A sample*: tritici, Auct. Her. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *An imitation, image, portrait, taken from something*: a draught, transcript, copy: Plaut.; Cic.—**B.**: 1. *For imitation, etc.*: *A pattern, model, original, example, case*: Cic.; Cæs.—**2. A warning example: an example, warning, punishment: Ov.; Tac. **C.**: 1. *A way, manner, kind, nature*: Plaut.; Cæs.—**2.** *Of the tenour, purport, contents of a letter, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exemple*.**

exem-ptus, a, um, P. of exim-o, through true root EXEM. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exempt*.

ex-entē-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ēē; ēvrep-a] **I.** Prop.: *To disembowel, draw*: lepus, Just. **II. Fig.**: *To torture, torment a person*: Plaut. **III. Meton.**: *To empty a thing*: marsupium, Plaut.

ex-ēo, ii (rarely ivi), itum, ire, v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *To go out or forth, to go away*. Of persons or things as subjects: patriā, Cic.: per septem portūs in maris exit (sc. Nilus) aquas, Ov. (Imper. Pass.) exitur foras, Plaut.—**2.**

Esp.: **a.** Milit. t. t.: *To move out, march out*: ut paludati exeant, Cæs.—**b.** *To go out or forth in any manner; to issue, escape*: Of persons or things as subjects: e ludo meri principes exierunt, Cic.: corrente rotā cur urocs exit? Hor.—**c.** *To mount upwards, ascend, rise*: ad celum arbor, Virg. **B. Fig.**: 1. Gen.: *To go forth, etc.*: itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, Cic.—**Particular expression**: Exire de vitā or evitā, *To depart from life, decease*: Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **A.** Of time: *To run out, end, expire*: quinto anno exeunte, Cic.—**b.** *To pass away, perish*: memoria, Liv. **II. Act.**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To go or pass beyond a thing*: valles, Ov.—**2. Esp.**: *To avoid, evade, ward off*: corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. **B. Fig.**: *To exceed*: modum, Ov.

exequi, ōis, v. exsequ.

ex-er-cēo, āti, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-arceo] *To thrust or drive out of the inclosure*; hence: **I.** Prop.: *To drive on, keep busy, keep at work; to overlook, superintend*; also with an inanimate object, *to work, work at, employ, employ one's self about a thing*: exercete, viri, tauros, Virg.: humum in messem, id. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *To engage busily, occupy, employ, exercise a person or thing in some action*: quid te exercuit? Cic.—**2. Esp.**: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force (also, once, simply exercere): *To employ or exercise, etc., one's self*: Plaut.; Cic. **B.** *To practise, follow, exercise any employment; to employ one's self about, to make use of anything*: medicinam, Cic.; sculus, Liv.—**C.** *To disturb, disquiet, wear*: aliquem odiis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exercer*.

exercitā-tio, ōnis, f. [exercit(a)-o] *Exercise, practice*: Cic.; Cæs.

exercitā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of exercit(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *A well exercised, practised, versed, trained*: (Sup.) exercitissimī ostentorum interpretes, Cic.: (Comp.) exercitiores ad bene promerendum, id.—**b.** Greatly vexed, tossed, agitated: Syrtis exercitata Noto, Hor.

exero-ītum, ii, n. [exero-eo] *Exercise*: equitum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exercice*.

exero-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

inmens. [id.] To exercise diligently or frequently: Quint.

exercitor, ōris, m. [exercor-eo] An exerciser, trainer: Plaut.

1. **exercitor**, a, um, i. P. of *exercor-eo*.—2. Pa.: (Vexed; hence) vexatious, severe: Tac.

2. **exercitor**, ūs, m. [exercor-eo]: 1. a. Prop.: Exercise: Plaut.—b. Meton.: (a) Milit. t. t.: (a) Gen.: A trained or disciplined body of men, an army: contrahere, Cæs.; Cic.—(β) Esp.: (a a) Of a land army, in opposition to a naval army or fleet: Liv.—(β β) Of infantry, in opposition to cavalry: Cæs.—(b) A multitude, host, swarm, flock: corvorum, Virg.—2. Trouble, affliction: Plaut.

exercitus, a, um, etc., v. exser.

exesor, ōris, m. [for exedor-s; fr. exed-o] That which eats away any thing: murorum, i. e. an underminer, Lucr.

exesus (for exed-sus), a, um, P. of exed-o.

ex-futū-tus, a, um, a. [ex, f. futu-o] Exhausted with enervy: Cat.

exhālā-tio, ōnis, f. [exhal(a)-o] An exhalation, vapour: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhalation, exhalaison.

ex-hālo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Prop.: To breathe out, exhale, evaporate: A. Act.: nebulam fumosque, Virg.—B. Neut.: hic illic . . . exhalantes, expiring, Ov. II. Meton.: Neut.: To steam: vapore altaria, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhaler.

ex-haurio, si, stum, hīre, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: Of liquids: To draw out, to empty by drawing, to exhaust: sentinam, Cic. II. Meton.: Of things not liquid: To take out, empty out, make empty, exhaust: ærarium, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To take away, remove: alicui dolorem, Cic.—B. To exhaust, bring to an end: amicorum benignitatem, Cic.

exhaus-tus (for exhaur-tus), a, um, P. of exhaur-io.

exhērēd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [exheres, exhered-is] To disinherit: fratrem exheredans, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exheréder.

ex-herēs, ēdis, adj. Disinherited: I. Prop.: exheres sit, Quint.: (with Gen.) bonorum, Cic.: (with Dat.) bonis, Plaut. II. Fig.: in exheredem fecero vitæ suæ, i. e. deprived him of life, Plaut.

ex-hibēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-hibeo] I. Prop.: To hold forth, tender, present: to deliver, give up, produce: librum, Cic. II. Meton.: A. I. Gen.: To show by holding forth; to display; to exhibit: linguam paternam, Ov.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron., or simply exhibere, To show or exhibit one's self: Cic.; Suet.—B. To maintain, support, sustain a person or thing: vitam, Just. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To show, exhibit, employ; to procure, occasion, cause: alicui molestiam, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron., To show one's self, etc.: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhiber.

exhibitus, a, um, P. of exhibeo.

ex-hīlāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To gladden greatly, to make exceedingly merry or joyous, to rejoice, to delight: miraris tam exhibitum esse servitutem nostram? Cic.

ex-horresco, horrūi, no sup., horrescere, 3. v. inch. n. and a. I. Neut.: To tremble or shudder exceedingly, to be terrified: metu, Cic.: æquoris instar, Ov. II. Act.: To tremble or shudder at any thing; to be terrified at; to dread: vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg.

exhortā-tio, ōnis, f. [exhort(a)-or] An exhorting, exhortation, encouraging: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhortation.

ex-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. To exhort, encourage: trepidosque oblitumque timentes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhorter.

exhibio, exicco, etc., v. exs.

ex-igo, ēgi, actum, īgere, 3. v. a. [for ex-ago] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To take out or forth, to thrust out, to drive out: reges ex civitate, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Stage t. t.: To hiss off the stage: fabulas, Ter.—b. (a) To demand, require, enforce, exact payment of a debt, taxes, etc., or the performance of a duty: tributa, Cic.—(b) Exigi aliquid, To be solicited, asked, or dunned for something: Plaut.—c. Mercant. t. t.: To dispose of, sell: agerum fructus, Liv.—d. (To apply to a standard or measure, i. e.) To examine, try, measure, weigh by any thing: ad perpendicular columnas, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To drive out, expel: lassitudinem ex corpore, Plaut.—2. To require, demand, claim any thing due: omnibus rex rebus voluptatem, Cic.: huic penas, Ov.—3. Of trouble: To undergo: ærumnam, Plaut.—4. To bring to an end: to conclude, finish, complete a thing: exegi monumentum ære perennius, Hor.—5. To weigh accurately, ponder, consider: summum jus, Script ap. Cic.—6. To treat, consult, deliberate respecting something: hæc, Liv. II. To drive, plunge, thrust a weapon: enssem Per medium juvenem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. exiger.

exigū-e, ade, [exigu-u] Shortly, briefly, slightly, sparingly: Cic.

exigū-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the exiguis; hence) Scantiness in measure or number; smallness, littleness, shortness, scarcity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exiguité.

exig-itus, a, um, adj. [prob. exig-o] (Exactly measured; opp. to abundant, beyond measure; hence) Scanty in measure or number: small, little, petty, short, poor, mean: cor, Cic.: mūs, Virg. (Comp.) exiguius cýtium, Col.: (Sup.) pars exiguissima, Ov.—As Subst.: **exiguum**, i, n. A little, a trifle: exiguum campi, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. exigü.

ex-ilio, ire, v. exsilio.

ex-ilis, e, adj. [for ex-ig-lis; fr. exig-o] Small, thin, slender, tank, meagre, poor: jecur, Cic. (Comp.) exilior caro prunorum, Pl.

exil-itas, ātis, f. [exil-is] (The

quality of the exilis; hence) Meagre, new, leanness, poorness: Cic.

exil-iter, ade, i. id.] Meagrely, poorly: annales exiliter scripti, Cic. (Comp.) exiliter dicere, Var.

exilium, ūi, v. exsilium.

exim, v. exin.

eximi-e, ade, [eximi-u] Exceedingly, excellently, excellently: Cic.

exim-ius, a, um, adj. [exim-o] (Taken out from a mass, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: Excepted: Ter.; Cic. II. Meton.: Distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent, select: facies, Cic. III. Fig.: Distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent, select: virtus, Cic.

ex-imo, ēmi, emptum, imēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-emo; v. emere] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To take out, take away, remove: aliquem de reis, Cic. B. Esp.: To free, release, deliver: aliquem ex vinculis, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To take away, remove, banish: caras, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. To free, release, deliver from any thing: alios ex culpa, Cic.—2. Of time: To consume, waste: diem dicendo, Cic.

exin, v. exinde.

ex-ināno, ivi or ūi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: To make thoroughly empty; to empty quite; to empty: domos, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To make empty of property, to strip, to impoverish: reges atque gentes, Cic.—B. To exhaust, weaken: ubertatem partu, Pl.

ex-inde (appocopated *exin*), adv. 1. a. Of space: From that place or quarter; thence: Tac.—b. Of local succession: After that, next: Cic.—2. a. Of time: After that, thereafter, then: Virg.—b. In an enumeration or succession of events: After that, then, next, furthermore: Virg.—3. To denote the standard or rule according to which any thing is done: Hence, accordingly: Plaut.

existimā-tio, ōnis, f. [existim(a)-o] I. Prop.: A judging, judgment, opinion, supposition: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: Reputation, good name, honour, character: Cæs.; Cic.

existimā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A judge of any thing: Cic.

ex-istimo (-ūmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-estimo] (To estimate the value of a thing; hence) To judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem: (with second Acc. of further definition) eum avaram, Cic.: (Pass. followed by Nom.) domi suæ honestus existimatus est, id.: (with Objective clause) si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rutili similem futurum, id.: (Impers. Pass.) exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis potest, id.

existo, ere, v. exsisto.

exiti-ābilis, a, adj. [exiti-um] Destructive, fatal, deadly: bellum civibus, Cic.

exiti-ālis, e, adj. [id.] Destructive, fatal, deadly: donum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. exitial.

exi-tio, ōnis, f. [exi, true root of exeo-o] A going or coming out: Plaut.

exiti-ōsus, a, nm, adj. [exiti-um]

(Full of exitium; hence) Destructive, pernicious, deadly: conjuratio, Cic. (Comp.) exitiosior, Tac.

exi-tium, *ii*, *n.* [EXI, true root of exe-] (*A going to nought, i. e.*) Destruction, ruin, hurt, mischief: Cic.

exi-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *I.* Prop.: *A going forth or out, egress, departure*: Caes.; Cic. *II.* Meton.: *Place of egress, outlet, passage*: Liv.; Phaed.

III. Fig.: **A.**: *I. Gen.*: End, close, conclusion, termination: Caes.; Cic.—**2.** Esp.: End of life, end: Cic.; Pl.—**B.** Issue, result, event: Caes.; Cic.

exlecebra, *ae*, *v.* elecebra. **ex-lex**, legis, *adj.* Beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless: Sulla, Cic. potior, Hor.

ex-obsécro, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. n.* To entreat exceedingly: Plaut.

ex-ocūl-o, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* [ex; ocul-us] To knock the eyes out from one, to deprive of eyes: Plaut.

exödium, *ii*, *n.* = *ἐξόδιον*. An afterpiece or interlude (of a comic description): Liv.

ex-ölesco, *ölävi*, *ölätum*, *ölescere*, *3. v. n. inch.* **I.**: **A. Gen.**: To grow or attain to full size; only in Part. Perf., Grown up, full grown, mature: exoleta virgo, Plaut. **II.** (To grow out or away from a thing; hence) **A.** To grow out of use or out of date; to pass away, disappear: *no disciplina per desidiam exolesceret*, Tac.—**B.** To disappear, to be rubbed off, etc.: litteræ, Suet.

ex-öñro, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: To free from a burden; to disburden, unload, discharge: *plenas exonerare colos*, *i. e.* to spin off, Ov. **B.** Esp.: To get rid of (that which constitutes the burden); to remove, send off or away: *xoneratä plebe colonis deductis*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To free, release, lighten, ease: *urbem metui*, Liv.—**B.** To remove, get rid of: *laborum partem*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exonérer*.

exoptä-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [exopt(a)-o] Very desirable, greatly desired: Plaut.

exoptä-tus, *a*, *um*: **I.** P. of exopt(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Greatly wished or desired, longed for*: nuncius, Cic. (Comp.) nihil exoptatius, id.: (Sup.) exoptatissima gratulatio, id.

ex-opto, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* To wish greatly, to long for a thing: *tibi pestem exoptant*, Cic.

exorä-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [exor(a)-o] Easily entreated or moved, exorable: *exorabiles iracundiae*, Cic. (Comp.) in suis exorabilior, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exorable*.

exorä-bilia, *örum*, *n.* [id.] Means of entreating or convincing, enticements, arguments: Plaut.

exorä-tor, *öris*, *m.* [id.] One who obtains by entreaty, a successful suppliant: Ter.

ex-ordire, *sus sum*, *diri*, *4. v. dep.* **I.** To weave, spin, etc.: *funem*, Cato: *tulam*, Plaut. **II.** To begin, commence, etc.: *causam*, Auct. Her.: *dicere*, Cic. **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Begin, commenced*: Cic.—As Subst.: **ex-**

orsa, *örum*, *n.* Beginnings, commencements: Virg.

exord-i-um, *ii*, *n.* [exord-i-or] **1.** The beginning, the warp (of a web): Quint.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *A beginning, commencement*: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Esp.: As part of a speech or writing: *The introduction*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exorde*.

exör-i-ens, *entis*, *P.* of exori-or.—As Subst.: *m.* (sc. sol). The rising sun, the morning: Prop.

exör-ör, *ortus sum*, *öriri*, *3. and 4. v. dep.* **I.** Gen.: To come forth, to spring up, to rise: **A.** Prop.: *jubare exorto*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *exoritur Antipatri ratio ex alterä parte*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: To arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become: **A.** Prop.: *anuli beneficio rex exortus est*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *exoritur trepidus inter discordia vires*, Virg.

exornä-tio, *önis*, *f.* [exorn(a)-o] Of speech: Embellishment: Cic.

exornä-tor, *öris*, *m.* [id] Of speech: An adorning, embellisher: Cic.

exornä-tus, *a*, *um*: **1.** P. of exorn(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Decked out, adorned*: (Sup.) *cithara exornatissima*, Auct. Her.

ex-orno, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* **I.**: **A. Prop.**: To fit out, equip, furnish, supply with any thing: *aciem*, Sall. **B.** Meton.: To employ, suborn, set up, instruct: *hominem exornavit*, mulierem qui accesseret, Plaut. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: To deck out thoroughly; to adorn, embellish, etc.: *domum*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** (To dress a person; to give a person a good dressing, i. e.) To beat or thresh a person: Ter.—**2.** To adorn, embellish: *orationem*, Cic.

ex-oro, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre* (Inf. Pres. Pass. exorari, Plaut.), *1. v. a.* (To effectually entreat; hence) To move, prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain or obtain by entreaty: *pacem divum*, Virg.: (with *ut* c. Subj.) *ut pejeret*, *exorare facile potero*, Cic.: (with double Acc.) *te veniam*, Plaut.

exors, *ortis*, *v.* exors.

1. exor-sus (for exord-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of exord-i-or. **2. exor-sus**, *ūs*, *m.* [for exord-sus; fr. exord-i-or] A beginning, commencement: Cic.

1. exor-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of exor-i-or.

2. exor-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [exor-i-or] A coming forth, rising: *solis*, Auct. Her.

ex-os, *ossis*, *adj.* Without bones, boneless: Lucr.

ex-öscülör, *ätus sum*, *öri*, *1. v. dep.* To kiss very much, kiss fondly: *vulnus manūsque ejus*, Tac.

exoss-o, *avi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* [exos, exoss-is] **I.** Prop.: To deprive of the bones, to bone: *congrum*, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Part. Perf. Pass.: *flexibile, pliant*: *fluctus*, Lucr.—**B.** To clear of stones: *exossatus ager*, Pers.

exöstra, *æ*, *f.* = *ἐξόστρα* (That which thrusts forth). The exöstra; a machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned toward the spectators: Cic.

ex-ösus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for ex-od-

sus; fr. ex; od-i] **1.** *Hating exceedingly, detesting*: *exosus ad unum Trojanos*, Virg.—**2.** *Hated exceedingly, hateful*, odious: *universis exosus*, Eur.

exöthicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἐξωτικός*. Foreign, exotic: *unguenta*, Plaut.—As Subst.: **exöthicum**, *i*, *n.* (sc. vestimentum). A foreign garment: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exotique*.

ex-pallesco, *pallidi*, *no sup.*, *pallescere*, *3. v. n.* and *a. inch.* **I.** Neut.: To grow, turn, or become very pale: *expalluit ore*, Ov. **II.** Act.: To grow, turn, or become pale at: *Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus*, Hor.

ex-palli-ätus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ex; palli-um] *Kobbed of a cloak*: Plaut.

ex-pallidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Exceedingly pale or wan: color, Suet.

ex-palpo, *ppis*, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* To coax or wheedle effectually: Plaut.

ex-pando, *pandi*, *passum* or *pansum*, *pandere*, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: To spread out, spread abroad, expand: *expasso forces*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: To lay open, unfold, explain: *rerum naturam dictis*, Lucr.

expan-sus (for expand-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of expand-o.

ex-päpill-ätus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ex; päpill-a] *Bared from the breast*: *expäpillato brachio*, Plaut.

expas-sus (for expa(n)d-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of expand-o.

ex-pätro, *avi*, *no sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* To finish quite, to squander: Cat.

expäve-sco, *pävi*, *no sup.*, *pävescere*, *3. v. n.* and *a. inch.* [expäve-o] **I.** Neut.: To become greatly terrified; to be very much afraid: *quum ad id expävisset*, Liv. **II.** Act.: To become greatly terrified at; to be very much afraid of: *mullebriter ensem*, Hor.

expectatio, *etc.*, *v. exs.*

ex-pectör-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* [ex; pectus, pector-is] (Prop.) To drive from the breast; (Fig.) To expel, banish (from the mind): *pavor sapientiam ex animo expectorat*, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expecter*.

ex-pëcül-i-ätus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ex; pecul-um] Stripped of property: Plaut.

ex-päd-o, *ivi* or *ii*, *ätum*, *äre* (Fut. expädio, Plaut.), *4. v. a.* [ex; pes, ped-is] (To free the feet from a snare, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: To extricate, disengage, let loose, set free, liberate: *mortis laqueis caput*, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To clear or extricate one's self: Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To deliver, extricate, release, free from any evil, obstacle, etc.: *se curä*, Cic.—**B.** To put in order, arrange, set right: *nomina mea*, per Deos, expedi, exsolve, settle, pay, Cic.—**C.** Of speech: To disclose, unfold, relate, narrate: *pauca tibi*, Virg.—**D.** Aliquid expedit, or Impers. expedit: (It) is serviceable, profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient: *omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam*, Cic.: *si ita expedit*, id. **III.** Meton.: **A. Gen.**: To fetch out, bring forward, procure, make ready.

EXPEDITE

EXPLEO

prepare any thing folded up, put away, etc.: virgas, Cic.: Cererem canistris, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To prepare one's self, to get ready, etc.*: Cæs.; Tac.—2. Without Object: *To arm one's self for battle*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expédier*.

expédit-e, adv. [expedit-us] *Without impediment, without difficulty, readily, promptly, quickly*: Cic.: (Comp.) expeditus, id.: (Sup.) expeditissime, id.

expédi-tio, ónis, f. [expedi-o] (*A disentangling or liberating one's self, etc., from any thing that will prove a hindrance, etc.*: hence) *A military excursion, expedition, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expédition*.

expédi-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of expedi-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand*: Of persons or things: ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.: (Comp.) via expeditior ad honores, id.: (Sup.) pecunia expeditissima, id.—*A verbal expression*: In expedito, *Near at hand*: Liv.

ex-pello, pūli, pulsus, pellēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To drive or thrust out or away*; to eject, expel, etc.: aliquem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To drive or force itself, etc., out; to force us, etc., away out*: Ov. **II. Fig.**: *A. Gen.*: *To force or drive out or away, etc.*: vitam, Tac.: aliquem vitā, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To drive one's self away from, i. e. to extricate or deliver one's self from*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expeller*.

ex-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To weigh out, weigh; aliquem, Plant.* **B. Esp.**: 1. *To weigh out money, etc., in payment; to pay out, pay; to lay out, expend*: aurum, Cic.: nummos, Hor.: Particular phrase: Ferre (all-out) pecuniam expensum, *To set down, enter, charge, reckon, account a sum as paid*: Cic.—2. *To put in the balance with any thing; to weigh against*: hominem auro, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *A. To weigh mentally; to ponder, estimate, consider, decide*: casus, Virg.: testem, Virg.—**B.**: 1. *To pay as a penalty, to suffer as a punishment*: supplicia et scelerum poenas expensum omnes, Virg.—2. *To pay for; i. e. to atone for, expiate, pay the penalty of, etc.*: scelus, Virg. **III. Meton.**: *A. To measure out, etc.*: gradus expensus, Prop.—**B. Perf. Part.**: *Transferred*: legio, Script. ap. Cic.

expen-sa, æ, f. [for expend-sa; fr. expend-o] *A disbursement, outlay, expense*: Claud.

expen-so, avi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. tēns. [for expend-so; fr. id.] *To pay; argentum, Plaut.*

expen-sum, i, n. [for expend-sum; fr. id.] *Mercantile t. t.*: *That which has been disbursed; expenditure*: Plaut.—Particular phrase: Expensum alicui ferre, *To set down, or enter, for any one a thing or sum as paid, etc.*: Cic.

expen-sus (for expend-sus), *a, um, P. of expend-o*.

experg-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fācēre, 3. v. a. [experg-o; (e); facio] **I. Prop.**: *To awaken, rouse*: expergefactus e somno, Suet. **II. Fig.**: *To arouse, stir up, excite*: Italiam terrore, Auct. Her.: expergefacta (sc. mele), Lucret.

experg-iscor, perrectusum, pergis-ci (*Inf. Pres.* expergisier, Plaut.), *3. v. dep.* [experg-o] **I. Prop.**: *To be awakened, become awake; to awake*: si dormis, expergisce, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To awake; to rouse or bestir one's self*: experrecta nobilitas, Cic.

ex-pergo, pergi, pergitum, pergere, 3. v. a. (*To make quite straight; hence*) *To awaken, rouse up; nec quisquam expergitus exstat*, Lucret.

experī-ens, entis: 1. *P. of experi-or*.—2. *Pa.*: *Experienced, enterprising, active, industrious*: (Sup.) experientissimus arator, Cic.: (with Gen.) genus experiens laborum, *inured to, patient of*, Ov.

experient-ia, æ, f. [experiens, experient-is] **I. Prop.**: *A trial, proof, experiment*: Cic.: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Knowledge gained by repeated trials; experimental knowledge, practice, experience*: Virg.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expérience*.

experī-mentum, i, n. [experi-or] *A proof, trial, experiment*: Cic.

ex-perior, pertus sum, pētrī, 4. v. dep. (*To try thoroughly; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *By way of testing*: *A. In Temp.* *Præs.*: *To try, prove, put to the test a person or thing*: amicos, Cic.: virum veneni, id. **B. In Temp.** *Perf.*: *To have tried, tested, experienced*, i. e. to find or know by experience: virum, Hor.: (without Object) experti scire debemus, Cic. **II. By way of attempt: *A. Gen.*: *To try to do, to attempt, to make trial of*: omnia, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Prop.*: *Law t. t.*: *To try or test by law, to go to law*: ego experiri non potui, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *To contend with*: Romanos, Nep.**

experrec-tus (for experreg-tus), *a, um, P. of experiscor, through expergere, true root of its primitive experg-o*.

ex-pers, tis, adi. [for ex-pars] **I. Prop.**: *Having no part in; not sharing in; not privy to*: (with Gen.) expertos juris et consilii, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Having nothing of; destitute or devoid of; free from; without*: (with Gen.) vis consilii expers, Hor.: (with Abl.) famā atque fortunæ expertes, Sall.

exper-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of experi-or*.—2. *Pa.*: *Tried, proved, known by experience*: virtus experta, Cic.: (with Gen.) expertos belli juvenes, Virg.: (Sup.; also, with Dat.) confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expert*.

expēt-esso (-isso), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [expet-o] *To desire, long for*: Plaut.

expēt-itus, a, um, P. of expet-o.—**exp-ēto, ivi or īl, itum, ēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To long for, seek***

after, aspire to, desire, wish for: **A. Prop.**: *Of personal subjects*: nihil, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) unum ad id bellum imperatorem, id. **B. Fig.**: *Of things as subjects*: mare medium terræ locum expetens, i. e. tending towards, Cic. **II.**: *A. Act.*: *To reach, attain to any thing*: ætatem, Plaut.—**B. Neut.**: *To light upon, fall upon, befall*: ut in eum expetant hujusce clades belli, Liv.

explā-tio, ónis, f. [expli(a)-o] *Satisfaction, atonement, expiation*: Cic.

¶ Hence, Fr. *expiation*.
explic-tus (for expig-tus), *a, um, P. of expli(n)-o*.

explā-tor, ónis, f. [expli(a)-o] *A pillaging, plundering*: Cic.

explā-tor, óris, m. [id.] *A pillager, plunderer*: Cic.

ex-pilo, avi, itum, āre, 1. v. a. *To pillage, rob, plunder*: Cic.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, pingēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To paint; to depict in or by painting*: pericula, Pl. **II. Fig.**: *Of speech*: *To picture, depict, describe to the life*: qui motus hominum non ita explicus est, ut, etc., Cic.

ex-piō, avi, itum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To make complete satisfaction, amend, or atonement for a crime or a criminal; to purify any thing or person defiled with crime; to atone for, expiate*: scelus, Hor.: forum, Cic.: filium, Liv. **B. Esp.**: *With the accessory notion of punishment*: *To atone*: tua scelerā di immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A. To atone for, make amends for, make good*: incommodum virtute, Cæs.—**B. To appease: mares mortuorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expier*.**

expiro, are, v. expi-ro.

ex-piscor, piscātus sum, piscāri, 1. v. dep. (*To fish out; hence*) *To search out, find out*: nihil explicatus est, Cic.

explānāt-e, adv. [explanat-us] *Plainly, clearly, distinctly*: (Comp.) explanatus, Cic.

explānā-tio, ónis, f. [explan(a)-o] 1. *An explanation*: Cic.—2. *A plain, i. e. distinct, pronunciation*: Quint.

explānā-tor, óris, m. [id.] *An explainer*: Cic.

explānā-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of explana-tio*.—2. *Pa.*: *Plain, distinct*: explanata vocum impressio, Cic.

ex-plāno, avi, itum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To flatten or spread out*: cortex in denos pedes explanatus, Pl. **II. Fig.**: *Of speech*: *To make plain or clear; to explain*: rem obscuram explanare interpretando, Cic.

ex-plēō, ēvi, itum, ēre (*Inf. Pres.* Pass. experier, Lucret.—*Contr. Forms*: explēris, Cic.: explessent, Liv.: explēsse, Virg.), *2. v. a. I.*: **A. Prop.**: 1. *Gen.*: *To fill up, fill full, fill*: rimas, Cic.: paludem cratibus, Cæs.—2. *Esp.* With Personal pron.: *To fill one's self quite full, to cram one's self*: Plaut. **B. Fig.**: 1. *To fill up, complete, finish* sententias mollioribus numeris, Cic.—2. *a. Gen.*: *To satisfy, slate, glut, ap-pease a longing, or one who longs desiderium, Cic.* (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*

explerimentem, Virg.—**B. Esp.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To glut or satiate one's self*: Cic.; Virg.—**3. To fulfil, discharge, execute, perform** a duty: amicitiae munus, Cic.—**4. Of time**: *To complete, finish, bring to a close*: expletus annus, Cic. **II. To unload**: navibus explebant sese, i. e. *disembarked*, Eun.

explē-tio, ōnis, *f.* [explē-o] *A satisfying*. Cic.
explē-tus, a, um: **1. P. of explē-o**.—**2. Pa.**: *Full, complete, perfect*: comprehensio, Cic.: *aliquid expletum numeris*, id.

explīcat-o, adv. [explīcat-us] *Plainly, clearly*: dicere, Cic.

explīcā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [explīc(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *An unfolding, unveiling*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *An unfolding, expounding*: an explication, exposition, explanation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explication*.

explīcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An expainer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explicateur*.
explīcā-trīx, icis, *f.* [id.] *She that explains*: Cic.

1. explīcā-tus, a, um: **1. P. of explīc(a)-o**.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: *Spread out*: Capua planissima in loco explicata, Cic.—**b. Fig.**: (a) *Well ordered, regular*: causa, Cic.—(b) *Plain, clear*: (Comp.) nihil potest esse explicatius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expliqué*.

2. explīcā-tus, ūs, *m.* [explīc(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *An unfolding, stretching apart*: crurum, Pl. **II. Fig.**: *Of speech*: *An explication, exposition*: Cic.

explīc-itus, a, um: **1. P. of explīc-o**.—**2. Pa.**: *Disentangled, i. e. free from obstacles, easy*: (Comp.) explicatus videbatur, Herdam reverti, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explicite*.

explīc-o, āvi or ūi, ātum or itum, āre, *i. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To unfold, unveil, unravel, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo*: vestem, Cic.: frontem, Hor. **B. Esp.** With Personal pron.: *To extricate or free one's self*, etc.: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To unfold*: hence **A.** *To display, make a show of*, etc.: intelligentiam tuam, Cic. **B.**: **I. Gen.**: *To liberate, set free*, etc.: Siciliam, Cic.—**2. Esp.** With Personal pron.: *To set one's self free, to release or disentangle one's self from business*, etc.: Script. ap. Cic.—**C.** *To disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, settle, adjust* any thing complicated or difficult: negotia, Cic.—**D.** *Of speech*: *To develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state*: vitam aliquam, Cic.: funera fando, Virg. **III. Met.**: **A. Gen.**: *To spread out, stretch out, extend, deploy, display*: aciem, Liv.: per catervas arma, Hor. **B. Esp.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To extend one's self*, etc.: *to stretch out*: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expliquer*.

explō-dō, plōsi, plōsum, plōdēre, ā, v. a. [for *explando*] **I. Prop.**: *To drive out or off by clapping*.—*Of a player, to hoot off*: explosa Arbuscula, Hor.: *aliquem cecenia*, Cic. **II. Met.**

on. A. *To drive out or away; to chase away, expel*: noctem, Lucr.—**B.** *To reject or disapprove*: hoc genus divinationis vita expulsi, Cic.

explōrāt-e, adv. [explorat-us] *With certainty, for a certainty, securely, surely*: Cic. (Comp.) exploratus, id.
explōrā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [explor(a)-o] *An examination, exploration*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exploration*.

explōrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I. Gen.**: *A searcher out, examiner, explorer*: a prying person, a spy: Plaut.—**As Adj.**: *Searching*: foci, Mart. **II. Esp.**: **A. Milit. t. t.**: *A spy, scout*: Cæs.—**B.** *Explorer viae*, *One who ran before the emperor to clear the way*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explorateur*.

explōrātōr-fus, a, um, adj. [explorator] *Of, or belonging to, a spy or scout*: Suet.

explōrā-tus, a, um: **1. P. of explor(a)-o**.—**2. Pa.**: (Ascertained; hence) *Established, confirmed, certain, sure*: (Comp.) explorator devotio, Cic. (Sup.) exploratissima victoria, Vell.—*Particular phrase*: Pro explorato, *As a sure or ascertained fact; as a certainty*: Cæs.

explō-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* (To call aloud or greatly; hence, as a result) **I. Gen.**: **A.**: *Verb. Fin.*: *To search out, seek to discover; to examine, explore, investigate, ascertain*: rem totam, Cic.—**B. Part. Perf.**: *Examined ascertained, known*: omnia explorata, Cæs. **II. Esp.**: **A. Milit. t. t.**: *To spy out, reconnoitre, ascertain by scouts*, etc.: Africam, Cic.—**B.** *To examine as to quality; to try, test, put to the proof*: explorat robora fumus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explorer*.

explō-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for *explod-sio*; fr. *explod-o*] *A clapping off; a driving off the stage, etc., by clapping*: Script. ap. Cic.

explō-sus (for *explod-sus*), a, um, *P. of explod-o*.

explō-sio, ōni or ūi, itum, ire, *4. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To smoothe off thoroughly, polish off, polish up, polish thoroughly*: aedes, Plaut.—**B. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To polish one's self thoroughly; i. e. to be very neat, clean, etc.*, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *To polish, finish, embellish, improve, refine*: nox te expolivit, Cic.

explōl-tio, ōnis, *f.* [explol-o] **I. Prop.**: *A smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing*: urbana, i. e. *of a town house*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of style*: *An adorning, embellishing*: Cic.

explōl-tus, a, um: **1. P. of explol-o**.—**2. Pa.**: *Polished, i. e. smooth, neat, clean*: (Comp.) dens expolitor, Cat.: (Sup.) villae expolitissimae, Script. ap. Gell.

expō-nō, pōsi, pōstum, pōnēre (Perf. *expōsivit*, Plaut.—*Part. Pass. nunc.* *expōstus*, Virg.), *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To put or set out, to expose*: vasa, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Of children*: *To expose*: pueros, Liv.—**2. Naut. t. t.**: *To set on shore; to land, disembark*: frumentum, Cic.: *quarta vix demum exponitur hora*,

Hor.—**3. Mercant. t. t.**: *To offer a sum to one, to be ready to pay*: el DCCC, exposuisti, Cic.—**4. To leave exposed or unprotected; to expose: provincias, Tac. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To set out or forth; to expose, lay open, or bare*: vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Of speech*: *To set forth, exhibit, explain, expound*: mandata in senatu, Cic.: *endem multitudini*, Cæs.: (with out *Object*) hoc, de quo modo exposuit Antonius, *gave an explanation*, Cic.: (Neut. Part. Pass. in comor with clause) *exposito quid iniquitas loci posset, etc.*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exposer*.**

expōrge, v. *expōrigo ini-*
expōrrec-tus (for *exporrec-tus*), a, um, *P. of exporrig-o*, through true root *EXPORIGEA*.

expōr-rīgo, exi, ectum, īgere (Imper. *exporger*, Ter.), *3. v. a.* *To stretch out, spread out, extend*: *exporger* frontem, i. e. *smooth your brow*, Ter.: equites, Hirt.

expōrtā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [export(a)-o] *Exportation*: rerum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exportation*.

expōrto, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* *To bear or carry out; to convey away, export*: corpora luce carentium Exportant tectis, Virg.: frumentum in fame, in a time of famine, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exporter*.

expōsco, pōposci, *no sup.*, *poscēre*, *3. v. a.* **I. Gen.**: *To ask earnestly beg, request, entreat, implore*: signum prelii, Cæs.: Iliacos iterum demens audire labores Expocit, Virg. **II. Esp.**: *To demand to be delivered up for punishment, etc.*: ad exposcendos eos, Liv.

expōsīt-īcus (-ītus), a, um, adj. [expono, (Sup.) *exposit-us*] *Exposed, founding*: puella, Plaut.

expōs-ītio, ōnis, *f.* [EXPOS, true root of expo(s)-no] **1. An exposing of an infant**: Just.—**2. Of speech**: *A setting forth, exposition; an exhibiting, showing; a narration*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exposition*.

expōs-itus, a, um: **1. P. of expo(s)-no**, through true root *EXPOS*.—**2. Pa.**: (Publicly set out; hence) **A. Prop.**: *Open, free, accessible*: limen, Stat.—**b. Fig.**: (a) *Accessible, affable*: mores, Stat.—(b) *In a bad sense, Common, vulgar*: qui nihil expositum solent deducere, etc., Juv.

expōstūlā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [expōstul(a)-o] *An expostulation, complaint*: Cic.

expōstūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* and *n.* **I. Gen.**: *To demand urgently, to require*: primas sibi partes, Tac. **II. Esp.**: **A.** *To require to be delivered up; to demand one for punishment*: Celsum ad supplicium, Tac.—**B.** *To find fault, quarrel, dispute, expostulate with; to complain of*: **1. Act.**: *aliquem cum aliquo*, Cic.—**2. Neut.**: *de cupiditatis id*.

expres-sē, adv. [i. express-us] *Expressly, distinctly*: Auct. Her.: (Comp.) *expressus*, Col.

expres-sus (for *expres-sus*), a

EXPRIMO

EXSECRO

nm. I. P. of *exprim-o*, through true root **EXPREM.**—**2. Pa.**: Clearly exhibited, prominent, distinct, visible, manifest, plain, *express*: **A. Prop.**: species deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, Cic.—**B. Fig.**: (*Comp.*) expressoria et illustraria, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. exprès*.

ex-primo, pressi, pressum, prim-äre, 3. v. a. [for *ex-premo*] **I. Prop.**: To press or squeeze out: **A.** With that which is pressed out, etc., as object: lacrimulam oculos terendo, Ter.—**B.** With that from which any thing is pressed out, etc., as object: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To form by pressure, etc. (i. e. to make an impression of any thing, as in metal, wax, etc.); to represent, form, mould, cast, etc.: ungues Exprimet et molles imitabitur ære capillos, Hor.—**B.** To represent, portray: verecundie roborem, Pl.—**C.** To show the form of: vestis singulos artus exprimens, Tac. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: **1.** To squeeze or wring out; to extort, wrest, elicit: vocem, Cæs.: pecuniam vi, Cic.—**2.** To devise, invent, etc.: utilitas expressit nomina rerum, Lucr.—**B.**: **1.** To imitate, copy, represent, portray, describe, express, esp. in words: bellum ab hoc expressum est, Cic.—**2.** To express or render by translating into another language: verbum e verbo experimentes, Cic.—**3.** To pronounce or articulate: literas, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. exprimer*.

ex-prōbrā-tio, ōnis, f. [exp(rob)(a)-o] **I.** A reproaching, upbraiding: Ter.

ex-prōbr-o, probāvi, probātum, probare, 1. v. a. [ex; prob-um] (*To make a matter of reproach out of something; hence*) To make a matter of reproach, to cast in the teeth, to charge any thing against any one; also to charge, upbraid, reproach a person with something: officia, Cic.: casus bellicos tibi, id.

ex-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, promēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To take out or forth, to bring forth: heminas octo in urceum, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To show forth, discover, exhibit, display: vim eloquentie in eā causā, Cic.—**B.** Of speech: To speak out, utter, declare, state: leges, Cic.

ex-prom-ptus, a, um, **P.** of *ex-prom-o*.

expugna-bilis, e, adj. [expugn(a)-o] That may be taken, carried, or reduced: urbs terrā marique, Liv.

expugna-ns, ntis, 1. **P.** of *expugn(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: Efficient, efficacious: (*Comp.*) expugnantior herba, Ov.

expugnā-tio, ōnis, f. [expugn(a)-o] The taking, carrying, storming of a place: Cæs.; Cic.

expugnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I. Prop.**: A taker, stormer, conqueror of a place: Cic. **II. Fig.**: A violator: pudicitiae, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) expugnatour*.

ex-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Fut.* expugnassere, Plaut.), 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To take by assault; to storm,

capture, reduce, subdue entirely: urbem, Liv.: naves, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To take by assault, to capture, etc.: alicui aurum, Plaut.—**B.** To conquer, subdue, overcome, etc.: fortunas patrum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) expugner*.

expul-sio, ōnis, f. [expello, through root *EXPLU*] A driving out, expulsion: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. expulsion*.

expul-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To drive out, expel: Mart.

expul-sor, ōris, m. [id.] A driver out, expeller: Cic.

expul-sus, a, um, **P.** of *expello*, through root *EXPLU*.

expul-trix, icis, f. [expello, through id.] She that drives out or expels: *Fig.*: expultrix vitiorum, Cic.

expunc-tus (for *expung-tus*), a, um, **P.** of *expung-o*.

ex-pungo, xi, ctum, gēre, 3. v. a. (*To prick out; hence*) **I. Prop.**: To strike, cross, or blot out; to erase from a list by points (set above or below); to expunge a debt; to discharge a soldier: Plaut. **II. Meton.**: To get out of the way, remove: pupillum, Pers.

expurgā-tio, ōnis, f. [expurge(a)-o] A justification, vindication, excuse: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. expurgation*.

ex-purgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To purge quite, cleanse, purify: quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) clemente? i. e. to cure of poetic ecstasy, Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To cleanse, purify: sermonem, Cic.—**B.** To clear from censure; to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse: me expurgare tibi volo, Plaut.

ex-putesco, ōnis, m. per *perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n. *ut.* To rot: Plaut.

ex-pūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** To consider well, to examine: utramque rem, Plaut. **II.** To fathom, comprehend: aliquid, Cic.

Exquiliæ, etc., v. *Esquiliæ*.

ex-quirō, sivi, sītum, rere (*ex-quæris*, Plaut.: exquiescero, id.: exquiescit, id. [for *ex-quæro*]) To search diligently, to seek for any thing; to make inquiry, to inquire, to ask: sententias, Cæs.: ex te causas, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) exquérir*.

exquisit-e, adv. [exquisit-us] Carefully, accurately, particularly, excellently, exquisitely: Cic.: (*Comp.*) exquisitiss, id.: (*Sup.*) exquisitissime, Gell.

exquis-it-us (for *exques-itus*), a, um, 1. **P.** of *exquiro*, through old root *EXQUES*.—**2. Pa.**: Carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite: (*Comp.*) exquisitis dicendi genus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. exquis*.

extradictus, etc., v. *eradi*.

ex-sacrifico, (ex-a-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. To sacrifice much or greatly: Poet. ap. Cic.

ex-sævio (ex-æ-v-), no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. To cease raging, spend itself: Liv.

ex-sanguis (ex-ang-), e, adj. **I. Prop.**: Deprived of blood, without blood, bloodless: umbræ, Virg. **II. Meton.**:

A. Pale, wan: exsanguis metu, Ov.—**B. Making pale**: cuminum, Hor. **III. Fig.**: Powerless, feeble, weak: orationis genus, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ex-sanguin*.

ex-sarcio (ex-ar-, ex-ser-, ex-er-), no perf., tum, cire, 4. v. a. (*To patch up thoroughly, mend; hence*) To amend, repair, restore: sumptum, Ter.

ex-satio (ex-at-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To satisfy fully; to satiate, glut, sate: exsatiati cibo, Liv.

exsātūrā-bilis, e, adj. [exsat-ur(a)-o] That may be satiated: pectus, Virg.

ex-sātūro (ex-a-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To satisfy fully, satiate, sate: supplicio animum, Cic.

exscen-sio (excen-), ōnis, f. [for *exscendo*, sio; fr. *exscendo*] A debarkation, landing: Liv.

ex-scindo (cindo), scidi, scissum, scindere, 3. v. a. (*To tear out or away from; hence*) To extirpate, destroy: **I. Prop.**: ferro gentem, Virg. **II. Fig.**: intestinum malum, Pl.

ex-scrō (creo), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To hawk or cough up; to spit out by coughing: pura, Pl.

ex-scribo (ribo), scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To write out, write off, copy: tabulas, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of paintings: To copy: imagines, Pl.—**B.** To write or note down: nomina, Plaut. **III. Fig.**: To copy or take after; to resemble: filia totum patrem mirā similitudine exscripterat, Pl.

exscrip-tus (for *exscribtus*), a, um, **P.** of *exscribo*.

ex-sculpo (culpo), psi, ptum, pōre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: To scratch, chisel, carve, or scoop out: nescio quid e queron, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To get out, elicit, extort: ex aliquo verum, Ter. **II.** To scratch out, erase: versūs, Nep.

ex-sēco (sīco, -sco), scēdi, sectum, scēre, 1. v. a. **I. Gen.**: To cut out or away: **A. Prop.**: vitiosas partes, Cic. **B. Fig.**: quas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, deducts from the principal, Hor. **II. Esp.**: To cut, castrate, geld: Cic.

exsēcrā-bilis (execra-), e, adj. [exsecr(a)-o] 1. Execrable, accursed, detestable: (*Comp.*) nihil execrabilius, Pl.—**2.** Execrating: praenitibus execrabile carmen sacerdotibus, the formula of execration, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. execrable*.

exsēcrā-tio (execra-), ōnis, f. [id.] **I. Prop.**: Execration, malediction, curse: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A solemn oath (containing an imprecation in case of its infringement): Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. execration*.

exsēcrā-tus (execra-), a, um, 1. **P.** of *execr(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: Accursed, execrable, detestable: (*Sup.*) execratisima lingua, Pl.

ex-sēcro (or *ex-ecro*-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for *ex-sacro*-or; fr. *ex-saci*-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Act.**: To curse greatly, execrate: Cic.—**B. Neut.**: verba execrancia lingua Edidit, Ov. **II. Meton.**: To take a solemn oath

with imprecations (in case of its infringement): *canus omnis execrata civitas*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécuteur*.

exec-ō (**exec-**), ōnis, f. [**exsec-o**] *A cutting out*: Cic.

execut-tus (**execu-**), a, um, P. of **execu-o**.

exsec-ūtō (**execo-**), tōnis, f. [for **exsequ-ūtō**; fr. **exsequ-or**] 1. **a.** *An accomplishing, performing; performance, execution*: Tac.—**b.** *Administration*: Tac.—**2.** *A relating or describing; description, discussion, etc.*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécution*.

exsec-ūtōr (**execo-**), tōris, m. [for **exsequ-ūtōr**; fr. **exsequ-or**] 1. (Prop.) *A pursuer of an enemy; hence, Fig.) A prosecutor, revenger*: Suet.—**2.** *A performer, executor, accomplisher*: Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécuteur*.

exsec-ūtus (**execo-**), (for **exsequ-ūtus**), a, um, P. of **exsequ-or**.

exsequ-lae (**exsequ-**), ōrum, f. [**exsequ-or**] (*The following corpse*; hence) 1. Prop.: *A funeral procession, funeral; funeral rites or obsequies*: Cic. II. Meton.: *The mortal remains*: Eutr.

exsequ-ālis (**exsequi-**), e, adj. [**exsequi-e**] *Of, or belonging to, a funeral*: *funeral*: carmina, Virg., Ov.

ex-sequor (**equor**), secūtus sum, sequi, 3. v. dep. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To follow to the end, to pursue*: sectam, Cat. B. Esp.: 1. *To follow or accompany to the grave*: aliquem omni laude, Poet. ap. Cic.—**2.** *To pursue as an enemy*: aliquem ferro, Liv. II. Fig.: A. *To follow, follow after, accompany*; to go after, to pursue: aternitatem, Cic.: spem, consilia, Liv.—**B.** *To follow up, prosecute, carry out*; to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfil: mandata, Cic.—**C.** *To accomplish or go through with in speaking*; to relate, describe, say, tell: mellis coelestia dona, Virg.—**D.** *To pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge*: violata jura, Liv. 459. Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Executed, performed*: exsecuto regis imperio, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécuteur*.

ex-sēro (**-ēro**), ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To thrust out or forth*; to thrust out, put forth: enses, Ov.: linguam ab irrisu, from, i. e. *for the purpose of, ridicule*, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *With Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To thrust one's self out, to force one's way out, to come forth*: Ov.—**2.** *Pass. Part. Perf.*: *Of parts of the body*: *Thrust out, protruding from the dress*: i. e. *bare, uncovered*: humeri exserti, Caes. II. Fig.: A. *To thrust forth*: secreta mentis ore, Sen. B. Esp.: *To reveal, show*: paulatim principem exseruit, i. e. *showed himself as*, Suet. III. Meton.: *Pass. Part. Perf.*: *Of persons*: *Bare, uncovered*: unum exserta latus Camilla, Virg.

ex-ser-to (**exer-**), no, perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. a. intens. [**exser-o**] I. *To stretch out, thrust forth*: ora, Virg. II. *To uncover, to bare*: humeros, Stat.

exser-tus (**exer-**), a, um: 1. P. of **exser-o**—**2.** Pa.: A. *Thrust forth, projecting*: dentes Pl.—**b.** *Open, evident*,

conspicuous: (Comp.) *exsertior opera*, Pacat.

ex-sibŭlo (**-ibŭlo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. a. I. *To hiss out or forth*: dirum quiddam, Sen. II. *To hiss off an actor from the stage*: histrio exsibilatur, Cic.

exsiccā-tus (**exicca-**), a, um: 1. P. of **exsicco** (a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Dried up, dry, jejune*: orationis genus, Cic. **ex-sicco** (**-icco**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. a. I. Gen.: *To dry up, make quite dry*: arbores, Cic. II. Esp.: *To drain dry, to empty a vessel, etc.*: vina cullulis, Hor.

ex-signo (**-igno**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To write out, note down, record*: sacra, Liv.

ex-silio (**-ŭlio**), silŭi, sultum, silire, 4. v. n. [for **ex-salio**] *To spring out or forth, to spring or leap up, to start up*: perturbatus exsiluisti, Cic.: domo, out of the house, Hor.

exsil-ium (**exil-**), ūi, n. [for **exsil-ium**; fr. **exsil**] (*The condition of an exile*; hence) I. Prop.: *Banishment, exile*: Cic.: Liv. II. Meton.: A. *A place of exile, a retreat*: Tac.—**B.** Plur.: *Those who are banished*: exiles: plenum exsilis mare, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exil*.

ex-sincēr-ātus, a, um, adj. [ex; sincer-us] *Deprived of its genuineness, corrupted*: tergum, i. e. *beaten*, Plaut.

ex-sisto (**-isto**), stŭti, stitum, sistere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To step out or forth*; to come forth, emerge, appear: submersus equus voraginibus non exstitit, Cic. B. Esp.: (*To come forth*; i. e.) *To spring, proceed, arise, become*: exstitit hoc loco quæstio subdificilis, Cic. II. Meton.: *To be visible or manifest in any manner, to exist, to be*: timeo, ne in eum existam crudelior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exister*.

ex-solvŭ-tus (for **exsolvo-tus**), a, um, P. of **exsolvo**.

ex-solvo, solvi, solŭtum, solvere (by diæresis *exsoluatur*, Lucr.: *exsoluisse*, Ov.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To loose, unloose, unbind, untie, undo*: pugionem a latere, Tac. B. Esp.: 1. *To set loose, release, deliver, free, liberate*: paulatim se corpore, Virg.—**2.** *Mercant. t. l.*: *To discharge, pay a debt, etc.*: nomina mea, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To throw off, lay aside, rid one's self of a thing*: legis nexūs, Tac.—**B.** *To release, free from any thing*: annos religioŭs, Liv.—**C.** *To discharge, pay*: exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic.: pomas aliquid, Liv.—**D.** *To solve, explain any thing*: Lucr.

ex-somn-is (**-omn-is**), e, adj. [ex; somn-us] *Sleepless, wakeful, watchful*: Virg.

ex-sorbĕo (**-orbeo**), ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: *To suck out, suck or sup up, suck in, drain*: sanguinem, Cic. II. Fig.: (*To suck out*; i. e.) *A. To swallow up, destroy*: animam amborum, Plant.—**B.** *To drain to the dregs*: difficultates, Cic.—**C.** *To exhaust*: viros, Juv.

ex-sors (**-ors**), sortis, adj. (*With-*

out sors; hence) 1. *For which a lot has not been cast; chosen, or obtained without lot*: honor, Virg.—**2.** *Having no share in, free from, deprived of*: (with Gen.) *amicitiæ et fæderis*, Liv.: (with Gerund in di) *secandi*, Hor.

ex-spātiōr (**-patori**), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. I. Prop.: A. *Of living subjects*: *To wander from the course or out of the way*: expatiantur equi, Ov.—**B.** *Of things as subjects*: 1. *Of rivers*: *To quit the channel, to overflow*: flumina expatiata, Ov.—**2.** *To spread abroad, extend, spread out, etc.*: bractium in latus, Quint. II. Fig.: *Of speech*: *To wander from the point; to digress*: Quint.

expectā-bilis (**exp-**), e, adj. [**expect** (a)-o] *To be expected, expected*: opera, Tac.

expectā-tiō (**exp-**), ōnis, f. [id.] *An expecting, expectation*: Cic.; Hirt.

expectā-tus (**exp-**), a, um: 1. P. of **expect** (a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Expected, longed for, desired, welcome*: (Comp.) *expectationem venire*, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) *expectatissime littere*, Cic.—**A.** *Subst.*: **expectatum**, i. n. *That which is, etc., expected; expectation*: Cic.

ex-specto (**-pecto**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (*To look out for a thing very much*; hence) 1. **A.** Prop.: *To await, expect something that is to come or to take place, to wait for it, etc.*: transitum tempestatis, Cic.: hand animo equo *Expectans comites*, Hor. B. Fig.: *Of things as subjects*: *To await one*: me tranquilla senectus Expectat, Hor. II. (*To look for a person or thing, with hope, desire, expectation, or fear*; hence) A. Prop.: 1. *To look, hope, or long for*; to desire, etc.: longiores epistolae, Cic.: puellam, Hor.—**2.** *To look for, anticipate, apprehend, fear, dread, etc.*: dedecus, Cic. B. Meton.: *Of things as subjects*: *To have need of, require any thing*: silvarumque alia pressos propaginis arcūs Expectant, Virg.

ex-spergo (**-pergo**), no perf., sum, gĕre, 3. v. a. [for **ex-spargo**] *To scatter abroad, disperse*: *exspersi* quo possit vis animal, be dispersed, diffused, Lucr. II. *To besprinkle*: sanie limina, Virg.

ex-spes (**-pes**), adj. (only in *Nom Sing.*) *Without hope, hopeless*: fractis enatæ spes Navius, Hor.: (with Gen.) vite, Tac.

expirā-tiō (**exp-**), ōnis, f. [**exp-iri** (a)-o] *A breathing out, exhalation*: terrore, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expiration*.

ex-spiro (**-piro**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: *To breathe or blow out*; to exhale, give out, etc.: flammas pectore, Virg. B. Meton.: *To put forth, send out, produce, etc.*: odorem de corpore, Lucr. II. Neut.: A.: 1. Prop.: *To breathe forth or out*: vis fera ventorum... *Exspirare aliqua cupiens*, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: *To breathe forth*: ira pectoris expirantes, Cat.—**3.** Meton.: *To rush or burst forth as if by breathing*: ignis foras, Lucr.—**B.**: 1. Prop.: *To breathe one's last, to expire*: atram Fundit

numum expirans, Virg.—2. Fig.: *To expire, come to an end, cease*: meum expiratura res publica erat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expirer*.

ex-splendescō (-plendescō), splendū, *no sup.*, splendesce, 3. v. n. incl. *To shine forth, glitter*: I. Prop.: ignis, Sen. II. Fig.: clarus explendescobat, quam condiscipuli aequo animo ferre possent, Nep.

ex-spōlio (-polio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To spoil, pillage, or plunder thoroughly*: fana atque domos, Sall. II. Fig.: A. *To spoil, take away*: dignitatem, Hirt.—B. *To deprive or strip of*: exercitu Pompeium, Cic.

ex-spūo (-puo), spūi, spūtum, spēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To spit out, to spit*: in mare, Pl. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To spit out or forth*: sanguinem, Pl. B. Meton.: *To cast out, eject, emit*: lacrimam, Plaut. C. Fig.: *To expel, banish, remove*: miseriam ex animo, Ter.

exsta-nas, ntis, P. of exst(a)-o. **ex-sterno (-terno)**, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. a. *To terrify greatly, affright*: exterminata fugam tentabat, Ov.

ex-stillo (-tip), āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. *To drip or trickle out*: sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut.

exstimilā-tor (-ext-), ōris, m. [exstimul(a)-o] *An inciter, instigator*: Tac.

ex-stimūlo (-tīmūlo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To prick, to goad*: aliquem aculeo, Pl. II. Fig.: *To goad on, excite, instigate, stimulate*: aliquem dictis, Ox.

exstinc-tio (-ext-), ōnis, f. [for exsting-tio; fr. exsti(n)g-uo] *Extinction, annihilation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extinction*.

exstinc-tor, ōris, m. [for exsting-tor; fr. id.] 1. *An extinguisher*: Cic.—2. *A destroyer*: patriae, Cic.

exstinc-tus (-ext-) (for exsting-tus), a, um, P. of exsting-uo. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éteint*.

ex-stinguo (-tinguo), stinxī, stinctum, stingere (Perf. Subj. exstinxit, for exstinxerit, Plaut.)—*Contracted forms* exstinxī, Virg.: *extinxim*, id., 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To put out, quench, extinguish*: ignem, Ov. II. Fig.: *To extinguish or put out*, l. e. A. *Of living objects*: *To kill, deprive of life, cut off*: vir egregius exstinctus, Cic.—B.: 1. *Of concrete things as objects*: *To destroy in any way*: aquam Albanam, i. e. *get rid of, or dry up*, Liv.—2. *Of abstract things as objects*: *To abolish, destroy, annihilate, etc.*: amicitias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éteindre*.

ex-stirp-o (-tirp-o), āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. a. [ex; stirps, stirp-is] I. Prop.: *To pluck up by the stem or root, to root out*: arbores, Curt. II. Fig.: *To root out; eradicate, extirpate*: vitia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extirper*.

ex-sto (-to), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *To stand out or forth, to project, to stand above*: exstare capite solo ex aqua, Caes.: exstat ferrum de pectore, Ov. II. Fig.: *To stand forth*: quō magis id exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic.

III. Meton.: *To be visible, show i. self, etc., appear; to be extant, to exist*, to be: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic.

exstruc-tio (-ext-), ōnis, f. [EXSTRUC, true root of extru-o] *A building up, erecting, structure*: Cic.

ex-strūo (-truo), xi, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To pile or heap up thoroughly*: acervum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *To build up, raise, rear, construct, erect*: rogam, Cic.: aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, Caes. B. Fig.: *To construct, build up, etc.*: disciplinam, Cic. C. Meton.: *To cover with buildings, etc.*: mare, Sall.

exsuo-tus (-xuo-) (for exsug-tus), a, um, P. of exsugo. **ex-sūdo (-udo)**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To come out by sweating; to sweat out, exude*: exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. II. Act.: (Prop.: *To sweat out*; Fig.: *To perform with sweating or toil; to toil through, undergo*: causas, Hor.

ex-sugo (-ugo), suxi, suctum, sūgere (Put. Ind. acc. to 2. conj., exsugebo, Plaut.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To suck out*: sanguinem, Plaut. II. Meton.: *To dry or empty by sucking*: vulnus, Cels.

ex-sul (-ul), ūlis, comm. gen. [for ex-sol; fr. ex; sol-um] (One who quits, or is banished from, his native soil; hence) *A banished person, exile*. I. Prop.: Cic.; Ov. II. Fig.: *mentis, deprived of reason*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exilé*.

exsūlā-tio (-exula-), ōnis, f. [exsul(a)-o] *Banishment, exile*: Plor.

exsul-o (-exul-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To be an exile or banished person; to live in exile*. I. Prop.: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. II. Fig.: quum omnes meo discusso exsules rempublicam putent, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exilé*.

exsultā-bundus (-exulta-), a, um, adi. [exsult(a)-o] *Leaping for joy, exulting*: Iust.

exsul-tim (-exul-), adv. [for exsult-tim; fr. exsult-o] *Leaping about, friskingly*: Hor.

exsult-o (-xul-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *Intens.* [for exsal-to; fr. EXSAL, true root of exsil-io] I. Prop.: *To spring, leap, or jump up*: A. Prop.: *Of living subjects*: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. B. Fig.: *Of things as subjects*: vada, Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To gambol about, move freely*: in reliquis orationibus exsultavit audacius, Cic.—B. *To exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, to boast*: furorem exsultantem reprimere, Cic.

exsūpērā-bilis (-exu-), e, adi. [exsuper(a)-o] 1. *That may be overcome, surmountable*: Virg.—2. *That overcomes, overpowering, irresistible*: Auct. ap. Gell.

exsūpēra-ns (-exu-) ntis, 1. P. of exsuper(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Surpass-*

ing, excellent, supreme: forma, Gell; (Comp.) exsuperantior, id.: (Sup.) exsuperantissimus, App.

exsūpērānt-ia (-exu-), ae, f. [exsuperans, exsuperant-is] *Pre-eminence, superiority*: Cic.

exsūpērā-tio (-exu-), ōnis, f. [exsuper(a)-o] *Exaggeration* as a fig. of speech: Auct. Her.

ex-sūpēro (-upero), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To mount up, appear above*: exsuperant flammæ, Virg. B. Fig.: *To get the upper hand; to overcome, prevail, excel*: virtute, Virg. II. Act.: A. P. Prop.: *To project or tower over or above anything; to surmount, rise above*: jugum, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. *To surpass, exceed*: laudes alioquius, Liv.—2. *To be too much for; to overpower, overcome*: vires mæ, Ov.

ex-surdo (-urdo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex; surd-us] I. Prop.: *To render deaf; to deafen*: aures, Val. Max. II. Meton.: *Of the taste*: *To dull, blunt*: vina palatum, Hor.

ex-surgo (-urgo), surrexi, surrectum, surgere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To rise up, rise, get up, stand up*: exsurge, quæso, Cic. II. Fig.: *To raise up, raise its, etc., head, rise*: auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, Cic.

exsuscitā-tio (-exu-), ōnis, f. [exsuscit(a)-o] *An awakening, arousing*, as a fig. of speech: Auct. Her.

ex-suscito (-uscito), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To rouse from sleep, awaken*: aliquem, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of fire*: *To kindle*: flammam aurā, Ov. III. Fig.: *To stir up, rouse up, excite*: animos, Cic.

exta, ōrum, n. (Gen. Plur. extām, Auct. ap. Cic.) *The higher internal organs of the body* (such as the heart, lungs, liver); *the inward*: Virg.; Pl.

extā-bescō, tabūi, *no sup.*, tabescere, 3. v. n. inch. *To pass away entirely, vanish, disappear, pine away*: Cic.

ext-āris, e, adi. [ext-a] *Of, or belonging to, exta or the inward*: Plaut.

ext-templō (original uncontracted form *extemplū*), adv. [ex; templ-um] *Immediately, straightway, forthwith*: Cic.; Virg.

ext-empor-ālis, e, adi. [ex; tempus, tempor-is] *On the spur of the moment, extemporary, extemporaneous*: Tac.; Quint.

extemporāl-itas, ātis, f. [extemporal-is] *The quality of the extemporaries; hence*: *The faculty of extemporaneous speaking, etc.*: Suet.

extempūlo, adv., v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To stretch out, spread out, extend*: Cic.—*Particular phrase*: Per extentum funem ire, *To walk on a stretched or tight rope, i. e. to perform a difficult feat*: Hor. B. Esp.: *Pass in reflexive force*: *To stretch or spread one's self, etc., out; to spread out, extend*: Ov.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To extend, spread, etc.*: famam

factis, Virg.—**B.** To extend, stretch out: *spem* in African, Liv.—**C.** To extend, increase, enlarge, etc.: cupiditatem glorie, Liv.—**D.** To extend, draw out, prolong, continue, etc., in respect to time: vivat extenso Proculeius aro, Hor.—**E.** To pass, spend, etc.: atatem in latebris locis, Plant.—**F.** With Personal pron.: (To stretch one's self out; i. e.) To exert one's self: Cæs.; Liv.—**G.** With words denoting a march, the act of running, etc., as object: To do or perform vigorously, etc.: extensis itineribus, *per* vigorous marches, Liv.: extendere cursus, to run vigorously, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étendre*.

extensus (for extend-sus), a, um, P. of extend-o.

exten-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. intens. [for extend-to; fr. extend-o] To stretch out, extend: **I.** Prop.: nervos, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: vires, i. e. to exert, Plant.

exten-tus (for extend-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of extend-o.—**2.** Pa.: a. Extended, extensive, wide: (Sup.) quam extensissima vallis, Liv.—**b.** Drawn out, prolonged, extended: sonus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étendu*.

extenuā-tio, ōnis, f. [extenu(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: A thinning: vitium, Pl. **II.** Fig.: A lessening, diminution, extenuation, as a figure of speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extenuation*.

extenuā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of extenu(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Thinned, weakened, weak*: A Prop.: (Sup.) copiose extenuatissime, Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** Fig.: extenuata ratio, Auct. Hor.

ex-tēnūō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To make very thin, fine, or small; to thin, reduce, diminish: aēr extenuatus in sublime fertur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To diminish, lessen, weaken: censis, Cic.: vires, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exténuer*.

ex-ter (-tērus), tēra, tērum, adj. [ex] **I.** Pos.: A. On the outside, outward: res extera sese insinuat, Lucr.—**B.** With respect to one's family or country: Foreign, strange: nationes, Cic. **II.** Comp.: exterior; us, outward, outer, exterior: collis, Cæs.; comes, i. e. on the left side, Hor. **III.** Sup.: A. **extremūs**, a, um: **1.** Prop.: Of place or position: A. The outermost, utmost, extreme: extrema pars epistolæ, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **extremum**, i. n. The end, extremity: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** The last part, the close of a thing: literis in extremis, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: a. Of time or the order of succession: (a) The latest, last: mensis extremus, Cic.—**Adverbial** expression: Ad extremum, At last, finally: Cic.—**As Subst.**: (a) **extremus**, i. m. The last one, the last: Hor.—(b) **extremum**, i. n. The last or close: Cic.; Liv.—(b) The last part, the close of a thing: hiems, Cic.—**b.** Extreme in quality or degree: (a) The utmost, highest, greatest: fames, Cæs.—**Adverbial** expression: Ad extremum, To the utmost degree, utterly,

Liv.—**As Subst.**: **extrema**, ōrum, n. *Extremities*: Script. ap. Cic.—(b) The lowest, vilest, meanest: ingenium, Liv.—**B.** **extimus**, a, um, The outermost, furthest, most remote: orbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extérieur, extrême*.

ex-tērbō, ō, no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To extract by boring, to bore out: aurum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To extort, obtain by force: aliquid, Plant.

ex-tergeo, tersi, tersum, tergēre, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To wipe out or off: to wipe dry, wipe: baccas, Plant. **II.** Fig.: To strip clean, to plunder: fannum, Cic.

exterior, us, v. exter.

extērius, v. extra.

ex-termin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [ex termin-us] (To drive out from the boundaries; hence) **I.** Prop.: To drive out; to expel, exile, banish: aliquem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To put away, set aside, remove: questiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exterminer*.

exter-nus, a, um, adj. [exter] **1.** Outward, external: tepor, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **externum**, i. n. Something external: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** With respect to one's family or country: Foreign, strange: auxilia, Cæs.: amor, i. e. for a foreigner, Ov.—**As Subst.**: a. **externus**, i. m. A stranger, foreigner: Cic.—**b.** **externa**, ōrum, n. Outward or external things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *externe*.

ex-tēro, trīvi, tritum, tērēre, 3. v. a. To rub out, bring out by rubbing; to remove by rubbing; to rub off or away: congestas exteret ille nives, i. e. will dash aside, Ov.: extritur viribus ignis, Lucr.

ex-terrō, terrūi, territum, terrēre, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To alarm, terrify, etc.: greatly: operator modum exterrui, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To rouse up, make wild, madden through terror: exterritus (sc. anguis) aestu, Virg.

exter-sus (for exterg-sus), a, um, P. of exterg-o.

exter-us, a, um, v. exter.

ex-texo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. (To unweave; Fig.) To cheat of one's money: Plaut.

ex-timesco, timēdi, no sup., timēscere, 3. v. incl. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: To fear greatly, to be greatly afraid or terrified: equi gladiatorum sibilis extimescebant, Cic. **II.** Act.: To fear greatly; to be greatly afraid of or terrified at; to dread: adventum nostrum, Cic.

extim-us, a, um, v. exter.

extinctus, extinguo, etc., v. exs. **ext-i-spex**, spicius, m. [for ext-i-spec-s; fr. ext-a; (i); spec-io] (An inspector of entrails; hence) A diviner, soothsayer: Cic.

ext-i-spici-um, ūi, n. [for ext-i-spec-ium; fr. id.] An inspection of the entrails (for the purpose of divination): Suet.

exto, are, v. exsto.

ex-tollo, no perf. nor sup., tollēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To lift up, raise up, elevate: cruentum pug-

onem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To rear, erect a building: Plant. **II.** Fig.: A.: **1.** Gen.: To raise, elevate, exalt, lift up: animos, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: To raise one's self, etc., up, to rise, etc.: Cic.—**B.** To put off, defer: res scias in alium diem, Plaut.

ex-torquēō, ātum, quere, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To twist out, wrench out, wrest away: sicam de manibus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To put to the rack; to rack, torture: aliquem in servilium modum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: To wrest out or away, obtain or take away by force; to tear away, to extort: opinionem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extorquer*.

ex-torr-is, e, adj. [for ex-terr-is; for ex; terr-a] Driven out of the country, exiled; banished: extorris profugerunt, Cic.

extor-tor, ōris, m. [for extorquitor; fr. extorqu-eo] An extorter: bonorum, Ter.

extor-tus (for extorqu-tus), a, um, P. of extorqu-eo.

extrā, adv. and *prep.* [extra] [contr. from *exter-ā*; Abl. of *exter*] **I.** Adv.: On the outside, without: A. Prop.: quam extra et intus hostem habent, Cæs.: (Comp.) *exteiusque sitae* (sc. urbes), Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Except, besides (so, constantly in the expression *extra quam*, *Except that*, unless that): Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Besides, in addition, extra: aliquid mihi extra pro illis debes, Sen. **II.** *Prep.* e. Acc.: A. Prop.: Outside of, without, beyond: extra ostium limenque carceris, Cic. **B.** Fig.: With abstract substantives: Beyond: extra ordinem, Cic.: extra consuetudinem, Cæs. **C.** Meton.: *Excepting, proterea*, Cic.

extra-ctus (for extrah-tus), a, um, P. of extrah-o.

ex-trāho, xi, ctum, hēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To draw out or forth; to drag out: telum e corpore, Cic. **II.** Fig.: A. To withdraw, extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate: ex animis hominum extraxit (sc. Epicurus) radicatus religionem, Cic.—**B.** To draw out, protract, prolong: res calumniis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extraire*.

extrā-nēus, a, um, adj. [extra] That is without: external, extraneous: causa, Auct. Her.—**As Subst.**: **extraneus**, i. m. A stranger: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *étranger* (-ger), (mod.) *étranger*; whence, Eng. *stranger*.

extra-ordin-āri-us, a, um, adj. [extra; ordo, ordin-is] (Pertaining to that which is extra ordinem; hence) Out of the common order, extraordinary: pecunia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extraordinaire*.

extrā-rīus, a, um, adj. [extra] **1.** Outward, external, extrinsic: res, Cic.—**2.** As respects one's family: Strange, not related: aliquis, Ter.

extrēm-itas ātis, f. [extrem-us] (The quality of the extremus; hence) The extremity or end of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extrémité*.

extrēm-o, ade. [id.] At last, at the last: Nep.

EXTREMUM

FABRICOR

extrēm-um, adv. [id.] 1. *At last*:
ov.—2. *For the last time*: **ov.**
extrēmūs, a, um, v. extē.
ex-tric-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
 [ex; tric-ā] (*To free from hindrances*;
 hence) **I. Prop.**: *To disentangle, ex-*
tricate, free, clear, etc.: extricata
 densis Corva plagis, **Hor.** **II. Fig.**:
To disentangle, unravel, clear up: nihil,
 Phaed. **III. Meton.**: *To procure with*
difficulty, hunt up: mercedem aut num-
 mos unde unde extricat, **Hor.**
ex-tric-or, prps. no perf., āri, 1.
v. dep. [id.] = extrico, **no. II.**: **Plant.**
extri-n-sēcus, adv. [contr. fr.
 exter-i-n-secus; fr. exter, exter-i; (i);
 (n); secus] **I. From without**, from
 abroad: **Cic.**—2. **a. Prop.**: *Without*,
 on the outside: **Cic.**—**b. Fig.**: *More-*
over: **Eutr.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. extrinseque.**
extri-tus, a, um, f. of **exte-o**,
 through root **extu**; **v. tero** *in it*.
ex-trūdō, trūdi, trūsum, trūdēre,
3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To thrust out or*
forth; to drive out or away; to in viam,
Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To crowd, fill out, etc.*:
 rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, **Lucr.**
extrūo, āre, v. extruō.
extrū-sus (for extrud-sus), a, um,
P. of extrud-o.
ex-tūmēo, no perf. nor sup., tum-
ēre, 2. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *To swell up*: **Plant.**
ex-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, tundēre,
3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To beat out, strike out, force*
out. **I. Prop.**: *calcibus frontem,*
 Phaed. **II. Fig.**: *quum labor extud-*
erit fastidia, has driven off, **Hor.**
ex-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turb-

āre, 1. v. a. To drive or thrust out or
away. I. Prop.: *homines e posses-*
sionibus, Cic.: *alicii oculos atque*
dentes, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *mentem, i. e.*
to disturb, Cic.
ex-ūbēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.
To be in great abundance, to abound:
 spumis exuberat amnis, **Virg.**
exuccus; exuctus; exudo, are;
exugo, ere; exul, ulis, v. exs.
ex-ulcēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
I. Prop.: *To make very sore, to cause*
to ulcerate: *ventrem, Cels.* **II. Fig.**:
To make worse, exasperate, aggravate:
 dolore, **Pl.**: *ea, quæ sanare nequeunt,*
 exulcerant, **Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. ex-**
ulcéser.
exulo, are; exulto, are, v. exs.
ex-ultō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.
 and **a. I. Neut.**: *To hoot or cry out*
gaily; to hoot violently: *nactusque*
silentia rursus Exultat, Ov. **II. Act.**:
To call or invoke with hootings: *Phry-*
gis exultata modis, Ov.
ex-ultōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.
= exulatio, no. 1. Ov.
exung-tus (for exung-tus), a, um,
P. of exung-o.
ex-undo, undāvi, undātum, und-
āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *To flow out or over;*
to overflow: *tura balsamaque vi tem-*
pestant in adversa litora exundant,
 Tac. **II. Fig.**: *To pour forth abundantly,*
 to rush forth, to overflow: *eloquentia,*
 Tac.
ex-ungo, no perf., unctum, ung-
ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To anoint*:
Plant. **II. Meton.**: *To spend or*

squander in purchasing unguents,
Plant.
ex-ūo, āvi, ātum, āre, 3. v. a.
 [etym. dub.; prps. ex-ūo] **I. Prop.**:
To draw out or off; to pull off, put off:
 aliquem ex laqueis, **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *To*
lay aside, cast off, divest one's self of
any thing: *silvestrem animum, Virg.*
III. Meton.: *To strip, despoil, deprive*
of any thing: *hostem armis, Liv.*
ex-urgēo, no perf. nor sup., urg-
ēre, 2. v. a. To squeeze out: **Plant.
ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a.
I. Prop.: *To burn up, consume*: *vicos,*
Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To scorch, to dry*
up by scorching: *pallidum, Virg.* **III.**
Fig.: *To consume, destroy, ravage,*
waste, etc.: *exustus flos veteris ub-*
ertatis, Cic.
exur-tio, ōnis, f. [for *exur-tio*;
 fr. *exur-o*] **I. A burning up, a con-**
suming by fire: *terrarium, Cic.*—2. **A**
scorching: *solis, Pl.* ¶ **Hence, Fr. ex-
ustion.
ex-us-tus (for exur-tus), a, um, P.
 of *exur-o*.
ex-ūs-tus, a, um, P. of exu-o.
exūv-ia, ārum, f. [for *exu-ia*; fr.
 exu-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. That which is laid**
aside or taken off from the body, as
clothes, equipments, arms, etc.: **Plant.**;
Virg.—**B. Spoils stripped from an**
enemy, as arms, booty, etc.: **Virg.**;
Tib. **II. Meton.**: *Of animals*: **A.**
Of a snake: The slough: **Virg.**—**B.**
Of wild beasts: The skin or hide: **Virg.**—
C. Hair cut from the head: **Cat.—**D.**
Of cattle: The hide: **Plant.********

F

F, f, n. indecl. or f. The sixth
 letter of the Latin alphabet, in shape
 answering to the Æolic digamma, and
 in very ancient times occasionally put
 for it; so the Lat. *frango*, root *frag*,
 answering to the Gr. *φραγ*; and as
 among the Æolians the digamma took
 the place of the aspiration, so in the
 Sabine and in the rustic language of
 the Romans *f* and *h* were frequently
 interchanged, so that we have both
fedus and *hedus* (*hedus*), *fasena* and
harena (*arena*), *fordeum* and *hordeum*,
 etc.—*F* is interchanged sometimes also
 with *b*; so *rufus*, and *ruber*; of *fire*,
 from *φῆμα*.—*F* has arisen by assimila-
 tion from *b, d, p, s, x* in *offero*,
affero, *officina*, *differe*, *effero*, etc.
fā-ba, æ, f. [prob. akin to Sanscrit
 root *bhakṣh*, *edere, vorare*; Gr. *φάγ-*
ειν] (*That which is eaten*; hence) **A**
bean; prps. our *hog's bean* or *horse-bean*
(not eaten by the Pythagoreans): **Hor.**
 —**Prov.**: *Istæc in me cudetur faba,*
That bean will be threshed on me, i. e. I
shall have to smart for it: **Ter.** ¶
Hence, Fr. fève.
fāb-ālis, e, adj. [fab-a] **Of, or**
belonging to, beans, bean: **Ov.**
fābāris, is, m. *The Fabaris*; **a**

small tributary of the Tiber, otherwise
called Farfarus (now Farfaro or
Farfa).
fābel-la, æ, f. dim. [for *fabul-la*;
 fr. *fabul-a*] **I. Gen.**: **A brief narrative,**
a short history, story: **Cic.** **II. Esp.**
A. A short fable, a tale: **Tib.**—**B. A**
short play: **Cic.**
1. fā-ber, bri (Gen. Plur. mostly
fabrum), m. [for *fac-ber*; fr. *fac-io*] **A**
maker; hence) An artificer (in hard ma-
terials): **I. Prop.**: **Cic.**; **Hor.** **II. Fig.**:
parentes fabri liberum sunt, Plant.
2. fā-ber, bra, brum, adj. [id.]
Workmanlike, skilful: *ars, Ov.* (**Sup.**)
faberrimum signaculum, App.
Fāb-ius, ī, m. [fab-a] (*One per-*
taining to beans). **Fabius; a Roman**
name.—**Hence, Fabi-us (-ānus), a,**
um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Fabius;
Fabian.
fābr-a, adv. [2. *faber, fabr-i*] **In**
a workmanlike manner, skilfully, in-
geniously: **Plant.**: (**Sup.**) *faberrime,*
App.
fābr-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, facere,
3. v. a.—Pass. **fio, factus sum, fieri**
 [2. *faber, fabr-i*; (e); *facio*] **To make**
or fashion skilfully: *classem, Sext.*
Aur. Viet.: *fabrefactis navigiis, Liv.*

fābr-ica, æ, f. [1. *faber, fabr-i*]
 (*The thing pertaining to a faber; hence*)
I. The workshop of an artisan (who
works in hard materials): **Cic.**—2. **a.**
Prop.: *The art, trade, or profession of*
an artisan: **Cic.**—**b. Meton.**: *An*
artistic production, a fabric: **Cic.**—**c.**
Fig.: *A crafty device, trick, stratagem*:
Plant. ¶ **Hence, Fr. fabrique.**
fābricā-tio, ōnis, f. [fabric(a)-or]
A making, framing, structure, con-
struction (by the rules of art): **Cic.** ¶
Hence, Fr. fabrication.
fābricā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.**
Prop.: *An artificer, framer, contriver,*
fabricator: **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *A causer,*
producer: **Lucr.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. fabrica-**
teur.
fābr-icūsus, ī, m. [1. *faber, fabr-i*]
 (*One pertaining to a faber*). **Fabricus;**
a Roman name.—**Hence, Fabrici-us**
(-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging
to, a Fabricius; Fabrician.
fābric-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
 [fabric-a] (*To make a fabrica of any*
thing; hence) To frame, forge, make,
construct, build, etc.: *arma, Hor.*;
cratera, Ov.: *machinam, Virg.*
fābric-or, ātus sum, āri (Inf.
fabricarier, Poet. ap. Cic.), 1. v. dep

FABRILIS

FACTUS

[14.] (id.) **I. Prop.**: *To frame, forge, construct, build*: signa fabricari, Cic.: Jovi fulmen, id. **II. Meton.**: *To prepare, form, fashion*: hominem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fabriquer*.

fābr-ilis, e, adj. [1. fabri, fabr-] *Of, or belonging to, an artificer (in hard material)*: doctura, Ov.—As **Subst.**: **fabrilia**, ium, n. (sc. instrumenta). **A workman's tools**: Hor.

1. fā-bŭla, æ, f. [f(a)-or] (*The thing brought about by speaking*; hence) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *A narration, narrative, account, story*: Liv.; Tac. **B. Meton.**: *Affair, concern, matter*: Plant. **II. Esp.**: **A. A fictitious narrative tale, story**: Cic.; Ov.—**B. 1. A dramatic poem, drama, play**: Cic.; Hor.—**2. A fable**: Cic.—*Prov.*: *Of a person who appears just when he is mentioned*: Lupus in fabulā, *The wolf in the fable* (like the Eng., *Talk of the devil, and he will appear*): Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fable, fabliau*.

2. fāb-ŭla, æ, f. dim. [fab-a] *A small bean*: Plant.

fābŭl-aris, e, adj. [fabul-a] *Fabulous*: historia, Suet.

fābŭlā-tor, ōris, m. [fabul(a)-or] *A narrator, story-teller*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) fabulateur*.

fābŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. *dep. (Inf. Pres. fabularier, Plant.; Ter.)* [1. fabul-a] *To speak, converse, talk, chat*: reliqua alia, Plant.

fābŭl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Full of fabula*; hence) *Fabulous, fabled*; *renovated in story*: Hydaspes, Hor.: (Comp.) **fabulosior**, Pl.: (**Sup.**) **fabulosisissim**, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fabuleux*.

fāc-esso, ō, i, itum, ēre, 3. v. *intens.* **a. and n.** [fac-io] **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: *To do eagerly or earnestly, to dispatch, perform, execute, accomplish*: jussa, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *In a bad sense*: *To bring on, cause, occasion, create*: innocent periculum, Cic. **II. Neut.**: *To go away, retire, depart*: ab omni societate, Cic.

fācēt-e, adv. [facet-us] **1. Finely, properly, elegantly**: facet dictum, *well said*; good! Plant.—**2. Wittily, pleasantly, humorously, facetiously**: (**Comp.**) **facetius**, Cic.: (**Sup.**) **facetissim**, id.

fācēt-ŭe, ārum (-ia, æ), f. [id.] **1. A witty or clever thing in action or behaviour**: Plant.—**2. Wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drolery, humour, facetiousness**: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. facétie*.

fācētus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **1. Courteous, polite**: quemque facetus adopta, Hor.—**2. Of speech**: *A. Elegant, fine*: Hor.—*B. Merry, witty, jocular, humorous, facetious*: (**Sup.**) **facetissim** poëta, Cic.

fāc-ēs, ei (old form of *Gen. Sing.* *facies* and *facili*, acc. to Gell.—*Dat. Plur.* does not occur), f. [prob. fac-io] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Make, form, figure, shape*: Hor.; Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Face, visage, countenance*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *External form, look, condition, appearance*: Plant.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: *In Tac.*: *External appearance* (as opposed to reality), *præ-*

tence, *pretex*: Tac. **III. Meton.**: *Look, sight, aspect*: Virg.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. face*.

fāc-il-e, adv. [facil-is] **1. a. Easily, without trouble or difficulty**: (**Comp.**) **facilius** persuadere, Cæs.: (**Sup.**) **facillime** evolare, Cic.—**b. Certainly, unquestionably, beyond contradiction, beyond dispute**: facile principes, Cic.—**c. With a negative**: *Not easily, 1. e. hardly*: Sall.; Cic.—**2. Readily, willingly, without hesitation**: Cic.—**3. Pleasantly, agreeably, well: Cæs.**

fāc-ilis, e, adj. [fac-io] (*That may, or can, be done or made*; hence) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *Easy to do, easy, without difficulty*: (**Sup.**) *quod est facillimum facis*, Plant.—*A dverbial expressions*: *In facile, ex (e) facili, Easily*: Liv.; Ov. **B. Meton.**: *Ready, quick*: ad dicendum, Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Of character**: *Easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, yielding, courteous, affable*: *in causis recipiendis*, Cic.—**B. Of fortune**: *Favourable, prosperous*: (**Comp.**) *res et fortune tue faciliores videntur*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. facile*.

fāc-il-itas, ātis, f. [facil-is] (*The quality of the facilis*; hence) **1. Easiness, ease, facility in doing any thing**: Pl.—**2. Facility or fluency of expression**: Quint.—**3. Of character**: **a. In a good sense**: *Willingness, readiness, good-nature, courteousness, affability*: Cic.—**b. In a bad sense**: *Levity, heedlessness*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. facilité*.

fācīnōr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [facinus, faciŭr-is] (*Full of facinus*; hence) *Criminal, atrocious, vicious*: vita, Cic.: (**Comp.**) **facinorosior**, Just.: (**Sup.**) **facinorosissim** scarii, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **facinorosus**, i, m. *A criminal or vicious person, one full of crime*: Cic.

fāc-in-us, ōris, n. [fac-io] (*The thing done, performed, or made*; hence) **1. a. Gen.**: *A deed, act, action*: Cæs.; Cic.—**b. Esp.**: (**a. Prop.**: *A bad deed, misdeed, crime*: Sall.; Cic.—**(b. Meton.**: *An instrument of villany*: Ov.—**2. A thing: Plant.**

1. fāc-io, faci, factum, faciōre, 2. v. *a. and n.*;—**Pass.** **fio**, factus sum, fieri (*Imper. face*, which, as well as *fac*, is freq. in Plant. and Ter.—**fāxo**, Plant.: **fāxim**, Ter.: **fāxit**, Plant.: **fāximus**, id.: **fāxitis**, Liv.: **fāxint**, Cic.: **fāxem** (=focissem), Plant.) [*akin to Sanscrit root bhū, esse, existere, Greek φῦ, Lat. fu-i, fu-turus*] **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: *To make, in the most comprehensive sense of the word*: *to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, perform, commit, carry out or into effect, etc.*: *pecuniam, to make or get money*, Cic.: *pontem in Arari, Cæs.: copiam pugnandi militibus*, Liv.—*Particular phrases*: **1. Quid faciam (facias, fiat, etc.)**, *What can I (or one) do?* *What is to be done?* Plant.; Cic.—**2. Fit, etc.**, *aliquo or aliquā re*, (*It happens to, becomes of a person or thing*: Plant.; Cic.—**3. Ut fit, As it usually happens, as is commonly the case: Cic.—**4. As an expression of assent: *Fiat, So be it, very good*:****

Plant. B. Esp.: **1. a. Act.**: *To make or render a person or thing something*: (with second Acc. of *further definition*) *vegetalia deteriora*, Cæs.: *heredem filiam*, Cic.—**b. Pass.**: *To be made or become something, etc.*: (*Jold. by Nom.*) *hi consules facti*, Cic.—**2. To value, esteem, regard a person or thing in any manner: *quanti Brutium facerem*, Cic.—**3. To represent a thing in any manner: *to feign, assert, say, represent*: (with second Acc. of *further definition*) *Xenophon facit . . . Socratem disputantem*, Cic.—**4. To make believe, to pretend: *facio me alias res agere*, Cic.—**5. Imperat.**: *Fac, Suppose, assume*: Cic.—**6. Mercant. t. t.**: *To practise, exercise, follow a trade, etc.*: *mercaturas*, Cic.—**7. Relig. t. t.**: *To perform or celebrate a religious rite*: *to offer sacrifice, make an offering, to sacrifice*: *sacrificium publicum*, Cic.: (*without Object*) *quum faciam vitulā pro frugibus*, Virg. **II. Neut.**: **A. With adverbs**: *To do, deal, or act in any manner*: *benefecit Silius*, Cic.: *Dalmatis di male faciant, id.*—**B. To take part, to side**: *secum facere Sullam*, Cic.—**C. To be good or of use for any thing: *to be useful, of service to or for a thing, etc.*: *nec cœlum nec aquas faciunt*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. faire*.********

2. facio, are, v. arefacio.
fac-tēon [fac-io] *Must be made* (formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verbal in τέον): Cic.

fac-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **1. A making, doing, preparing**: Cic.—**2. (Prop.)**: *A taking part or siding with any one*: Meton.: **a. Gen.**: *A company of persons associated or acting together*: *a class, order, sect, party*: Plant.; Pl.—**b. Esp.**: (**a. A company of political adherents or partisans**: *a party, side, faction*: Cæs.; Cic.—**(b. Scenic t. t.**: *A division, company, or party of charioteers at the Roman races*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. faction, façon*.

facti-ōsus, a, um, adj. [for facti-on-sus; fr. factio, faction-is] (*Full of factio*; hence) **1. Full of doing, mighty: *arguū factiosi*, i. e. *full of great promises*: Plant.—**2. Factious, aditious: *factiosa tyrannis*, Cic.: (**Comp.**) **factiosior** mulier, Sext. Aur. Vict.: (**Sup.**) **factiosissim** quisque, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. factieux*.****

fact-i-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. *a. intens.* [fact-o] **I. Gen.**: *To make or do frequently*: *to be wont to make or do*: *versūs*, Hor.: *hæc apud majores nostrōs factitata*, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *To make or declare a person something*: (with second Acc. of *further definition*) *quem palam heredem semper factitārat*, Cic.

fac-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. *a. intens.* [fac-io] *To make, do, perform*: *operis quicquam*, Plant.

fac-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A maker, doer, etc.*: *in ball-playing, he who strikes the ball*: *the batsman*: Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. facteur*.

fac-tum, i, n. [id.] *That which is done*: *a deed, act, exploit*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fait*.

fac-tus, a, um, 1. **P. of fac-io**.

2. Pa.: Done, accomplished: (Comp.) factus nihilo, Plaut.

fāc-ūla, æ, f. dim. [fax, fac-is] A little torch: Catō; Plaut.

fācul-tas, ātis, f. [old adj. facul=facilis] (The quality of the facul; hence) **I. Prop.:** Capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity of doing anything easily: Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.:** A sufficient or great number, abundance, plenty, supply, stock, store: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. faculté.

fācund-e, ade. [facund-us] Eloquently, with eloquence: alloqui, Liv. (Sup.) facundissime, Gell.

fācund-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the facundus; hence) Eloquence: Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. faconde.

fācund-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (id.) Eloquence: Plaut.

fā-cundus, a, um, adj. [f(a)-or] (Full of speaking; hence) That speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor.: (Comp.) alius alio facundior, Quint.: (Sup.) facundissima libertas, id.

fāc-ūla, æ, f. dim. [fæx, fæc-is] Burnt tartar or salt of tartar, deposited in the form of a crust by wine (used as a condiment or as a drug): Lucr.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fécule.

Fæsulæ (Fes-), ārum, -a, æ, f. Fæsulæ, or Fesulæ; a city of Etruria (now Fiesole).—Hence, **Fæsul-ānus (Fesul-)**, a, um, adj. Fæstian.

fæx, fæcis, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids:** a. Prop.: poti fæce tonus cad, Hor.—b. Fig.: apud sordem urbis et fæcem, Cic.—2. Burnt tartar or salt of tartar: Hor.—3. The liquor or brine of pickles: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. fèces.

fāg-in-us, a, um, adj. [fag-us] Of beech, beechen: alveus, Ov.

fāg-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] Of beech, beechen: pocula, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) faine, "beech-mast."

fāgus, i, f.=φηγός. A beech-tree: Virg.

fāla, æ, f. [old Etrurian word=cælum] (Heaven; hence) A lofty thing; hence) A scaffolding of boards or planks, a scaffold: Plaut.—2. One of the seven wooden pillars in the spina of the circus: Juv.

fālārīca (pha-), æ, f. [etym. dub.] A falarica; a missile bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which, when ignited, was thrown by means of the catapult, or simply by hand: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. falarique.

fāl-cārius, īl, m. [falx, falc-is] (One pertaining to a falx; hence) A sickle—or scythe-maker: Cic.

fāl-cātus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I. Prop.:** Furnished with scythes: currus, Liv. **II. Meton.:** Scythe-shaped, falcat: ensis, Ov.

fāl-cī-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. [falx, falc-is; (i); fer-o] Scythe-bearing, holding a scythe: manus, Ov.

Fālērīi, ārum, m. Falerii; the capital of the Falisci, a Tuscan people (now Civita Castellana).

Fālernus ager. The Falernian

territory, famed especially for its wines, situate at the foot of the Massicus.—

Hence, **Fālern-us**, a, um, adj. Falernian.—As Subst.: **Fālernum**, ī, n. (sc. vinum) Falernian wine: Hor.

Fāliscā, æ, f.-i, ōrum, m. Faliscā or Falisci; the capital of the Falisci: Pl.; Enn.—Hence, **Fālisc-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Falisci.

Fālisci, ōrum, m. **1. The Fālisci;** a people of Etruria.—2. = Faliscā.

fāl-lāc-ia, æ, f. [fallax, fallac-is] (The quality of the fallax; hence) Deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem, intrigue: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fallace.

fāl-lāc-i-ōqu-us, a, um, adj. [fall-ax, fallac-is; (i); loqu-or] Speaking deceitfully or falsely: Script. ap. Cic.

fāl-lāc-iter, adv. [fallax, fallac-is] Deceitfully, fallaciously: Cic.: (Sup.) fallacissime, Pl.

fāl-lāx, ācis (Gen. Plur. fallacum, Cat.), adj. [fall-o] Deceitful, deceptive, fallacious: (Comp.) fallacior undis, Ov.: (Sup.) fallacissimus, Cic.: (with Gen.) homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac.

fāllo, fēfelli, falsum, fallere (Inf. Pres. Pass. fallier, Pers., 3. v. a. [for fallo, akin to Gr. σφάλλω, Sanscrit root SPHAL, se move, trepidare] To cause to fall or stumble; hence) **I. Gen.:** To deceive, trick, dupe, cheat: fidem, Cic.: aliquem in scribendo, id.: (without object) quum maxime fallunt, id. **II. Esp.:** **A.:** 1. Pass. in reflexive force. To deceive one's self: Cic.; Virg.—2. Impers.: Fallit (me), It deceives me, I am mistaken: Cic.—**B. To deceive in swearing, to swear falsely by:** expedit matris cineres oportet Fallere, i. e. to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother, Hor.—**C.:** **1. a. Gen.:** To lie concealed from, to escape the notice, or elude the observation of a person: aliquem, Cic.—**b. Esp.:** Pass. in reflexive force. To deceive one's self: Plaut.—2. Fallit (me), It is, etc., concealed from me, unknown to me; I do, etc., not know; I am, etc., ignorant of: Lucr.; Cæs.; Cic.—**D. To beguile, cheat, lighten; to pass away, cause to pass imperceptibly, a space of time, or any thing troublesome or disagreeable:** Ov.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fallir.

fāl-sārius, īl, m. [fals-um] (One pertaining to falsum; hence) A forger of wills, etc.: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. faussaire.

fals-o, adv. [fals-us] Falsely, untruly: Cic.

fāl-sī-dīc-us, a, um, adj. [fal-us; (i); dic-o] Speaking falsely, lying: Plaut.

fāl-sī-fīc-us, a, um, adj. [for fals-fac-us; fr. fals-us; (i); fac-o] That acts falsely; working deceit: Plaut.

fāl-sī-jūr-us, a, um, adj. [fals-us; (i); jur-o] That swears falsely: Plaut.

fāl-sī-lōqu-us, a, um, adj. [fals-us; (i); loqu-or] False speaking, lying: Plaut.

fāl-sīmōnīa, æ, f. [fals-us] A trick imposition: Plaut.

fāl-sī-pārens, entis, adj. [fals-us; (i); par-ens] That has a pretended father: Cat.

fals-o, adv. [fals-us] Untruly, wrongly, erroneously, falsely: Cæs.; Cic.

fals-us (for fall-us), a, um: **1. P. of fall-o.—2. Pa. Deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, spurious, false:** spes, Cic.: nihil falsius, Petr.: (Sup.) id falsissimum, Col.—As Subst.: **falsum**, ī, n. A falsehood, a fraud: Cic.; Hor.; ¶ Hence, Fr. faux.

falx, falcis, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** A sickle, reaping-hook; a scythe: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** A military implement shaped like a sickle, used in sieges to pull down walls, or the enemy stationed on the walls; a hook: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. faux.

fāma, æ, f.=φήμη. **1. a. Prop.:** That which people say; the common talk, report, saying, tradition: Cic.—**b. Meton.:** Personified: Fame; a goddess, daughter of Terra: Virg.—2. The voice or judgment of the many; public opinion: Cæs.; Cic.—3. **a. Gen.:** Fame, character, reputation of a person: Cic.; Hor.—**b. Esp.:** (a) In a good sense: Fair fame, reputation, renown: Cic.; Hor.—(b) In a bad sense: Ill-repute, infamy, scandal: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) fame.

fām-itus, a, um, adj. [fam-a] Having or labouring under ill-repute; in bad odour, notorious, disreputable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fame.

fāmē-licus, a, um, adj. [fames, (uncount. Gen.) fame-is] Suffering from hunger, famished, starved: Plaut.—As Subst.: **famelicus**, ī, m. A hungry, starved, famished person: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. famélique.

fām-es, is (Abt. scanned fāmē, Lucr.; Virg.; Ov.), f. [akin to Gr. φάειν] (That which eats or is voracious; hence) **I. Prop.:** Hunger: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Meton.:** A. Famine: Cic.—B. Poverty, indigence: Ter. **III. Fig.:** A. A violent longing for any thing; greediness, greed, avidity: Virg.—B. Of speech: Poverty of expression: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. faim.

fāmīgērā-tio, ōnis, f. [famiger(a)-o, to spread a report] (A spreading a report; hence) A report, rumour: Plaut.

fāmīgērā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A tale-bearer: Plaut.

fāmīl-ia, æ (when connected with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the Gen. Sing. usually takes the old form familias, although familia and familiarum occur also in this connection), f. [for famul-ia; fr. famul-us] (The thing pertaining to the famulus; hence) **I. Prop.:** The whole number of slaves under one master; a household establishment, family-servants, domestics: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A.:** **1. A house and all belonging to it; a family estate, family property, fortune:** Ter.; Cic.—**P. a particular combination:** Paterfamilias, materfamilias, filiusfamilias, etc., or paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc. (also separately, pater familia, mater familia, etc.), The master of a house in respect to ownership the proprietor of an estate,

FAMILIARIS

FASTUS

head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron; a son or daughter under the father's power: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.; Sall.; Tac.—2. *A family, as part of a gens:* Cic.—B. *A company, sect, troop:* Particular expression: Ducere familiam, To lead a company, i.e. to be at the head, be the first: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *famille*.

fāmil-āris, e, adj. [famili-a] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a house, household, or family; household, domestic, family, private:* res familiares, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Familiar, intimate, friendly:* (Sup.) homo familiarissimus, Cic.: (with Dat.) (Comp.) familiarior nobis, id.—As Subst.: 1. **familiaris, is, m.** (sc. amicus) *A familiar friend, an intimate acquaintance:* Cic.—2. **familiarissimus, i, m.** *A very familiar friend, a most intimate acquaintance:* Cic.—B. Relig. t. l.: *Of, or belonging to, one's self, or to one's own people or country:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *familier*.

fāmilār-itas, -itās, f. [familiar-is] (The state or condition of the familiaris; hence) I. Prop.: *Familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship:* Cic. II. Meton.: Plur.: *Intimate acquaintances, friends:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *familiarité*.

fāmilār-iter, adv. [id.] *Familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms:* Cic.: (Comp.) familiaris, id.: (Sup.) familiarissime, id.

fām-ōsus, a, um, adj. [fam-a] (Full of fama; hence) 1. In a good sense: *Famous, renowned:* pōnet famōsus mortis amorem, Hor.—2. In a bad sense: a. Prop.: *Infamous, notorious:* largitio, Sall.—b. Meton.: *Defamatory, slanderous, scandalous:* carmen, a lampoon, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fameux*.

famul, v. l. famulus.
fām-ūla (or **fām-ūl-a**), æ, f. [from same root as famulus, v. famulus init.] *A maid-servant, handmaid,* etc.: Cic.; Virg.

fāmūl-āris, e, adj. [1. famul-us] *Of, or belonging to, servants:* vestis, Cic.

fāmūl-ātus, ūs, m. [id.] (The condition of a famulus; hence) *Servitude, slavery:* Cic.

fāmūl-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] *To be a servant, to serve:* hi famulantur, Cic.: (with Dat.) tibi, Cat.

1. **fām-ūlus** (or **fām-ūl-us**), i (old form famul, Lucr.), m. [usually referred to fao-io; so, for fac-mulus] (He who does a thing;—acc. to Curtius, fr. Oscan faam-a, a house (?), whence fam-el, Lat. fam-ul-us, one pertaining to a house; hence) *A servant, attendant:* Cic.; Ov.

2. **fāmūl-us, a, um, adj.** [1. famul-us] *Serving, servicable, servile:* Ov. **fām-ātus, a, um, adj.** [fam-un] (*Of, or belonging to, a temple:* hence) I. Prop.: *Inspired by a divinity:* Liv. II. Meton.: *Frantic, furious, mad:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fana-tique*.

fa-nōsus, a, um, adj. [f(a)-or] 1. 230

That may be spoken or uttered; right: Virg.—2. *Predicting:* Script. ap. Cic.

Fannius, li, m. *Fannius; a Roman name.—Hence, Fannius (-ānus), a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Fannius; Fannian.*

1. **fā-num, i, n.** [f(a)-or] (*A thing spoken; hence*) *A place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration; a sanctuary, temple:* Cic.

2. **Fanum, i, n.** *Panum; a city of Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea (now Fano).*

far, farris, n. [prob. for fer; fr. fer-o] (*The supporting thing; hence*) *A species of grain; spelt:* Virg.

farcio, farsī, fartum, farsum, or fartum, farcio, 4. v. a. [prob. akin to tor fpay, in φρασσα] *To stuff, cram, fill full:* pulvis rosea fartus, Cic.

farc-tus, a, um, P. of farcio.

1. **farfārus (-ērus), i, m.** *The plant calagout:* Plaut.

2. **Farfārus, i, m.** *Farfarius; a river in the territory of the Sabines, called also Fabaris.*

farr-āgo, inis, f. [far, farr-is] (*That which comes or is made from far; hence*) I. Prop.: *Mixed food for cattle, mash:* Virg. II. Meton.: A. *A medley, hodgepodge:* Juv.—B. *A trifle:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foumage*.

farr-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Provided with far; hence*) 1. *Filled with corn:* olla, Pers.—2. *Made of corn:* omnia, Juv.

far-sus (for farc-sus), a, um, P. of farcio.

far-tor, ōris, m. [for farc-tor; fr. farcio] (*One who crams or stuffs a thing into something; hence*) *A sausage-maker:* Hor.

far-tum (farc-), i, n. [for fartum; fr. id.] *Stuffing, filling inside:* Plaut.

far-tus (for farc-tus), a, um, P. of farcio.

fa-s, indecl. n. [etym. dub.; acc. to some f(a)-or, and so, that which is spoken; acc. to others, akin to Gr. θη in τήν-μ, and so the thing laid down] I. Prop.: *That which is right in the sight of heaven; divine law:* Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Personified: Fas, as a deity:* Liv.—B. *Right, justice, equity; a lawful, fit, or allowable thing:* nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. (with Supine in u) si hoc fas est dictu, Cic.

fascia, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root BADH, ligare] I. Prop.: *A band, bandage, girth, fillet, etc.* Cic. II. Meton.: *A streak of cloud in the sky:* Juv.

fasc-iculus, i, m. dim. [fasc-is] *A small bundle, packet:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fascicule*.

fascinō, no perf. nor sup. ære, i. v. [akin to φακταίνω] *To enchant, bewitch, fascinate by the eyes or the tongue:* oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg.: malā linguā, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fasciner*.

fascin-um, i, n. [fascin-o] I. Prop.: *A bewitching, witchcraft:* Pl. II. Meton.: = membrum virile, Hor.

fasci-ōla, æ, f. dim. [fascis, un-

contr. Gen.] *fasci-is] A small bandage; Hor.*

fasc-is, is, m. [akin to fascia] I. Gen.: *A bundle, packet, parcel:* Virg. II. Esp.: Plur.: A. Prop.: *A bundle of rods and an ace carried by the victors before a chief magistrate, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded:* Cic. B. Meton.: *A high office, esp. the consulship:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faix, faisceau, fascine*.

faselus, faselus, v. phas.
fas-sus (for fat-sus), a, um, P. of fat-eor.

fasti, orum, v. l. fastus.

fastid-i, ō, ivi or li, itum, Ire, 4. v. n. and a. [fastidi-um] I. Prop.: *To feel disgust, loathing, or nausea; to shrink or flinch from any thing unpleasant:* To loathe, dislike, despise: A. Neut.: majus iudam tibi Fastidienti poculum, Hor.—B. Act.: fastidit omnia, Hor. II. Fig.: *To be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn:* A. Neut.: in recte factis sepe fastidiunt, Cic.—B. Act.: preces, Liv.

fastidios-ē, adv. [fastidios-us] *Squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously:* Cic.: (Comp.) fastidiosius, id.

fastid-i-ōsus, a, um, adj. [fastidi-um] (Full of fastidium; hence) 1. *That feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, nice:* in pares fastidiosus, Auct. Her.: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) fastidiosior literarum, Cic.: (Sup.) fastidiosissimum mancipium, Pl.—2. *That creates disgust, disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable:* copia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fastidieux*.

fas-tidium, li, n. [for fasti-dium; fr. fast-us; tedium] (*Weari-ness of splendour; hence*) 1.: a. Prop.: (a) *Of food: Loathing, distaste; nausea:* Cic.; Hor.—(b) *Of the sight: Loathing:* Cic.—b. Fig.: *Dislike, aversion, disgust:* Cic.; Hor.—2. *Scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride:* Cic.; Virg.

fastig-i-um, li, n. [fastig-o] (*A making pointed; coner. that which is made pointed; hence*) I. Prop.: A. *A projecting point, top or gable end of a building, etc.* Cic.; Virg.—B. *The extreme part, extremity of a thing; top, height, summit:* Cæs.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. *Depth:* Cæs.—B. *A slope, declivity, descent:* Virg.—C. *Fig.: A.: 1. The highest point or summit; the highest degree, most exalted rank, or dignity:* Liv.: Quint.—2. *Dignity, rank, condition in gen.:* Tac.—B. *A leading or chief point; a head in a discourse:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faîte*.

fastigo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To make pointed, sharpen to a point, raise or bring up to a point:* frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Pl. II. Meton.: Part. Perf.: *Sloping to a point; sloping down, steep, descending:* tigna, Cæs.: collis, id.

1. **fa-stus, a, um, adj.** [f(a)-or] (*Speaking; hence*) Law t. l.: *On which it is allowed to speak: dies (so, only), a*

day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court day: Liv.; Ov.—As Subst.: Plur.: **fasti**, ōrum, m. (Prop.: Court-days; Meton.): 1. A list of court-days; a table of the sittings of judges: Cic.—2. A list of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc.; a calendar, almanac: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fastes*.

2. **fa-stus**, ūs, m. [prps. akin to Gr. φα-ίω, Sanscrit root BHĀ, splend-ere] (Shining, splendour; hence, in a bad sense) Scornful contempt of others, haughtiness, arrogance, pride: Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faste*.

fāt-ālis, e, adj. [fāt-um] I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, fate; ordained by fate or destiny; decreed, destined, fated, fatal: annus, Cic. II. Esp.: In a bad sense: Dangerous, destructive, deadly: telum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatal*.

fātāl-iter, adv. [fātāl-is] According to fate, fatally: Cic.

fā-tēor, fassus sum, fātēri (Inf. Præs. faterier, Hor.), 2. v. dep. [fā(-or)] I. Prop.: To confess, own, acknowledge: paupertatem, Ov.: si quis contra rempublicam se amicitia causa fecisse fateatur, Cic. II. Meton.: To discover, show, indicate, manifest: vultu fassus 'Telamonius iram, Ov.: mors sola fateatur, Quanta sint hominum corporcula, Juv. ¶ In pass. signif.: fassus ab ore pudor, Ov.

fāt-i-cān-us (-cān-us), a, um, adj. [fāt-um; (i); can-o] Announcing fate, i.e. prophesying, prophetic: sortes, Ov.

fāt-i-dic-us, a, um, adj. [fāt-um; (i); dic-o] That points out fate, prophesying, prophetic: vates, Virg.: anus, Cic.—As Subst.: **fatidicus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A prophet: Cic.

fāt-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [fāt-um; (i); fer-o] That brings death, deadly: arcus, Virg.

fātīgā-tio, ōnis, f. [fatig(a)-o] I. Prop.: Weariness, fatigue: Liv. II. Fig.: Jeer, banter: Enür.

fāt-igo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub., prob. akin to fat-iscor] I. Prop.: To employ to weariness; to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass: quos nulla fatigant Proelia, Virg. II. Fig.: To weary, fatigue, importune; to plague, torment, vex: aliquem verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatiguer*.

fāt-i-lēg-us, a, um, adj. [fāt-um; (i); leg-o] Gathering or collecting death: Sabai, Lucr.

fāt-i-lōqu-us, a, um, adj. [fāt-um; (i); loqu-or] Fate-speaking, prophetic: Liv.

fātma, adv. Sufficiently: acc. to Serv. Virg., from FATIS, from which also comes affatim.

fā-tisco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [prob. akin to root xa in xa-vo, to yawn, gape] I. Prop.: To open in chinks or clefts; to gape or crack open; to fall apart, tumble to pieces: area non pulvere victa fatiscat, Virg. II. Fig.: To grow weak, become exhausted; to droop, faint, decrease: donec fatisceret seditio, Tac.

fā-tiscor, no perf., i, 3. v. dep. [id.] I. Prop.: To open in chinks or clefts; to gape or crack open; to fall apart, tumble to pieces: Lucr. II. Fig.: To grow faint, become exhausted; to droop, faint, decrease: Lucr.

fātū-itas, ātis, f. [fātu-us] (The quality of the fatuus; hence) Foolishness, silliness, fatuity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatuité*.

fā-tum, i, n. [f(a)-or] (The thing spoken; hence) 1. A prophetic declaration; an oracle, prediction: Cic.; Virg.—2. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: That which has been inevitably decreed; destiny, fate: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) The will or determination of the gods: Virg.—(b) The eternal, immutable, law of nature: Cic.—(y) Bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) One who causes misfortune, a plague, pest: Cic.—(b) A cause or source of fate or destruction: Plant.—c. Plur.: Personified: The Fates: Hor.—d. Sing. or Plur.: Death: Cic.; Ov. **fātūus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Foolish, silly: fatuus et amens es, Cic. II. Meton.: Of food: insipid, tasteless: betas, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fade*, *fat*.

fau-cus, ūm, f. (in the poets also sometimes in the Abl. Sing. fauces) [Sanskrit root BHAKṢ, edere, devour; Gr. φα-είν] I. Prop.: The upper part of the throat, from the tongue to the gullet; the pharynx, throat, gullet: Cic. II. Meton.: A narrow way, narrow inlet or outlet; a defile, pass: Cic.; Liv.—B. The jaws of the earth, gulf, abyss: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauces*.

Fau-nus, i, m. [for Fav-nus; fr. fav-co] (The Favou'er) I. Prop.: Faunus; a mythic personage, regarded as the tutelary deity of agriculture and of shepherds. After the introduction of the worship of Pan into Italy, he was identified with Pan. II. Meton.: Plur.: The Fauni; as Sylvan deities. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Faune*.

faust-e, adv. [faust-us] Favourably, fortunately: evenire, Cic.

Faust-itas, ātis, f. [1. faust-us] (The quality of the faustus; hence) (Prop.: Happy condition; Meton.) Personified: Faustitas; the goddess of fertility of the soil.

Faust-ulus, i, m. dim. [faust-us] (The favourable or auspicious one) Faustulus; the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

1. **fau-stus**, a, um, adj. [for fav-stus; fr. fav-co] (Favouring; hence) Of favourable or fortunate omen, fortunate, favourable, auspicious, lucky: Cic.; Hor.

2. **Faustus**, i, m.; -a, æ, f. [1. faustus] Faustus and Fausta; Roman names.

fau-tor (fāv-i-), ōris, m. [for fav-tor; fr. fav-co] A favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauteur*.

fau-trix, icis, f. [for fav-trix; fr. id.] A patroness, protectress: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faultrice*.

fāv-ō, fāvi, fantum, fāvēre, 2. v. n. [prps. akin to Gr. θύ-ω, Sanscrit root DHU or DHŌ, commovere, agitare] I. Gen.: To be favourable; to be well disposed or inclined towards; to favour, promote, befriend, protect: assis, O Tegeae, favens, Virg.: (with DAT.) qui diligenter hunc, illi favebant, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) favetur, id.—Particular expression: Favere linguis (rarely lingua, ore, etc.), To be favourable, etc., with the tongue, etc.; hence, to keep still, be silent, etc.: Hor.; Tib.; Virg. II. Esp.: To applaud: tu Veneri dominae laude favente manu, Ov.

fāvil-la, æ, f. [prob. for favil-la; fr. facul-a; by substitution of i for u, and of v for c] (A small torch, i.e. a small shining or glowing thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Hot cinders or ashes, embers: Lucr.; Suct. B. Esp.: The ashes of the dead still glowing: Hor. II. Fig.: A glimmering spark, i.e. beginning, origin: favilla mali, Prop.

favior, oris, v. fantor.

Fāv-onius, ūi, m. [fav-co] (The favouring one) Favonius; the west wind (also called Zephyrus), which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation: Cic.; Hor.

fāv-or, ōris, m. [fav-co] (That which favours; hence) I. Gen.: Favour, good-will, inclination, partiality, esp. of a party: Cic. II. Esp.: Acclamation, applause: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *favor*.

fāvorā-bilis, e, adj. [favor, through obsol. verb favo(a)-, "to favour"] Favoured, in favour, popular, pleasing, agreeable: civitas, Tac.: (Comp.) id enim favorabilis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *favorable*.

fāvus, i, m. [etym. dub.] A honey-comb: Cic.; Virg.

fax, fācis, f. [akin to Sanscrit root BHĀ, splendore; Gr. φα-είν] (The shining or brilliant thing; hence) I. Prop.: A torch, flambeau, link: Cic.; Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. On account of the use of torches at weddings: A wedding, marriage: Hor.—B. The light of the heavenly bodies: Lucr.—C. A fiery meteor, fire-ball, shooting-star: Lucr.; Cic. III. Fig.: Flame in good or bad sense; any thing that inflames or incites; incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction: Cic.; Hor.

faxim, faxo, v. facio.

fēbr-icū-la, æ, f. dim. [febr-la] A slight fever: Cic.

fēbricitl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [febr-icul-a] (Full of febricula; hence) Feverish: Cat.

fēbris, is (Acc. Sing. varies between februm and febrim; Abl. most frequently febris), f. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to ferv-] I. Prop.: A fever: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Personified: Febris or Fever; a deity with three temples in Rome: Cic. III. Fig.: Of a source of uneasiness, torment: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fièvre*.

Fēbrū-ārius, ūi, m. [febru-um]

(The thing pertaining to februm; hence) The month of expiation (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held); *February*: until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second; Ov.; Cic.—Hence, **Februari-us**, a, um, adj. Of *February*: ab Idibus *Februarius*, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Fevrier*.

febrūm, i, n. [Sabine word] (Prop.: A purgative; Meton.) 1. An expiation, atonement: Ov.—2. Plur.: The Roman festival of lustration and expiation, celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called *February*: Ov.

feciales, v. Fetiales.
fecund-itas, ātis, f. [fecund-us] (The quality of the fecundus; hence) I. Prop.: Fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of style: *Luxuriance*: Cic.—B. Of mind: *Fertility, richness, etc.*: Pl. III. Meton.: A. Personified: *Fecunditas* or *Fertility*: a deity: Tac.—B. Plenty, abundance: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fécondité*.

fecund-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To make fruitful, to fertilize: *Aegyptum*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. féconder*.

fé-cundus, a, um, adj. [fe-o] (Greatly producing; hence) I. Prop.: *Fruitful, fertile*: (Comp.) *sue . . . nihil genuit natura fecundis*, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Rich, abundant, abounding in anything (with Gen.) *Æmilium genus fecundum bonorum civium*, Tac.: (with Abl.) *uberius fecundus* (sc. specus) *aquis*, Ov.—B. Making fruitful, fertilizing: *aliquam*, Ov. III. Fig.: *Fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant*: (with Gen.) *culpæ secula*, Hor.: (Sup.; also, with Abl.) *amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus*, Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fécond*.

fel, fellis, n. [akin to bilis and χολή] I. Prop.: The gall-bladder; gall, bile: Cic. II. Meton.: For *Poisonous liquid, poison*: *viperum*, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Bitterness, acrimony, animosity: Plant.—B. Anger, wrath: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fél*.

féles (-is), is, f. I. Prop.: A cat: Cic. II. Fig.: A thief, robber: *feles virgalis*, Plant.

félic-itas, ātis, f. [1. felix, felio-is] (The quality or condition of the felix; hence) 1. Fruitfulness, fertility: *terre*, Pl.—2. a. Prop.: *Happiness, felicity, good fortune*: Cæs.; Cic.—b. Meton.: Personified: *Felicias* or *Good Fortune*: a deity: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. félicité*.

félic-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Fruitfully, abundantly*: (Comp.) *veniunt felicitus uva*, Virg.—2. a. *Auspiciously, favourably*: Cic.—b. *Luckily, happily*: (Sup.) *felicitissime*, Cæs.

fé-lix, licis, adj. [fe-o] I. Prop.: *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: *felix arbor*, Liv. II. Meton.: A. That brings good luck, of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious: Virg. B. *Lucky, happy, fortunate*: ver, Cic.: (Sup.) *felicitissima facilitas*, Quint.: (with Gen.) *felices operum dies*, Virg.

fēmel-la, æ, f. dim. [for femin-la; fr. femin-a] A young female; a girl; Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. femelle*; Eng. *femelle*.

fē-mīna, æ, f. [fe-o] (She that brings forth or produces; hence) 1. Of human beings: A female, woman: Cic.—As Adj.: *Female*: *femina turba*, Prop.—2. Of beasts: A female, she. ¶ Hence, *Fr. femme*.

fēmīn-ūs, a, um, adj. [femin-a] 1. Of or belonging to a woman; womanly, feminine, female: *poma*, i. e. executed on a woman: Virg.—2. Womanish, effeminate, unmanly: *amor prædæ*, Virg.

fēmūr, ōris or inis, n. [etym. dub.] The upper part of the thigh; the thigh: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fémur*.

fēnē-bris (fēn-), e, adj. [for fenor-bris; fr. fenus, fenor-is] Of, or relating to, interest or usury: *leges*, Liv.

fēnērā-tio (fēn-), ōnis, f. [fener-(a)-or] A lending on interest, usury: Cic.

fēnērāt-o (fē-), adv. [fenerat-us] With interest: Plant.

fēnērā-tor (fē-), ōris, m. [fener-(a)-or] One who lends on interest; a money-lender, capitalist; with odious secondary idea, a usurer: Cic.

fēnēr-o (fē-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for fenor-o; fr. fenus, fenor-is] I. Prop.: To lend on interest: *fenerat immo magis*, Mart. II. Meton.: To lend, impart, furnish: *sol suum lumen sideribus fenerat*, Pl.

fēnēr-or (fē-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for fenor-or; fr. id.] I. Prop.: To lend on interest: *binis centesimus feneratus est, took 2 per cent* (per month, i. e. 24 per cent, per annum): Cic. II. Meton.: To drain by usury: *provincias*, Cic. III. Fig.: To practise usury: *neque enim beneficium feneramur, practise usury with benefits*, Cic.

Fenestella, æ, f. *Fenestella*; a gate of Rome: Ov.

fēn-estra, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *niā*, *lucere, splendere*; Gr. *φαν-ερός*] (The accomplisher of showing; hence) I. Prop.: An opening in the wall to admit the light, a window (orig. closed by two wooden shutters or by curtains, and not till the time of the empire by sheets of mica, lapis specularis): Cic.: *fenestræ bifore, a window with two leaves or doors opening from top to bottom*: Ov.: *junctæ*, i. e. closed, Hor.: *patulæ*, i. e. open, Ov. II. Meton.: A. A hole through the tip of the ears: Juv.—B. Of a breach in a wall: Virg.—C. Of a recess: Plant. D. Of a loop hole in the walls of a fortress: Cic. III. Fig.: An opportunity, opening, occasion: Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fenêtre*.

fēn-ūs (fēn-), a, um, adj. [fen-um] Of hay: Cic.

fēn-illa (fēn-) ūm, n. [id.] (Places or things pertaining to hay; hence) A hay-loft: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fenil*.

fēn-i-sēc-a, æ, m. [fen-um; (I);

sec-o] (Prop.: A haycutter, mower; Meton.) A countryman, rustic: Pers. **fēn-i-sex** (fēn-), ēcis, m. [for fēn-i-sec-s; fr. id.] A haycutter, mower: Pl.

fē-num (fē-), i, n. [fe-o] (That which is produced; hence) *Hay*: Cic.; Ov.—P r o v.: *Fenum habet in cornu, he has hay on his horn, i. e. he is a dangerous fellow* (the expression being taken from an ox apt to gore the horns of which were bound about with hay), Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. foin, fane*.

fē-nus (fē-), ōris, n. [id.] I. Prop.: (That which is produced; hence) The proceeds of capital lent out, interest: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Capital lent on interest: Plant.; Cic.—B. Gain, profit, advantage: Cic.; Prop.

fēnus-cūlum (fēnus-), i, n. dim. [for fēnor-cūlum; fr. fenus, fenor-is] A little interest: Plant.

fēo [causative of fui or fio] To cause to be, to produce: found only in derivatives.

fera, æ, v. ferus.

fērāc-ius, comp. adv. [ferax, ferac-is] More fruitfully: Liv.

fērāl-is, e, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, the dead or corpses: *feralia munera, offerings to the dead*, Ov. B. Esp.: Of, or belonging to, the festival of the dead (celebrated annually in the month of *February*): *dies*, Ov.—As Subst.: *Fērālīa*, ūm, n. The general festival of the dead, kept in *February*: Ov. II. Meton.: *Deadly, fatal, dangerous*: Ov.

fēr-ax, ācis, [fer-o] (Bearing; hence) *Fruitful, fertile*. I. Prop.: (Sup.) *feracissimi agri*, Cæs.: (with Gen.) *venenorum ferax*, Hor.: (with Abl.) *ferax oleo*, Virg. II. Fig.: (Comp.) *feracior in philosophia locus est*, Cic.

feretum, i, v. ferturn.

fer-cūlum, i, n. [fer-o] (That which serves for carrying or bearing; hence) 1. A barrow, tilter, bier (for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions): Cic.; Liv.—2. (Prop.) A frame on which dishes were brought to table, or even a single dish on which food is served; Meton.: A dish or mess of food; a course: Hor.

fērs, adv. [etym. dub.] 1. To indicate that to which any thing comes near, esp. a number, quantity, multitude: *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about*: *quintā fere horā, about the fifth hour*, Cic.—2. To indicate that which has come close up to a thing: a.: (a) *Quite, entirely, just*: *paria fere peccata, quite equal*, Hor. (b) With negatives: *Scarcely, hardly*: Cæs.; Cic.—3. Of time; to point out that which takes place in the usual course of things: *In general, ordinarily, usually, commonly*: *hoc fere sic fieri solent accipimus*, Cic.

fēr-sens, entis, P. of *fer-o*.

fērēt-ārius, a, um, adj. [ferens, ferent-is] (Pertaining to the ferens;

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ance) **I. Prop.** Carrying arms: ferentarii equites, a sort of light troops who fought with missile weapons: equites, Var.—As Subst.: ferentarius, *i. m.* (sc. eques or miles) A light-armed javelin man: Sall. **II. Meton.** Active or ready: amicus, Plaut.

Ferētīnum, *i. n.* Ferentinum: **1. a. Prop.** A small town of the Hernici, in Latium (now Ferentino).—Hence (a) **Ferētīnus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Ferentinum.—As Subst.: **Ferētīna**, *æ, f.* (dea) Ferentina: a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum.—(b) **Ferētīnas**, *ātis, adj. m.* Ferentine.—**b. Meton.** For a little old town: si ledet caupona, Ferentinum ire iubebo, Hor.—**2. A small town in Etruria, the birthplace of the Emperor Otto.**

Ferētūrum, *i. n.* φέρειν (That which bears or carries; hence) A litter, bier, etc.: Ov.; Virg.

feriā, *arum, f.* [prob. from the same root as festus: cf. festus init.] (Bright days—days of rejoicing—days of supplication; hence) Days of rest, holidays, festivals: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferie*.

feriā-tus, *a, um*. **1. P.** of feri(a)-or.—**2. Pa.** a. **P. Prop.** Of persons: Keeping holiday, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure: deus feriatus, Cic.—**b. Fig.** Of things: machæra feriata, unemployed, idle: Plaut.

fer-īnus, *a, um, adj.* [fer-us] Of, or belonging to, wild beasts or animals: caro, Sall.: iac, Virg.—As Subst.: **ferīna**, *æ, f.* (sc. caro) The flesh of wild animals, game: Virg.

fer-īo, *no perf., nor sup., ire, 4. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I. P. Prop.** **A. Gen.** To strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust: Of living beings or things as subjects: quum ferunt adversarium, Cic.: (without Object) cornu ferit ille, Virg. **B. Esp. 1. a.** To kill by striking, to give a death-blow; to smite, slay, kill: aliquem securi, Cic.—**b.** To kill or slaughter animals in sacrifice: nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor.—**2.** Of money: To stamp, coin: asses, Pl. **II. Fig. a.** To strike, etc.: sole ferie radiis feriente cacumina montis, Ov.: (without Object) binis aut ternis ferire verbis, Cic.—**B.** To cizen, cheat, gull: Plaut. **III. Meton.** From slaying the victim in making a compact is formed the phrase *Fodius ferire*, To make a compact, covenant, or treaty: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferir*.

ferī-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* [fer-i] To keep holiday: Hor.

fer-ī-tas, *ātis, f.* [fer-us] (The quality of the ferus; hence) Wildness, savageness; wild or savage state: ferce disposition, etc.: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferie*.

fermē, *adv.* [akin to fere] **1.** To indicate that which comes near to any thing: Nearly, almost, for the most part, about: diodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo, etc., Liv.—**2.** To indicate that which has approached a

thing, or is like it: **a. Quite, precisely, just:** ferme ut pueri, Ter.—**b.** With negatives: Scarcely, hardly: Cic.—**3. Generally, usually, for the most part, commonly:** quod ferme evenit, Cic.

fer-mētum, *i. n.* [for fer-mentum; fr. *fer-ecō*] (The warm thing; hence) **I. Prop.** That which causes fermentation; leaven, ferment: Cels. **II. Fig.** A ferment, i.e. anger, passion: Plaut. **III. Meton.** **A. A drink made of fermented barley; malt liquor, beer:** Virg.—**B.** Of the cause of anger or vexation: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferment*.

fēr-o, *tūlī* (sometimes *tētūlī*), *lātum, ferre, v. a. and n. irreg.* [akin to Gr. φέρω, Sanscrit root BHRI;—*tul-i* and *-tul-i-are* perf. forms of *TUL-O*, *TOL-O*, *i. e.* *tollo*;—and *-la-tum* stands for *TLA-TUM*, which is akin to *τλάω, τλή-τός*] **I. Prop.** **A. Gen.** To bear, carry, bring: arma, Cæs.: faces in Capitolum, Cic.: nuces sinu, Hor.—Particular expression: Ferre (aliquem in oculis), To carry one in one's eyes, i.e. to love exceedingly: Cic. **B. Esp. 1.** With the idea of motion predominating: To move (in any direction) by carrying, to set in motion, esp. to quickly or rapidly move onward: to bear, lead, or drive away; to raise, lift;—and of things, to flow, mount, run down: signa, Cæs.: celo supinas situleris manus, Hor.: (without Object) quo ventus ferebat, bore, drove, Cæs.—**2.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To bear one's self along; to move or go quickly; to haste or speed: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**3.** To carry off, take away by force, as a robber, etc.: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg.—**4.** To bear, produce, yield: quibus iugera Fruges et Cererem ferunt, Hor.—**5.** Of women or female animals: **a.** Ferre ventrem, To be pregnant; to be big with child or with young: Liv.—**b.** To bear, bring forth, produce: Tib.—**6.** To offer as an oblation: lancesquo et liba Baccho, Virg.—**7.** To get, receive, acquire, obtain, as gain, a reward, a possession, etc.: partem præde, Cic. **II. Fig. a.** To bear, carry, bring: aliquid opem, Cic.—**b. 1.** To move in any direction; to bring, drive, raise: laudibus aliquem in cælum, Cic.—Particular expression: Animus fert, The mind moves, i.e. *i. e.* *feel moved, disposed to, intend, will:* Ov.—**2.** To carry off, take away: omnia fert ætas, Virg.—**3.** To bear, bring forth, produce: hæc ætas oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic.—**4.** To bear away; to get, obtain, receive: gloriam annona levata, Liv.: centuriam, i.e. to obtain its votes, Cic.—**5.** **a.** To bear, support any thing unpleasant; to bear in any manner: si quis agro ferat, se pauperem esse, Cic.—**b.** To bear or put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure: cogitandi non ferebat laborem, Cic.—**6.** With the accessory notion of publicity: (To carry about in public; hence) To make public, to disclose, show, exhibit: cum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius,

Cic.—Particular phrases: *Pra-se ferre* (To carry before one, i.e.) To show, to let be seen: Cic.—**7.** Of speech: **a.** To report, relate, make known, assert: hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Cæs.—**b.** Ferunt, fertur, etc., They relate, tell, say; it is said, etc., Cic.—**c. Pass.** To be accounted, held, deemed, etc.: non sat idoneus Pugna ferebaris, Hor.—**d.** To give out, pass off, etc.: (with second Acc. of further definition) hunc (sc. Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium forunt, Cæs.—**8.** **a.** Polit. or Law *t. t.*: Ferre suffragium or sententiam, To give one's vote, etc.; to vote: Cic.—**b.** Ferre legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or simply *ferre*, To bring forward or make a motion, etc.; to propose a law, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—**c.** (a) Ferre aliquem judicem, To offer or propose one as judge to the defendant: Cic.—(b) Ferre judicem alicui, To propose a judge to, i.e. to bring a suit against, to sue a person: Liv.—**9.** Mercant. *t. t.*: To enter; to set or note down a sum in a book: aliquod expensum, Cic.—**10.** Of abstract subjects: To require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer: quid causa, quid res, quid tenus ferat, Cic.: (without Object) quantum voluntas Apronii tulit, id.

fēr-ōc-īa, *æ, f.* [ferox, feroc-is] (The quality of the ferox; hence) **1.** Boldness, spirit, courage, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Savageness, fierceness, ferocity: Cic.; Ov.

fēr-ōc-ītas, *ātis, f.* [id.] (The quality of the ferox; hence) **1.** Boldness, spirit, courage, etc.: Cic.—**2.** Fierceness, savageness, ferocity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferocité*.

fēr-ōc-īter, *adv.* [id.] **1.** Courageously, valorously, bravely: facta, Liv.: (Sup.) ferocissime, Liv.—**2.** Fiercely, savagely, insolently: (Comp.) paulo ferocius, Cic.

fēr-ōc-ūlus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [id.] Somewhat fierce: Hirt.

Ferōnia, *æ, f.* Feronia, an Italian deity, the patroness of plants and of freedmen.

fēr-ōx, *ōcis, adj.* [acc. to some akin to fer-a, fer-us, and so pertaining to a wild animal; but rather from fer-o, and so, Bearing one's self along; rushing onwards; hence] **1.** In a good sense: Impetuous, courageous, spirited, bold, warlike: gens, Cic.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) ferocissimi auxilium, Tac.—**2.** In a bad sense: Wild, fierce, savage, headstrong, untamable, insolent: (Comp.) victoria civilis eos ipsos ferociores reddit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *feroce, farouche*.

ferr-āmentum, *i. n.* [ferr-um] (A thing made of iron; hence) An iron implement, tool, or weapon: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferrement*.

ferr-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] Of, or belonging to, iron: fabri, blacksmiths, Plaut.—As Subst.: **ferrāria**, *æ, f.* (sc. vena) An iron mine, iron works, Cæs.

ferr-ātīlis, *e, adj.* [id.] Pertaining

to iron: in comic poets said of slaves who are ironed, felled: Plaut.

ferr-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Furnished with iron; covered with iron:* sudas, i. e. tipped with iron, Virg.; hasta, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **ferrati**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) *Soldiers in iron armour*: Tac.

ferr-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *Pertaining to iron: fabrica, the art of working iron*, Pl. **B.** Esp.: *Made of iron, iron*: talei ferrei, Virg. **II.** Fig.: A. *Hard, unfeeling, iron-hearted, cruel*: ferreus essem, si to non amarem, Cic.—**B.** *Shameless, impudent*: os, Cic.—**C.** *Firm, fixed, rigid, unyielding, immovable*: Liv.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferré*.

ferr-i-crēp-inus, a, um, adj. [ferr-um; (i); crep-o] *That clanks with iron*: Plaut.

ferr-i-tēr-ium, ī, n. [ferr-um; (i); ter-o] *(That which pertains to iron-rubbing; hence) The place of those who are galled with irons or felters*: Plaut.

ferr-i-trīb-ax, ācis, adj. [hybrid word: ferr-um; (i); τριβ-ω] *Iron-galled, i. e. galled with felters*: Plaut.

ferrūgin-ēus (-us), a, um, adj. [ferrugo, ferrugin-is] *Of the colour of iron-rust, dusky*: cymba, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferrugineux*.

ferr-ūgo, mis, f. [ferr-um] *(That which springs from iron; hence) I.* Prop.: *Iron-rust*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The colour of iron-rust, a dark green, bluish green, dusky colour*: Virg.

fer-run, m. [prps. akin to firmus: strong metal] **I.** Prop.: *Iron*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things made of iron: *An iron implement*: **1.** Of a plough: Virg.—**2.** Of a hatchet: Hor.—**3.** Of an axe: Hor.—**4.** Of a dart: Hor.—**5.** Of the tip of an arrow: Ov.—**6.** Of an iron stylus: Ov.—**7.** Of hair-scissors: Ov.—**8.** Of curling-irons: Virg.—**9.** Of a sword: Cic.—**B.** *Arms, for battle, war, etc.*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fer*.

ferr-timen, inis, n. [akin to ferr-um] *Centent, binding*: Pl.

ferrūmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [ferrumen, ferrumīn-is] *To cement, solder, bind, join*: Plaut.; Pl.

fer-tilis, e, adj. [fer-o] **1.** a. Prop.: *Fruitful, fertile*: agri fertiles, Cic. (Comp.) *fertilior, seges*, Ov.—**B.** Fig.: *Fertile, productive*: fertile pectus, Ov.—**2.** *That makes fruitful or fertile, fertilizing*: (Sup.) *maiores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fertile*.

fertīl-itas, ātis, f. [fertīl-is] *(The quality of the fertilis; hence) Fruitfulness, fertility, abundance*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fertilité*.

fer-tum (-ctum), i, n. [fer-o] *(That which is brought; hence) An oblation-cake*: Pers.

fer-tus, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Bearing; hence) Fertile*: arva, Poet. ap. Cic.

fertīla, ā, f. **I.** Prop.: *The plant fenice-giant, in the pith of which sparks of fire keep alight; for which reason it is feigned to have been used by Prome-*

theus when he stole the fire from heaven. **II.** Meton.: **A.** For *A rod to punish slight offences of slaves or school-boys*: Hor.—**B.** For *A whip or stick*: or driving draught cattle: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *férule*.

fer-us, a, um, adj. [akin to ship, Zool. ship] **I.** Prop.: *Of animals and plants*: *Wild*: beluae, Cic.; fructus, Virg.—**A.** Subst.: **A.** *ferus*, i, m. *A wild animal, wild beast*: Virg.; Phaed.—**B.** *fera*, s, f.: **1.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *A wild animal, wild beast*: Cic.—**B.** Esp.: *A (sea-) monster*: Ov.—**2.** Meton.: *Of the constellations of the Great and Little Bear*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of places: *Wild, uncultivated*: montes, Virg.—**B.** Of persons, etc.: *Wild, rude, uncultivated; savage, barbarous, cruel*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fier*.

ferve-facio, faci, factum, faciēre, 3. v. a. [ferve-o; facio] **I.** Gen.: *To make hot, to heat, to warm thoroughly*: eē ipse saepe patinas fervefaciunt illico, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Perf. Part.: *Heated in the fire, made red-hot*: jacula, Caes.—**B.** *To make to boil; to boil, boil up*: pice fervefacta, Caes.

ferve-ns, ntis: **1.** P. of ferve-o.—**2.** Pa.: **a.** (a) Gen.: (a) Prop.: *Burning hot, glowing, burning*: (Sup.) *sol ferventissimus*, Sen.—(β) F. Fig.: *Hot, heated, inflamed; violent, furious* (Comp.) *animus ferventior*, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Red-hot*: glandes, Caes.—(b) (a) Prop.: *Boiling hot, boiling*: aqua, Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Impetuous, furious, raging*: ingenium, Hor.—**C.** *Fervent, raging, impetuous*: fluvius, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fervent*.

fervent-ter, adv. [for fervent-ter; fr. fervens, fervent-is] *Hotly, warmly*: loqui, Script. ap. Cic. (Sup.) *ferventissime*, id.

fer-vēo, būi, no sup., vēre, 2. v. n.; also fer-vo, vi, no sup., vēre, 3. v. n. [akin to dep-o, to heat or warm] **I.** Prop.: *To be hot*: quacunque inmundis fervent illata popinis, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To burn or glow, to be heated, to rage, to rave*: avaritia, Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *To boil, rage, be agitated*: animus tumida fervebat ab ira, Ov.—**C.** *To burn, eagerly desire*: spectrum capessere ferveat, Claud.—**D.** Of an undertaking: *To glow, be carried on briskly*: fervet opus, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To boil up, burn, foam, rage*: omnia tunc pariter vento nimbusque vidobis Fervēre, Virg.—**B.** *To be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm with numbers; to come forth in great numbers, to swarm forth*: fervent examina putri De bove, Ov.

ferve-scō, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. incl. [ferve-o] **I.** *To become hot, to glow, to grow hot*: ventus Mobilitate suā, Lucr. **II.** *To glow, etc.*: animus fervescit, Lucr. **III.** *To rage, boil up*: ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undae, Lucr.

ferv-īdus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Glowing hot, burning, fiery, glowing*: (Sup.) *fervidissimum tempus diu*, Curt. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the taste: *Hot, pungent, biting*: (Comp.)

fervidius merum, Hor.—**B.** *Boiling, raging, furious*: aequor, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *Glowing, fiery, hot, vehement, impetuous, violent*: genus dicendi, Cic.

ferv-or, ōris, m. [id.] **1.** a. Prop.: *A raging or violent heat; a raging burning*: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *Heat, vehemence, ardour, passion*: Cic.—**2.** Of wine or must: *Fermentation, fermenting*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fervore*.

Fescennia, ā, f. *Fescennia, a city of Etruria, on the Tiber, famous for a sort of facetious and satirical verses*—Hence, **Fescenn-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fescennia; Fescennine*: versus, Liv.

fessus, a, um, adj. [akin to fatis, fatisco] *Wearied, tired, fatigued, worn out, weak, feeble*: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.

festina-ns, ntis, P. of festin(a)-o. **festinan-ter**, adv. [for festinant-ter; fr. festinans, festinant-is] *Hastily, speedily, quickly*: festinante dictum, Cic. (Comp.) *festinantis*, Tac.

festinā-tio, ōnis, f. [festin(a)-o] *A hastening, haste, speed*: Cic.

festino, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.: acc. to some akin to φθί-vo: acc. to others from festus, an old part. of fero] *(To get before another; to bear one's self along; hence) I.* Neut.: *To hasten, make haste, be quick*: solent nautes festinare quaestūs sui causa, Cic.; ad Antonii factum festinat oratio, id. **II.** Act.: *To make haste with a thing; to hasten, hurry, accelerate*: festinata missio, Tac.

festin-us, a, um, adj. [festin-o] *Hasty, hastening, in haste, quick, speedy*: cursu festinus anhelio, Ov.

festiv-e, adv. [festiv-us] **1.** *Joyously, gaily, cheerfully*: Plaut.—As a particle of ascent: Cic. **2.** *Humorously, facetiously, wittily*: Cic.

festiv-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the festivus; hence) 1.* *Festive gaiety, festivity*.—**2. *A pleasant or kind demeanour; kindness*: Ter.—**3.** *Humour, pleasantry*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *festivité*.**

fest-ivus, a, um, adj. [1. fest-um] *(Feast-like, belonging to a feast; hence) I.* Prop.: *Lively, gay, festive*: Iudi, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Agreeable, pleasing, handsome, fine, beautiful*: festiva copia librorum, Cic. (Sup.) *aedes festivissime*, Plaut.—**B.** **1.** Of behaviour, character, etc.: *Well behaved, polite, pleasant, agreeable*: quibus (sc. pueris) nihil potest esse festivus, Cic.—**2.** Of speech: *Humorous, pleasant, witty*: oratio, Cic.

festica, ā, f. [acc. to Pott akin to fistula, from findo; acc. to Benfey, akin to Sanscrit BADH or BANDH, to bind] **I.** Prop.: *A stalk, stem, straw*: Var. **II.** Meton.: *A rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fétu*.

festus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.: according to some, akin to Sanscrit root bhā, splendēre, whence Greek φάος, root of φαίνω—acc. to others, akin to χαρ, root of χαίρω—and acc. to others, akin to θεσ, root of θεσκα-σθαι = ατρεῖν, ικελευεῖν] *(Bright:—*

Rejoicing;— Supplicating; hence) I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, holidays; solemn, festive, festal: dies, Cic.—As Subst.: festum, i, n. A. A holiday, festival: Ov.—B. A festal banquet, a feast: Ov.—II. Meton.: A. Of things relating to holidays: Festal, solemn: chori, Ov.—B. Public, festal, festive, joyous: (Comp.) festior annus, Claud.: (Sup.) festissimi dies, Vop. ¶ Hence, Fr. fête.

Fesulæ, Fesulanus, v. Fæsul.
feteo, ere, etc., v. fat.

Fêtiales, lum, m. The Fetiales; a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war: Cic.—Hence, Fêtial-is, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Fetiales: fêtial: ceremonia, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. Fétial.

fê-tûra (fœ-), æ, f. [fê-o] I. Prop.: A bringing forth, bearing, or dropping of young; a breeding: Virg. II. Fig.: The production of a literary work: Pl. III. Meton.: Young ones, offspring, brood: Cic.

1. **fê-tus (fœ-), a, um, adj. [id.] (Fruity: fructified; hence) I.:**
a. Prop.: That is, or was, filled with young; pregnant, breeding: pecus, Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) Of the soil: Fruitful, productive, fertile: Lucr.; Cic.—(b) Filled with any thing; full: machina feta armis, Virg.—2. That has brought forth, newly delivered: fêta truciulento ursæ, Ov.

2. **fê-tus (fœ-), ñs [id.] m. I. Prop.: A. Of living beings: A bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching of young: Plaut.; Cic.—B. Of the soil, etc.: A bearing, producing: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Young ones, offspring, progeny, brood: Cic.; Ov.—B. Fruit, produce: Cic.; Virg. III. Fig.: Progeny, offspring: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fêtus, fœtus.**

1. **fi, interj. Puh! foh!** an expression of disgust: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. fi!

2. **fi, imperat. of fio; v. facio.**

fibra, æ, f. [prps. akin to filum] I. Prop.: A fibre, filament, in a plant, in a part of an animal's body, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: For Entrails in gen.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. fibre.

Fibrêns, i, m. Fibrêns; a small stream in Latium, near Arpinum, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's (now the Fibrêno).

fi-bûla, æ, f. [for fig-bûla; fr. fig-o] (That which serves to fasten two things together; hence) I.:
a. Prop.: A brooch: Ov.—b. Meton.: The head-band or fillet (which confines the hair, and which was fastened by a buckle): Virg.—2. A clasp: Virg.—3. A buckle: Virg.—4. In carpentry: A brace or trenail: Cæs.

Ficâna, æ, f. Ficana; a small town of Latium, near Rome.

fic-êd-ûla, æ, f. [fic-us; ed-o] (Fig-eater: The fig-pecker: beafico: Juv.; Mart.

fiçt-e, adv. [fiçt-us] Feignedly, fictitiously: Cic.

fiçt-ûis, e, adj. [fingo, (Sup.) fiçt-um] (That is moulded; hence) Made

of clay, earthen, fictile: figure, Cic.—As Subst.: fictile, is, n. An earthen vessel: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. fictil.

fictitious, a, um, v. fictitious.
fiçt-tor, ôris, m. [for fig-tor; fr. fi(n)g-o] 1. One who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc.; an image-maker, statuary: Cic.—2. One who makes, forms, fashions: Plaut.—3. A feigner, counterfeiter: Virg.

fiçt-trix, icis, f. [for fig-trix; fr. id.] She that forms or fashions: Fig.: Cic.

fiç-tûra, æ, f. [for fig-tura; fr. id.] A forming, fashioning: Plaut.

fiç-tus (for fig-tus), a, um: 1. P. of fi(n)g-o.—2. Pa.: a. Of things: Feigned, fictitious, false: Cic.—As Subst.: fiçtum, i, n. Deception, fiction: Virg.—b. Of persons: Dissembling, false: Hor.

fiçt-ûla, æ, f. dim. [fiçus (uncontr. Gen.) fiç-ûlis] A little fig: Plaut.

Ficûlêa, æ, f. Ficulea; a small town of the Sabines.—Hence, Ficul-nensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ficulea: Ficulean.

fiçul-nus (-nûs), a, um, adj. [fiçul-a] (Pertaining to a ficula; hence) Of a fig-tree: Hor.

fiçus, i and ñs, f. and m. I. Prop.: A fig-tree: Cic. II. Meton.: The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. figue, fig; Eng. fig.

fidêlla, æ, f. [etym. dub.] An earthen vessel, pot: Plaut.

fid-êlis, e, adj. [1. fid-es] (Of, or belonging to, fides; hence) I. Prop.: That may be trusted or relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere: (Sup.) fid-êlissima conjux, Cic.: (with Dat.) sibi fidêlis, Cæs.—A dverbial expression: Fidele, Faithfully: Plaut.—As Subst.: fidêlis, is, m. A trusty person, a confidant: Cic. II. Meton.: Of things: To be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable: navis, Cic.: (Comp.) fidelior, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. fidèle, fêal.

fidêl-itas, atis, f. [fidêl-is] (The quality of the fidêlis; hence) Faithfulness (as shown in one's acts), trustiness, firm adherence, fidelity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fidélité.

fidêl-iter, adv. [id.] 1. Faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly: vivere fideliter, Cic.: (Comp.) servitute fidêlis negro, Ov.: (Sup.) narrare fidêlissime, Pl.—2. Surely, strongly, firmly: Script. ap. Cic.

Fidêns, ârum (also Sing. -a, æ, f.). Fidenc or Fidena; a town of Latium, on the Tiber (now Castro Giubileo).—Hence, Fidên-as, âtis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Fidenc.—As Subst.: Fidênates, lum, m. The inhabitants of Fidenc.

fid-ens, entis: 1. P. of fid-o.—2. Pa.: (Trusting to one's self, self-confident; hence) Confident, courageous, bold: idem est fidens, Cic.: (Comp.) fidencior, Amm.: (Sup.) fidêntissimus, id.: (with Gen.) animi, Virg.

fidenc-ter, adv. [for fidenc-ter; fr. fidens, fidenc-is] Confidently, fearlessly,

boldly: (Comp.) fidencius, id.: (Sup.) fidêntissime, Amm.

fidenc-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] Confidence, self-confidence, boldness: Cic.

1. **fid-es, ñi (Gen. fidêl, Lucr.: fidê, Ov.; Hor.: Dat. fide, Hor.), f. [fid-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Trust in a person or thing; faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief: Ter.; Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Mercant. t. t.: Credit: Cic.—2. Of the soil, etc.: Faithfulness; i. e. return, yield: Hor. II. Meton.: A. That which produces confidence or belief, viz.: 1. The quality that produces confidence: A. Gen.: (a) In a person: Trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty: Cic.; Ov.—(b) Of things: Credibility, truth, trustworthiness, authority: Cic.—b. Esp.: Law t. t.: (a) Good faith, sincerity: Cic.—Particular ex-**

pression: Cic.—Ex fide bonâ, In good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously: Cic.—(b) Mala fides, Bad faith, deception, dishonesty, etc.: Cic.—2. An assurance that produces confidence:

a. Gen.: A promise, engagement, word: Cic.—b. Esp.: A given promise of protection or security; hence, protection, guardian care: Cic.—3. Personified:

Fides or Faith; a goddess: Hor.—B. Faithful realization; result, or issue:

Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. foi.

2. **fid-es, is, f. [fid-ê-ŋ] (Prop.: A gut-string; Meton.) A stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithern, guitar: Cic.; Hor.; Ov.**

fid-î-can, inis, m. [for fid-i-can; fr. 2. fid-es; (i); can-o] I. Prop.: A lute-player, harper, minstrel: Cic. II. Meton.: A lyric poet: Hor.

fid-î-cin-a, æ, f. [for fid-i-can-a; fr. id.] A female lute-player, lyrist, harpist: Plaut.

fidênc-us, a, um, adj. [fidêcn, fidêcn-is] (Of, or pertaining to, a fidêcn; hence) Of, or for, playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing: Plaut.

fid-îcûla, æ, f. dim. [2. fid-es] (A small fides; hence) A small stringed instrument; a small lute or cithern: Cic.

fidêssim-e, sup. adv. [fidêssim-us sup. of fidus] Most faithfully: Cic.

Fid-î-us, i, m. [1. fid-es] (The one pertaining to fides) Fidius; a surname of Jupiter: Plaut.; Cic.

fid-o, fisis sum, fidêre, 3. v. n. [akin to fidê, root of fidê-o, fidê-o-ma, and prps. to Sanscrit root BAH or BANDH, ligare] To trust, confide, put confidence in a person or thing: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic.

fidêc-ia, æ, f. [from obol. fidencus, or fidenc-s (=fidux), trusting; fr. fid-o] (The quality of the fidencus or fidux; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Trust, confidence, reliance, assurance: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal or Possess. pron.; or simply fiducia: Self-confidence, boldness, courage: Plaut.; Virg.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. Trustiness, trustworthiness: Plaut. B. Law t. t.: A deposit, pledge, security, mortgage: Cic.

fiduci-ārius, a, um, adj. [fiduci-a] (Prop.: *Of, or relating to, fiducia*; Meton.) *Trusted, given, or held in trust*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fiduciaire*.

fid-us, a, um, adj. [fid-o] *Relied on*; hence **I.** Prop.: *Truſty, faithful, reliable, sure*: amici, Cic. (Comp.) *fidolia* genera hominum, Liv. (Sup.); also, with Gen. regina tui fidissima, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Of things*: *Sure, certain*: fixi; pons, Tac.

fig-o, ſi, fixum, figere (Part. *Perf.* ficta, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [prob. akin to σφίγγω] **I.** Prop.: *To fix, fasten, drive in*; etc.: *senta sublimis fixa*, Cic.: *humo plantas*, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To fix by piercing through; to transfix*: *cervos*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A. To fix, fasten*: *nequitias fige modum tuas*, Hor.—**B.** *Of speech*: *To prick, taunt a person*: *adversarios*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ficher, figer*.

figul-āris, e, adj. [figul-us] *Of, or belonging to, a potter*; *potter's*: *rota*, Plaut.

fig-ūlus, i, m. [fi(n)g-o] (*A moulder*; hence) **1.** *A potter*: Pl.—**2.** *A brick-maker*: Juv.

fig-ūra, æ, f. [id.] (*The thing formed*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A form, shape, figure of bodies, etc.*: *Caus*; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *With the Epicureans*: *The atoms or molecular parts of bodies*: Lucr.—**2.** *A form, shade, ghost of the dead*: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *Quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner*: Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Rhetor. t.t.*: **1.** *A figure of speech*: Cic.—**2.** *A figure*; *that which contains hints or allusions*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *figure*.

figurā-tus, a, um, **1.** *P. of figur(a)-o*—**2.** *Pa.*: *Formed, fashioned, shaped*: Cic.; Tac.

figur-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [figur-a] *To form, fashion, shape any thing*: *mundum*, Cic. (without Object) *formare, figurare, colorare*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *figurer*.

fil-ātim, adv. [fil-um] *Thread by thread*: Lucr.

filia, æ (Dat. and Abl. Plur. sometimes filiabus), f. [akin to filius] **I.** Prop.: *A daughter*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A. Of animals*: *Female offspring*: *filia Picenae porce*, Mart.—**B.** *Of trees*: *Offspring, offshoot*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fille*.

filic-ātus, a, um, adj. [filix, filic-is] (*Provided with or having filix*; hence) *Adorned with fern*: Cic.

fil-i-ōla, æ, f. dim. [fil-i] *A little daughter*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fillette*.

fil-i-ōlus, i, m. dim. [fil-i-us] *A little son*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *filoulet*.

filus, ii, m. [akin to Greek φῖλ, Sanscrit bhū, *existere*] (*In passive sense, One caused to be or procreated*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A son*: Cic.—*Particular expressions*: *A. Terræ filius*, *A son of mother earth*, i.e. *a man of unknown origin*; hence, *an obscure, mean person*: Cic.—*B. Fortune filius*, *A child of fortune*; *fortune's favourite*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A. Of a country, etc.*: *a native, inhabitant*, etc.: *Cat.--*

B. Plur.: *Children*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fil*.

filix (fe-), icis, f. Fern: Virg. **fi-lum**, i, n. [etym. dub.]; acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root BAH or BAKNDH, *ligare*; but prps. for fig-lum, fr. fig-o] (*The fastening thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A thread, etc.*: Virg.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Of the thread of life spun by the Fates*: Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A. A fillet of wool* would round the upper part of the flamen's cap; hence, *for a priest's fillet*: Liv.—**B.** *Of any thing slender and drawn out like a thread*: *A string, cord, filament*, etc.: Ov.—**C.** *Outline, contour, form, shape of an object*: *mulieris*, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *Texture, sort, quality, nature, style of speaking or writing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fil, file, filon*.

fimbri-ā, ārum, f. [akin to fibrā] *Fibres, threads, fringe*: Cic.

fimbri-ātus, a, um, adj. [fimbri-æ] (*Provided with fimbriæ*; hence) *Fibrous, fringed*: Suet.; Pl.

finus, i, m., or -um, i. [etym. dub.] *Mature, dung, ordure, excrement* (only in Sing.): Virg.

fin(d)-o, fidi, fissum, findere, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root BHID, *to cleave*] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To cleave, split, part, separate, divide*: *patrios findere saculo Agros*, Hor.—**B.** *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To cleave, etc., one's self*, i.e. *to split, burst*: Plaut.; Ov.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To divide*: *qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ findit Aprillem*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fendre*.

fin-g-o, finxi, fectum, fingere, 3. v. a. (prob. akin to *ōy-o*, *to touch*) **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To form, shape, fashion, frame, make*: *nidos*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of the plastic art*: *To form or fashion in wax, clay, stone, etc.*; *to mould or model*, as a statuary: *imaginem*, Cic.—**2.** *To set to rights, arrange*; *to adorn, dress, trim*: *ficta*, Plaut.: *crinum*, Virg.—**3.** *To alter, change*, for the purpose of dissembling: *vultum*, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To form, fashion, make*: *animos*, Cic. (with second Acc. of further definition) *di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi*, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To form by instruction*: *to instruct, teach, train*: *voce paternā Fingeris ad rectum*, Hor.—**2.**: *A. To form mentally or in words*; *to represent to one's self*; *to imagine, conceive, think, suppose*; *to represent to others*, *to sketch out*: *in summo oratore fingendo*, Cic.—**b.** *To contrive, devise, invent, feign something*: *fingeri qui non visa potest*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *feindre*; Eng. *feign*.

fin-i-o, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [fin-is] **I.** Prop.: *To limit, bound, inclose within boundaries*: *populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire*, Cæs.—*Particular phrase*: *Finienis orbis or circulus*, *The horizon*: Cic.; Sen. **II.** Fig.: *A. To set bounds to, restrain, check*: *an potest cupiditas finiri*? Cic.—**B.** *To prescribe, determine, fix, appoint, assign*: *Herocyniæ silvæ latitudinem*, Cæs.: *sepulchris*

finivit modum, Cic.—**C.** *Logic. t.t.*: *To define*: Quint.—**D.**: **1.**: *a. Act.*: *To put an end to*; *to finish, terminate*: *labores*, Hor.—**b.** *Pass.*: *To come to an end, to end*; *ut sententiæ verbis finiantur*, Cic.—**2.** *Esp.*: *a. To come to an end, to cease*: Ov.; Tac.—**b.** *Pass.*: *To be brought, or to come to, an end*; *to die*: *qui morbo finiuntur*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *finir*.

fin-is, is (Abl. regularly fine; sometimes finī), m. and f. [prob. for finis; fr. fin(d)-o] (*The dividing or separating thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A boundary, limit, border*: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A limit, bound*: *ingenii*, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A. Plur.*: *Borders*, and hence, *territory, land, country* inclosed within borders: *Cæs.*; Liv.—*Particular expression*: *Fine, Up to, as far as, a certain point*: *pectoris fine*, Cæs.—**B.**: **1.**: *a. Gen.*: *An end, close, termination, conclusion*: *quando finem habet motus*, Cic.—*Particular expressions*: (a) *Ad eum finem*, *Until that*: Cic.—(b) *Quem ad finem*, *Till when*? *how long*? Cic.—**b.** *Esp.*: (a) *End of life, latter end, death*: Hor.; Tac.—(b) *The end, extremity of an ascending series, i.e. the highest point, greatest degree, summit*: Cic.; Tac.—(c) *An end, purpose, intention, design*: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** *In Rhetor.*: *A definition, explanation*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fin*.

finit-e, ult. [fin-it-us] *To a certain extent, within limits*: Cic.

fin-iti-mus, a, um, adj. [fin-is] (*Pertaining to a finis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring*: *sumus enim finitimi Atinatis*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: *finitimi*, *orum*, m. *Neighbours*: **II.** Fig.: *Bordering upon, adjoining, near akin, like*: (with Dat.) *falsa veris*, Cic. (with Gen.) *ejus*, id.

fini-tor, ōris, m. [fini-o] *One who determines boundaries, a surveyor*: Cic.

fini-tus, a, um: **1.** *P. of fin-i-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Theat. t.t.*: *Of words*: *That terminate properly*; *well rounded, rhythmic*: Cic.

fin-o, eri, v. facio.

firmā-men, inis, n. [firm(a)-o] (*That which strengthens*; hence) *A prop, support, stay*: Ov.

firmā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (*That which strengthens*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A support, prop, stay*: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *A support, prop, stay*: Cic. **B.** *Esp.*: *Rhetor. t.t.*: *The chief support of an argument, the main point*: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "sky"), Fr. *firmament*.

firmā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A confirmer, establisher*: *pacis*, Tac.

firm-e, adv. [firm-us] **1.** *Firmly, with firmness, strongly*: (Sup.) *pulvinus quam firmissime statuatur*, Vitru.—**2.** *Firmly, strongly, powerfully, energetically*: Cic.—**3.** *Lastingly, for a long time*: (Comp.) *firmius*, Ov.—**4.** *Steadfastly, fixedly, firmly*: Cic.—**5.** *Firmly, inflexibly, immovably*: Pl.

firm-itas, atis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the firmus*; hence) **1.** (*Material*)

Firmness, solidity, durability, strength. Cæs.—2. **Strength, power:** Cic.—3. Of mental qualities: **Firmness, endurance, constancy:** Cic.

firm-iter, adv. [id.] 1. **Firmly, with firmness, strongly:** Cæs.—2. **Lastingly, for a long time:** Gell.—3. **Certainly, surely:** Plant.

firm-tūdo, inis, f. [id.] (The quality of the firmus; hence) 1. (Material) **Firmness, solidity, durability, strength:** Cæs.—2. Of physical qualities: **Strength, power:** Auct. Her.—3. Of mental qualities: **Firmness, constancy, strength:** Cic.; Tac.

firm-us, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. a. [firm-us] 1. Prop.: **To make firm or fast; to strengthen, support:** dentes Pl. II. Meton.: **A. To make strong, to strengthen:** corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt. Cic.—B. **To refresh, recruit, nourish:** milites quiete, Curt. III. Fig.: **A. 1. Gen.: To fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, durable, permanent:** opes, Cic.—2. Esp.: **a. To strengthen in resolution; to encourage, animate:** Cæs.: cunctos alloquio, Tac.—b. In fidelity: **To make sure of, secure:** civitates obsidibus, Hirt.—B. **To confirm, show, or prove; to affirm, assert, declare the correctness or truth of a circumstance, statement, etc.:** fidem, Ter.: vim fati ex divinationis ratione, Cic.

fir-mus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sans. root dhri, "to bear"] 1. Prop.: (Bearing; hence) (Materially) **Firm, strong, solid, durable, stable:** robora, Virg. II. Meton.: **A. (Physically) Strong, i. e.: 1. Possessing strength:** Cic.—2. **Durable, lasting:** vina, Virg.—B. **Imparting strength, strengthening, nourishing:** (Comp.) firmus est triticum, quam milium, Cels. III. Fig.: **A. Firm, powerful, strong:** civitas, Cic.—B. **Strong, proper, suitable, fit for any thing:** fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, Hor.—C. **Durable, lasting, sure, established:** (Sup.) vite presidia firmissima, Cic.—D. **Steadfast, immovable, fixed, steady:** Cic.—E. **Certain, sure, to be depended upon:** litere, Cic.—F. **Firm, inflexible, immovable:** accusator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ferme.

fisc-ālis, e, adj. [fisc-us] Of, or relating to, the public or the imperial treasury, fiscal; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. fiscal.

fisc-ella, æ, f. dim. [id.] 1. G. n.: **A small basket:** Virg. II. Esp.: **A wicker muzzle for cattle:** Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. ficelle.

fisc-ina, æ, f. [id.] (A thing pertaining to a fiscus; hence) 1. Gen.: **A small basket:** Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: **A. As a basket for leaves, fodder, etc.:** Ov.—B. **As a muzzle:** Pl.

fisc-us, i, m. [etym. dub.] 1. Gen.: **A basket (woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc.):** Col. II. Esp.: **A. Prop.: A money-basket, or, as we say, a money-bag, purse:** Cic. B. Meton.: 1. **The state treasury, public revenue:** Cic.—2. **Under the empire, The imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privity purse:** Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. fisc.

fis-silis, e, adj. [for fid-silis; fr.

fid(n)d-o] 1. **That may be cleft or split, fissile:** robur, Virg.—2. **Cleft, split:** caput, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. fissile.

fis-sio, ōnis, f. [for fid-sio; fr. id.] **A cleaving, dividing:** Cic.

fis-sum, i, n. [for fid-sum; fr. id.] **A cleft, slit, fissure (only in the lang. of augurs, of the divided liver):** Cic.

fis-sus (for fid-sus), a, um, P. of fid(n)d-o.

fistūca, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **A rammer, beetle:** Cæs.

fis-tūla, æ, f. [prob. for fid-tūla; fr. fid(n)d-o] (The splitting thing; i. e. capable of being split; hence) 1. Prop.: **A hollow reed or stalk of plants:** Pl. II. Meton.: **A. Of things made of reeds, etc.: 1. A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipe:** Virg.—2. **A reed-pen:** Pers.—B. Of things similar to a reed in shape, whether externally or internally: 1. **A water-pipe (usually of lead):** Cic.—2. **A small pitch-pipe (for the voice):** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fistule, flûte.

fistul-ātor, ōris, m. [fistul-a] **A player on the shepherd's pipe:** Cic.

fistul-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] **Furnished with pipes:** Suet.

fixus (i. e. fig-sus), a, um: 1. P. of fig-o.—2. Pa.: **Fixed, fast, immovable:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fixe.

flābel-lī-fēr-a, æ, f. [flabel-lum; (l); fer-o] **A fan-bearer (a female slave):** Plaut.

flābel-lum, i, n. dim. [for flaber-lum; fr. flabrum, flab(e)r-i] **A small fan or fly-flap:** 1. Prop.: Ter. II. Fig.: Of the tongue: Cic.

flā-bilis, e, adj. [fl(a)-o] (That can be blown; hence) **Airy, of the nature of air:** Cic.

flā-bra, orum, n. [id.] (Things which effect the blowing; hence) 1. **Blasts, esp. of wind:** Lucr.—2. **Breezes, winds:** Virg.

flacc-ēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [flacc-us] (To wither, dry up; hence) Fig.: **To be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop:** Cic.

flacc-esco (flacci-), flaccū, no sup., flaccēre, 3. v. n. incl. [flacc-o] 1. Prop.: **To wither, dry up:** stercus, Var. II. Fig.: **To become faint, or feeble; to droop, languish:** flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

flacc-idus, a, um, adj. [flacc-o] 1. Prop.: **Plabby, flaccid:** aures, Col. II. Fig.: **Languid, feeble:** (Comp.) flaccidior turbo, Lucr.

flac-cus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root mlati, to fade] 1. Prop.: (Withered; hence) **Plabby; auriuncle, Var. II. Meton.: Of persons: Flacc-eared:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. flasque.

flāgell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [flagell-um] **To whip, scourge, chastise, to redden:** Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. flageller.

flāgel-lum, i, n. dim. [for flagel-lum; fr. flagrum, flag(e)r-i] 1. Prop.: **A. Gen.: A whip, scourge:** Cic. B. Esp.: **A driving-whip:** Virg. II. Meton.: **A. A young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot:** Virg.—B. **The arm (of a polypus):** Ov.—C. **The thong (of a jave-**

lin): Virg. III. Fig.: **The lash or stings of conscience:** Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. fléau.

flāgītā-tio, ōnis, f. [flagit(a)-o] **An earnest request or demand, importunity:** Cic.; Tac.

flāgītā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. **An importunate demander:** Liv.—2. a. Prop.: **One who importunately demands a payment; a dunning creditor:** Plaut.—b. Meton.: **One who importunately reminds another of a promise:** Cic.

flāgītios-e, adv. [flagitios-us] **Shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously:** vivere, Cic. (Sup.) flagitiosissime, id.

flāgītī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [flagitium] (Full of flagitium; hence) **Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious:** Of persons or things: minus flagitiosum, Sall. (Comp.) flagitiosior, Cic. (Sup.) flagitiosissimus, id.

flāgīt-ium, i, n. [flagit-o] (An earnestly desiring some bad thing; hence, effect for cause) 1. Prop.: **A shameful or disgraceful act done in the heat of passion; a disgraceful thing:** Cic. II. Meton.: **A. Without the notion of passion: A shamful or disgraceful act or thing:** Cic.; Tac.—B. **Shame, disgrace, as a term of reproach; i. e. rascal, scoundrel:** Plaut.—C. **Shame, disgrace:** Cic.

flāg-īto, āvi, ātum, āre (old Inf. Præs. Pass. flagitator, Plant.), 1. v. a. intens. [akin to φάεω; cf. flagro init.] 1. Gen.: **To demand any thing hotly, fiercely, violently; to entreat, solicit a thing; to press earnestly, importune, dun a person for any thing:** consulis auxilium, Cic. (with double Acc.) Cæsar Aduos frumentum flagitare, Cæs. II. Esp.: **To summon before the court, to accuse:** peccatorem, Tac.

flāgra-ns, ntis: 1. P. of flagr(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: **Flaming, blazing:** telum, Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) **Burning with heat, violently or excessively hot, burning:** (Sup.) flagrantissimus aestus, Liv.—(b) **Of colour: Glittering, shining:** Virg.—c. Fig.: (a) **Glowing with passion, ardent, vehement, eager:** cupiditas, Cic. (Comp.) flagrantior dolor, Juv.—(b) **Restless, unquiet (like a flickering flame):** Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. flagrant.

flāgran-ter, adv. [for flagrant-ter; fr. flagrans, flagrant-is] **Ardently, vehemently, eagerly:** Front.: (Sup.) flagrantissime, Tac.

flāgrāt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] 1. Prop.: **A burning, being on fire:** Gell. II. Fig.: **A burning, eagerness, eager desire:** Cic. III. Meton.: **As a term of reproach: Shame, disgrace:** Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) flagrance.

flāgr-ī-trīb-a, æ, m. [hybrid word: flagrum; (i); τριβ-ω] **A whip-rubber, i. e. one who wears out the whip with being flogged (a term applied, in comedy, to a slave):** Plaut.

flāg-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [akin to Greek φάεω, Sanscrit BHĀṢ, splendere] 1. Prop.: **To flame, blaze,**

burn, be on fire: *flagrantes onerariæ*, Cic. **II.** Meton. *To burn with heat:* Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To be inflamed with passion* (in good or bad sense); *to blaze, glow, burn, be on fire; to be violently excited, stirred, provoked:* desiterio, Cic.—**B.** *To be greatly disturbed, annoyed at any evil; to suffer from it:* rumore iusto, Hor.

flāg-rum, ī, n. [akin to plecto and πλῆσσω] (*That which beats; hence*) *A whip, scourge:* Liv.; Juv.

1. flā-men, īnis, m. [for flēg-men; fr. φλόγ-ω, *to burn*] (*The burner; i.e. the person who lights the sacrificial fires; hence*) *A flamen or priest (of a particular deity):* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flamine*.

2. flā-men, īnis, n. [fl(a)-o] (*The blowing thing; hence*) *A gale, breeze:* Virg.—**2.** *A blowing, blast:* Ov.; Hor. **flāmin-īca, æ, f.** [1. flamen, flāmin-is] (*The one pertaining to a flamen; hence*) *The wife of a flamen:* Ov.; Tac. **flāmin-ium, ī, n.** [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a flamen; hence*) *The office of flamen:* Cic.

Flāminius, ī, m. *Flaminius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Flāmin-ī-us, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, a Flaminian; Flaminian.*—As Subst.: **Flāminia, æ, f.** (sc. Via) *The Flaminian Way or Road.*

flam-ma, æ (old Gen. Sing. flammā, Lucr.), *f.* [for flēg-ma; fr. φάγ-ω] (*The burning thing; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *A blazing fire, blaze, flame:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Of colour: Flame-colour, fiery colour:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Of an orator:* *Flame, i.e. glowing or fervid delivery:* Cic.—**B.** *Of any passion, esp. of love:* *Flame, fire, glow, passion:* Cic.; Hor.—**C.** *A devouring flame, destructive fire, suffering, danger:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flamme*.

flammē-arius, ī, m. [flamme-um] (*One pertaining to a flammicum; hence*) *A maker of bridal veils:* Plant.

flammē-olum, ī, n. dim. [id.] *A small bridal veil:* Juv.

flamm-escō, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [flamm-a] *To become inflamed:* colum, Lucr.

flammēus, ī, v. m. *flammeus.* **flamm-ēus, a, um, adj.** [flamm-a] (*Of, or pertaining to, flamma; hence*) **1.** *Flaming, fiery:* Cic.—**2.** *Of colour: Flaming, flame-coloured, fiery, red:* Ov.—As Subst.: **flammēum, ī, n.** (sc. velum) *A (flame-coloured) bridal veil:* Juv.

flamm-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [flamm-a; (i); fer-o] *Flame-bearing; i.e. flaming, burning, fiery:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flammifère*.

flamm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [flamm-a] **I.** Neut.: *To flame, blaze, burn* (prps. only in *Part. Pres.*): *flammantia lumina*, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** **1. Prop.**: *To inflame, set on fire:* *fax nubila flammans*, Val. Fl.: *ut interferat aut crucibus affixi, aut flammantia*, Tac.—**2.** Fig.: *To inflame, stimulate, fire, etc.: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium*

a Vitellio militum, Tac.—**B.** *To make flame-coloured or red; to reddish:* *flammata toga, i.e. bright-red*, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flamber*.

flamm-ula, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little flame:* Cic.

flā-tus, ūs, m. [fl(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A blowing, breathing, snorting:* Virg.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A breath, breeze:* *fortuna, Cic.*—**B.** Mostly *Virg.: Inflatedness, haughtiness:* Virg.

flāv-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [flav-us] *To be golden-yellow or gold-coloured:* Virg.

flāv-escō, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [flav-o] *To become golden-yellow or gold-coloured:* Virg.; Ov.

Flāvius, ī, m. *Flavius; a Roman name.*

flāv-us, a, um, adj. [akin to φλόγ-ω] (*Burning; hence, of colour*) *Golden yellow, reddish yellow, flaxen coloured:* Lucr.; Ov.

flē-bilis, e, adj. [flē-o] **1.** *To be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable:* (Comp.) *nulli flebilior, quam tibi*, Virgili, Hor.—**2.** **a.** *That makes or causes to weep, that brings tears:* ultor, Ov.—**b.** *Weeping, tearful, doleful:* Cic.; Hor.—*Adverbial expression:* *flexibile, dolefully, etc.*: Ov.

flēbil-iter, adv. [flebil-is] *Mournfully, dolefully:* Cic.; Hor.

flec-to, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. and n. [prob. akin to πλῆκ-ω] **I.** Act.: **A. Prop.**: **1.** Gen.: *To bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round:* *to flectis annes, tu mare barbarum*, Hor.: *membra, quocunque vult, flectit*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self, to turn:* Cæs.; Ov.—**b.** Naut. t. t.: *To go round or double a promontory:* Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To bend, turn, direct:* *vitam*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To bend or turn one's self; to bend, turn:* Enn.; Hor.—**b.** *To bend in opinion or in will; to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften:* *quibus rebus ita flectebat animo*, Cic.: *desine fata deum flecti sperare precando*, Virg.—**c.** *To turn aside from, to avoid a thing:* *ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo*, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To turn, go, or march in any direction:* *quum procul has lævo flectentes limite cernunt*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To turn in any direction:* *in ambitionem*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flechir*.

flē-o, ēvi, ētum, ēre (contr. forms flēsti, Ov.: flēmus, Prop.: flērunt, Virg.: flēsset, id.: flēsse, Ov.; Liv.): **2. v. n. and a.** [akin to φλέ-ω, “to gush”] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To weep, cry:* *ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat*, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *Of things: To drop, trickle down:* *uberibus flent omnia guttis*, Lucr. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To weep for, bewail, lament* a person or thing: *filii necem*, Tac. **B.** Meton.: *To sing any thing mournfully or in mournful strains:* *amorem testidine*, Hor.

1. flē-tus, a, um **1. P. of fleo.**—

2. Pa.: Dripping: *sanguine fletū*, Lucr.

2. flē-tus, ūs, m. [fle-o] **I.** Prop.: **A weeping:** Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A. Lamentation:** Phaed.—**B.** *Tears:* Ov.

flex-anim-us, a, um, adj. [1. flex-us; anim-us] **1.** *That bends or sways the heart; moving, affecting:* oratio, Cic.—**2.** *Bent or swayed in heart; touched, moved, affected:* Auct. ap. Cic.

flex-ibilis, e, adj. [2. flex-us] (*Pertaining to bending; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *That may be bent, pliant, flexible:* *materiam rerum totam esse flexibilē*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Pliant, flexible, tractable:* *nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem*, Cic.—**B.** *In a bad sense:* *Fickle, wavering, inconstant:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flexible*.

flex-ilis, e, adj. [id.] (id.) **1.** *Pliant, pliant, flexible:* *circulus*, Virg.—**2.** *Of the hair:* *Curled:* coma, Ov.

flex-i-lōqu-us, a, um, adj. [2. flex-us; (i); loqu-or] (*Speaking winding things; hence*) *Ambiguous, equivocal:* oracula, Cic.

flex-iō, ōnis, f. [for fleo(t)-sio; fr. fleo(t)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A bending, swaying, turning; a bend, turn, curve:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A turning, winding, etc.*: Cic.—**B.** *Of the voice:* *Modulation, inflection, change:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flexion*.

flex-i-ipes, pēdis, adj. [1. flex-us; (i); pes] *Curve-footed:* *hederæ*, Ov.

flexū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. flexus. (unconfr. Gen.) flexu-is] *Full of turns or winding, tortuous, flexuous:* iter, Cic.: (Sup.) *flexuosissimi orbes*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flexueux*.

flexūra, æ, f. [for fleo(t)-sura; fr. fleo(t)-o] *A bending, winding:* Lucr.

1. flexus (for fleo(t)-sus), **a, um:** **1. P. of fleo(t).**—**2. Pa.: Prop.**: *Bent, curved:* *error* (sc. Labyrinthi), Ov.

2. flexus, ūs, m. [for fleo(t)-sus; fr. fleo(t)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A bending, turning, winding:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A turning, changing, transition from one state to another:* Cic.

flie-tus, ūs, m. [for flig-tus; fr. flig-o] *A striking, dashing together, collision:* Virg.

fligo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To strike, strike down:* Liv. Andron.

fl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root dhṛmā, flare] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To blow:* *belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus*, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To give forth a sound by being blown:* *tibia cornu flabit*, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To blow, blow at, blow out, blow up, or blow away any thing:* *flammam*, Lucr. **B.** Meton.: *Of an instrument:* *To blow; to cause to sound by blowing:* *tibia flatur*, Ov.

floc-cus, ī, m. [prps. πλέκ-ω] (*The weaving thing or thing for weaving; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *A flock or lock of wool; a wool-like substance, on clothes, etc.*: Cels. **II.** Meton.: *Something trifling, a bagatelle, trifle:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *floc.*

Flōr-a, æ, f. [flos, flor-is] (*The*

one with, or having flowers) *Flora*; the goddess of flowers.—Hence, **Floralis**, *a*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Flora*; *Floral*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Florae*; *floral*.

flōre-nis, ntis: *1. P. of flore-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *a. Shining, glistening, glittering*: *catervae are*, Virg.—**b.** *Flourishing, blooming, prosperous, in the prime, in repulse, fine, excellent*: (Comp.) *quae nihil florentiora sunt visa*, Cic. (*Sup.*) *florētissima Samnitium castra*, id.

Florentia, *ae*, *f.* *Florentia*: *a city of Etruria (now Florence)*.—Hence, **Florent-ilis**, *orum*, *f.* *The inhabitants of Florentia*; *Florentines*.

flōr-ō, ōi, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *2. v. n.* [*flos*, *flor-is*] **I. Prop.**: *To bloom, blossom, flower, be in flower, etc.*: *narcissus floreat alnus*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *To be in a flourishing or prosperous condition; to be in good repute; to be eminent, distinguished, etc.*: Cic. **III. Meton.**: *A. Of wine: To froth*: Ov.—**B.** *To be filled with, or abound with, any thing*: *tum mare velivolis floreat*, Lucr.: (with Gen.) *urbes puerum flore videmus*, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleurir*.

flōre-sco, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, *scēre*, *3. v. n. inch.* [*flore-o*] **I. Prop.**: *To begin to blossom or flower, to come out in blossom*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute*: Cic.

flōr-ūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] (*Of, or pertaining to, flowers*; hence) *1. Composed or made of flowers*: *coronae, garlands of flowers*, Plaut.—**2.** *Abounding in flowers, flowery*: *rura*, Virg.

flōrid-ūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [*florid-us*] *Somewhat blooming*: Cat.

flōr-idus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*flor-ē*] **I. Prop.**: *With flowers, flowery*: *serta, garlands of flowers*, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *A. Of personal appearance: Blooming, beautiful*: *puellula*, Cat.—**B.** *Of style: Florid, flowery*: (Comp.) *Demetrius Phalereus est floridior*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *floridissimus tui sermonis afflatus*, Aus. ¶ Hence, *Fr. floride*.

flōr-i-fer, *era*, *erum*, *adj.* [*flos*, *flor-is*; (*i*); *fer-o*] *Bearing flowers, flower-y*: Lucr.

flōr-i-lēg-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*flos*, *flor-is*; (*i*); *leg-o*] *Flower-culting*: *apes*, Ov.

flos, *flōris*, *m.* [*akin to Sanscrit root PHAL, se expandere, florescere, Gr. φλέω*] (*That which expands or bursts forth*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A blossom, flower*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: *A. Gen.*: *The flower, crown, prime ornament of any thing*: Cic.; Liv. **B. Esp.**: *Of speech: A flower, embellishment, ornament*: Cic. **III. Meton.**: *A.*: *1. Flower-juice, honey-juice (sucked out by the bees)*: Virg.—**2.**: *a. The prime or best part, also the best kind of any thing*: Plaut.—**b.** *The highest part, top, crown, head of a thing*: (a) *Of the froth of wine*: Cato.—(b) *Of the first hairs of the beard*: Virg.—(c) *Of the tip of a flame*: Lucr.—**B.** *Flos aetatis, Maidenly or youthful innocence (said of girls or boys); virginity*: Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleur*.

flos-cūlus, *i*, *m. dim.* [*for flor-cūlus*; *fr. flos*, *flor-is*] **I. Prop.**: *A little flower, floweret*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A. Of persons: Floweret, pride, ornament*: Cat.—**B.** *Of the bloom or early part of life*: Juv.—**C.** *Of speech: Flower of rhetoric, ornament*: Cic.

fluct-i-frāg-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*fluct-us*; (*i*); *fra(n)g-o*] *Wave-breaking*: litus, Lucr.

flucti-a-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*fluctu(a)-o*] *Of the mind: Wavering, vacillation*: *animatorum*, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluctuation, flotaison*.

fluctu-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* [*fluctus*, (*uncontr.* Gen.) *fluctu-is*] **I. To be in a state of waves, to be billowy: Plaut. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: *To move like a wave; to wave, undulate, move to and fro, be driven hither and thither*: *quadrirēm in salo fluctuantem reliquerat*, Cic. **B.** *Fig.*: *To be restless, unquiet, uncertain; to waver, hesitate, vacillate, fluctuate*: *animo nunc huc nunc fluctuat illuc*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluctuer, flotter*.**

flucti-or, *ātus sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To wave, undulate*: Pl. **II. Fig.**: *To be restless, unquiet, uncertain; to waver, etc.*: Liv.

flucti-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Full of waves, billowy*: *mare*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluctueux*.

fluct-us, *ūs* [*for flugv-tus*; *fr. flugv*, root of *fluo*; *v. fluo mit.*] *m.* **I. Prop.**: *Of fluids: A flowing, waving*: Lucr. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A flow, flood; waving water, wave, billow, surge*: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *Of odours, fire, etc.*: *A stream*: Lucr.; Val. Fl. **III. Fig.**: **A. A wave**: *barbarie fluctus*, Cic.—**B.** *Turbulence, commotion, disturbance*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. flot*.

flū-ens, *entis*: *1. P. of flu-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *a. Lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate*: Quint.; Sen.—**b.** *Of speech, or the speaker: (a) Flowing, fluent*: Cic.—(b) *Lax, unrestrained, diffuse, prolix*: Cic.

flūen-ter, *adv.* [*for flūent-ter*; *fr. flūens*, *flūent-is*] *In a flowing, waving manner*: Lucr.

flūent-i-sōn-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*flūent-un*; (*i*); *son-o*] *Stream resounding*: litus, Cat.

flū-entum, *i*, *n.* [*flu-o*] (*That which flows*; hence) *A stream, running water*: Virg.

flū-idus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *Flowing, fluid*: liquor, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Soft, slack, lax, languid*: *frondes, soft, ripe*, Lucr.: *corpora*, Liv.—**B.** *Dissolving*: calor, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluide*.

flū-itō, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n. intens.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To flow*: *pericitūs aurum fluitare*, Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To float, swim, sail, be tossed about on the water*: *navis fluitans*, Cic.—**B.** *To move in a waving or unsteady manner; to move, undulate*: *summo fluitantia (sc. vela) malo*, Ov. **III. Fig.**: *To be doubtful or uncertain, to waver*: spe, Hor.

flū-men, *inis*, *n.* [*id.*] (*That which*

flows or streams along, hence) **I. Gen.**: *A flood, stream, flowing water*: *flumen vivum*, i. e. *a living, running stream*, Virg. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *A river*: Cæs.; Cic. **B. Meton.**: *Of things which flow in streams or like streams: A stream, flood*: Lucr.; Virg. **C. Fig.**: *Of style: A flow, fluency, flood, stream*: Cic.

flūmīn-ūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*flumen*, *flumin-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a river*: *in a river*, Virg.: *aqua*, Ov.

flū-o, *xi*, *xum* (*old form*, *ctum*), *ēre* (*Pub. Perf.* *fluoris*, *lucr.*), *3. v. n.* [*root FLU or FLUGV*, akin to Sanscrit root *PLU*, *fluere*] **I. Prop.**: *Of fluids: To flow*: *fluvius Eurotas*, propter *Lacedaemonem fluit*, Cic.: *nudo sub pede musta fluint*, Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of bodies: To flow, overflow, run down, drip with any fluid*: *madidagae fluint in veste Menetes*, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *Of things moving in the manner of fluids: To flow, stream, pour, wave, undulate*: *ramos compesce fluentes*, Virg.—**2.** *To pass away, fall away, fall off or out, vanish, disappear*: *fluent arma de manibus*, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To flow, spring, arise, come forth; to go, proceed*: *Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat*, etc., Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Of things wandering, rambling*: *ne fluat oratio*, Cic.—**2.** *To dissolve, vanish, perish*: *fluit voluptas corporis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluir*.

flū-to, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, *tāre*, *1. v. n.* [*flu-o*] **I. Prop.**: *To flow*: *aqua fluit*, Lucr. **II. Meton.**: *To undulate, wave*: *vela*, Lucr.

flūvi-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [*fluvi-us*] *Of, or belonging to, a river; river-*: *arundo*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluvial*.

flūvi-ātilis, *e*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Of, or belonging to, a river; river-*: *testudines*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluviale*.

flūv-idus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*for flugv-idus*; *fr. flugv*, root of *flu-o*] *Flowing, fluid*: Lucr.

flūv-i-us, *i* (*Gen. Plur.* *flūvjūrum* scanned as a trisyllable, *flūvjū*), *m.* [*for flugv-i-us*; *fr. flugv*, root of *flu-o*] (*The flowing thing*; hence) **I. A river: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *Running water, stream*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleuve*.**

flūxio (*i. e.* *flug-sio*), *ōnis*, *f.* [*fr. flugv*, root of *flu-o*] *A flowing, flow*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluxion*.

1. fluxus (*i. e.* *flugv-sus*), *a*, *um* [*id.*] **1. P. of fluo**.—**2. Pa.**: **A. Prop.**: *Flowing, fluid*: *succus*, Pl.—**b. Meton.**: (a) *Gen.*: *Flowing, loose, slack*: (Comp.) *fluxior cinctura*, Suet.—(b) *Esp.*: (a) *Of a vessel for liquids: Leaking, leaky*: *vas*, Lucr.—(b) *Frail, perishable*: *corpora*, Tac.—**c. Fig.**: (a) *Lax, loose, dissolute, remiss, careless, negligent*: *animus*, Suet.—(b) *Frail, fleeting, transient, perishable*: *res in secundis fluxae*, Cic.

2. fluxus (*i. e.* *flugv-sus*), *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *A flow, flux*: *fluxus aeris*, Pl. **II. Fig.**: *A flowing or passing away of a space of time*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. flux*.

flū-āle, *is*, *n.* [*for flū-ale*; *fr. flū-ēs*] (*A thing pertaining to the*

throat; hence) *A wrapper for the neck: Hor.*

fōc-dllo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [foc-us] *To revive or refresh; to cherish:* societatem, Suet.

fōcī-lus, *i. m.* (Plur. heterocl. -a, -um, n., Plaut.), *dim.* [for foco-lus; fr. focus, (unconstr. Gen.) foco-i] (*A small focus; hence*) **1. a.** *Prop.: A small fire-place or hearth: Pl.—b.* *Meton.: Fire: Juv.—2. A small altar: Liv.—3. A fire-pan, brazier: Plaut.*

fōc-us, *i. m.* [akin to Sanscrit root DHUC, *flagrare, ardere*] (*The burning thing, or thing for fire; hence*) **1. a.** *Prop.: A fire-place, hearth: Cic.—b.* *Meton.: The house or family: Hor.—2. A funeral pile.—3. An altar: Ov.—4. A fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. feu.*

fōc-ico, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *1. v. a.* [fod-ic] **I.** (*Prop.: To dig; hence*) *Meton.: To dig, punch: laevum Qui fodicit latus, Hor. II. Fig.: To hurt, grieve, sting, vex, etc.: animus, Plaut.: (without Object) fodicanctibus iis rebus, Cic.*

fōc-īo, fōdī, fossum, fōdēre (*Inf. Pres. Pass. fodiri, Plaut.*), *3. v. a. and n.* [akin to fōd-por, fōd-ōs] (*To make a pit, deep place, etc., in the ground; hence*) **I. Act.: A. Prop.: To dig, delve, dig up: arva, Ov. B. Meton.: 1.** *Of the effects of digging, etc.: a.* *To dig, or excavate by digging: scrobes, Cæs.—b.* *To overthrow by digging; to undermine: murum, Ov.—c.* *To raise or obtain by digging; to dig up: argentum, Liv.—2.* *Of a state corresponding to that produced by digging: To prick, pierce, stab: ora, Tac.: armos, Virg.—Of the water as object: To dig through, to throw up: ungula fodit aquas, Ov. C. Fig.: To sting, pierce, fill with anguish, excite, incite: aliiquem, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Prop.: To dig, to be employed in digging: fodit; invenit aurum aliquid, Cic. B. Meton.: To punch, etc.: noli fodere, Ter. C. Fig.: Of pain: To dig into one: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fouiller, fourir.*

focunde, etc., *v. fec.*

fōd-e, *adv.* [1. fōd-us] *Foully, cruelly, basely, horribly: Lucr.: (Comp.) fœdus, Liv.: (Sup.) fœdissime, Cic.*

fōdēr-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [2. fōd-us, fōd-er-is] (*Provided with or having a fœdus; hence*) *Leagued together, confederate, allied: civitates, Cic.—As Subst.: fœderati, -orum, m.* *Allied persons, confederates, allies: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fédéré.*

fōdī-frāg-us, *a, um, adj.* [for fōd-er-fragus; fr. fœdus, fœd-er-is; (nig-o)] *League-breaking, perfidious: Pœni, Cic.*

fōd-itas, ātis, *f.* [1. fōd-us] (*The quality of the fœdus; hence*) *Foulness, filthiness, horridness, hideousness: physical or mental: Cic.*

fōd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] *To make foul, filthy, hideous; to render unsightly; to defile, disfigure, deform: Physically or mentally: agros, Liv.: Romanum, Cic.*

1. fōd-us, *a, um, adj.* [akin to

foteo] *Foul, filthy, ugly, unseemly, detestable, abominable, horrible: physically or mentally: pestilentia, Liv.: (Comp.) nihil fœdus, Cic.: (Sup.) also, with Dat.) luxuria senectutis fœdissima, id.*

2. fōd-us, ēris, *n.* [for fid-us; fr. fid-o] (*A trusting; hence*) **1. Polit. t. t.: A league, treaty, compact: Cæs.; Cic.—2. a. Prop.: A compact, covenant, agreement: Cic.; Ov.—B. Meton.: Of things: A law: Lucr.; Virg. fœn, v. fen.**

fōt-ēo (fæt-, fet-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, *2. v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** *Prop.: To have an ill smell, to stink: Plaut. II. Fig.: nil fī fœtet Tuis mihi sermo, Plaut.*

fōt-īdus (fæt-, fet-), *a, um, adj.* [fœt-ēo] *That has an ill smell, stinking, fetid: Cic.: (Comp.) fœtidior, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. fétide.*

fœtor (fæt-, fet-), ēris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *Prop.: An offensive smell, a stench: Cic. II. Fig.: Foulness, noisomeness: Script. ap. Suet.*

fœtus, v. fet.

Fōlīa, ē, *f.* *Folia; the name of a witch of Ariminum: Hor.*

fōlī-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [foli-um] *Provided with or having leaves; leafy: caulis, Pl.—As Subst.: foliatum, i. n.* (sc. unguentum) *An unguent or oil made of the leaves of spikenard; nard-ool: Juv.*

fōl-īum, īi, *n.* [akin to φύλλ-ov] **I.** *Prop.: Of plants, etc.: A leaf: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of a leaf of paper: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. feuille, folio.*

fōll-iculus, *i. m. dim.* [foll-is] (*A small follis; hence*) **1.** *A ball inflated with air, an air-ball: Suet.—2. a. Prop.: A small bag or sack: Cic.—B. Meton.: (a) A husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle: Sen.—(b) Of the shell of an egg: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. follicule.*

foll-is, *is, m.* [akin to φύλλ-ος, φύλλ-ακος, "a bag" or "pouch"] **1. a.** *Prop.: A pair of bellows: Cic.—B. Meton.: Of puffed cheeks: Juv.—2. A leather money-bag: Juv.*

foll-itim, *adv.* [foll-is] *By money-bags: Plaut.*

fōl-mentum, *i. n.* [for fov-mentum; fr. fov-eo] **1.** (*That which warms; hence*) *Prop.: A warm application, lotion, or poultice; a fomentation: Hor.—B. Fig.: A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation: Cic.; Tac.—2. (That which fosters; hence) Nourishment: Hor.*

fōl-mes, ūis, *m.* [for fov-mes; fr. fov-eo] (*That which fosters; hence*) *Touchwood, fuel: Virg.*

fōn-s, fontis, *m.* [prob. for fund-s; fr. fund-o] (*A pouring forth: Concret. That which pours itself forth; hence*) **I.** *Prop.: A spring, fountain: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: Fountain-head, source, origin, cause: Cic. III. Meton.: A. For spring-water, water: Virg.—B. Personified: Fons; as a deity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. font.*

font-ānus, *a, um, adj.* [fons, font-is] *Of, or from, a spring: spring: ora, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. fontaine.*

Fontēus, īi, -a, ē, *f.* [id.] (*One*

pertaining to a fons) *Fontēus and Fontēia (Roman names).*

font-iculus, *i. m. dim.* [id.] *A little spring or fountain: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fonticule, "an issue."*

font-inālis (-analis), ē, *adj.* [id.] *Of, or from, a spring or fountain: aqua, Vitr.—Hence, fontinalis (fonta-), is, adj. Of, or belonging to, a spring: porta (pprs. = Porta Capena), Liv.—As Subst.: Fontinalis, is, m. Fontinalis; the god of fountains: Plaut.*

for, fātus sum, āri (*Inf. Pres., farier, Virg.*), *1. v. defect. n. and a.* [akin to φά-ω, φη-μι] **I.** *Gen.: A. Neut.: To speak, say: ad eos deus fatur, Cic.: data copia fandi, Virg.—B. Act.: To speak, utter, say a thing: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. II. Esp.: A. To utter in prophecy; to foretell, predict: fabor enim, quando, etc., Virg.—B. To sing in verse, to celebrate: Tarpēie turpe sepulcrum fabor, Prop.*

fōrā-bilis, ē, *adj.* [for(a)-o] *That may be pierced: Ov.*

fōrā-men, mis, *n.* [id.] (*That which is pierced; hence*) *An opening or aperture made by boring, a hole: Cæs.; Hor.*

fōras, *adv.* [akin to θύρα, "a door"] (*To the doors; hence, with accessory notion of motion beyond*) *Out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out: Cæs.; Cic.*

for-cep-s, clypis, *m. and f.* [etym. dub.: either, for form-cap-s; fr. form-us; cap-io, and so, the thing taking hold of that which is hot;—or for for-cap-s; fr. for-is; cap-io; and so, the thing for taking forth or out; hence] **1.** *A pair of tongs or pincers for taking hold of metal, etc.: Virg.—2. A pair of pincers, in gen.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. forceps.*

for-dus, *a, um, adj.* [for fer-dus; fr. fer-o] (*Bearing; hence*) *With young, pregnant: bos, Ov.*

fore and **forem**, *v. sum.*

fōr-ensis, ē, *adj.* [for-um] *Of, or belonging to, the market or forum; public, forensic: oratio, Cic.: factio, Liv.—As Subst.: forensia, tum, n.* (sc. vestimenta) *A state-dress: Suet.*

Fōrentum, *i. n.* *Forentum; a town of Apulia (now Forenza).*

1. fōr-is, *is, f.* [akin to Gr. θύρ-α; Sanscrit dhār and dhāra; Goth. daur; Germ. Thür; Engl. door] **I.** *Prop.: Of a house, etc.: A door, gate.—Plur., the two leaves of a door: Plaut; Cic. II. Meton.: Of a door, opening, entrance of other things: Cic. III. Fig.: Of abstract things: A door: amicitia, Cic.*

2. fōr-is, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *Out at the doors, out of doors, abroad, without: Cic.; Tac.—2. From without, from abroad: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fors, "except."*

for-ma, ē, *f.* [for fer-ma; fr. fer-o] **I.** *Prop.: A. Gen.: Form, in the most comprehensive sense of the word; contour, figure, shape, etc.: Cic.; Liv. B. Esp.: 1. A fine form, beauty: Hor.—2. A model or mould after which any thing is made; a pattern*

or stamp; a last of a shoemaker, etc.: Hor., Tac.—3. A receipt, *formulary*: Capitol.—4. A frame, case, etc.: Pl. II. Fig.: Shape, form, nature, manner, kind: temporum, Cic.: scelerum, Virg. III. Meton.: A beauty, beautiful girl: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *forme*.

formā-ālis, e, adj. [form-a] (Pertaining to forma; hence) 1. Pertaining to a receipt; circular: epistola, Suet.—2. Pertaining to a form or mould: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formel*.

formā-mentum, i, n. [form(a)-o] (That which is formed; hence) A shape, form: Lucr.

formā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] A shaping, forming: a form, design, plan. I. Prop.: Vitr. II. Fig.: morum, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formation*.

formā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A former, fashioner: I. Prop.: universi, Sen. II. Fig.: morum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formateur*.

formā-tūra, ōe, f. [id.] A forming, fashioning, shaping: Lucr.

Formiāe, ārum, f. *Formiāe*, a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Lastrygones (now Mola di Gaeta).—Hence, **Formi-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Formiāe*; *Formian*.—As Subst.: 1. **Formiānum**, i, n. (sc. praedium) An estate in *Formiāe*.—2. **Formiāni**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The *Formians*.

formica, ae, f. [fr. *φόρμις*, *Æol.* for *φόρμις*] An ant, emmet, pismire: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fourmi*.

formic-inus, a, um, adj. [formic-a] Of or like ants: gradus, i. e. creeping, crawling, Plaut.

formidā-bilis, e, adj. [formid(a)-o] Causing fear, terrible, formidable: lumen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formidable*.

1. **form-ido**, āvi, ātum, are, i. v. a. and n. [prps. form-us, akin to *θεμπε*] (To be heated or agitated about something; hence) I. Act.: To fear, dread: illius incrudimiam formidant, Cic.: classe formidatus, Hor. II. Neut.: To be afraid, terrified, frightened: neque prius desinam formidare, quam, etc., Script. ap. Cic.

2. **formid-o**, ōnis, f. [I. formid-o] I. Prop.: A Gen.: A fearing; fearfulness, fear, terror, dread: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: Ave, reverence: Virg. II. Meton.: A Gen.: That which produces fear; a frightful thing, a fright, horror: Virg. B. Esp.: A scarecrow (made of different coloured feathers): Hor.; Virg.

formidōlōs-e, adv. [formidolōsus] Fearfully, terribly: Cic.

formidōl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [prob. for formidin-ōsus; fr. formidō, formidin-is] (Full of formido; hence) 1. Producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific: Scorpis formidolosus, Hor. (Sup.) formidolissimum bellum, Cic.—2. Experiencing fear, afraid, timid, timorous: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) formidoliosus hostium, Tac.

form-o, āvi, ātum, are, i. v. a. [form-a] I. Prop.: To shape, fashion, form, pueros, Cic.: classem, Virg.:

(without Object) formare, Cic. II. Fig.: To shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct; to prepare, compose, etc.: orationem, Cic.: format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunarium habitum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *former*. **formōs-itas**, ātis, f. [formos-us] (The quality of the formosus; hence) Beauty: Cic.

form-ōsus, a, um, adj. [form-a] (Full of forma; hence) Finely formed, beautiful, handsome: (Comp.) formosior (sc. forma), Cic.: (Sup.) Virgines formosissimae, id.: formosa aestas, Ov.

form-ūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] (A little forma; hence) 1. A fine form, beauty: Plaut.—2. a. Prop.: Law t. t.: A form, formula for regulating judicial proceedings: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) A lawsuit, action, process: Suet.; Quint.—(b) In diplomacy: Form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation: Liv.—3. A rule, principle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formule*.

for-mus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *gharma*, "calor;" Gr. *θερμός*; Germ. and Engl. warm] Warm: Fest.

formāc-ālis, e, adj. [formax, formac-is] Of, or belonging to, an oven or ovens: dea, i. e. the goddess *Formax*, Ov.—As Subst.: **Formācālia**, ium, n. (sc. sacra) The festival of the goddess *Formax*; the oven-festival: Ov.

form-ax, ācis, f. [form-us] (A thing pertaining to a furnace; hence) I. Prop.: A furnace, kiln: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of the crater of *Ætna*: Ov.—B. Personified: *Formax*; the goddess who presides over ovens; the oven-goddess: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fournaise*.

formic-ātus, a, um, adj. [formix, formic-is] (Provided with or having a formix; hence) 1. Vaulted, arched: pueriles, Cic.—2. As an Adj. Propr., Via *Formicata* (Arch-street, a street in Rome leading to the Campus Martius): Liv.

formix, icis, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: An arch or vault: Virg.; Cic. II. Meton.: A brothel (situate in underground vaults): Hor.

formus, i=furnus

for-s, fortis, f. [prob. for fer-tis; fr. fer-o] (A bringing; Concr. That which brings; hence, with the accessory notion of casualty) I. Prop.: Chance, hap, hazard (only in Nom. and Abl.): Cic.; Liv.—Particular adverbial expressions: A. Fors (ellipt. for fors sit, It might occur, might happen; hence) Perchance, perhaps, peradventure: Virg.; Hor.—B. Forte: 1. By chance, by accident, casually, accidentally: Cic.; Tac.—2. Perhaps, perchance, peradventure: Hor. II. Meton.: Personified: Fors; the goddess of chance (also in the connection Fors Fortuna, whose temple was on the Tiber, outside of the city: Cic.; Ter.

fors-an, adv. [ellipt. for fors sit an] Perhaps, perchance, peradventure: Liv.; Virg.

for-sit, adv. [for fors sit] Perhaps:

for-sit-an, adv. [for fors sit an] Perhaps, peradventure: Cic.; Virg.

fort-an, adv. [fort-e; an] Perhaps: Cic.

fort-as-se (-sis), adv. [for forte; an; sit] 1. Perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly: Cic.—2. Perchance, indeed; perhaps so, forsooth: Cic.—3. In designating numbers: About; Plaut.; Cic.

forte, v. fors.

fort-icūlus, a, um, adj. dim [fort-is] Somewhat bold or brave: Cic.

fort-is, e, adj. [Sans. root *dhruish*, "to be courageous"] I. Prop.: Of persons: Courageous, brave, stout-hearted, steadfast: (Sup.) vir fortissimus, Cic. II. Meton.: Physically: Strong, powerful: fortis tauri, Virg. III. Fig.: Of things: Strong, powerful, etc.: (Comp.) ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fort*, (Subst.) force.

fort-iter, adv. [fort-is] I. Prop.: Strongly, powerfully, vigorously: a stringere, Plaut.: (Comp.) fortius attrahere lora, Ov. II. Fig.: Strongly, powerfully, boldly, intrepidly, valiantly, manfully: (Sup.) injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic.

fort-itūdo, ōnis, f. [id.] (The quality of the fortis; hence) I. Prop.: Strength: Phaed. II. Fig.: Firmness, manliness shown in enduring or undertaking hardship or trouble; fortitude, resolution, bravery, courage, intrepidity: Cic.

fortuit-o, adv. [fortuit-us] By chance, accidentally, fortuitously: Caus.; Cic.

fort-ūtus, a, um, adj. [fort-e] (That takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous: nec fortitum spernere cæpitum, Hor.: nam neque fortuitos ortus surgentibus astris, etc., Manil.—As Subst.: **fortuita**, ōrum, n. accidental circumstances, fortuitous events: Tac. ¶ ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortuit*.

fort-ūna, ae [fors, fort-is] (That which belongs or appertains to fors; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: Chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune: Cic. B. Meton.: Personified: Fortuna or fortune (the goddess of fate, luck, or fortune): Cic.; Hor. II. Esp.: A. 1. Luck, good luck, good fortune, prosperity: Cic.; Hor.—2. Ill-luck, mishap, misfortune, adversity: Hor.—B.: 1. Prop.: State, condition, circumstances, fate, lot: Hor.—2. Meton.: Property, possessions, goods, fortune (mostly plur.): Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortune*.

fortūnāt-e, adv. [fortunat-us] Fortunately, prosperously: Cic.

fortūnāt-us, a, um: 1. P. of fortun(a)-o.—2. Pa.: A Gen.: Prospered, prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunat-e: (Comp.) fortunator fortuna, Cic. (Sup.) qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, id.: (with Gen.) fortunatus laborum, happy in his sufferings, Virg.—b. Esp.: In good circumstances, well

off, wealthy, rich: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortunē*.

fortūn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [fortuna] *To make fortunate, prosper, bless:* tibi patrimonium dei fortunet, Cic.

1. **fōrū-i**, ōrum, m. dim. [for-foro-i]; fr. *forus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *fori*—*A book-case:* Suet.

2. **fōrūl**, ōrum, m. *Foruli*; a village of the Sabines (now Civita Tomassa).

1. **fōr-um**, i, n. [usually considered akin to *foris* and *foras*, and so, that which is out of doors; but prps. rather akin to Gr. root *nos*, whence *top-os*, "a passage," and so that which is passed through; hence] I. The open space or area before a tomb: Cic. II. A: 1. Prop.: A market, as a place for buying and selling; piscarium, Plaut.—2. Meton.: A market-town, market-place: Cic.; Sall.—B.: 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: The market-place, forum, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on: Cæs.—B. Esp.: At Rome: Forum Romanum or *Forum*, *The Roman Forum* or *The Forum*; a long, open space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes and the shops of bankers: Cic.; Hor.—2. Meton.: a. For affairs of state: Cic.—b. For the administration of justice in the forum: *forum agero*, to hold a court, hold an assize: Cic.—c. For the transaction of business in the forum: Cic.—C. As a name of towns:

1. *Forum Appii*, a market town in Latium on the Via Appia, near *Tres Tabernæ* (now *S. Donato*).—2. *Forum Aurelium*, a town near Rome, on the Via Aurelia (now *Monte Alto*).—3. *Forum Cornelianum*, a town in Gallia Cispadana (now *Imola*).—4. *Forum Gallorum*, a town in Gallia Cispadana, between *Muthna* and *Bononi* (now *Castel Franco*).—5. *Forum Julii*, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, colony of the eighth legion (now *Préjuss*).—Hence, **Foro-juli-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Forum Julii*.—As Subst.: **Forojulienas**, ūm, m. *The inhabitants of Forum Julii*.—6. *Forum Voconii*, a town 24 miles from *Forum Julii*, in the Pyrenees (now, acc. to some, *Canet*; acc. to others, *Luc*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *forum, foire, for*.

fōr-us, i, m., -um, i, n. [akin to *for-nm*] (*That which is passed through; hence*) I. Prop.: A gangway in a ship: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A row of seats in the circus: Liv.—B. A cell of bees: Virg.

Fosi, ōrum, m. *The Fosi*; a Germanic tribe (near the modern Celler).

fos-sa, æ, f. [for *fod-sa*; fr. *fod-to*] (*The dug thing; hence*) A ditch, trench, fosse: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fosse*.

fos-siō, ōnis, f. [for *fod-siō*; fr. id.] A digging: Cic.

fos-sor, ōris, m. [for *fod-sor*; fr. id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A digger, deliver, ditcher: Virg. B. Esp.: A

sapper, miner, etc.: Stat. II. Meton.: A labouring man, a clown: Pers.

fos-sūra, æ, f. [for *fod-sura*; fr. id.] A digging: Suet.

fos-sus (for *fod-sus*), a, um, P. of *fod-io*.

fōt-us (for *fov-tus*), a, um, P. of *fov-vo*.

fōv-ēa, æ, f. [for *fod-æa*; fr. *fod-io*] (*A dug thing; hence*) I. Gen.: A pit: Virg. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: A pitfall: Cic. B. Fig.: A snare: Plaut.

fōv-ēo, fōvi, fōtum, fōv-ēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To warm, keep warm: pullos, Cic.; terram, Lucr. II. Meton.: A. Of diseased parts of the body: To foment (*whether with warm or cold applications*); corpus refovent, quæ foveatque, Ov.—B. To cherish, foster, etc.: aliquem gremio, Virg. III. Fig.: To cherish, caress, love, favour, support, assist: hoc regnum dæ gentibus esse... jam tum tenditque foveatque, Virg.

frac-tūra, æ, f. [for *frag-tura*; fr. *fran(n)g-o*] A breach, fracture, cleft: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fracture*.

frac-tus (for *frag-tus*), a, um, 1. P. of *fran(n)g-o*.—2. Pa.: Weakened, weak, feeble, faint: (Comp.) spes amplificanda fortunæ fractior, Cic.

fræno, frænum, etc., v. fren.

frāg-a, ōrum, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *ghṛā*, odorari] (*The fragrant things; hence*) Strawberries: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fraise*.

frāg-ilis, e, adj. [frā(n)g-o] (*That may or can be broken; hence*) I. Prop.: Easily broken, brittle, fragile: rami, Virg.; aquæ fragiles, i. e. ice, Ov. II. Fig.: Weak, frail: res humane fragiles, Cic. (Comp.) vita fragilior, Pl.—As Subst.: fragile, is, n. A fragile, or easily broken, substance or body: Hor. III. Meton.: Resembling a breaking sound; crackling, etc.: sonitus, Lucr.; laurus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragile, frêle*; Eng. *frail*.

frāg-il-itas, ātis, f. [fragil-is] (*The quality of the fragilis; hence*) I. Brittleness, fragility: Pl.—2. Weakness, frailness, frailty: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragilité*.

frag-men, inis, n. [frā(n)g-o] 1. (*That which breaks; hence*) A jeture: Val. Fl.—2. (*That which is broken; hence*) A fragment, broken piece (mostly plur.): Virg.; Or.

frāg-men-tum, i, n. [id.] A piece broken off; a piece, remnant, fragment (mostly plur.): Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragment*.

frāg-or, ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: A breaking, breaking to pieces: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. A crashing (as when something is broken to pieces); a crash, noise, din: Cic.; Liv.; Virg.—B. Poet. for report, rumour: Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frayeur*.

frāg-ōsus, a, um, adj. [for *fragor-ōsus*; fr. *fragor*, *fragor-is*] (*Full of fragor; hence*) 1. a. Prop.: Apt to be broken, fragile: Lucr.—b. Meton.: Rough, uneven: silvæ, Ov.—2. Crashing, rushing, roaring: torrens, Virg.

frāg-ro, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n.

and a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *ghṛā*, odorari] I. Neut.: To emit a smell; to smell well or ill; to emit fragrance; to reek: fragrat acerbis odor, Val. Fl.: redolentius thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. II. Act.: To emit a scent of: fragravit ore, quod rosarium Pæsti, Mart.

frām-ēa, æ, f. [old Germ. word] A spear or lance of large size: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *framée*.

fra(n)g-o, frēgi, fractum, frang-ēre, 3. e. a. [*pay*, root of *pay-vum*, with the digamma prefixed] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shatter: annulus aureus fractus est, Cic.: quum corpora... Frangeret (sc. Cyclops) ad suxum, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of the soil: To break into small pieces, to crush: fractis glebis, Virg.—2. Of corn, etc.: To crush, grind, bruise, etc.: fruges robore saxi, Lucr.—3. Of food: To crush in the mouth, etc.: glandemque sues fregero sub ulmis, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate, to soften, move, touch: nationes, Cic.; diem, Hor. B. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: 1. Of persons: To restrain, check one's self, etc.: Cic.—2. Of things: To check, etc., itself; i. e. to diminish, abate, etc.: dum se calor frangat, Cic. III. Meton.: A.: 1. Of a cough, etc.: To press or weigh down: Mart.—2. Of the hair: To divide, separate, part, etc.: Quint.—3. Of the waves, etc.: To break the force or form of; to repel, drive back, etc.: Cic.; Ov.—4. Of water: To beat or dash apart in swimming: Luc.—5. Of a road: To turn away or off from: iter, Stat.—B. To make supple: bovis exuvias, Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *franchir*.

frāter, tris, m. [akin to Sanscrit *bhrātrī*, "frater; Goth. brōthar; Engl. brother; Germ. Bruder; Gr. φάτρoρ or φάτρωρ, clansman] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A brother: Cic.; Virg.; Ov. B. Esp.: Plur.: Brother and sister: Tac. II. Fig.: Brother, as a familiar or honorary appellation: Cic.; Hor.; Ov. III. Meton.: A. Frater patrulis, or simply frater, a cousin: Cic.—B. Frps. also for a brother-in-law, sister's husband: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frère*.

frāter-cūlus, i, m. dim. [frater, fratr-er-is] A little brother: I. Prop.: Juv. II. Fig.: As a familiar appellation: Cic.

frātern-e, adv. [fratern-us] I. Prop.: In a brotherly manner: facere, Cic. II. Meton.: Heartily, affectionately: Cic.

frātern-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the fraternus; hence*) Brotherhood, fraternity: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fraternité*.

frāter-nus, a, um, adj. [frater, frat(er)-is] (*Of, or belonging to, a frater; hence*) 1. Of, or belonging to, a brother; brotherly, fraternal; a brother's: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—2. Of, or belonging to, a relative or kinsman: Ov.—frātr-i-cid-a, æ, m. [for *fratr-i-cid-a*; fr. frater, fratr-is; (i); cid-ō]

FRAUDATIO

FRIGESCO

A brother's murderer, a fratricide: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fratricida*.

fraudā-tio, ōnis, f. [fraud(a)-o] *A cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud:* Cic.

fraudā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A cheat, deceiver, defrauder:* Cic.

fraud-o (in *Plaut. also frudo*), āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj. fraudāssis*, *Plaut.*; and in the depon. form *frausis* siet, id.), *1. v. a.* [fraus, fraud-is] *Prop.: To cheat, beguile, defraud:* socium, Cic. (with *Abl.* of thing taken away by *fraud*) quum Cæcilius a Vario magnā pecuniā fraudaretur, id. **II.** *Meton.: To embezzle a thing from a person; to purloin, steal, withdraw; to diminish: stipendium, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. frauder.*

fraudulētus, a, um, adj. [fraus, fraud-is] (*Full of fraud; hence*) *Cheating, deceitful, fraudulent:* Carthaginienses fraudulentī, Cic. (*Sup.*) pessimi et fraudulentissimi, *Plaut.*

fraus (frus), fraudis (Gen. Plur. fraudium, Cic.: fraudum, Tac.), f. [etym. dub.] **1. a.** *Prop.: Deceit, deception, guile, imposture, fraud:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** *Meton.:* (a) *Of persons, as a term of reproach: A cheater, deceiver, cheat:* *Plaut.; Ter.—(b)* *A bad action, offence, crime:* Cic.—(c) *Personified: Fraus or Fraud; as a deity:* Cic.—**2. a.** *Prop.: A being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** *Meton.:* *Injury, detriment, damage produced by deception or ignorance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fraude*.

fraxin-ūs, a, um, adj. [*1. fraxinus*] *Of ash-wood, ash-en, ash-; smokes, Virg. 1. fraxinus, 1. f. I. Prop.: An ash-tree, ash:* Virg. **II.** *Meton.: An ash-spear or javelin:* Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frêne*.

2. fraxin-us, a, um, adj. [*1. fraxinus*] *Of ash-wood, ash-en, ash-; virga, Ov. Frægellæ, ārum, f. Frægellæ; a very old city of Latium, on the Liris (now Caprano).—Hence, Frægell-ānus, a, um, adj. Frægellæ.—As Subst.: Frægellāni, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The Frægellans.*

Frægēnæ, ārum, f. Frægēnæ; a town of Etruria (now Castel Guido).

frēm-ebundus, a, um, adj. [from-ō] *Making a low roaring; growling, muttering, murmuring:* Ov.

frēm-itus, ūs, m. [id.] *A dull roaring; a rushing, resounding, murmuring; a droning or humming:* Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.

frēm-o, ūi, itum, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to *frēp-ō*] **I.** *Neut.: To make a low roaring; to growl, murmur, rage, roar: fremant omnes licet, dicam quid sentio, Cic.: fremit (sc. lupus) ad caulas, Virg. II. Act.: To murmur, grumble, growl, rage at or after anything: arma amens fremit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. frémir.*

frēm-or, ōris, m. [from-ō] *A low roaring, murmuring:* Virg.

frēndo, no perf., frēsūm or frēsūm, frēndēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To gnash with the teeth: graviter

frēndens, Virg. **II.** *Act.: To crush, bruise, or grind to pieces: fabam, Var.*

frēni (fræ-), ōrum, v. frenum inil. **frēn-o (fræn-o), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [fren-um] **I.** *Prop.: To furnish with a bridle; to bridle: frenati equi, Hirt. II. Meton.: To bridle, curb, restrain, check: tempestates, . . . carcere frenat, Virg. III. Fig.: To bridle, curb, restrain, govern: furoris nullis iudiciis frenare, poteramus, Cic.*

Frēntāni, ōrum, m. *The Frēntani; an Italian tribe in Samnium.—Hence, Frēntān-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Frēntani.*

frē-num (fræ-), i (in *Plur.* sometimes -i, ōrum, m.) [akin to Sanscrit root *dhru, tenere*] (*The holding or restraining thing; hence*) **I.** *Prop.: A. Sing.: A bit, curb: Hor.—Prov.: Frenum mordere, To bite the bit, i. e. to take the bit in one's teeth, to offer opposition, to resist: Script. ap. Cic.—B. Plur.: A bridle (including bit, head-piece, and reins; the several parts by which the animal is held in): Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. Sing.: A curb, restraint: Virg.—B. Plur.: Bridle, restraint, limit, hindrance, check: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. frēin.*

frēquens, entis, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** *Prop.: A. Of persons: Often, frequent, constant in doing something, or in going or being somewhere: auditor, Cic. (Comp.) frequentior cum aliquo, Liv.—B. Of things: Repeated, often, frequent, common, usual: (Sup.) apud oratores frequentissimum, Quint. II. Meton.: A. Of a multitude: Assembled in great numbers, full, crowded, numerous: frequentes cives, Cic.—B. Of places: Filled, full, crowded, populous, much frequented: frequens municipium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. frēquent.*

frēquē-tā-tio, ōnis, f. [frequent-(a)-o] **I.** (*A repeating; hence*) *In Rhet.: A condensed recapitulation of arguments: Auct. Her.—2. A crowding together: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. frēquentation.*

frēquē-tā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of frequent-(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Frequent, common, much used: Pl.—b. Fig.: Full of, rich or abounding in any thing: Cic.

frēquen-ter, adv. [for frequent-ter; fr. frequens, frequent-is] **I.** *Often, frequently: frequenter venit-are, Cic. (Comp.) cecidere frequentius ignes, Ov. (Sup.) frequentissime uti, Cic.—2. Numerously, in great numbers, by many: Cic.*

frēquē-ti-ā, æ, f. [fr. id.] **I.** *Prop.: An assembling in great numbers: Q. Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: A numerous assembly; an assemblage, multitude, crowd, throng, etc.: Sall.; Cic.—B. Of things: A large number, abundance, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. frēquēnce.*

frēquē-t-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [fr. id.] **I.** *A. To visit, or resort, frequently to, a person or place; to frequent a place: domum, Cic.—B. To do, etc., repeatedly or frequently; to repeat in any way: hæc frequentat*

Phalereus maxime, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To fill with a great number of multitude; to crowd, people, stock a place; to assemble or bring together in numbers in or at a place: templa frequentari . . . Nunc docet, he crowded, Ov.: quos quum casu hic dies ad-assembled in great numbers, Cic.—B. Meton.: To celebrate or keep in great numbers, esp. a festival: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. frēquenter.

Frēsilia, æ, f. Frēsilia; a city of the Marsi.

Frēt-ensis, e [fret-um] *Belonging to the straits of Sicily: mare, Cic.*

frētum, i, n., -us, ūs, m. [prob. akin to fer-vo, *thép-er*, like the Germ. Brandung, surge, from brennen, to burn] **I.** *Prop.: A. Gen.: A strait, sound, channel: Sall.; Cic. B. Esp.: The Straits, for the Straits of Sicily: Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: The sea: Virg.; Hor. III. Fig.: A. 1. Division, separation, line of demarcation: Luc.; Cic.—2. Of debt: Straits, dangerous circumstances: Cic.—B. A raging, scelling, heat, violence: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. fret; Eng. frith.*

1. frē-tus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *dhru, tenere, sustinere*] (*Held or supported by something; hence*) *Relying or depending upon, trusting to: (with Abl.) factus intelligentiā vestrā, Cic. (with Dat.) nulli rei fretus, Liv.*

2. frētus, ūs, m., v. fretum.

frī-co, cūi, cātum and cūm, cāre, 1. v. a. [akin to *frī-o*] *To rub, rub down: fricat arbore costas, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. frayer.*

1. frīc-tus, a, um, P. of frīc-o.

2. frīc-tus, tūs, m. [frīc-o] *A rubbing: Juv.*

3. frīc-tus (for frīg-tus), a, um, P.

of frīg-o.

frīg-ō, frīxi (only in old Grammarians), *no sup., frīgere, 2. v. n.* [*icy, root of *icy-ew*, with the digamma prefixed; hence, with esp. reference to cold*] **I.** *Prop.: To shiver with cold, to be cold and stiff; to be cold, chilly: corpusque lavant frigentis, of him who was cold and stiff, i. e. of the dead, Virg. II. Fig.: A. 1. Of persons: To be inactive or at a standstill; to have no thing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid: valde metuo, ne frigens in hibernis, Cic.—2. Of things: To be dull, frigid, halt, droop: ubi frigit sermo, Ter.—B. To be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded: concio Pompeii frigelat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. froidir.*

frīgēr-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for *frīg-or-o*; fr. frīgus, frīg-or-is] *To make cool, cool, refresh with coolness: Cat.*

frīgē-sco, frīxi, no sup., frīgescere, 3. v. n. inch. [frīg-e-o] I. Prop.: To become or grow cold, to be chilled: ubi frīgescere pedes manisque intelligit, Tac. II. Fig.: A. To become inactive, languid, faint: Cic.—B. To grow cold towards any one: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. fratchir.

frigid-e, *adv.* [frigid-us] 1. *Inac-tively, slowly, feebly*: Script. ap. Cic.—2. *Flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly*: (Comp.) sunt dicta frigidius, Quint.: (Sup.) infanitem frigidissime reportavit, id.

frigidū-lus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for frigidus: fr. frigidus, (unconstr. Gen.) frigidio-i] 1. *Somewhat cold and stiff*: puella, Virg.—2. *Somewhat feeble or faint*: singultus, Cat.

frig-idus, *a, um, adj.* [frig-eo] *Cold, cool, chill*: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: frigida rura, Hor.: (Comp.) frigidus flumen, Cic.: (Sup.) loca frigidissima, Cæs.—As Subst.: 1. **frigida**, *ae, f. (sc. aqua)* Cold water: Cels. B. Esp.: Of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright: Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg. II. Fig.: A.: 1. *Without ardour or energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble*: litteræ frigide, Cic.—2. *Cool, deliberate, in cold blood*: Hor.—B. *Without force or point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid, insipid, vain, etc.*: genus acuminis frigidum, Cic.—C. Of things: *Cold, shuddering, numbed, frozen*: frigidus horror Membra quatit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froid*.

frig-o, *frīxi* (only in one old Gram-marian), *frictum* or *frixum*, *frigēre*, *v. a.* [akin to φρύγ-ω] *To roast, parch, fry*: frictum cicer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frīre*.

frig-us, *ōris*, *n.* [akin to φρύγ-ω, with the digamma prefixed] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Cold, coldness, coolness*: Cic.: Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *The cold weather, the cold of winter, winter*: Virg.—2. *The coldness of death*: Virg.—3. *A cold shudder (produced by fear)*: Virg. II. Fig.: A. *Coldness in action, i. e. inactivity*: Script. ap. Cic.—B. *A cold or frigid reception of a person or thing, esp. of a discourse; coolness, coldness, indifference, dis favour*: Hor. III. Meton.: *A cold or cool place*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froid*.

frī-o, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [prob. akin to φρύγ-ω] *To rub, break, or crum-ble into small pieces*: Lucr.: Pl.

Frīsi, *orūm*, *n.* *The Frisii; a people of Northern Germany*.

frīvōlus, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] *Silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; pitiful, sorry, worthless*: sermo, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: **frivola**, *orūm*, *n.* *Wretched furniture, paltry things*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frivole*.

frīxus (for *frig-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *frig-o*.

frond-ātor, *ōris*, *m.* [frons, frond-is] *One who attends to leaves; a vine-dresser*: Virg.

frond-ēo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre, 2.* *n.* [id.] *To have or put forth leaves, to be in leaf*: nunc frondent silvæ, Virg.

fronde-sco (*frunde-*, *Lucr.*), *frondī* (acc. to Prisc.), *no sup.*, *frondescere*, *3. v. n. inch.* [frond-eo] *To become leafy, to begin to put forth leaves, to shoot out*: verno tempore frondescere, Cic.: similis frondescit virga metallo, Virg.

frond-ūs, *a, um, adj.* [frons, frond-is] *Pertaining to a leaf or leaves; leafy*: nemora, Virg.

frond-i-fer (*frund-*), *fēra, fērum*, *adj.* [frons, frond-is; (i); fer-o] *Leaf-bearing, leafy*: nemus, Lucr.

frond-ōsus (*frund-*), *a, um, adj.* [frons, frond-is] *Full of leaves, leafy*: frondoso vertice colitis, Virg.: (Comp.) taxus frondosior, Sil.

1. **frons** (*fruns*), *frondis*, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A leaf; —Plur.: Leaves, foliage*: Hor.; Cic. II. Meton.: *A garland made of leafy boughs, a garland of leaves, a leafy chaplet*: Hor.

2. **frons**, *frontis*, *f.* [akin to Sans-crit bhṛd, "an eyebrow"; Gr. ὀφρύς, Eng. "brow"] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *The forehead, brow, front of men or animals; frontem contrahere, to contract or knit the brows*, Cic.: explicare frontem, to smoothe the brow, i. e. to cheer up, Hor.: frontem ferire, to smite the forehead (as a sign of vexation), Cic. B. Esp.: *The brow*: 1. As a mirror of the feelings: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic.: læta, Virg.—2. As the seat of shame: exclamat perisse Frontem de rebus, i. e. shame, Pers. II. Meton.: A. *The fore part of any thing, the front*: castrorum, Cæs.—Particular expression: A. *fronte, in front, before*: Cic.—B. *The outer end of a book-roll or volume*: Ov.—C. *The breadth or frontage of land*: Hor. III. Fig.: *The outside, exterior, external quality, appearance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *front*.

front-ālia, *rum*, *n.* [2. frons, front-is] *(Things) pertaining to the frons; hence) An ornament for the forehead of horses*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frontal*.

front-o, *ōnis*, *m.* [id.] *That has a large forehead*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fronton*.

fructū-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [fructus, (unconstr. Gen.) fructu-is] *(Of, or be-longing to, fructus; hence) For which a portion of the produce is paid; fructu-ary*: agri, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fruitier*.

fructū-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *(Full of, or abounding in, fructus; hence) 1. Abounding in fruit or pro-duce; fruitful, productive*: A. Prop.: (Sup.) locus fructuosissimus, Cæs.—b. Fig.: philosophia, Cic.—2. *Abounding in profit or advantage; advantageous, profitable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fructueux*.

1. **fructus** (for *frug-tus*), *a, um, P.* of *frug-o*.

2. **fruct-us**, *ūs* (old Gen. Sing. fructus, Var.: fructi, Ter.), *m.* [for *frug-tus*; fr. frug(g)-o] I. Prop.: *An enjoying, enjoyment of a thing*: Cic.; Plaut. II. Meton.: *(That which is enjoyed; hence) Fruit, produce of the soil, trees, cattle, etc.*: Cic.; Liv. III. Fig.: A. *Proceeds, profit, advantage, income, etc.*: Cic.—B. *Fruit, consequence, result, effect*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fruit*.

frūg-ālis, *e, adj.* [frug-i] *(Of, or pertaining to, the frugi) hence) Econ-omical, thrifty, temperate, frugal; and*

in gen. worthy, virtuous (only in Comp. and Sup.): ut frugalior sim, Ter.: nomines frugalissimi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frugal*.

frūgāl-itas, *atis*, *f.* [frugal-is] *(The quality of the frugalis) hence) 1. a. Prop.: Economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality*: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of speech: *Moderation, sparingness, measure*: Quint.—2. *Worth, virtue*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frugalité*.

frūgāl-iter, *adv.* [id.] I. Prop.: *Moderately, temperately, thriftily, frug-ally*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Moderately, with moderation, etc.*: Cic.

frūg-i, *indecl. adj.* [most prob. a Dat. of frux, frug-is] *(For food, fit for food, etc.; hence) Useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, tem-perate, frugal (for Comp. and Sup. the words frugalior and frugalissimus were used)*: Of persons or things: frugi severaque vita, Cic.: tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor.

frūg-i-fer, *fēra, fērum*, *adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); fer-o] I. Prop.: *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: agri, Cic. II. Fig.: *Fruitful, profitable*: philosophia, Cic.

frūg-i-fērens, *ferentis*, *adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); ferens] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful*: terræ, Lucr.

frūg-i-lēg-us, *a, um, adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); leg-o] *Fruit-gathering; fornicæ, Ov.*

frūg-i-lār-us, *a, um, adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); par-o] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful*: fetus, Lucr.

frū-itus, *a, um, P.* of *frui-o*.

frument-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [frument-um] *(Of, or belonging to, corn; corn—in milit. language, of, or be-longing to, provisions; provision: res, corn, provisions*, Cic.: loca, i. e. *abound-ing in corn*, Cæs.: navis, a *store-ship*, id.: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain at low rates*, Cic.—As Subst.: **frumentarius**, *ū, m.* (sc. negotiator) 1. *A corn-dealer, corn-factor*: Cic.—2. *Milit. t. t.*: *A purveyor of corn, com-missary of stores*, Hor.

frument-ā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [frument(a)-o] 1. *A providing of corn*:—Milit. t. t.: *A foraging*: Cæs.—2. *A distribution of corn*: Suet.

frument-ā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] 1. *A provider or purchaser of corn*: Liv.—2. *A forager*: Liv.

frument-or, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. e. dep.* [frument-um] Milit. t. t.: *To fetch corn, forage*: Liv.

frū-mentum, *i, n.* [frun-] *(The thing eaten; hence) 1. Corn, grain*: Cic.; Liv.; Hor.—2. Plur.: *The small seeds or grains of figs*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froment*.

frū-or, *fructus and frūitus sum, frūī, 3. v. e. dep.* [fr. root FRUG, akin to Sans. root BHUJ, to enjoy; also, to eat and drink; also, still further, to possess] I. Gen.: *To derive en-joyment from a thing; to enjoy, delight in*: (with Abl.) recordatione nostræ amicitie, Cic.: (with Acc.) ingenium, Ter.: (Abs.) dī tibi divitiās dederūt arteque fruentī, Hor. II. Esp.:

LAW I.: *To have the use and enjoyment of a thing, to have the usufruct of it:* Cic. Liv. **§3** Part. Fut. in Pass. *forco:* nobis hac fruenda, Cic.

Frūsino, ōnis, *f.* **Frūsino:** a city of Latium (now *Frosinone*).—Hence, **Frūsīn-as**, ātis, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Frūsino.*—As Subst.: **Frūsīn-ates**, um, *m.* (*sc. cives*). *The inhabitants of Frūsino.*

frustrā, adv. [akin to *fraudo*] **I.** Prop.: *In a deceived manner, in a state of deception, in error:* ut neque vos caplaminī, et illi frustra sint, Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Without effect, in vain:* auxilium frustra implorare, Cic.—**B.** *Without cause, groundlessly:* frustra tempus contero, Cic.

frustrā-men, inis, *n.* [frustr(a)-or] *Deception:* Lucr.

frustrā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration:* Liv.

frustr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [frustr-a] *To deceive, disappoint, frustrate:* ego me frustror, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frustrer*.

frustr-or, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate:* Tarquinius spe auxili, Liv.: (Abs.) Cocceus vide ne frustretur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To make vain, of no effect, or useless:* arborum rami frustrantur letis, Curt.

frustum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A piece, bit:* **I.** Prop.: *Of food:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Of speech, etc.:* Quint.

frū-tēx, icis, *m.* [prob. akin to *spōr-*o, to sprout forth] *(That which sprouts or shoots forth; hence):* **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *A shrub, bush:* Ov. **B. Esp.:** *Collectively in Sing.:* *A shrubbery:* Phaed. **II.** Meton.: *The lower part of the stem of a tree; the trunk:* Suet. **III.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach:* *Loggerhead, blockhead:* Plaut.

frūtīc-ētum, i, *n.* [frutēx, fruticis] *A place provided with, or having, shrubs or bushes; a thicket, covert:* Hor.

frūtīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* [id.] *To put forth shoots, sprout out, become bushy, etc.:* spatiosē fruticare, Pl.

frūtīc-or, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* [id.] *To put forth shoots, sprout out, become bushy:* **I.** Prop.: *fruticatar arbor, Cic. II. Fig.: *Of the hair:* fruticatus pilo, Juv.*

frūtīc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of shrubs or bushes; shrubby, bushy:* vimina, Ov.: (Comp.) rūtē rami fruticōsus, Pl.: (Sup.) calamus fruticōsissimus, id.

frux, frūgis (and more freq. in the plur., fruges, um), *f.* [for frug-s; akin to frug(-)or; v. fruor init.] *(The thing eaten; hence):* **I.** Prop.: *Fruits of the earth; produce of the fields, pod-fruit, i. e. pulse, legumes; sometimes, also, fruits (grain, tree-fruit, etc.):* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Result, success, value:* Cic.—Particular expression: *Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, To (turn or bring one's self to) moral worth, excellence, virtue:* Cic.

frūcā-tus, a, um: *1. P.* of fruc(a)-o.—**2. Pa.:** *Painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeit:* nitor, Cic.: (Comp.) versus fucator, Gell.

frūc-inus, i, *m.* [i. fruc-us] *(A thing pertaining to fucus; Orchil-lake):* Fucinus; a lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi (now *Lago di Celano*): Virg.: Liv.

fūc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To colour, paint, dye of a red colour:* Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To paint, to rouge:* composita est alis fucandi cura coloris, Ov.

fūc-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *(Full of fucus; hence):* Painted or dyed of a red colour; Meton.) Coloured, counterfeit, spurious: vicinitas non fucosa, Cic.

1. fūcus, i, *m.* = φῦκος. **I.** Prop.: *Rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye and as rouge for the cheeks:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Red or purple colour:* Hor.—**B.** *Rouge:* Plaut.—**C.** *The (reddish) juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hive; bee-glue:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation:* Cic.

2. fūcus, i, *m.* *A drone:* Virg. **Fūfidus**, il, *m.* **Fūfidus:** a Roman name.—Hence, **Fūfidī-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Fūfidus; Fūfidian.*

Fūfius, il, *m.* **Fūfius:** a Roman name.—Hence, **Fūfī-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Fūfius; Fūfian.*

fūg-a, ē (Gen. Sing. fugat, Lucr.), [fug-io] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *A fleeing, flight; a running away; a dart sse in fugam milites, take to flight, Cic. hostes dare in fugam, to put to flight, Cæs. B. Esp.:* Flight from one's native land; expatriation, exile, banishment; Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A flying; swift course or motion; speed:* Virg.; Hor.—**B.** *Disappearance, departure, etc.:* Hor. **III.** Fig.: *A fleeing from, avoiding, desire to escape an evil; disinclination, aversion to:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fugare.*

fūgāc-tus, comp. adv. [fugax, fugac-is] *In a more fleeing manner:* fugacius bellum gerere, Liv.

fūg-ax, ācis, *adj.* [fug-io] **I.** Prop.: *Apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet:* (Comp.) ventis volucricus fugacior aurā, Ov.: (Sup.) fugacissimus hostis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Fleeing, transitory:* Cic.—**B.** *Fleeing, shunning, avoiding a thing:* (with Gen.) sollicitēque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fugace.*

fūgī-ens, entis: *1. P.* of fugi-o.—**2. Pa.:** **a.** *Fleeing, fleeing, vanishing:* vinum fugiens, i. e. growing flat, Cic.—**b.** *Averse to any thing:* (with Gen.) nemo erat adeo fugiens laboris, quā, etc., Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fugant.*

fūg-i, ūgī, fūgitum, fūgē, *3. v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Gr. root φῡγ, whence φῡγ-γί, φῡγ-ω] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To flee or fly; to take to flight, flee away, run away:* fenum habet in cornu; longe fuge, Hor.: ex prelio, Cic.—Prov.: Ita fugias ne preter

casam, *So flee, that you do not (flee) pass the hut; i. e. in fleeing from one danger beware of falling into another, Ter. B.* Fig.: *To flee, run away, etc.:* ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum ammirumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic. **Meton. 1.** *To pass quickly; to speed, hasten away, flee away:* Of things or persons: fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg.—**2.** *To hasten out of sight; to vanish, disappear, pass away, perish:* fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun* any thing: concilia conventūsque hominum, Cæs.: percontatorem fugito, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: *To avoid or leave one's country:* nos patriam fugimus, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To flee from, etc.:* vituperationem tarditatis, Cic.—**2.** *To avoid doing something; to omit, forbear, beware:* (with Inf.) quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaere, Hor. **C.** Meton.: *To flee away from, to escape:* aciem, Cic.: iudicium, Hor.—Particular expression: Fugit, etc., me, *It escapes, etc., me or my notice; 1, etc., do not observe it, do not know it, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fur.*

fūgīta-nis, ntis: *1. P.* of fugit(a)-o.—**2. Pa.:** *Fleeing, avoiding:* (with Gen.) fugitans litium, Ter.

fūgītī-vārius, il, *m.* [fugitiv-us] *(One pertaining to a fugitivus; hence) One employed to catch fugitive slaves; a slave-catcher:* Flor.

fūgītī-vus, a, um, *adj.* [fugi-o] *Fleeing away, fugitive:* neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab iure et ab legibus, Cic.—As Subst.: **1.** *A runaway or fugitive slave:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *Milit. t. t.:* *A runaway soldier, a deserter:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fugitiv.*

fūgīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. ātis*, a, and *n.* [fugi-o] **I.** Neut.: *To flee eagerly or in haste:* miserrimus fui fugitando, Ter. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To flee, avoid, shun:* questionem, Cic.—**B.** *To avoid, omit, or forbear to do any thing:* (with Inf.) quod facere fugitant, Ter.

fūg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [akin to fug-io] *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase away, rout, discomfit:* fugato omni equitatu, Cæs.

fūlci-men, inis, *n.* [fulci-o] **A** prop. support, pillar: Ov.

fulcio, fulsi, fulsum, fulcire, *4. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To prop up, keep upright by props, stay, support:* porticum Stoicorum, Cic.: Atlas, colum qui vertice fulcit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To support, sustain, uphold:* rempublicam, Cic.—**B.** *To besiege, oppress:* Antiocha aerumnis cor luctificabile fulta, Pers. **III.** Meton.: *To make strong or fast; to fasten, secure, support, strengthen:* appositā janua fulta serā, Ov.

ful-crūm, i, *n.* [for fulc-crūm; fr. fulc-io] *(That which serves for supporting; hence) I.* Prop.: *The post or foot of a couch, a bed-post:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A couch bed:* Prop.

fulge-nis, ntis: *1. P.* of fulge-o.—**2. Pa.:** **a.** Prop.: *Shining, glittering:* (Sup.) fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.—

FULGEO

FUNDO

b. Fig.: *Illustrious* fulgentissimo ore, Vell.

fulg-éo, fulsi, *no sup.*, fulgère (acc. to 3rd conj.): fulgit, Lucr.: fulgère, Virg.), 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *bhāṣ*, *splendere*; Greek *φλέγω*] **I.** Prop.: *To flash, to lighten*: Jove fulgentem cum populo agi nefas esse, Cic. (*Impers.*) si fulserit, id. **II.** Meton.: *To flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine*: micantes rursus gladii, Liv.: qui fulgent purpura, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of oratory: *To flash, to lighten*: Cic.—**B.** *To shine, glitter, intemperate fulget* (c. virtus) honoribus, Hor. **fulg-idus**, a, um, adj. [fulg-éo] *Flashing, glittering, shining*: Lucr.; Claud.

fulgo, ére, v. fulgeo *init.*
fulg-or, óris, m. [fulg-éo] (*The flashing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lightning, a flash of lightning*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Flash, glitter, gleam, brightness*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Concr.: **I.** Plur.: *Glittering utensils, plate*: Hor.—**2.** *A shining star*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Brightness, splendour, glory, renown*: Hor.; Ov.

fulg-ur, úris, n. [id.] (*The flashing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A flash of lightning*: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **I.** *Lightning that strikes, a thunderbolt*: Lucr.; Hor.—**2.** Relig. t. t.: *A thing struck by lightning*: Juv.—**B.** *Brightness, splendour, glory, renown*: Hor.; Ov.

fulgur-ális, e, adj. [fulgur] *Of, or relating to, lightning*: Cic.

fulgurá-tor, óris, m. [fulgur(a)-o] (*The lightning*; hence) **A** priest who interprets and propitiates lightning, a lightning-interpreter: Cic.

fulgur-ó, i, v. n. (only in 3rd pers. or as part.) [fulgur] **I.** Prop.: *To lighten*: Jove fulgurante, Cic. (*Impers.*) fulgurat, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Of oratory*: *To flash, lighten*: fulgurat vis eloquentiæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foudre*.

fulica, æ, -ix, icis, f.: **I.** *A cool, water-hen, or dabchick*: Ov.—**2.** *A (sea)-cote*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foulque*.

fū-ligo, inis, f. [prob. akin to fumus] **I.** Prop.: *Soot*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Black paint*: Juv.

fulix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ónis, m. [etym. dub.] *A fuller, cloth-finisher*: Mart.

ful-men, inis, n. [for fulg-men; fr. fulg-éo] (*The flashing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lightning that strikes or sets on fire*: *a lightning-flash, thunderbolt*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Thunderbolt, bolt, i. e. Destructive power, crushing calamity*: Cic.; Juv.—**B.** Of oratory: *Mighty or crushing power*: Cic.—**C.** *Destruction, murderous power*: Hor.—**D.** Of the Scipios, as heroes and conquerors of the Carthaginians: *A thunderbolt, i. e. a ravager, etc.*: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, Cic.

fulmín-ús, a, um, adj. [fulmen, fulmín-is] (*Of, or belonging to, fulmen*; hence) **I.** *Of, or belonging to, lightning*:

Lucr.; Hor.—**2.** *Destructive, murderous, killing*: Virg.; Ov.

fulmín-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, áre, i. v. n. and a. [id.] **I.** Neut.: *To lighten, to hurt lightning*: **A.** Prop.: nec fulminantis magnamans Jovis, Hor. (*Impers.*) aut Boreæ de parte trucidis quin fulminat, Virg. **B.** Fig.: Cæsar dum magnus ad altum Fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To strike or blast with lightning*: celestis flamma . . . fulminat ornos, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fulminer*.

ful-túra, æ, f. [for fulc-túra; fr. fulc-o] (*A supporting*; hence) **A** prop, stay, support. **I.** Prop.: Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *Of food*: Hor.

ful-tus (for fulc-tus), a, um, *P.* of fulci-o.

Fulvús, ii, m.; -a, æ, f. *Fulvius and Pulvia*; Roman names.

fulvus, a, um, adj. [akin to furvus and fuscus] *Deep yellow, reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny*: Lucr.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauve*.

fūm-ús, a, um, adj. [fum-us] (*Pertaining to smoke*; hence) *Smoking, smoky, emitting smoke*: fumida tædis Lumina, Virg.

fūm-ídus, a, um, adj. [fum-o] **I.** Prop.: *Smoky, smoking*: piceum fert fumida lumen Tæda, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Sending forth vapour or steam*; *steaming*: furit intus aquæi Fumidus . . . amnis, Virg.

fūm-i-fer, fêra, fêrum, adj. [fum-us; (i); fer-o] **I.** *Producing smoke, smoking*: ignes, Virg.—**2.** *Produced, or caused, by smoke*; *smoky*: glomeratque sub antro Fumiferam noctem, Virg.—**3.** *Producing, or sending forth, steam, or exhalations*; *steaming*: Apollus, Lucr.

fūm-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for fum-i-fac-us; fr. fum-us; (i); fac-o] *Making smoke, smoking*: Ov.

fūm-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, áre, i. v. n. [fum-us] **I.** Prop.: *To smoke*: villarum culmina fumant, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To steam*; *to emit vapour, exhalations, a smoke-like appearance, etc.*; *to reek*: recenti fossione terram fumæ calentem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumer*.

fūm-óus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Full of, or abounding in, fumus*; hence) **I.** *Smoking, emitting smoke, smoky*: ligna, Cat.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Well-smoked*: imagoes, Cic.: perna, smoke-dried, Hor.—**b.** Meton.: *Smelling of smoke, smoky*: defrutum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumeur*.

fū-mus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *bhu* or *bhū*, *agitare*; whence, *dharma*, *fumus*; Greek *θύω*, *to rush*] (*The rushing or agitated thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Smoke*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Smoke, i. e. nothingness, destruction*: ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, i. e. had consumed, squandered, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *Steam, vapour, fume, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumée*.

funale, is, v. funalis.

fun-ális, e, adj. [fun-is] *Pertaining or relating to a rope or cord*: equus, a trace-horse, Suet.—As Subst.:

funale, is, n.: **1.** *A cord or thong of a sling*: Liv.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A wafer torch*: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A chandelier*: Ov.

fūn-ambūl-us, i, m. [fun-is; ambul-o] *A rope-walker or dancer*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funambule*.

func-tio, ónis, f. [for fung-tio; fr. fung-or] *A performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonction*.

func-tus (for fung-tus), a, um, *P.* of fung-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. *feu*, "late" or "deceased."

fund-a, æ, f. = σ-φειδ-ονη: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A sling*: Cæs.—**b.** Meton.: *The hollow in which a jewel is set*; *the bezel*: Pl.—**2.** *A casting-net, drag-net*: Virg.

fundā-men, inis, n. [2. fund(a)-o] (*That which is founded*; hence) *A foundation*: Virg.; Ov.

fundā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (*id.*) *A foundation, ground-work*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondement*.

Fundānūs, ii, m. *Fundanius*; a Roman name.

Fundanus, a, um, v. Fundi.

fundā-tor, óris, m. [fund(a)-o] *A founder*: urbis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondeur*.

fundā-tus, a, um, *P.* of fund(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Firm, durable*: **a.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) *fundator directura*, Vitr.—**b.** Fig.: (*Sup.*) *fundatissima familia*, Cic.

Fundi, órum, m. *Fundi*; a sea-coast town of Latium (now Fondi).—Hence, **Fund-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fundi*.

fund-itor, óris, m. [fund-a] *One who slings, a slinger*: Cæs.

fund-itus, ade. [fund-us] **I.** Prop.: *From the very bottom, from the foundation*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Utterly, entirely, totally, completely*: Cic.; Virg. **III.** Meton.: *At the bottom, below*: Lucr.

fū(n)-d-o, fūdī, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. [root *fud*, akin to Gr. *φύω*, whence *χρύσις*, etc.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To pour, pour out, shed*: fundit Onigros aquas, Ov.: sanguinem e patena, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **I.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour itself, etc.*: Cic. **II.** **2.** Of liquefying metals: *To make by melting to cast or found*: glandes, Hirt. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To pour out or forth*: vitam cum sanguine, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To lay out or display one's self, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread itself out, spread abroad, extend, etc.*: Cic.—**3.** Of speech, sound, etc.: *To pour forth, utter*: inanes sonos, Cic.: oreloquas, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To wet, moisten, bathe any thing with a liquid*: tempora funde mero, Tib.—**B.** Of things not liquid: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To pour forth in abundance*; *to scatter, cast, hurl*: segetem coribus fundere in Tiberim, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour one's self forth, etc.*; *to spread abroad, extend, etc.*: Cic.; Pl.—**2.** With the accessory notion of production: *To bring forth, bear, or produce* i a

abundance: ut aut flores, aut fruges fundat (sc. terra), aut baccas, Cic.—**3.** With the notion of depth or downward direction: *To throw or cast to the ground, to prostrate*: nec prius assistit, quam septem ingentia victor Corpora (sc. cervorum) fundat humi, Virg.—**4.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To overthrow, overcome, beat, vanquish an enemy*: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondre*; Eng. *found* (= cast).

2. fund-o, avi, atum, are, *1. v. a.* [fund-us] **I. Prop.**: *To lay the bottom, keel, foundation of a thing; to found*: arces, Virg.: naves, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To found, establish*: Imperium, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *To fasten, secure, make firm*: ancora fundabat naves, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonder*; Eng. *found* (= establish).

fund-us, *i. m.* [Greek *βυθ-ος*; Sanscrit *budh-na*, "depth," "ground"] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *The bottom of any thing*: Cic.: Virg.—**B.** *Of the ground*: (*The soil*), hence: *A piece of land with all that stands upon it; a farm, estate*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *The foundation*: Phrygia res vertere fundo, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Law t. t.*: *One who lays, as it were, the foundation for a decision, who has the principal decision or approval of a thing; the principal decider, approver*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fond*, *funds*; Eng. *fund*.

funē-bris, *e. adj.* [for *funer-bris*; fr. *funus*, *funer-is*] **1. Of, or belonging to, a funeral, funereal**: epulium, Cic.—**2. Of, or belonging to, death; deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel**: funēbria ligna, Ov.: funēbre bellum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funèbre*.

funēr-ūs, *a, um, adj.* [funus, *funer-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a funus; hence* **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, a funeral, funereal*: faces, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Deadly, fatal*: torris, Ov.—**B.** *Ill-omened, dismal*: bubo, Ov.

funēr-o, avi, atum, are, *1. v. a.* [id.] (*To make a funus; hence*) **I. To bury with funeral rites, to inter**: aliquem, Pl.: cadaver, Suet.: (*Abis*) funerarium more comitatus exsequias, Pl. **II.** (*To make a dead body of one; hence*) **To kill, destroy, etc.** (prps. only in Part. Perf.): prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor.

finest-o, avi, atum, are, *1. v. a.* [funest-us] **I. A. Prop.**: (*To render funestus; hence*) **To pollute, defile, contaminate, etc.**: aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To pollute, defile, contaminate, bring dishonour or disgrace upon*: gentem, Juv.

funes-tus, *a, um, adj.* [for *funer-tus*; fr. *funus*, *funer-is*] (*Having funus; hence*) **1. Causing death, destruction, or calamity; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous; mournful, dismal**: (*Comp.*) funestior dies, Cic.: (*Sup.*) Caligula funestissimus, Eutr.—**2. Filled with misfortune or with grief; fatal, mournful, sad**: manūs, *i. e.* polluted with blood, Ov.: familia, in mourning, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funeste*.

fung-or, functus sum, fungi, *3. v. dep.* [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.**: *To busy*

one's self with or be engaged in something; to perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe, do any thing: (with *Abl.*) ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic.: dapiibus, *To take food*, Ov.: cæde, *To murder*, id.: morte or fato, *To die*, id.: fungar vine cotis, *To serve instead of*, Hor.: (with *Acc.*) militare munus fungens, Nep.: (*without Object*) at facere et fungis sine corpore nulla potest res, *i. e.* *To suffer*, Lucr. **II. Esp.**: *To perform, discharge, contribute, pay any thing due from one*: (with *Abl.*) eo sumptu respública fungatur, Tac.: (with *Acc.*) quid aratore in republica fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic.

fungus, *i. m.* [= σ-φγγος, σ-πογγος] **I. Prop.**: **A. A mushroom, fungus**: Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A. A soft-pated fellow, a dolt**: Plaut.—**B. An excrecence on the Wick of a candle or lamp; a broad candle-snuff**: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fungus*.

fun-iculus, *i. m. dim.* [fun-is] **A slender rope, a cord**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funicula*.

fun-is, *is, m.* (*fem.*, Lucr.) [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root *BADH* or *BANDH*, *ligare*] (*The fastening thing; hence*) *A rope, line, cord*: Cæs.; Virg.—Particular expression: Funem ducere or sequi, *To lead or follow the rope, i. e. to command or to serve* (the fig. being most probably that of an animal led by a rope), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funin*.

fun-us, *eris, n.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to Sanscrit root *HU*, whence Gr. *θύω*, *to offer* by throwing on the fire, *to burn*] (*The thing burned; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A dead body, corpse*: Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A. Funeral rites; a funeral, burial**: Cic.; Tac.—**B. A funeral procession**: Hor.—**C. Death, violent death, murder**: Virg.; Hor. **III. Fig.**: *Death, i. e. ruin, destruction*: Cic.; Hor.

fu-o, *ere, v. sum* *in it*.

fūr, *is, comm. gen.* [Gr. *φύρ*; Sansc. *chor-a*, "a thief," fr. root *CHUR*, *to steal*] (*He who steals; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A thief*: Plaut.; Cic. **II. Fig.**: *As a term of vituperation*: *Thief, rascal, rogue, knave*: Virg.

fūrācissim-e, *sup. adv.* [fūrācissim-us, *Sup. of furax*] *Most thievishly*: scrutari, Cic.

fūr-ax, *ācis, adj.* [*1. fur-or*] *Inclined to steal, given to stealing, thievish*: servus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) furacius livi, Mart.: (*Sup.*) furacissime manūs, Cic.

furca, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A (two-pronged) fork**: Liv.: Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Of things shaped like a fork: **A. A fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake**: Liv.—**B. A fork or yoke (an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (V or II) which was placed on the culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends)**: Liv.; Hor.—**C. A fork-shaped gallow**: Pl.—**D. A fork, i. e. a narrow pass or defile**: Furcæ Caudinæ, the narrow pass of Caudium (usually called Furculæ*

Caudinæ). ¶ Hence, Fr. *fourche, fourchette*.

furc-i-fer, *fēri, m.* [furc-a; (*1*); fer-o] *A yoke-bearer, as a term of vituperation; rascal, scoundrel*: Cic.

furcil-la, *æ, f. dim.* [for *furcul-a*, fr. *furcul-a*] *A little fork*: Cic.

furc-illa, *æ, f. dim.* [furc-a] (*A little furca; hence*) **1. A small fork-shaped prop**: Liv.—**2. A little fork, i. e. a narrow pass or defile**: Liv.: Furculæ Caudinæ, *The Caudine Forks; two narrow defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army, in the year A.U.C. 534, was hemmed in by the Samnites* (now *Val d'Arpaia*).

fūr-ens, *entis, f.* *of fur-o*.
fūr-en-ter, *adv.* [for *fur-en-ter*; fr. *furens*, *fur-en-tis*] *Furiously; irasci*, Cic.

furfur, *āris, m.* **I. Prop.**: *Bran*: Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *Scurf or scales on the skin, etc.*: Pl.

furia, *æ, v. furie*.

fūr-i-æ, *ārum* (rare in sing.), *f.* [fur-o] **I. Prop.**: *Violent passion, rage, madness, fury*: *Of persons or things*: Virg.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Personified*: **A. Plur.**: *The Furies, or (three) goddesses of vengeance* (Alecto, Megera, and Tisiphone): Cic.; Virg.—**B. Plur.**: *Avenging or tormenting spirits*: Cic.; Liv. **III. Fig.**: *Sing.*: *Of persons who are furious, or who are plotting mischief*: *A fury, tormenting spirit*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furie*.

fūr-i-ālis, *e. adj.* [fūr-i-æ] (*Pertaining to the Furie; hence*) **1. Like the Furies, furious, raging, dreadful**: vox, Cic.: cædes, Ov.—**2. Making mad, infuriating**: Poet. ap. Cic.

fūr-iāl-iter, *adv.* [fūr-i-ālis] *Furiously, madly, frantically*: edit, Ov.

fūr-ibundus, *a, um, adj.* [fur-o] **I. Gen.**: *Raging, mad, furious*: taurus, Ov.: latronis impetūs furibundus retardare, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *Filled with prophetic inspiration, inspired*: predicationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furibond*.

Fūr-ina (*Furr-*), *æ, f.* [prob. fur-o] (*The raging one*). *Furina* or *Furrin*; a goddess worshipped in ancient Rome.

fūr-i-o, avi, atum, are, *1. v. a.* [fūr-i-æ] *To drive mad, to madden, enrage, infuriate*: libido, Quæ solet matres furariæ equorum, Hor.

fūr-iōs-e, *adv.* [fūr-iōs-us] *Furiously, madly; facere, Cic.* (*Comp.*) furiosus, Spart.

fūr-i-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [fūr-i-æ] *Full of madness or rage; mad, raging, furious*: mulier furiosa, Cic.: (*Comp.*) furiosior amor, Ov.: (*Sup.*) conciones furiosissimæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furieux*.

Fūr-i-us (*Fus-*), *ii, m.* *Furius* or *Fusius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Fūr-i-us** (*Fusi-*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Furius; Furian; Fusian*.

furn-āria, *æ, f.* [furn-us] (*A thing pertaining to an oven; hence*) *Baking, the trade of a baker*: Suet.

Furnius, *li, m.* *Furnius*; a Roman name.

fur-nus, *i, m.* [akin to *θέρωμαι*] (*The heated thing*; hence) *An oven*: *Ov.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fourneau, four, fournaise.*

fūr-o, *li, no sup.*, *ere, 3. v. n. and a.* [akin to Sans. *root BHUR*, whence *BHURANYA*, "to be active"] *I. Neut.*: *To rage, rave* in sickness or in passion; *to be out of one's mind, mad, furious*: *A.* *Prop.*: *furere et bacchari*, *Cic.*: *furit ille dolore, Ov.*: (with *cognate Acc.*) *furorem*, *Virg.*—*B. Fig.*: *furit ardor edendi, Ov. II. Act.*: *To be enraged or feel rage at, or about a thing*: *furabat se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic.*

1. fūr-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* [*fūr*] *I. Prop.*: *To steal, purloin, pilfer*: *solet hæc, quæ furatus est, dicere se emissæ, Cic.* (without *Object*) *in furando, id.* *II. Meton.*: *A. To secretly take away, withdraw*: *pone caput fessoque oculos furare labori, Virg.*—*B. To obtain by theft*: *civitatem, Cic.*—*C. To perstate*: *speciem furabor Jacchi, Prop.*—*D. To plagiarize*: *commentarius, Cic.*

2. fūr-or, *ōris, m.* [*fūr-o*] *A raging or raving; rage, madness, fury of the mind, etc.*; also, of storms: *Cic.*; *Virg.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fureur.*

fūr-tim, *adv.* [*1. fūr-or*] *By stealth, secretly, privily*: *Q. Cic.*; *Tac.*

fūr-tiv-e, *adv.* [*furtiv-us*] *Stealthily, secretly, furtively*: *Ov.*

fūr-tiv-us, *a, um, adj.* [*furt-um*] (*Pertaining to a furtum*; hence) *1. Stolen, purloined, pilfered*: *lana, Hor.*—*2. Secret, hidden, concealed, furtive*: *iter, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. furtif.*

fūr-tum, *i, n.* [*1. fūr-or*] *1. (The*

stealing thing; hence) *Theft*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—*2.*: *a. Prop.*: *A stolen thing*: *Cic.*—*b. Meton.*: (a) *A secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem*: *Virg.*—(b) *Stolen or secret love, intrigue*: *Ov.*; *Cat.*

fūr-un-cūlus, *i, m. dim.* [*for furon-culus*; *fr. fur*, through *obol.* *furo, furon-is*, "a thief"] *I. Prop.*: *A petty thief, pilferer*: *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *A. A pointed, burning sore on the human body*; a boil, *furuncle*: *Cels.*—*B. A knob (on a vine)*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. furoncle.*

fūr-vus, *a, um, adj.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root USH, to burn*; whence *Lat. roots UR, US, UR-o, US-tus*] (*Burnt*; hence) *Dark, dusky, black, swarthy*: *antra, Ov.*: *Proserpina, Hor.*

fusc-ina, *æ, f.* [akin to *furo-a*] *A three-pronged spear, a trident*: *Cic.*; *Suet.*

fusc-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [*fusc-us*] *To make dark, swarthy, or dusky*; *to blacken, darken*: *dentes, Ov.*

1. fuscus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to *furus*; *v. h. v.*] *I. Prop.*: *Dark, swarthy, dusky*: *purpura pæne fusca, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *fraxinus fuscor, Pl.* *II. Meton.*: *Of the voice*: *Indistinct, husky, hoarse*: *Cic.*

2. Fuscus, *i, m.* *Fuscus*; a Roman name.

fus-e, *adv.* [*fus-us*] *1. Spread out, extended*: (*Comp.*) *fusus paulo, Quint.*—*2. Copiously, at length, diffusely*: *fuse dicendi facultas, Cic.*

fū-silis, *e, adj.* [*for fud-sillis*; *fr. fū(n)d-o*] (*That can be poured out*; hence) *Mollen, fluid, liquid*: *aurum, Ov.*: *argilla, softened clay, Cæs.*

fū-sio, *ōnis, f.* [*for fud-sto*; *f. id.*] *A pouring forth, outpouring*: *animi, Cic.* ¶ Hence (acc. to late *Lat.* meaning of "a smelting" or "founding"), *Fr. fusion.*

fustis, *is* (*Abi. regularly fusti*; *fusto, Hor.*), *m.* [*etym. dub.*] *A knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fût.*

fustī-ārium, *li, n.* [*for fustī-arium*; *fr. fustis, (uncontr. Gen.) fustis*] (*A thing pertaining to a fustis*; hence) *As a punishment: A cudgelling to death*: *Cic.*

1. fū-sus (*for fud-sus*), *a, um*: *1. P.* of *fū(n)d-o*.—*2. Pa.*: *Spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse*: *a. Prop.*: *aër, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *fusior alvus, more relaxed, Cels.*—*b. Fig.*: *Æschines, Quint.*: *gens sermōnis non liquidum, non fusum, Cic.*

2. fūsus, *i, m.* *A spindle*: *Virg.*

¶ Hence, *Fr. fuseau, fusée.*

fū-tilis, *e, adj.* [*for fud-tilis*; *fr. fū(n)d-o*] (*That pours out*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *That easily lets loose, cannot contain*: *canes, that void their excrement through fear, Phed.*: *glacies, brittle, Virg.* *II. Fig.*: *That cannot be relied upon, empty, poor, worthless, futile*: *haruspices, Cic.*: *sententiæ, id.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. futile.*

fūtil-itās, *itatis, f.* [*fūtil-is*] (*The quality of the futilis*; hence) *Worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. futilité.*

fū-tūrus, *a, um*, *P.* of *sum*, through *root FV*; *v. sum init.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. futur*; *Eng. future.*

fuvi, *v. sum init.*

G

G, g, indecl. n. or f. *I.* The seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, but which did not originally belong to the Latin orthography, its place being supplied by *C*. It was introduced about the time of the second Punic war. *II.* As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into combination only with *l* and *r*; and therefore in words which, from their etymology, had the combination *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical age, and thus arose the classical *gnatus, nosco, etc.*, from the original *gnatus, gnosco*, etc.; whereas in compounds the *g* again makes its appearance: *cognatus, cognosco, etc.* *III.* Commutation took place most freq. between *g* and *c*; *v.* the letter *O*:—with *f* in *mejo* from *mingo*, major from *MAG* (*magis, maximus*). *IV.* By assimilation, *g* was produced from *b* and *d* in *oggero, suggero, aggero, etc.*, from *ob-gero, sub-gero, ad-gero, etc.* *V.* As an abbreviation, *g* sometimes denotes *Gaius*.

Gābālī, *ōrum, m.* *The Gabali*; a

people of Gaul (about 'mod. Gervaudan).

Gābīl, *ōrum, m.* *Gabīl*; an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles from Rome (about 'mod. Lago di Castiglione).—Hence, **Gāb-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Gabīl*; *Gabine*.—As *Subst.*: **Gābīnī**, *ōrum, m.* *The Gabīnes*.

Gābīn-ius, *li, m.* [*Gabīr-i*] (*One pertaining to the Gabīnī*) *Gabīnius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Gābīn-i-us** (*-ānus*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Gabīnus*; *Gabīnian*.

Gādes, *ium, f.* *Gades*; a colony of the Phœnicians, in Hispania Bætica (now Cadiz).—Hence, **Gād-itānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Gades*.—As *Subst.*: **Gāditanus**, *i, m.* *A man of Gades*.

gesum, *i, n.* [*a Celtic word*] *A pœum*; a long, heavy javelin used by the Gauls; *Cæs.*

Gætūlī, *ōrum, m.* *The Gætuli*; a people of northwestern Africa (in 'mod. Morocco).—Hence, *1. Gætūl-us*, *a,*

um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Gætuli*; *Gætulian*.—*2. Gætul-icus*, *i, m.* (*One pertaining to the Gætuli*) *Gætulicus*; an agnomen of *Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus*, the conqueror of the Gætulians.

Gaius, *i, -a, æ, v.* *Gaius*.
Gālesus (*-ēsus*), *i, m.*, *Γαλασιος, Galesus or Galesus*; a river of Southern Italy, near Tarento (now Galeso).

Gālanthis, *idis, f.* *Galanthis*; a female attendant of *Alcemea*, changed into a weasel.

Gālātæ, *ārum, m.* *The Galatæ or Galatians* (called also *Galligræci*); a Celtic people who migrated into Phrygia.—Hence, **Gālāt-ia**, *æ, f.* *The country inhabited by the Galatians, Galatia* (now *Ejale Anatoli and Karaman*).

Gālātæa, *æ, f.*, *Γαλατία. Galatæa*.
1. A sea-nymph.—*2. A rustic maiden, mentioned by Virgil*.—*3. A female friend of Horace*.

galba, *æ, f.* [*a Gallic word, pp. akin to the Germ. gēlb (yellow) of Kalb (calf)*] *1. The galba*; a small

worm: the ash-borer, or the larva of the ash-spinner: Suet.—2. In the Gallic=præpignus. Fat paunch, big belly: Suet.—3. As a proper name: Galba: a. A chief of the Suesiones: Cæs.—b. A cognomen in the gens Sulpicia, esp. of one of the Roman emperors: Suet.

galbānus, a, um, adj. [galbanum] Of galbanum: odorous, Virg. galbānum, i, n. [χαλβάνη] Greenish-yellow plant in Syria: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. galbanum.

galbānus (galbin-), (or galbānus, -inus) a, um, adj. [either galbanum or galbus] Greenish-yellow, yellowish: vestimenta, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. jaune.

galb-um, i, n.; -us (calb-), i, m. [galb-us] (A thing pertaining to galbus; a yellow thing) An arm-band, fillet: Suet.

galbus, γαλβός, Gloss. Yellow. gāl-ēa, ēa, f. [καλ-ήνα, "to cover"; cf. color] (The covering thing; hence) A helmet, head-piece of leather or bronze: Cic.; Virg. gālēa-tus, a, um, f. of gāl(a)-o.—As Subst.: gālēatus, i, m. A helmeted warrior: Juv.

gālē-o, avi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [gale-a] To cover with a helmet, to helm: galeata Minerva, Cic.

Gālētē, arum, m. Galeote; the name of certain interpreters of prodigies in Sicily.

gālēr-icūlum, i, n. dim. [galerum] I. Prop.: A small covering for the head; a cap: Mart. II. Meton.: A (kind of) peruke: Suet.

gālēr-itus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with a galerum; hence) I. Prop.: That wears a hood: Prop. II. Meton.: Of a bird: Crested: galerita avis, The crested-lark, Pl.

Gālērīus, ii, m.; a, e, f. Galerius, Galerius: Roman names.

gāl-ērus, i, m. [akin to galea] (The covering thing; hence) A covering for the head, made of undressed skin; a cap, hat: Virg.

Galesus, i, v. Galesus.

galla, f. Gall-nut: Virg.

Galli, ōrum, m. The Galli or Gauls; both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy (afterwards also in Phrygia as Gallo-Græci or Galatæ).—In Sing.: Gallus, i, m. A Gaul.—In Fem.: Gallia, a, f. A female Gaul.—Hence, 1. Gall-ia, a, f. Gallia or Gaul; the country of the Gauls.—2. Gall-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Gauls; Gallic: canis, o greyhound, Ov.—Hence, a. Gallic-a, a, f. (sc. solca), f. A Gallic shoe, prob. what is now termed "galosh," or "calosh."—b. Gallic-anus, a, um, adj.: (a) Of, or belonging to, the Roman province Gallia (in Upper Italy), Gallican.—As Subst.: Gallicanus, i, m. An inhabitant of the province Gallia; a Gallitean.—(b) Gallic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Gallique, Gallois, Gallican.

1. gall-ina, a, f. [l. gall-us] (One pertaining to a gallus; hence) A hen: Hor.; Suet.—Prov.: Gallinæ albæ

filius, Son of a white hen, i. e. child of fortune, fortune's favourite: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. génine.

2. Gallina, æ, m. Gallina; the name of a gladiator.

gallina-cēsus, a, um, adj. [gallina (uncontr. Gen.), gallina-i] Of, or belonging to, domestic fowls or poultry: gallus, a poultry-cock, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gallinacé.

gallin-ārius, a, um, adj. [gallina] Of, or belonging to, poultry: scala, a poultry-ladder (by which poultry mount to their roosting-place), Cels.—As Subst.: gallinarius, ii, m. One who attends to poultry: Cic.

Gall-ō-græci, ōrum, m. [Gall-i; (o); Græci] The Gallogræci or Gauls who migrated into Phrygia (called also Galatæ).—Hence, Gallōgræci-a, æ, f. Gallogræcia; the country of the Gallogræci (called also Galatia).

Gallōnus, ii, m. Gallonius; a Roman name.

1. gall-us, i, m. [for gar-us; akin to Sanscrit root GAR, sonum edere; whence Gr. γαρ-ύω, Lat. garr-io] (The one uttering a cry; hence) A cock, poultry cock: Cic.

2. Gallus, i, v. 1. Galli.

3. Gallus, i, m. The Gallus, a tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, the water of which, according to fable, made those who drank it mad (now Galivo).—Hence, 1. Gall-icus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the Galli; Meton.) Phrygian, Trojan.—2. Galli, ōrum, m. The priests of Galli or Cybele, so called because of their raving, during which they emasculated themselves.—In Sing.: Gallus, i, m.; and (on account of their emasculated condition) in the Fem., Galla, a.—Hence, Gall-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the priests of Isis; Gallic.

4. Gallus, i, m. Gallus; a Roman name.

gā-nēa, æ, f., -nēum, i, n. [prps. for gas-neā, -neum, akin to Sanscrit root GHAS, comedere] (The thing pertaining to eating; hence) An eating-house, cook-shop, ordinary: Cic.; Plant. gānē-o, ōnis, m. [gane-a] (One with or having a ganea; hence) A frequenter of a ganea; a glutton, etc.: Cic.

gangaba, æ, m. [Persian word] A porter: Curt.

Gangārīdæ, ārum (Gen. Plur., Gangaridūm, Virg.), m., Γαγγαρίδαι. The Gangaridæ; an Indian people on the Ganges.

Ganges, is, m., Γάγγης. The Ganges; a river of India.—Hence (fr. uncontr. Gen. Gange-is), Gangē-ticus, a, um, and Gangē-tis, īdis, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Ganges; Gangetic.

gannio, no perf. nor sup., Ire, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] (Prop.: To yelp, bark; Meton.) Of persons: To snarl, growl, grumble: Ter.; Cat.

ganni-tus, ūs, m. [ganni-o] I. Prop.: A yelping or barking of dogs: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. A snarling, grumbling: Mart.—B. A whining, moaning: Pl.

Gānymēdes, i, m., Γανυμήδης.

Ganymede: 1. A son of Laomedon, who, on account of his youthful beauty, was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Iliab.—2. A eunuch in the service of Arsinoe, an enemy of Cæsar.

Gāramantes, um, m. The Garamantes; a powerful tribe of the interior of Africa.—Hence, Gāramant-is, īdis, f. Garamantian.

Gargānus, i, m. Garganus; a mountain ridge in Apulia (now Monte Gargano or Monte di S. Angelo).—Hence, Gargān-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Garganus; Gargan.

Gargaphie, ēs, f., Γαργαφίη. Gargaphie; a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his hounds.

Gargāra, ōrum, n. plur., Γάργαρα, γάρ. Gargara; the upper part of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.

Gargilius, Gargilius; a famous hunter.

Garites, um, m. The Garites; a people in Aquitanian Gaul.

garr-io, i, vi or ii, tum, Ire, 4. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root GAR, sonum edere] I. Prop.: To chatter, prate, chat, talk idly: quidlibet, Hor.: (without Object) tanta est impunitas garriendi, Cic. II. Meton.: Of frogs: To croak: Mart.

garrūl-tas, ātis, f. [garrul-us] (The quality of the garrulus; hence) 1. A chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity: Ov.—2. Of the crow: A constant croaking: Pl.

garr-ulus, a, um, adj. [garr-io] I. Prop.: Of persons: Chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous: garrulus idem est, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of birds: Chattering, noisy; or, with reference to their peculiar note, Croaking, calling, twittering, hooting, warbling, etc.: Ov.; Pl.—B. Of the cricket: Chirping: Phæd.—C. Of inanimate things: 1. Of streams: babbling, murmuring: Ov.—2. Of musical instruments, etc.: Vocal, tuneful: Tib.

gārūm (-on), i, n., -γάρον. Garum; a thick sauce, fish-sauce: Hor.

Gārūmma (-nna), æ, m. The Garumna; a river of Gaul (now Garonne).

Garumni, ōrum, m. The Garumni; a people of Gaul, on the Garonne (in the neighbourhood of the modern St. Bertrand de Comèges):

gaude-re, nūti, i, P. of gaude-o.—2. Pa. Joyous, joyful: animus, Cic. GAU-D-ŏ, gāvīus sum, gaudere, 2. v. n. and a, [root GAU, or GAUD, akin to Gr. γαίω, γαῖθ-ω] I. Gen.: A. Of persons: To rejoice inwardly, be glad respecting any thing, to take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in any thing: I. Nent.: gaudendi locus, Cic.: gaudes si cameram percussit forte, Hor.—Particular expression: Gaudere in sinu, or in se, To rejoice in one's bosom, or in one's self; i. e. to rejoice in

secret, to feel a secret joy: Cic.; Cat.—**2. Act.:** gavisos homines dolore, Script. ap. Cic. (with *Objective clause*) *que perfecta esse gaudeo*, Cic.—**B.** Of things: *To rejoice or delight:* Phœbo gaudent Parnassia rupes, Virg. **II. Esp.:** *To greet, to express one's good will, etc.:* Celso gaudera . . . Musa rogata refer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *joûir*. **gaud-ium**, *ii*, *n.* [gaud-eo] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *Inward joy, gladness:* Cic.; Hor.; Liv. **B. Esp.:** *Sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment:* Liv. **II. Meton.:** *Joy, i.e. the beloved object which produces joy:* Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *joie*.

gausape, *is*, *-um*, *i*, *n.* = γαυσάπης. **I. Prop.:** *A shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt (having a long nap on one side, and being smooth on the other, used for clothing, covering, etc.); a garment or covering of frieze:* Hor.; Ov. **II. Meton.:** *A shaggy beard:* Pers.

gav-isus (for gau-isus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of gau-deo.

Gavius, *ii*, *m.* *Gavius; a Roman who was crucified by Verres.*

gaza, *æ*, *f.* [Persian word; Gr. γάζα] **I. Prop.:** *A royal treasure, in Persia:* Curt. **II. Meton.:** *Treasure, riches, wealth:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gaze*.

Gebenna (**Ceb-** and **Cev-**), *æ*, *f.* Gebenna, Cebenna, or Cevenna; a mountain-chain in Gaul (now the Cèvennes).

Gēidūni (**Gord-**), *ōrum*, *m.* *The Gedituni, or Gorduni; a people subject to the Nervii.*

1. **Gēla**, *æ*, *f.* Γέλα. *Gela; a city of Sicily, at first called Lindos, and afterwards Gela, from the river Gela or Gelas, on which it stood (now Alicata or Terra Nuova).*—Hence, **I. Gēl-ōus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Gela.* 2. **Gēl-enses**, *iuh*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Gela.*

2. **Gēla**, *æ*, *m.* *Gela; a river of Sicily (now Fiume de Ghiozzo).*

Geldūba, *æ*, *f.* *Gelduba; a castle on the Rhine (now Geln or Gellep).*

gēlid-e, *ado*. [gēlid-us] *Coldly, faintly, indolently:* Hor.

gēl-idus, *a*, *um* (*Gen. Fem. Sing.*, gēlida, *Lucr.*), *adj.* [gēl-o] (*Freezing*; hence) **I. Gen.:** *Icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty; nemus, Hor. (Comp.) multo gelidior, Cic. (Sup.) gelidissima aquæ, Pl.—As Subst.: gelida, æ, f. (sc. aqua) Water cold as ice:* Hor. **II. Esp.:** *Icy cold, cold, stiff with death, old age, or fright:* Virg.; Ov.

Gellius, *ii*, *m.* *Gellius; a Roman name.*

1. **gēl-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [gēl-u] **I. Act.:** **A. Gen.:** *To cause to freeze, to congeal:*—Pass.: *To be frozen, to freeze; qui ferrum gelat, Mart.: gelatus casens, Col. B. Esp.:* *To freeze, chill, stiffen with fright, horror:* Juv.; Stat. **II. Neut.:** *To freeze:* Pl.; Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *geler*. 2. **Gēlo** (*-on*), *ōnis*, *m.* *Gelo, or telon; a King of Syracuse.*

Gēlōni, *ōrum*, *m.*, Γέλωροι. *The*

Gelon; a Scythian people on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine.—Sing.: collect. **Gelonus**, *i*, *m.* *The Gelonians:* Virg.

gēl-i, *ūs* (*-um*, *i*, *Lucr.*), *n.* [Sicilian γέλα-a] **I. Gen.:** *Icy coldness, frost, cold:* Virg.; Pl. **II. Esp.:** *Coldness, chill produced by death, old age, fright, etc.:* Virg.; Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *geler*.

gēm-ēbundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gēm-o] *Groaning, sighing:* Ov.

gēmell-i-pār-a, *æ*, *f. adj.* [gēmell-us]; (*i*); par-io] *Twin-bearing; dea, i.e. Lalona, Ov.*

gēmēl-lus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [for gēmin-lus; fr. gēmin-us] **I. Prop.:** *Born at the same time, twin-born, twin:* fratres, Ov.—**As Subst.:** **gemellus**, *i*, *m.* *A twin:* Cat. **II. Meton.:** *A. Paired, doubled, double:* legio, formed out of two legions, Cæs.—**B. Resembling or like, as twins: pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géméaux, jumeau.***

gēmīn-a-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [gēmīn(a)-o] *A doubling; verborum, Cic.*

gēmīn-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [gēmīn-us] **I. Act.:** **A. Prop.:** *To double: sole geminato, Cic.: decem vitæ frater geminaverat annos, i.e. had completed his twentieth year, Ov. B. Meton.:* *To pair, join, or unite two things together: acuta si geminant Corybantæ æra, i.e. strike together, Hor. II. Neut.:* *To be double: Lucr.*

gēm-īnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for gēmin-us; fr. gēn-o] (*brought forth or born with another; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *Twin-born, twin-; fratres gemini, Cic.: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, i.e. from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda, Hor. (Sup.) frater geminissimus, Plaut.—As Subst.:* **gemini**, *ōrum*, *m.* **A. Gen.:** *Of persons or animals: Twins:* Cic.; Pl. **B. Esp.:** *As a constellation: The Twins (Castor and Pollux; acc. to others, Apollo and Hercules):* Pl. **II. Meton.:** **A.:** 1. *Paired, double, twofold, both, two:* geminum lumen, Cic.—2. *Both, two:* geminæ acies, both eyes, Virg.—**B. Resembling, corresponding, similar, like, as twins: eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gémîné*.**

gēm-ītus, *ūs* (*Gen. Sing. gemiti*, *Plaut.*), *m.* [gēm-o] **I. Prop.:** *A sighing, sigh; a groaning, groan:* Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** *Of things: A groaning, roaring, roar:* Virg.

gem-ma, *æ*, *f.* [for gem-ma; fr. gen-o] (*The bearing or producing thing; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *A bud, eye, or gem on a plant:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A.** *From similarity of form: A precious stone, esp. one already cut; a jewel, gem:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *Of things made of precious stones: 1. A drinking-vessel, goblet:* Ov.—2. *A seal ring, signet:* Ov.—**C. Plur.:** *The eyes of the peacock's tail:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gemme*.

gēm-m-ēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gēm-m-a] **I. Prop.:** *Of precious stones; set or*

adorned with precious stones: trulla, Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A.:** 1. *Jewel-shaped: radix gemmæ rotunditatis, Pl.—2. Jewelled, adorned with jewel-like marks or spots: cauda, Phad.—B. Glittering, sparkling like gems:* Euripus, Pl.

gēm-m-i-fer, *fēra*, *fērūm*, *adj.* [gēm-m-a]; (*i*); fer-o] **I. Bearing or producing gems: gemmiferi amnes, Pl.—2. *Carrying or having gems:* corona, Val. Fl.**

gēm-m-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* and *a*. [gēm-m-a] **I. Neut.:** *To put forth buds, to bud or gem: gemmare vites rustici dicunt, Cic. II.: **A. Neut.:** 1. *Prop.:* *To be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems (only in Part. Pres.): gemmantia spectra, Ov.—2. Meton.:* *To glitter, sparkle, like gems: herbæ gemmantis rore recenti, Lucr.—B. Act.:* *To set or adorn with jewels (only in Part. Perf.):* gemmata monilia, Ov.: gemmati aruli, Liv.*

gēm-o, *ti*, *Itum*, *ēre*, *3. v. n.* and *a*. [purp. akin to γέμ-ω. *To be full;* hence, with reference to the effects produced by fullness of grief] **I. Neut.:** **A. Prop.:** *Of living beings: To sigh, groan: hos genere videbam, Cic.: ah gemat in terris let him groan in the lower world, Prop. B. Meton.: 1. *Of the turtle-dove: To utter a plaintive or mournful note: nec gemere acris cessabit turtur ab ulmo, Virg.**

—2. *To groan, creak: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg. II. Act.:* *To sigh over, bemoan, bewail any thing: hæc gemebant boni, Cic. (with Objective clause) mura, reliqui . . . Sulphura contemni viciis gemi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gémîre, gémir*.*

gēm-ōnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gēm-o] *Of, or pertaining to, sighing or groaning: gemoniae scale, steps of sighs, i.e. steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks, to be thrown into the Tiber: Val. Max.—As Subst.:* **gemoniæ**, *ārum*, *f.* (*sc. scale*) = gemoniæ scale: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gémonies*.

gēm-a, *æ*, *f.* (mostly plur.) [akin to γέμ-ω, the chin] (*A jaw; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *A cheek:—Plur., the cheeks:* Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.:** *Plur.:* *The eyes:* Ov.

Gēnābum, *i*, *n.* *Genabum; a city of the Carnutes in Gallia Lugdunensis, afterwards called Aurelianensis Urbs or Civitas Aurelianorum (whence the modern name Orleans).*—Hence, **Gēn-ab-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Genabum; Genabian.—As Subst.:* **Genabenses**, *iuh*, *m.* (*sc. civis*) *The Genabians.*

Gēnauni, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Genauni; a Germanic people in Rætia (in the lower Val d'Agno).*

gēnēālōgus, *i*, *m.* = γενεαλόγος. *A genealogist:* Cic.

gēm-er, *ēri*, *m.* [Sans. *gām-ātri*; fr. root JAM = YAM, “to marry”] (*One who marries; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *A son-in-law: Cic.; also of a daughter**

bridegroom: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the husband of a grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter (for progenitor): Tac.—**B.** Of a sister's husband, brother-in-law: Nep.—**C.** Of a (daughter's) paramour: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gendre*.
gēnēr-ālis, e, adj. [genus, generis] (Of, or belonging to, genus; hence) Of, or belonging to, a kind or species; generic: constitutio, Cic. Of, or relating to, all; general: generale quoddam decorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *général*.

gēnērāl-iter, adv. [general-is] In general, generally: Cic.

gēnēra-sco, no perf, nor sup., ēre, 3. a. n. inch. [gener(a)-o] To be generated, produced: Lucr.

gēnēr-ātim, adv. [genus, generis] 1. By kinds, species, or classes: Cic.; Virg.—2. Generally, in general: Cic.

gēnērā-tor, ōris, m. [gener(a)-o] An engenderer, producer: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *générateur*.

gēnēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [genus, generis] **I.** Prop.: To beget, procreate, engender, produce, create: in the Pass. also, to spring, descend from: hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic.: quem generasse Telon Sebethide nymphā fertur, Virg.: (without Object) asina generare cepit, Pl. **II.** Fig.: To bring forth, create, produce: quæ nihil dum ipse ex se generare queunt, Quint. ¶ Hence Fr. *général*.
gēnērōs-i-us, comp. adv. [generosus] More nobly: perire, Hor.

gēnēr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [genus, generis] (Full of genus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: Of good or noble birth; noble, eminent: virgo, Cic.: (Comp.) nemine generosior est te, Hor.: (Sup.) fortissimum quemque generosissimum existimo, Sall. **II.** Meton.: Of animals or things: Of a good or noble species; noble, superior, excellent: pocus, Virg.: vinum, Hor. **III.** Fig.: Noble-minded, magnanimous, generous: rox, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *généreux*.

gēnēs-is, is, f. = *γένεσις*. **I.** Prop.: Generation, birth, creation: Pl. **II.** Meton.: The constellation that is rising at one's birth or nativity: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génése, gènesis*.

genēsta, æ, v. genista.
gēn-ētrix (-itrix), icis, f. [gen-o] **I.** Prop.: She that has borne anyone; a mother: Virg. **II.** Fig.: She that produces: mother: frugum, t. e. Ceres, Ov. **III.** Meton.: A mother-in-law: Ov.

Gēnēva, æ, f. Geneva; a city of the Allobroges.

gēnī-ālis, e, adj. [Geni-us] Of, or belonging to, Geni-us; hence) **I.** (Of, or belonging to, the Genii, or tutelary spirits (who presided over marriage; hence) Bridal, marriage: lectus, Cic.: torus, Virg.—2. Of, or belonging to, enjoyment; jovial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, genial: festum, Ov.: hiems, Virg.

gēnīāl-iter, adv. [genial-is] Jovially, merrily, genially: Ov.

gēnicūl-ātus, a, um, adj. [geni-

cul-um] Having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated: culmus, Cic.

gēnī-cūlum, i, n. dim. [for geniculum; fr. genū] **I.** Prop.: A little knee: Var. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: A little knot or joint: Pl.

gēnistā (-esta), æ, f. The broom-plait, broom: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génétil*.
gēnitā-bilis, e, adj. [geno, through obsol. genit(a)-o] That generates or begets (hence) Productive, fruitful, generative: Lucr.

gēnīt-ālis, e, adj. [genit-us, a, begetting] Of, or belonging to, a begetting; causing generation or birth; fruitful, generative, genitil: semina, Virg.: dies, birthday (usually natalis dies), Tac.—As Subst.: **Genitalis**, is, f. (sc. dea) Genitalis; a surname of Diana, as presiding over births. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génital*.

gēnītāl-iter, adv. [genital-is] In a generative or fertilizing manner: Lucr.

gēn-ītivus, a, um, adj. [gen-o] (Begetting; hence) Of, or belonging to, generation or birth. **I.** Gen.: imago, native, original nature, Ov. **II.** Esp.: Gramm. t. t.: genitivus casus, the genitive case, Quint.—As Subst.: **genitivus**, i, m. (sc. casus) The genitive case: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génitif*.

gēn-ītōr, ōris, m. [id.] A begetter, parent, father, sire: **I.** Prop.: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: genitor usus, Hor.

genitrix, icis, v. genetrix.

gēn-ītura, æ, f. [gen-o] **I.** Prop.: A begetting, bearing, birth, generation: Pl. **II.** Meton.: In astrology, One's natal star or constellation, nativity: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *geniture*.

gēn-ītus, a, um, P. of gigno, through root GEN.

Gēn-us, i, m. [gen-o] (The one pertaining to existence or being; hence) **I.** Prop.: The tutelary deity or genius of a person, place, etc.: Virg.; Tib. **II.** Meton.: Wit, talent, genius: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *génie*.

geno, ōre, v. gigno init.

gen-o, genis, f. [gen-o] (A begetting; Concr.: That which is begotten; hence) **I.** Prop.: A clan (or rather a House, embracing several families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites): Cic.; Hor.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: A of the gods: A family: majorum gentium dii, t. e. the superior deities (the Consentes), Cic.—**B.** Of a single descendant, offspring out of an entire race: Virg.—**C.** In a contemptuous sense: Tribe, brood: Cic.—**D.** Of beasts: A race, breed, etc.: Virg.; Ov.—**E.** 1. A race, nation, population: Cic.—Particular expression: Gen. Plur. in partitive force dependent on some adverb: In the world, on earth: ubinam gentium? Cic.: nusquam gentium, Ter.—2. Plur.: Foreign nations, foreigners: Tac.—**F.** A region, country: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gens, gent*.

gent-īcus, a, um, adj. [gens, gentis] Of, or belonging to, a nation; national: more gentico, Tac.
gentil-īcius (-itius), a, um, adj. [gentil-is] (Of, or belonging to, a gent-

ilis; hence) Of, or belonging to, a particular clan or House: gentiū sacra, Liv.

gent-īlis, e, adj. [gens, gent-is] **I.** Of, or belonging to, a clan or House: nomen, Suet.; manus, Ov.—As Subst.: **gentilis**, is, m. A person belonging to the same clan or House; a clansman: Cic.; Liv.—2. Of, or belonging to, the same people or nation; national: nationes, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gentil*.

gentil-ītas, ātis, f. [gentil-is] (The state or condition of the gentilis; hence) **I.** Prop.: The relationship of those who belong to the same gens: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Relatives bearing the same name: Sext. Aur. Vict. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "heathen-ism"), Fr. *gentilité*.

gēnu, ūs, n. (Neut. Nom. and Acc. Sing., genus, Cic.:—Plur., gēnua, as a dissyllable, Virg.) [akin to γένυ] **I.** Prop.: The knee: Cic.; Hor.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: A knot, joint (usually called geniculum): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *genou*.

Gēnūa, æ, f. Genua; a seaport town of Liguria (now Genoa).

gēnū-ālla, ūm, n. [genu] (Things pertaining to the knee; hence) Garters: Ov.

1. gēn-ūinus, a, um, adj. [gen-o] **I.** Prop.: Innate, native, natural: virtutes, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Genuino: comœdia, Gell.

2. gēn-ūinus, a, um, adj. [gen-e] Of, or belonging to, the jaw or cheek: dentes, jaw-teeth, back-teeth, Cic.—As Subst.: **genuinus**, i, m. (sc. dens). A back-tooth or grinder: Juv.—Prov.: Genuinum frangere in aliquo, To break a grinder in anyone, i. e. to criticize severely, Pers.

1. gēn-us, ōris, n. = *γένος*. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Birth, descent, origin; a race, stock, etc.: Cic.; Hor. **B.** Esp.: High or noble birth: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A descendant, offspring, child; and collect., descendants, posterity, race: Virg.; Hor.; Ov.—**B.** 1. Of persons, animals, or things: A class, sort, species, kind: Cic.; Hor.—Particular expression: In respective Acc.: Omne, hoc, id, quod genus (for omnis, ejus, hujus, cujus generis) Of every, of this, of which kind: Cato; Var.; Cic.—2. Philos. t. t.: A general term, (logical) genus: Cic.—**C.** Gramm. t. t.: The gender of nouns and verbs: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *genre*.
2. genus, ūs, v. genu.

Gēnūs (-iūs), i, m. Genus or Genusius; a river of Greek Illyria (now Iskouni, acc. to others, Siomint or Semno).

gēōgrāphā, æ, f. = *γεωγραφία*. Geography: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géographie*.

gēōmētres, æ (geomētrēs, as a trisyllable, Juv.), m. = *γεωμέτρης* (Earth-measurer). A geometer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gémètre*.

gēōmētria, æ, f. = *γεωμετρία* (Earth-measuring). Geometry: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gémétrie*.

gēōmētrīcus, a, um, adj. = *γας*.

GEORGICUS

GIGANTES

γεωργικός. *Of, or belonging to, geometry; geometrical*: rationes, Cic.—*As Subst.*: 1. *geometricus*, *i. m.* A *geometrician*: Quint.—2. *geōmetrica*, *ōrum*, *n.* *Geometry*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géométrique*.

georgicus, *a, um, adj.* = γεωργικός. *Of, or pertaining to, husbandry; agricultural*: carmen, Col.—Hence, *Georgica*, *ōrum*, *n.* *The Georgics* (of Virgil): Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géorgique*, *géorgiques*.

ger-ens, *entis*: 1. *P.* of *ger-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Managing*: (with *Gen.*) negotii bene gerens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gérant*.

Gergōvia, *æ, f.* *Gergovia*: 1. *A town of the Arverni, in Aquitanian Gaul* (now Jargean).—2. *A town of the Boii* (prps. Chartiev).

germān-e, *adv.* [1. *german-us*] *Faithfully, truly*: rescribere, Cic.

Germāni, *ōrum*, *m.*, Γερμανοί. *The Germans; a people between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea*.—*Sing.*: *Germanus*, *i.* *A German*.—Hence, 1. *Germān-us*, *a, um, adj.* *German*.—2. *Germān-ia*, *æ, f.* *Germany; the country of the Germans*—divided into *Upper and Lower Germany*.—*Plur.*: *Germaniæ*, *ārum*, *f.* *The Germanies, i. e. the whole of Germany*.

—3. *Germān-icus*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Germans; Germanic*.—*As Subst.*: *Germanicus*, *i. m.* *Germanicus*: *a.* (sc. *victor*). *Anagnomen of several generals who gained victories over the Germans*.—Hence, *Germān-ic-ian-us*, *a, um, adj.* (*Of, or belonging to, a Germanicus; hence*) *Stationed or serving in Germany*: exercitus, Suet.—*As Subst.*: *Germanic-iani*, *ōrum*, *m.* (sc. *militēs*). *Soldiers stationed in Germany*: Suet.—*b.* (sc. *nummus*). *A germanicus; a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Germanique*.

germān-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [1. *german-us*] *I. Prop.*: (*The condition, or state, of the germanus or germana; hence*) *Brotherhood, sisterhood*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *The relationship of colonies from a common mother-city*: Liv.

1. *germ-ānus*, *a, um, adj.* [prob. for *germin-ānus*; fr. *germen*, *germinis*] (*Belonging to the same origin; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *Of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father*: *Full, oven*: Cic.—*As Subst.*: *germanus*, *i. n.*, and *germana*, *æ, f.* *Full brother, full sister*: *Of persons or animals*: Virg.; Ov. *II. Meton.*: *A. Of, or belonging to, brothers and sisters; brotherly, sisterly*: *modus*, Plaut.—*B. Genuine, real, actual, true* (sup.) *germanissimus* *Stoicus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (law) *germain*, “brother”; *germaine*, “sister”.

2. *Germanus*, *a, um, v.* *Germani*.

ger-men, *inis*, *n.* [prob. *ger-o*] (*The thing produced; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud*: Virg. *II. Fig.*: *A germ, origin*: Lucr. *III. Meton.*: *A. Plur.*: *Fruits, productions*: Claud.—*B.*: *The embryo or foetus*: Ov.—*C.*: 1. *Child, offspring*:

Claud.—2. *Root, stock*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *germe*.

1. *gēr-o*, *gessi*, *gestum*, *gērēre*, *3. a.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To bear, carry, or have anything about one, or on one's person, to carry about; to wear*: Horatius *trigemina spolia præ se gerens*, Liv.: *qua modo brachia gessit*, Crura gerit, Ov. *B. Esp.*: 1. *To bear, carry, bring to a place*: *saxa*.—*Liv.*—2. *With the accessory idea of production, To bear, bring forth, produce*: *violam nullo terra scrente gerit*, Ov. *II. Fig.*: *A. To bear, have, entertain, cherish*: *et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus*, Virg.: *inimicitias, Cic.* (without *Object*) *aliter atque animo gerebat*, Sall.—*Particular phrases*: 1. *Gerere se*, *To bear, deport, behave, or conduct one's self; to act*: Cic.—2. *Gerere aliquem*, *To behave or conduct one's self as any one*: Claud.—3. *Gerere se et aliquem*, *To treat one's self and another in any manner*: Sall.—4. *Gerere præ se aliquid*, *To carry something before one; i. e. to show, exhibit, manifest*: Cic.—*B.* *With the accessory idea of activity or exertion*: *To sustain the charge of any undertaking or business, whether public or private; to administer, manage, regulate, rule, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform* (sup.).—*Pass.*: *To happen, take place, be done*: *republicanum*, Cic.: *magnæ res belli domique gerebantur*, id.: (without *Object*) *a spe gerendi absunt*, id.—*Particular phrase*: *Morem gerere*, *To perform one's will; to comply with one's wishes; to humour or gratify one*: Cic.—*C.* *Of time*: *To pass, spend*: *Script. ap. Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gérer*.

2. *gēr-o*, *ōnis*, *m.* [1. *ger-o*] *A carrier*: Plaut.

gerææ, *ārum*, *f.* = γέρρα (Prop.: *Wattled twigs*; Meton.). *Trifles, stuff, trumpery, nonsense*: Plaut.

ger-r-o [gerr-æ] (*One having gerææ; hence*) *A trifler, idle fellow*: Ter.

gēr-ūlus, *i. m.* [ger-o] (*He that bears or carries; hence*) *A bearer, carrier, porter*: Hor.

Gēr-yon, *ōnis*, *-ōnes*, *æ* (Gen. *Sing.*, *Geryonāl*, Lucr.) *m.*, Γηρύων and Γηρύωνες. *Geryon, or Geryones; a mythic king in Spain, having three bodies, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules*.

Gēsōriācus, *i. m.*, -um, *i. n.* *Gesoriacus or Gesoriacum; a town and port of Gallia Belgica* (now Boulogne).

gestā-men, *inis*, *n.* [gest(a)-o] *The that which is borne or worn; a burden, load; ornament, accoutrements, etc.*: Virg. *II. That with or in which any thing is carried; a litter, sedan*: Tac.

gestā-tō, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *I. Prop.*: *A being carried or conveyed about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.); a riding, driving, or sailing for pleasure*: Suet. *II. Meton.*: *A place where one is carried to take the air; a promenade, drive*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gestion*.

gestā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] 1. *A bearer, carrier*: Pl.—2. *One who rides out to take the air*: Mart.

gestātōr-ius, *a, um, adj.* [gest-

ator] (*Pertaining to a gestator; hence*) *Thai serves for carrying; sella, a sedan-chair*, Suet.

gesticulā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [gesticul(a)-or] *Pantomimic motion, gesticulation*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gesticulation*.

gesticul-or, *ātusum*, *āri*, *i. v. dep.* [gesticul-us, a mimic gesture] *To make mimic gestures, to gesticulate*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gesticuler*.

1. *ges-tio*, *ōnis*, *f.* [for *ger-tio*; fr. *ger-o*] *A carrying on, managing, doing, performing*: negotii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gestion*.

2. *gest-io*, *ivi* or *ī*, *itum*, *ire* (*Imperf. Ind.*, *gestibant*, Plaut.), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [2. *gest-us*] *I. Prop.*: *To use passionate gestures, to throw one's self about (esp. for joy), to be transported, to exult, to be joyful or cheerful*: *e-loquentiā gesticientes*, Cic.: *letitiam*, id. *II. Meton.*: *A. Nent.*: *To desire eagerly or passionately; to long*: *gestio scire ista omnia*, Cic.: *studio incassum videas gestire lavandi*, Virg.—*B. Act.*: *To desire, or long for, a thing*: (with *Objective clause*) *ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum*, Ter.

gest-ito, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i. v. a.* *intens*. [gest-o] *To carry often or much; to be wont to carry or bear*: Plaut.

ges-to, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i. v. intens.* *a.* and *a.* [for *ger-to*; fr. *ger-o*] *I. Act.*: *A. Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To bear, to carry, to have*: *non obtusa adeo gestantus pectora*, Virg.: *puerum in manibus*, Ter.—2. *Esp.*: *Pass.*: *To be carried about in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.; to take the air; to ride, drive, sail, etc., for pleasure*: Sen.; Mart.—*B. Fig.*: *To carry, bear*: *gestandus in sinu*, i. e. *To be dearly loved*, Ter. *II. Nent.*: *To be carried out, to ride, drive, sail, etc., to take the air*: Suet.

1. *ges-tus* (for *ger-tus*), *a, um*, *f.* of *ger-o*.

2. *ges-tus*, *ūs*, *m.* [for *ger-tus*; fr. *ger-o*] (*The bearing, i. e. motion of the body, or of a part of the body; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *Carriage, posture, motion, gesture*: Cic. *II. Esp.*: *A studied gesture, gesticulation of actors or orators*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *geste*.

gesum, *i. v. gessum*.

Gētæ, *ārum*, *m.*, Γεταί: *The Getæ; a Thracian tribe on the Danube, bordering on the Dacians*.—*Sing.*: *Gēta* (-es), *æ*, *m.* *One of the Getæ*.—Hence, 1. *Get-es*, *æ*, *adj.*, *m.* *Of, or belonging to, the Getæ*: *Getan*.—2. *Gēt-icus*, *a, um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Getan*; Meton.) *Thracian*: *lyra*, i. e. *of the Thracian Orpheus*, Stat.

Gēt-ic-e, *adv.* [Gēt-ic-us] *Like a Getan*: loqui, Ov.

Getuli, and its derivatives, *v. Gæ*. *gib-bus*, *a, um, adj.* [akin to γίβω] *Plumbed, humped, gibbous*: Cels.—*As Subst.*: 1. *gibbus*, *i. m.* *A hunch, hump*: Juv.—2. *gibba*, *æ, f.* *A hunch, hump*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gibbeux*.

Gigantes, *um*, *m.*, Γίγαντες. *The Giants; fabled sons of Earth and Tartarus, who stormed the heavens, but were struck by Jupiter with lightning and*

turned under *Ætna*.—Sing.: **Gigas**, antis, *m.* One of the *Gigantes*; a giant.—Hence, **Gigant-ēus**, *a*, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the giants; triumphus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géant*.

Gigas, antis, *v.* Gigantes.

gign-ens, entis, *P.* of gign-o.—As *Subst.* **gignentia**, tum, *m.* (Bearing things; hence) Organic bodies, things that grow, as plants, trees, etc.: *locus nuda gignentium*, Sall.

gign-o (old form **geno**, Lucr.), genū, gēnitum, gignere (*Perf.*, genuvit, Enn.:—*Inf.* *Pres. Pass.* gignier, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* [reduplicated from root GEN (akin to Sanscrit root JAN, nasci; Gr. *γεν*), *e. g.* gen-gen-o, ge-gen-o, gign-o, gign-o; cf. *γί-γν-ουαι*, which is formed upon the same principle] To beget, bear, bring forth, produce; in the Pass. also to be born; to spring, arise, proceed. **I.** Prop.: omnia, quæ terra gignat, Cic.: dis genite, et gentiture deos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, Cic.

glīvus, *a*, um, *adj.* [akin to Germ. *gelb*] Pale yellow equus, Virg.

Gindēs, is, *v.* Gyndes.

gingīva, *æ*, *f.* A gum: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gencive*.

ginnus, *l*, *m.* = γίννος. A little stunted male: Mart.

glāber, *ra*, rum, *adj.* [akin to *glubo*; Gr. *γλῆβρ*, γλᾶδ-ω] Without hair, smooth, bald: crure glaber, Mart.: (Comp.) gallus glabrior, Plant.—As *Subst.*: glaber, bri, *m.* A young (beardless) slave, favourite slave (of the Romans): Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glabre*.

Glābrio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (One having a glaber) Glabrio; a Roman name.

glāci-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [glaci-es] (Pertaining to glaciers; hence) Icy, frozen: hiems, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glacial*.
glācies, ēi, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Ice: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Hardness: glacies æris, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glace*.

glāci-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [glaci-es] To make or turn into ice:—Pass.: To be turned into ice, to freeze, congeal: positas ut glaciēt nives Puro numine Jupiter, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glacier*.

glādi-ātor, ōris, *m.* [gladi-us] (One using a gladius; hence) **I.** Prop.: A swordsman in the public games; a gladiator: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: A combat of gladiators; a gladiatorial show: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gladiateur*.

glādiātor-ius, *a*, um, *adj.* [gladi-ātor] Of, or belonging to, a gladiator or gladiators: gladiatorial: ludus, Cic.: familia, a band of gladiators, id.—As *Subst.*: gladiatorium, ū, *n.* (æc. præmium or anctoramentum) The hire or pay of gladiators: Liv.

glādi-ātura, *æ*, *f.* [gladi-us] (A using of a gladius; hence) The calling or profession of a gladiator: Tac.

glādus, ū, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A sword: Cic.—Prov.: A. Aliquom suo gladio jugulare, To slaughter one with his own sword, i. e. to foil one with his own weapons: Ter.—

B. Plumbeo gladio jugulari, To be slaughtered with a leaden sword, i. e. to be defeated, etc., with little trouble: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. For Murder: death: Cic.—B. For gladiatorial combat: Sen.—C. A ploughshare: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glaiue*.

glāba, *æ*, etc., **glæsum**, *i*, *v.* gle. **glāb-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [glans, gland-is; (i); fer-o] Acorn-bearing: quercus, Cic.

gland-ium, ū, *n.* [glans, gland-is] (A thing pertaining to a glans; hence) A glandule in meat, esp. in pork: Plaut.

glans, glandis, *f.* [akin to βάλανος] **I.** Prop.: An acorn; and, in gen., any acorn-shaped fruit (beech-nut, chest-nut, etc.): Ov. **II.** Meton.: An acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gland, glande*.

glārēa, *æ*, *f.* Gravel [etym. dub.] Cic.; Virg.

glārē-ōsus, *a*, um, *adj.* [glare-a] Full of gravel, gravelly: Liv.

Glaucē, ēs, *f.*, Γλαυκή (The Blue One). Glaucē; the mother of the third Diana.

glaucōma, ātis, *n.* (-a, *æ*, *f.*, Plaut.) = γλαυκωμα. An obscuration of the crystalline lens; a cataract: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glaucome*.

glaucus, *a*, um, *adj.* = γλαυκός. Bluish gray: undæ, Lucr.: salix, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glauque*.

2. **Glauco**, *i*, *m.*, Γλαυκος (The Blue One). **Glauco**; 1. A son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses.—2. The commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomedes.—3. A fisherman of Anthedon, in Eubœa, who was changed into a sea-god.

glēba (glāb-), *æ*, *f.* **I.** Prop.: A small piece or lump of earth, a clod: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. Land, soil: Virg.—B. A piece, lump, mass of anything: Lucr.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glèbe*.

glēb-ula (glā-), *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [glēb-a] (Prop.: A small clod or lump of earth; Meton.) 1. A little farm, small piece of land: Juv.—2. A small piece, little lump: Vitr.; Pl.

Gles-ariæ (Gless-) insulæ [glesum] (Things pertaining to glesum) The Glesaricæ (Gless-), or Amber islands in the North Sea.

glēsūm (gless-, glæs-), *i*, *n.* [The German word Glas (Eng. glass)] Amber: Tac.

glis, gliris, *m.* A dormouse: Pl.
glī-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *v.* *n.* [pprs. akin to cre-sco] **I.** Prop.: To grow, rise, swell, or blaze up; to burst out: ignis Alexandri Phrygiæ sub pectore gliscens, kindling, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: To swell, grow, increase, augment, spread: seditionem gliscere in dies, Liv.

glīb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [glōb-us] (To make into a globus; hence) 1. To make into a ball, to make round or spherical: Pl. **II.** To form into a body or crowd; to crowd together in masses: Pl.

glīb-ōsus *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] (Full

of globus; hence) Round as a ball, spherical: mundus, Cic.

glōbus, *i*, *m.* [prob. akin to κάλος] **I.** Prop.: A round body, ball, sphere, globe: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. A globular mass, ball, globe of things collected together: Virg.—B. A troop, crowd, body, or mass of people: Sall.; Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *globe*.

glōmērā-men, inis, *n.* [glomer-(a)-o] (That which is rounded; hence) A round body, ball: Luc.

glōmēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [glomus, glomer-is] **I.** Prop.: To wind up, form into a ball, gather into a round heap; to conglobate: gressūs glomerare superbos, i. e. to make a horse bring his feet together, make him prance, trot, or amble, Virg.: lanam in orbis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: To roll together: omnia fixa tuis glomerans determinat annus, revolving, Poet. ap. Cic. **III.** Meton.: To gather into a round heap or knot; to collect, press, crowd, or assemble together: glomeratque sub antro Fumiferam noctem, Virg.

glōmus, ōris, *n.* [akin to globus] A ball or clue of yarn, etc.: Hor.

glōr-ia, *æ*, *f.* [akin to clarus, from root *clu*, Gr. *κλύ-ω* and *κλέ-ω*, whence *κλέ-ος*] **I.** Prop.: Glory, fame, renown: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: A. Thirst or passion for glory; ambition; vain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting, bragging: Cic.; Virg.—B. Plur.: Glorious deeds. Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gloire*.

glōriā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [glori(a)-or] A glorying, boasting, vaunting: Cic.

glōri-ōla, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [glori-a] A small glory, little glory: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gloriole*.

glōri-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v.* *dep.* [id.] To glory, boast, vaunt; to brag of any thing, pride one's self on any thing: in eum hæc gloriantem impetum facit, Liv.: (with Objective clause) is mihi etiam gloriantur, so omnes magistratūs sine repulsā assecutum? Cic.: vincere, Hor.: (Alus.) hæc defendendi causā, non gloriantī, loquor, id.

glōriōs-e, *adv.* [glorios-us] 1. Gloriously: triumphare, Cic.: (Comp.) gloriosius, Sall.: (Sup.) gloriosissime, Cic.—2. Boastfully, vauntingly: Cic.

glōri-ōsus, *a*, um, *adj.* [glori-a] (Full of gloria; hence) 1. Full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned: aliquid, Cic.: (Sup.) dies gloriosissimus, Tac.—2. Vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious: milites, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *glorieux*.

glūbo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. a.* To deprive of the bark; to bark, peel: a mosus, Var.

gluo συντρίβω (to draw together), Gloss.

glū-ten, tinis, *n.* [glu-o] (That which glues; hence) Glue, gluten: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gluten*.

glūtīnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [glutin(a)-o] A glue together of books; a book-binder: Cic.

glūtīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gluten, glutin-is] **I.** Prop.: To glue, glue together: chartas Pl. **II.** Met.

on.: Medic. *t. t.*: To close up an opening, esp. a wound: Cels.

glut-ō (-tō), *iv* or *iv*, *Itum*, *Itre*, 4. v. a. [the root *glu* akin to Sanscrit root *grī*, to devour] *I. Prop.*: To swallow or gulp down: epulas, *Juv.* **II. Meton.**: Of sound: To utter interruptedly, as if swallowing: vocem, *Pl.*

glūt-o (glutt-), *ōnis*, *m.* [glut-io] (One who gulps down; hence) *A glutton*, *gormandizer*: Pers. ¶ Hence, *Fr. glutton*.

Glycēr-a, *æ*; -*es*, *f.* [γλυκερ-ός] *Glycera* or *Glycer*; a woman's name. **Glycerium**, *ii*, *f.* *Glycerium*; the name of a female in the *Andria* of Terence.

Glycōn (-ō), *ōnis*, *m.* *Glycon* or *Glyco*: 1. A wrestler.—2. A physician.

Gnæus, *i*, *v.* *Cnaeus*.

gnā-rus (nā-), *a*, *um*; -*rūris*, *e*, *adj.* [root *gna* = *gno* in *gno-scō*] 1. Knowing or acquainted with a thing; skilful, practised, expert in any thing: (with *Gen.*) *gnarus reipublicæ*, *Cic.*: (with *Acc.*) *gnaruris hanc rem*, *Plaut.*: (with *Objective clause*) *gnarus Hannibalem transitūs quosdam mercatorum*, *Liv.*: (with *Relative clause*) *gnarus quibus modis, etc.*, *Cic.*—2. Known: *pallus gnara vincentibus*, *Tac.*

gnascor, *i*, *v.* *nascor*.

Gnātho, *ōnis*, *m.* [γνάθων] (*A jaw*) *Gnatho*. *I. Prop.*: The name of a parasite in the *Eumuchus* of Terence.—Hence, **Gnāthōn-ici**, *ōrum*, *m.* Disciples of *Gnatho*, *i. e.* parasites: *Ter. II. Meton.*: A parasite: *Cic.*

Gnātia, *æ*, *f.* (popular form for *Egnatia*) *Gnātia*; a harbour and town of *Apulia* (now *Torre d'Agnazzo* or *d'Egnasio*).

gnatus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *natus*.

gnavus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *navus*.

Gnidus (-os, *Cn-*), *i*, *f.*, *Knidos*, *Gnidus*, *Gnidus*, or *Cnidus*; a city of *Caria* (now *Chido*).—Hence, **Gnid-ius** (*Cnid-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, *Gnidus*; *Gnidian*.—As *Subst.*: **Gnidii** (*Cn-*), *ōrum*, *m.* The inhabitants of *Gnidus*; *Gnidians*.

gnobilis, *gnosco*, *cre*, *v.* *no*.

Gnōsus (-os, *Gnos-*, *Cnos-*), *i*, *f.*, *Knōsus*, *Gnosus*, *Gnosus*, or *Cnosus*; the ancient capital of *Crete*, the residence of *Minos* (now *Cnosson*).—Hence, 1. **Gnōs-ius** (*Gnos-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.*: *a. Prop.*: *Of*, or belonging to, *Gnosus*; *Gnosian*.—*b. Meton.*: (*a*) *Of*, or belonging to, *Crete*; *Cretan*: *stella Coronæ*, *i. e.* of *Ariadne*, *Virg.*—(*b*) *Of*, or belonging to, *Minos*: *castra*, *Ov.*—As *Subst.*: (*a*) **Gnosia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Prop.*: *The Gnosian*; *Meton.*) *The Cretan maiden*; *i. e.* *Ariadne*: *Prop.*—(*b*) **Gnosii**, *ōrum*, *m.* The inhabitants of *Gnosus*, *Gnosians*.—2.

Gnōs-iacus (*Gnos-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Of*, or belonging to, *Gnosus*; *Meton.*) *Of*, or belonging to, *Crete*; *Cretan*.

Gnōs-ias (*Gnos-*), *adis*, *f.* (*Prop.*: *Gnosian*; *Meton.*) *Cretan*: *juventa*, *Ov.*—As *Subst.*: **Gnos-ias**, *adis*, *f.* (*sc. puella*) *The Gnosian*, *i. e.* *Ariadne*:

Ov.—4. **Gnōs-is** (*Gnos-*), *Idis*, *f.* (*Prop.*: *Gnosian*; *Meton.*) *Cretan*: *corona*, *i. e.* the constellation of *Ariadne's Crown*, *Ov.*—As *Subst.*: **Gnōsis**, *Idis*, *f.* (*sc. puella*) *The Gnosian*, *i. e.* *Ariadne*: *Ov.*

gnotus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *nosco init.*

gobius (cob-), *ii*, -*ō*, *ōnis*, *m.* = *κωβίος*. *The gudgeon*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. goujon*.

Gomphi, *ōrum*, *m.*, Γομφοί. *Gomphi*; a town of *Thessaly* (now *Kalabaki*).—Hence, **Gomph-enses**, *ium*, *m.* The inhabitants of *Gomphi*.

Gonni, *ōrum*, -*ius*, *i*, *m.* *Gonni* or *Gonus*; a town of *Thessaly*.

Gordium, *ii*, *n.*, Γόρδιον. *Gordium*; a city of *Phrygia Major*.

Gordius, *ii*, *m.*, Γόρδιος. *Gordius*; a king of *Gordium*, in *Phrygia Major*, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which *Alexander the Great* cut in two with his sword.

Gorge, *ēs*, *f.* *Gorge*; a daughter of *Oeneus*, who was changed into a bird.

Gorgias, *æ*, *m.*, Γοργίας. *Gorgias*:

1. A famous Greek sophist of *Leontini*.

—2. A rhetorician of *Athens*, instructor of *Cicero's son*.

Gorgo (-on), *ōnis*, *f.*, Γοργώ. *A Gorgon*; esp. *Medusa*, whose hair consisted of snakes, and who turned all she looked upon to stone: she was killed by *Perseus*. Her head was fixed on the shield of *Pallas*; and from her blood sprang the winged horse *Pegasus*: *Ov.*—*Plur.*: *The Gorgons*.—Hence, **Gorg-ōn-ūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, a *Gorgon*; *Gorgonian*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Gorgone*.

Gortyna, *æ*, *f.*, Γορτύνη. *Gortyna*; an important and ancient city of *Crete*.

—Hence, 1. **Gortyn-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: *a. Prop.*: *Of*, or belonging to, *Gortyna*.—As *Subst.*: **Gortynii**, *ōrum*, *m.* (*sc. cives*) The inhabitants of *Gortyna*.—*b. Meton.*: *Cretan*.—2. **Gortyn-iacus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Gortynian*; *Meton.*) *Cretan*.

Gōthi, *ōrum*, *m.* The *Goths*, the great tribe of Northern Germany: called at an earlier period, *Gothones* (*Got-*), *um*, *m.*: and, *Gutones*, *um*, *m.*

Gothini, *ōrum*, *m.* The *Gothini*; a Teutonic tribe inhabiting the region about the modern *Cracoon*.

grābātus, *i*, *m.* = *κράβατος*. *A (poor, low) couch to rest on*; a pallet, camp-bed: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. grabat*.

Gracchus, *i*, *m.* *Gracchus*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Gracch-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, a *Gracchus*.

grāc-ilis, *e* (*Plur.*, *gracilæ* virgin-*es*, *Ter.*), *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *krīc*, to become thin or emaciated] *I. Prop.*: Physical: *Thin, small, in good or bad sense*; slender, slim; meagre, lean: *puer*, *Hor.*: (*Comp.*) *gians gracilior*, *Pl.*: (*Sup.*) *crura gracillima*, *Suet.* *II. Fig.*: Of style: *Simple, plain, unadorned*: *Ov.* *III. Meton.*: Meagre, scanty, poor: *vindemia*, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. grêle*.

grācil-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [*gracil-is*] (*The quality or condition of the gracilis*; hence) 1. *Slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness*: *Cic.*—2. Of style: *Simplicity, plainness, want of ornament*: *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gracilité*.

graculus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *gracilis init.*

grācūlus (gracc-), *i*, *m.* [*onomatop.*] *A jackdaw*: *Ov.*

grād-ātim, *adv.* [*grad-us*] *Step by step, by degrees, gradually*: *Cic.*

grād-ātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] (*Prop.*: *The making of a staircase or series of steps, as in a theatre*; *Fig.*) *Rhetor.* *t. t.*: *A gradation or climax in speaking*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gradation*.

grād-iōr, *grosius sum*, *grādi*, 3. *v. dep.* [*Sans. root* *krām*, to step] *To take steps to, step, walk, go*: *I. Prop.*: *alta animalia gradiendo* . . . *ad pastum accedunt*, *Cic.* *II. Fig.*: Of things as subjects: *Liv.*

Grādīvus, *i*, *m.* *Gradius*; a surname of *Mars*.

grād-us, *ūs* [*grad-iōr*] *I. Prop.*: *A step, pace*: *Cic.*; *Liv.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Milit.* and *gladiatorial t. t.*: *Station, position, ground (taken by a combatant)*: *Liv.*—*B.* Of that on which one steps: *A step or round of a ladder*: *a stair* (mostly *plur.*): *Cic.*; *Virg.* *III. Fig.*: *A. A step, advance, etc.*: *notitiam primosque gradūs vicinia fecit*, *Ov.*—*B.* A firm position or stand: *Cic.*—*C.* Of age, rank, relationship, society, etc.: *A step*: *Cic.*; *Ov.*; *Ilor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. grille*.

Gracānicus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Græcl*.

Græc-e, *adv.* [*Græc-us*] *In the Greek language, in Greek*: *Cic.*

Græci, *ōrum*, *m.*, Γραικοί. *The Greeks*: *Cic.*—*Sing.*: *Græcus*, *i*, *m.* *A Greek*.—Hence, 1. **Græcus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, the *Greeks*; *Greek, Grecian*.—*Prov.*: *ad Calendas Græcas*, at the *Greek Calends*, *i. e.* never, *Script. ap. Suet.*—As *Subst.*: **Græca**, *ōrum*, *n.* (*sc. opera* or *scripta*) *Greek works*: *Cic.*—2. **Græc-ia**, *æ*, *f.*: *a. Prop.*: *Greece*.—*b. Meton.*: (*a*) *Magna Græcia*, *Lower Italy*, inhabited by *Greeks*.—(*b*) *Major Græcia*: (*a*) *Magna Græcia*.—(*p*) *Italy*.—3.

Græc-ānicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Greek origin, in the Greek manner or fashion*; *Grecian*, *Greek*.—4. **Græc-ūlus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* *Grecian*, *Greek*.—As *Subst.*: **Graculus**, *i*, *m.* *A Greek*, a *paltry Greek*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Grec, Grégeois*.

Gracia, *æ*, *v.* *Græcl*.

Græc-or, *ātus sum*, *ārī*, 1. *v. dep.* [*Græc-i*] *To imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner*: *Hor.*

Græcostāsis, *is*, *f.* = *Γραικοστάσις* (*Greek station or place*). *The Græcostasis*; a building in *Rome*, where at first *Greek* and afterwards other foreign ambassadors took up their abode: *Cic.*

Græculus, *a*, *um*; **Græcus**, *a*, *um*; **Græcus**, *i*, *v.* *Græcl*.

Grāii, *ōrum* (*Gen. Plur.*, *Grāiūm*, *Lucr.*), *m.* *The Grecians, Greeks*. *Sing.*: **Grai-us**, *i*, *m.* *A Greek*.—Hence, **Grai-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, the *Greeks* *Grecian, Greek*; *Camena*, *Hor.*

Graciocēli (Garoc-), ōrum, m. *The Gracioceli or Garoceli; a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mount Cenis.*

Grāj-ū-gēn-a, æ (Gen. Plur., Grajugenū, Virg.), m. [for Grai-ū-gēn-a; fr. (grai-; (a); gēn-o) A greeting by birth, a Greek: Virg.

grā-mon, Inis, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *Gras*, *devarae*] *The thing eaten by cattle, etc.; hence* I. Prop.: *Grass*; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: *A plant*, herb; Virg.

grāmīn-ūs, a, um, adj. [gramen, gramin-is] I. Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, grass*; grass-; grassy: campus. Virg. II. Meton.: *Of Indian reed, bamboo*: hasta, Cic.

grammaticūs, a, um, adj. = γραμματικός. *Of, or belonging to, grammar*; grammatical: ars, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: 1. **grammaticus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A grammarian in the widest sense of the word; a philologist*; critic: Cic.—2. **grammatica**, æ; -e, es (sc. ars), f. *Grammar in the widest sense of the term; philology, criticism*: Cic.—3. **grammatica**, ōrum, n. (sc. studia) *Grammar, philology*: Cic.

grammaticista, æ, m. = γραμματικιστής. *A teacher of grammar or languages*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grammatiste*.

Grampius mons. *A mountain ridge in Scotland, now the Grampian mountains.*

grān-āria, ōrum, n. [gran-um] *Things pertaining to granum; hence* *A place where corn is kept, a granary, warehouse*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grenier*.

grand-æv-us, a, um, adj. [grand-is; æv-um] *(Having great age; hence)* *In years, old, aged*: Nereus, Virg.: senex, Tac.

grand-esco, no perf. nor sup., escō, 3. v. n. inch. [grand-is] *To become great or large; to grow*: quæque suā de materiā grandescere, Lucr.

grand-i-lōqu-us, i, m. [grand-is; (i); loqu-or] 1. In a good sense: *One speaking grandly or loftily*: Cic.—2. In a bad sense: *A grandiloquent person; a boaster*: Cic.

grandin-at, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. impers. [grandio, grandin-is] *It hails*: Sen.

grand-iō, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. a. and n. [grand-is] I. Act.: *To make great, increase*: gradum, Plaut. II. Neut.: *To become great, to grow*: Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grandir*.

grandis, e, adj. [etym. dub.: prps. akin to cresco] I. Prop.: *A. Of things: Big, large, great, full, abundant*: pecunia, Cic. (Sup.) *grandissime* olive, Pl.—B. *Of persons: 1. Grown up, big, tall*: puer, Cic.—2. *Advanced in years, aged, old*: grandis natu, Cic.; grandis ævo, Tac. (Comp.) grandior ætas, Cic. II. Fig.: *A. Great, strong, powerful*: mearum grandæous columnæ rerum, Virg.—B. *Of style or speaker: High, grand, lofty, sublime*: Cic.—As Subst.: grandia, um, n. *Grand, lofty, or*

sublime subjects: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grand*.

grand-itas, ātis, f. [grand-is] *(The quality of the grandis; hence)* *Of speech: Grandeur, sublimity*: Cic.; Pl. **grand-ius**, comp. adv. [id.] *More sublimely*: Ov.

grandiūs-cūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for grandior-culus; fr. grandior, Comp. of grandis] *Pretty well grown up*: virgo, Ter.

grando, Inis, f. [etym. dub.] *Hail, a hail-storm*: Cic.; Virg.

Grānicus, i, m., Γρανικός. *The Granicus; a river of Mysia, famous for the victory gained on its banks by Alexander the Great over the Persians.*

grān-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [gran-um; (i); fer-o] *Grain-bearing*: Ov.

grānum, i, n. [acc. to Max Müller, akin to Sanscrit jirna, "ground down"] *(The thing ground down; hence)* I. Prop.: *A grain, seed, kernel*: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: *Of things like a grain in form: a granule*: salis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grain, graine*.

grāph-āri-us, a, um, adj. [grāph-um] *Of, or belonging to, a writing-style*: Suet.

grāphūm, īi, n. = γραφίον. *A writing-style*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *greffe*.

grassā-tor, ōris, m. [grass(a)-or] 1. *An idle vagabond, idler*: Cato.—2. *A disorderly person, one who goes rioting about (esp. at night): a rioter, reveller; a waylayer, street-robber, foot-pad*: Cic.

grassā-tūra, æ, f. [id.] *A rioting, assaulation*: Suet.

gras-sor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for grad-sor; fr. grad-i-or] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To go, go about: discolor at recto grassetur limite miles*, Ov. B. *Especially: 1. To go toitering or rioting about*: juvenus grassans in Saburra, Liv.—2. *To go about with hostile designs, to lie in wait*: Pl. II. Fig.: *A. Gen.: To go, proceed, or act in any manner: obsequio, to act obsequiously*, Hor.: dolo, to act cunningly, Tac. B. *Especially: To attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly or rage against*: placuit veneno grassari, Tac.: trecenti conjuravimus principes juvenutis Romanæ, ut in te hac viā grassaremur, Liv.

grāt-o, adv. [grat-us] 1. *With pleasure, agreeably, willingly*: prætoria grate meminit, Cic. (Comp.) gratius excipi, Just.—2. *Thankfully, gratefully*: natales grate numeras, Hor.: (Sup.) munus gratissime acceptum est, Pl.

grāt-ēs (usually only in the Nom. and Acc.; in the Abl. gratibus, Tac.), f. [grat-or] *(The thing manifesting joy; hence)* *Thanks, thanksgiving*: Cic.; Virg.

grāt-ia, æ, f. [grat-us] *(The quality of the gratus; hence)* 1. *A. Favour exhibited by another towards one's self; esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. *Agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace*: Ov.; Suet.—B. 1. *Favour exhibited by one's self towards*

another: mark of favour, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation: Cic.; Liv.

—A. *A dverbial expressions: a. Gratia (with possessive pron., Gen. or Gerund in dñ). In favour of; on account of, for the sake of (mostly placed after the word with which it is connected)*: Ter.; Sall.; Cic.—b. *Gratias (contracted, gratias) (Out of favour or kindness; hence) Without recompense or reward; for nothing, gratuitously, gratis*: Ter.; Cic.—2. *A mark of favour shown for a service rendered, thanks (by word or deed); thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital (in connection with agere, of returning thanks, only in the plur.: whereas in other constructions it appears mostly in the sing.)*: Cic.; Plaut.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *grâce*.

Grātīe, ārum, f. [trans. of Gr. Χάριτες] *The (three) Graces (Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia); the goddesses of loveliness, gracefulness, etc.*—Sing. in collective force: Ov.

grātificā-tio, ōnis, f. [gratific(a)-or] *A showing kindness, doing favours, obligingness, complaisance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gratification*.

grāt-i-fic-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for grat-i-fac-or; fr. grat-us; (i); fac-io] 1. *To do a favour to a person; to oblige, gratify*: one: gratificandi voluntas, Cic. (with Dat.) aliquid, id. II. *To do a thing as a favour; to make a present of, surrender, sacrifice a thing*: cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gratifier*.

grāt-i-ūsus, a, um, adj. [grat-i-n] *(Full of gratia; hence)* 1. *Enjoying favour, in favour, regarded, beloved, agreeable, etc.* *Of persons or things*: (Comp.) homo gratiosior, Cic. (Sup.) gratiosissimus in provinciā, id. (with Dat.) prætioribus gratiosi, id.—2. *That shows favour, obliging, complaisant*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gracieux*.

gratis, v. gratiis in gratia.

Grātius, īi, m. *Gratius; a Roman name*.

grāt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [grat-us] I. *To manifest or wish joy to rejoice*: ad gratandum, Tac. (with Dat.) gratare sorori, Virg. II. *To wish joy to, to congratulate*: gratatur reduces, Virg. III. *To congratulate or wish joy about*: incolumen fore gratatur, Tac.

grātūit-o, adv. [gratuit-us] *Without pay or profit, gratuitously*: defendero, Cic.

grātū-īt-us, a, um, adj. [for grati-tus; fr. grati-a] *(Having gratia; hence)* *That is done without reward or profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gratuit*.

grātūlā-bundus, a, um, adj. [gratula-or] *Congratulating*: multibund, Liv.: (with Dat.) gratulabundus patriæ, Just.

grātūlā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. *A manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing*: Cic.

—2. *A religious festival of joy and thanksgiving*: Cic.

grātūla-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A congratulator*: Cic.

grāt-ūlor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [grat-us] *1. To manifest one's joy, i. e. to wish a person joy, to congratulate him; or to rejoice*: venire gratulatum, Cic. (with Dat.) alui, id. (with Objective clause) ego me nunc denique natum (gratulor, Ov. *II*). *To give thanks, render thanks, to thank any one, esp. a deity* (=grates or gratias agere): deos gratulando obtundere, Ter.

grā-tus, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to Gr. root χαρ, in χαρίων, χαρ-ρός] *1. Beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable*: O! diva gratum quae regis Antium, Hor. (Comp.); also, with Dat.) quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratius esse debeat, aut, etc., Cic.—As Subst.: **gratus, i, m.** *A favourite, darling*: Suet.—*2. Thankful, grateful; thankworthy, deserving or procuring thanks*: (Sup.) gratissimi animi, Cic.

grāvāt-o, adv. [gravat-us] *With difficulty, unwillingly*: Cic.

grāvā-tim, adv. [grav(a)-o] *With difficulty; unwillingly*: Liv.

grāvēdin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [gravedo, gravidin-is] (Full of gravedo; hence) *Subject to colds or catarrhs, that easily takes cold*: Cic.

grāv-ēdo, mis, f. [grav-is] (*The being gravis; hence*) *Heaviness of the limbs, cold in the head, catarrh*: Cic.

grāv-ē-ole-nus 'also, written separately, grave olens', olentis, adj. [grav-is; (e); ole-o] *1. Strong-smelling; centaurea*, Virg.—*2. Ill-smelling, noisome, rank*: fauces grave olentis Averi, Virg.

grāv-esco, no perf. nor sup., esc-ēre, 3. v. n. inch. [grav-is] *1. To become burdened or heavy*: fetu nemus omne gravescit, i. e. becomes loaded, Virg. *II*. *To become grievous or bad, to grow worse*: publica mala in dies, Tac.

grāvīd-itas, ātis, f. [gravid-us] (*The state of* *gravidia*; hence) *Pregnancy*: Cic.

grāvīd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] *To make gravid; to impregnate*. *I*. Prop.: Sext. Auid. Vict. *II*. Fig.: Cic.

grāv-īdus, a, um, adj. [grav-o] (*Burdened, loaded*; hence) *1. Pregnant with child; with young*: uxor, Cic.—*2. Laden, filled, full*: uber, Virg. (with Abl.) ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic.

grāv-is, e, adj. [prob. akin to Gr. βαρύς; Sanscrit guru] *I*. Prop.: *A. Act*: *Heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome*: amiculum, Cic. (Comp.) *gravis dorso onus*, Hor.—*Particular expression*: as *grave, heavy money*, money of the oldest standard, in which an as weighed a full pound: Liv.—*B. Pass.*: *1. Gen.* *Loaded, laden, burdened*: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, heavily laden, Liv.—*2. Esp.* *Pregnant*: Virg.; Ov. *II*. Fig.: *A. In a bad sense*, *Heavy, burdensome,*

oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant: (Sup.) gravissimum supplicium, Cæs.—*B. In a good sense*: *1. Gen.* *Weighty, important, grave*: causa, Cic.; sententia, id.—*2. Esp.* *With respect to character*: *Of weight or authority, eminent, venerable, great*: homo, Cic.; vir, Virg. *III*. *Meton.*: *A. Of value*: *1. Of rate of interest*: *Heavy, high, oppressive, burdensome*: Suet.—*2. Of price or cost*: *Heavy, high, large, great*: Suet.—*B. Of tones, etc.*: *Deep, grave, low, base*: Cic.—*C. Of smell or flavour*: *Strong-smelling, powerful*: Virg.—*D. Of food, etc.*: *Heavy, gross, indigestible*: Cic.; Cels.—*E. Unhealthy, dangerous, etc.*: solus esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Virg.—*F. Sick, feeble, heavy, languid*: Virg.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. grave*; (subst.) *grief*.

Grāvīscæ, ārum (-a, æ, Vell.), *f.* *Graviscæ or Gravisca; a town of Etruria*.

grāv-ītas, ātis, f. [grav-is] (*The state or condition of the gravis; hence*) *1. Weight, heaviness*: Cæs.; Cic.—*2. Heaviness, severity*: Cic.; Liv.—*3. Weight, dignity, importance, gravity*: Cæs.; Cic.—*4. The fetus or embryo in the womb*: Ov.—*5. Of price*: *Dearness; heavy or high price*: Tac.—*6. Of smell*: *Rankness, offensiveness, fetidness*: Pl.—*7. Severity, vehemence, violence*: Cic.; Ov.—*8. Sickness, diseased state, heaviness, etc.*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gravité*.

grāv-īter, adv. [id.] *1. Weightily, heavily, ponderously*: Lucr.—*2. Vehemently, violently, deeply, severely; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably*: graviter egrotare, Cic. (Comp.) *gravius dicere, more harshly*, Ter. (Sup.) *de amplissimis viris gravissime decernitur*, Cæs.—*3. In an impressive or dignified manner; impressively, with propriety or dignity*: Cic.—*4. Vehemently, strongly, violently*: Ter.; Virg. *5. Of tones*: *Deeply*: Cic.

grāv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] *I*. Prop.: *To charge with a load, to load, burden, weigh down, oppress*: yoma gravantia ramos, Ov. *II*. Fig.: *To burden, oppress, incommode; to make more grievous, to aggravate*: nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor. **grāv-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep.** [id.] (*To be or feel burdened with any thing; hence*) *To feel incommode, vexed, wearied, or annoyed at any thing; to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, to regard as a burden, to do unwillingly*: primo gravari coepit, quod individam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic.: Pegasus torrentum equitem gravatus Bellerophonem, disdain to bear, throwing off, Hor.

grēg-ālis, e, adj. [greg, greg-is] (*Pertaining to a greg; hence*) *1. Of, or belonging to, the herd or flock*: Pl.—*2. (Belonging to the same) host, or multitude*; hence) *Of the common sort, common*: gregali sagulo amictus, i. e. a common soldier's, Liv.—As Subst.: *gregales, ium, m. (sc. socii) Comrades, companions*: Cic.

grēg-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Pertaining to a greg; hence*) *Of the common sort, common*: milites, Cic.

grēgā-tim, adv. [greg(a)-o] *1. Of animals: In flocks, herds, or swarms*: Pl.—*2. Of persons: In troops or crowds*: Cic.

grēg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *grux, greg-is] I. Of animals: To collect into a flock or herd*: Stat. *II. To gather into a host, collect, assemble*: Stat. **grēm-ium, īi, n.** [etym. dub.] *The lap, bosom*: *I*. Prop.: Ter.; Cic. *II*. Fig.: Cic.

1. gres-sus (for grad-sus), *a, um, P. of grad-lor.*

2. gres-sus, ūs, m. [for grad-sus; gres-grad-lor] *I. Prop.*: *A stepping, going, step, course, way*: Virg. *II*. *Meton.*: *Of the course of a vessel*: Virg.

greg, grēgis, m. (fem., Lucr.) [etym. dub.] *I*. Prop.: *Of animals: A flock, herd, drove, swarm*: Cic.; Ov. *II*. *Meton.*: *A. 1. Gen.*: *Of a number of persons together, in a good or bad sense*: *A company, society, troop, band, crowd*: Cic.; Hor.—*2. Esp.*: *Of actors or charioteers: A company, troop, band*: Plaut.; Ter.—*B. Of things: A bundle, etc.*: virgarum, Plaut.

Grosphus, i, m. *Grosphus, a Roman cognomen.*

grossus, i, f. and m. *An unripe fig*: Pl.; Cels.

gruis, is, v. grus.
Grudii, ōrum, m. *The Grudii; a people in Gallia Belgica (in the locality now called Grède).*

Grūmentum, i, n. *Grumentum, a town of Lucania (now Il Palazzo).*

Grūnium (Gry-), īi, n. *Grunium, or Grynium; a castle in Phrygia.*

grunn-o (grund-), īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] *Of swine: To grunt*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. grogner*.

grunni-tus, ūs, m. [grunni-o] *A grunting of swine*: Cic.

gru-s, grūs (gruis, in *Nom. Sing.*, Phaed.), *f.* [onomatop.], [akin to γρύ-αρος] *A crane*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. grue*.

gryllus (gri-), i, m. = γρύλλος. *A cricket*: Pl.

Grynia, æ, f.; -ium, īi, n., Ἰπνία and Ἰπνίον. *Grynia or Grynium; a town in Æolis, with a temple of Apollo*—Hence, **Gryn-us, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Grynia; Gryntian*: Apollo, Virg.

gryps, grŷps, m. = γρύψ. *A griffin*: Virg.

gubernā-cŭlum (-clum), i, n. [gubern(a)-o] (*That which serves for steering*; hence) *I*. Prop.: *A helm, rudder*: Cic.; Virg. *II*. *Meton.*: *Guidance, direction*; esp. of the state, government (mostly plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gouvernail*.

gubernā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *1. A steering, piloting of a ship*: Cic.—*2. Direction, management, government*: Cic.

gubernā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *1. A steersman, pilot*: Cic.—*2. A director, ruler, governor*: Cic.

gubernā-trix, triciſ, f. [id.] A conductress, directress: Cic.

gubern-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. = κυβερνῶ. I. Prop.: To steer or pilot a ship: navem, Enn.: (without Object) tranquillo mari gubernare, Cic. II. Meton.: To direct, manage, govern: orbem terrarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gouverner.

gubern-um, i, n. [gubern-o] (The steering thing; hence) A helm, rudder: Lucr.

gūla, æ, f. [akin to glutio: cf. Sanscrit gala, "collum;" Pers. gutu] (The swallowing thing; hence) I. Prop.: The gullet, windpipe, throat: Cic. II. Meton.: Gluttony, gormandizing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. goulée, gueule.

gūl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [gul-a] (Full of gula; hence) Gluttonous, luxurious, dainty; gulosum Pictile, i.e. containing dainty food, Juv.: (Comp.) nil est gulosius Santrā, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. goulue.

Gulussa, æ, m. Gulussa; a son of Masinissa, king of Numidia.

gummi, indecl. n.; -is (cum-), is, f. = κόμμη. Gum: Col.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. gomme.

gumm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [gumm-i] Full of gum, gummy: folia, Pl.

gurg-es, itis, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A raging abyss, whirlpool: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Waters, stream, sea: Virg.—B. Of insatiable craving: An abyss: Cic.—C. Of persons: A spendthrift, prodigal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gorge.

gurgulio, ōnis, v. curculio.

gurgulio, ōnis, m. [akin to gurgulio; prps. with reference to its narrowness] A small, mean dwelling, a hotel, hut: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gargote.

gustatō-ium, i, n. [gustator] (The thing pertaining to a gustator; hence) I. Prop.: A tray or waiter on which refreshments, previous to a meal, were placed: Mart. II. Meton.: The ratables at the gustatorium; a collation: Pl.

gustā-tus, ūs, m. [gust(a)-o] (A tasting; hence) I. Prop.: The taste, as one of the five senses: Cic. II. Fig.: Taste, appreciation: Cic. III.

Meton.: The taste, flavour of any thing: Cic.

gust-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [gust-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To taste, to take a little of any thing: aquam, Cic. B. Esp.: To take a slight meal; to eat a little, to take something: nemo gustavit cubans, Cic. II. Fig.: To taste, partake of, enjoy: civilem sanguinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. goûter.

Gu-stus, ūs, m. [akin to γεύ-ομαι.] I. Prop.: A tasting of food, a partaking slightly or eating a little of any thing: Tac. II. Meton.: A. A light dish at the beginning of a (Roman) meal: Mart.—B. Taste, flavour of any thing: Cels. III. Fig.: A. A foretaste, specimen: Pl.—B. Taste: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. goût.

Guttones, um, v. Gothi.

gutta, æ (Gen. Sing., gutta, Lucr.), f. [onomatop.] I. Prop.: A drop of a fluid: Cic.; Ov. II. Fig.: A drop, i.e. a little bit, a little: dulcedinis, Lucr. III. Meton.: Plur.: Natural spots, specks (on animals, stones, etc.): Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. goutte.

guttur, ūris, n. (also m. in the Acc. Sing.; gutturem, Plaut.) The gullet, throat: Cic.; Hor.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. goître.

Gyā-ro, i (Gen. Sing., Gyare, Juv.; Abl. Plur., Gyaris, id.), f., Γύαρος, Gyaros; a small island in the Ægean Sea (now Calairo).

Gyās, æ, m., Γύγης, Gyas: 1. (= Gyges). A giant with a hundred arms.—2. A companion of Æneas.—3. A Latin slain by Æneas.

Gyges, is or æ, Γύγης, Gyges: 1. A giant with a hundred arms.—2. A king of Lydia, famous for the possession of a ring with which he could render himself invisible.—Hence, **Gyg-æus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Gyges; Meton.) Of, or belonging to, Lydia; Lydian.—3. A Trojan.—4. A beautiful youth mentioned by Hor.

gymnāsiarchus, i, -a, æ, m. = γυμνασιάρχος, -ης. The master of a gymnasium, a gymnasiarch: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gymnasiarque.

gymnāsium, i, n. = γυμνάσιον. I. Prop.: A gymnasium; i.e. a public

school for gymnastic exercises (among the Greeks): Cic. II. Meton.: A. A public school (among the Greeks); a high school, college: Cic.—B. Of a college-building on Cicero's Tusculan estate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gymnase.

gymnasticus, a, um, adj. = γυμναστικός, -ή, or belonging to, bodily exercise: gymnastic: ars, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. gymnastique.

gymnificus, a, um, adj. = γυμνικός, -ή, or for, bodily exercise; gymnastic: ludii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gymnique.

gynæcēum (-ium), i, n. = γυναικείον. The gynæceum; i.e. the women's apartments: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. gynécée.

gynæcōnitis, ūdis, f. = γυναικωνίτις = gynæconeum. The gynæconitis; i.e. the women's apartments in a Greek house: Nep.

Gyndes (Gin-), is, m., Γύδης, Gyndes or Gindes; a river of Assyria (now Karasu).

gypsā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of gyps(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Covered or coated with gypsum: (Sup.) manus gypsatisimæ, Cic.

gyps-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [gyps-um] To cover or coat with gypsum, to plaster: gypsatus pes, the foot of a prisoner marked with gypsum, to show that he was to be sold for a slave: Tib.

gypsum, i, n. = γύψος. I. Prop.: Gypsum: Pl. II. Meton.: A figure in gypsum, plaster image: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. gypse.

Gyrton, onis, m. Gyrton; a town of Thessaly.

Gyrus, i, m. = γύρος. I. Prop.: A. Of horses: A circular course, ring: Tac.—B. Of other animals: A circle: Ov.—C. Of a top: A circle: Virg. II. Fig.: A circle, circuit, career, course: sen bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. III. Meton.: A. The place where horses are trained; a course: Prop.—B. Of a circular race-course: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. giron.

Gythēum, ēi, -ium, i, n., Γύθειον or Γύθιον, Gytheum or Gythium; a sea-port in Laconia (now Paleopolis).

H

H, h, n. indecl. or f. I. The eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, the weakest guttural, the sign for which is borrowed from the Greek, in which H was the oldest form of the spiritus asper, corresp. to the Latin H-sound. II. As an initial and medial, H may be combined with any vowel, though, as long as the language was a living one, the orthography, in this respect, was unsettled; thus we have *honus*, *honera* for *onus*, *onera*; *harundo* for *arundo*; and, *arusper* for *harusper*, *erus* for *herus*. III. In the formation

of words, *h*: A. Was changed into *c* before *t*; as *trac-tus* for *trah-tus*, from *trah-o*; *vec-tus* for *veh-tus*, from *veh-o*. B. With a following *s* formed *z*; as *traxi*, *vezi*, for *trah-si*, *veh-si*. C. Was interchanged with *f*, *ph*, *χ*, *θ*, as *hircus*, *hircus*; *herb-a*, fr. *φῆβ-ω*; *hortus*, *χόρτος*; *hēs*, fr. *ἡε-ternus*. The abbreviation HS. for *sestertium* does not strictly belong here, because H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. *sestertius*.

ha! interj.: 1. An exclamation of warning or checking: *Hold!* Plaut.—

2. An exclamation of laughter or derision, *Ha!* Ter.

hābē-na, æ, f. [habe-o] (The holding thing, i.e. that by which a thing, etc., is held; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: (a) Of a spear: A thong (attached to the handle): Luc.—(b) Of a helmet: The lace or strap (by which the cheek-pieces were fastened under the chin): Val. Fl.—(c) Of shoes: The string, latchet: Gell.—(d) In the rigging of a ship: A sheet rope: Ov.—b. Meton.: (a) A thong of a whip: Virg.—(b) Part for the whole: A sling: Luc.—2. Plur.:

a. Prop. Of horses: *A pair of reins*: **Ov.—b. Fig.** *Direction, management, government*: Virg.

hāb-ēo, āi, itum, are (old Perf. Subj. HABESIT, Cic.—Inf. Pres. Pass. haberi, Plaut.), 2. v. a. and n. [akin to ān-ō, ān-tō, ap-o] (*To grasp, lay hold of, hold in the hands*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *To have, in the widest sense of the word*; to hold, keep, possess, etc.: locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic.: habebat saepe ducentos, Saepe decem servos, Hor.—Particular phrases: **A. Habere** (in) animo, *To have in mind*; to intend; to be disposed, minded, or inclined to do a thing: Cic.; Liv.—**B. Habere** (aliquid) sibi (secum), *To have (something) for (with) one's self*; i. e. to keep to one's self: Cic.—**C. Of a wounded combatant**: Hoc habet or simply habet, *He has this, i. e. this stroke*; he has it: Ter.; Virg. **II. Esp.**: **A. To have, i. e. to have or possess property**: habet idem in urbanis praediis, Cic.—**B. To have the means, ability, or knowledge, i. e. to be in a condition, to be able, to know how to do or say any thing**: de Alexandrina retantum habeo polliceri, Cic.: (with *Dependent clause*) quid huc responderet, non habebat, id.—**C. To have in use, make use of, use**: opes modeste habetis, Tac.—**D. I. To hold or keep a person or thing in any place or condition, or in any manner; to have, hold, or regard in any light; aliquem in obsidione, Cæs.—**2. a. To have, hold, or possess a person or thing in any quality or capacity, as any thing**: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) quom haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, Cic.—**B. To have, hold, keep, or possess a thing as completed or finished, or a person in a certain state or condition**: in clusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic.—**3. To have done, etc., a certain thing**: (with *Part. Perf. Pass. alone as predicate*) de Cæsaro satis hoc tempore dictum habeo, Cic.—**E. To have or hold a person in any manner; to treat, use: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere, Cæs.—**F.**: **1. With Personal pron.**, Pass. in reflexive force, or alone: *To hold or keep himself or itself in a certain manner, i. e. to be constituted or situated, in any manner*; to be in any manner with respect to a person or thing: Cic.; Sall.; Ter.—**2. Impers.**: *It has itself, i. e. is in a certain condition*: "magnum narras, vix credibile." Atqui, sic habet, so it is, it is even so, Hor. **G. To hold, account, esteem, consider, regard a person or thing in any manner or as any thing; to think, deem, or believe a person or thing to be any thing: deos aeternos et beatos, Cic.—Particular expression: (Sic) habetis, etc., *Hold or judge thus*; of this be convinced; believe, know: Cic. **H. I. To have possession of, to inhabit a place; quæ Corinthiævem altam habetis, Enn.—**2. To dwell, live any where**: (without *Object*) ille gemitus qui Syracusis habet, Plaut.—**J. To have in one's mind, i. e.**********

to know, be acquainted with: habes consilia nostra, Cic.—**K. To have as a habit, peculiarity, or characteristic**: habebat hoc omnino Cæsar, Cic.—**L.**: **1. Of an assembly, etc.**, *To hold, convene, etc.*: comitia, Cic.—**2. To make, do, perform, prepare, utter, produce, cause: per legatos delectum habere, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. avoir.**

hāb-ilis, e, adj. [hab-ēo] *That may be easily handled or managed; handy, manageable; suitable, fit, proper, adapted, apt; moveable, light, nimble, swift*. **I. Prop.**: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv.: habiles ad pedem calcei, Cic.: (Comp.; and with *Gen.*) Ægyptus habilior annonæ urbiacæ, Suet.: (Sup.) corpus habilissimum, Cels. **II. Fig.**: vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited or adapted (i. e. on account of her age)*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. habile; Eng. able.

hābil-itas, ātis, f. [habil-is] *The quality of the habilis; hence* Aptitude, ability: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habileté, habilité.

hābil-iter, adv. [id.] *Handily, aptly, expertly, skilfully, easily*: Liv.

hābitā-bilis, e, adj. [habita(a)-o] *Habitable*: regiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habitable.

hābitā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] (*Prop.*: *The act of dwelling*; Meton.) **I. A dwelling, habitation**: Cic.—**2. Rent for dwelling, house-rent**: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. habitation.

hābitā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A dweller, indweller, inhabitant*: Cic.

hāb-ito, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. intens. a. and n. [hab-ēo] **I. Act.**: *To have possession of, to inhabit a place*: urbes habitant magnas, Virg.: ea pars urbis habitatur frequentissimo, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To dwell, abide, reside, live any where*: cum aliquo, Cic.: lucis opacis, Virg. **B. Fig.**: *To stay, remain, or keep in any state*; to keep to, dwell upon a thing: cum studiis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habiter.

hābit-ūdo, inis, f. [for habit-tudo; fr. 2. habit-us] (*The quality of habitus; hence*) Condition, habit, appearance, or figure of the body: corporis, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. habitude.

1. hāb-itus, a, um: **1. P. of habeo**.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Held or kept in any manner, i. e. in a certain condition, state, humour**: (a) Prop.: equus male habitus, Auct. ap. Gell.—(b) Fig.: ut patrum tuum vidi esse habitum, Ter.—**b. Physically**: Well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent: (Comp.) habitior (sc. virgo), Ter.: (Sup.) eques habitissimus, Auct. ap. Gell.

2. hāb-itus, ūs, m. [hab-ēo] (*The having or holding one's self, etc., in a certain condition, etc.*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Condition, plight, habit, state: Of living beings or things: Cic.; Liv.—**B. Esp.**: Dress, attire: Hor.; Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: Quality, nature, character: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1. A** (friendly or inimical) state of feeling, disposition with regard to any one: Tac.—**2. Philosoph. t. t.**: An acquired perfect state or condition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habit.

hac, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of hīc] *In this place, on this side, here*: Cic.; Virg.

hac-tēnus (in tmesis, Virg.; Ov.), adv.: **1. In space**: *To this place, thus far*: Virg.; Ov.—**2. To indicate the limit of a discourse, etc.: Thus far: Cic.—**3. In time, to indicate a limit**: Up to this time, thus far, so long, till now, hitherto: Liv.—**4. In extent**: **a. To this extent, so much, only so much**: Tac.—**b. To this extent that, so much as; so far as; as far as**: Cic.; Pl.**

1. Hādria (Ad-), ē, f. *Hadria or Adria. A city of Picenum, the birthplace of the Emperor Hadrian (now Atri)*.—Hence, **Hadri-āticus** (-ānus, -ācus, Adria), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hadria or Hadria; Adriatic, Adriatic*.—As Subst.: **Hadriaticum**, i, n. (sc. mare), *The Adriatic Sea*.

2. Hādria (Adr-), ē, m. *Hadria or the Adriatic Sea*.

Hadrūmētum (Adr-), i, n., 'Αδρουμνίτος. *Hadrūmētum; a city of Africa Propria*.—Hence, **Hadrūm-et-ini** (Ad-), ōrum, m. (sc. civēs). *The inhabitants of Hadrūmētum*.

Hædilla, ē, f. *Hædilla; a hill or valley near the Sabine villa of Horace*.

hædū-lus (hædū-l-), i, m. dim. [for hædul-us; fr. hædul-us] *A little kid, kidding (as a term of endearment)*: Plaut.

hæd-inus, a, um, adj. [hæd-us] *Of kid, kid-; pelliconic*: Cic.

hædū-l-æa (hæ-), ē, f. [hædul-us] *A little kid*: Hor.

hædū-lus (hædū-l-), i, m. dim. [for hædō-lus; fr. hædus (unconfr. Gen.) hædō-i] *A little kid*: Juv.

hædus (hæ-, æ-, e-), i, m. **I. Prop.**: *A young goat, a kid*: Virg.—Collect. in Sing.: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Plur.: *The Hædi; a small double star in the hand of the Waggoner (Auriga)*: Virg.

Hæmon, ōnis, m., Αἰμων (*The skilful one or The blood-stained one*). *Hæmon; a son of Creon, king of Thebes*.

Hæmōnia (Æm-), ē, f., *Hæmonia or Æmonia; a poetical name of Thessaly*.—Hence, **Hæmōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hæmonia or Thessaly; Hæmonian, Thessalian*. **Hæmōn-is** (Æm-), idis, f. *A Thessalian woman*: Ov.

1. Hæmus (Æm-, -os) i, m., Αἶμος. *Hæmus, Æmus, or Hæmos; a high mountain-range in Thrace (now the Great Balkan)*.

2. Hæmus, i, m. *Hæmus; a celebrated actor*.

hæreditas, ātis, v. hereditas.

hær-ēo, hæsi, hæsum, hær-ēo, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To hang or hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firm, remain fast to any thing or in any manner*: hævere in equo, i. e. sit fast, keep one's seat on horseback, Cic.; so, equo, Hor.: linguam, ad radices ejus hærens, excipit stomachus, Cic.—**Prov.**: *Hære in salebrā, To stick fast in a rough road*.

1. e. to be at a loss, or unable to proceed: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: To hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere: potest hoc homini huic herere peccatum? Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To keep near or close to a person; to join or attach one's self to; to follow: qui, missus ab Argis, Hæserat Evandro, Virg.—**P.** Particular expression: Herere in tergis, tergis or in terga, To hang upon one's rear, **1. e.** to pursue closely: Curt.; Tac.; Liv.—**2.** To remain fixed in a place; to abide or continue any where; to keep at, stick to any thing: in eadem sententiâ, Cic.—**3.** To stick fast or be brought to a stand still; to be embarrassed, perplexed, or at a loss; to be suspended or retarded: hærebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non hærebat, Cic.

hæres, edis, v. heres.

hære-sco, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. incho. [hære-co] To stick, cleave, adhere: Lucr.

hæresis, f. = αἵρεσις (**A** choosing; **Concr.** **A.** thing chosen; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of philosophy: **A** principle or set of principles: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** sect: Cic.—**B.** **A** calling, profession: Cic.

hæstā-nis, ntis, P. of hæsit(a)-o. **hæstānti-a, æ, f.** [hæsitans, hæstānti-s] **A** stammering: Cic.

hæstā-tio, ōnis, f. [hæsit(a)-o] **1.** Of speech: **A** hesitating, stammering: Cic.—**2.** Mental uncertainty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** hēsitation.

hæstā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who hesitates or is undecided: Plid.

hæs-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. intrans. [for hærit-ito; fr. hærit-co] **I.** Prop.: To stick fast, remain fixed in a place: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech: To be uncertain, hesitating: Cic.—**B.** Of mind: To be uncertain, undecided, at a loss; to hesitate: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** hēsiter.

hælec (-ex), ecis, v. alēc.

Hæles, ecis, m. Hæles: **a** small river in Lucania (now Valente).

Hælesa (-esa, Al-), æ, f. Ἀλῆσα. Halesa, Halesa, or Alesia: **a** town on the northern coast of Sicily (now S. Maria della Palate).—Hence, **Hæles-inus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Halesa.

Hælesus (-æsus, Al-), i, m. Ἀλῆσιος. Halesus, Halesus, or Alesius: **1.** Son of Agamemnon.—**2.** One of the Lapithæ.

Hæliacmon (Al-), ōnis, m. Hæliacmon or Ahtacmon: **a** stream forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thessaly (now Platamone).

hæliætos, i, m. Ἀλῆαιετος. The ospray or sea-eagle: Ov.

Hælicarnassus (-os), i, f. Ἀλκάρνασσος (That which is near the sea-horn; **i. e.** the city near the land jutting into the sea). Hælicarnassus: **a** city of Caria, celebrated for the mausoleum erected there.—Hence, **1.** Hælicarnassæ-us, ti, and eos, m. adj. Of Hælicarnassus.—**2.** Hælicarnass-i, ōrum, m. The Hælicarnassians.—

3. Hælicarnass-enses, Yum, m. The Hælicarnassians.

Hælicyensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, the city Hælicyæ (Ἀλικυαί), in Sicily (now Salemi); Hælicyæan.

hælit-us, ūs, m. [hal-o] (Prop.: **A** breathing; Meton.) Breath, exhalation: Cic.

hallex, icis, v. allex.

halo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To breathe, give forth the breath; to be fragrant: halantes floribus horti, Virg. **II.** Act.: To breathe out, exhale: et nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr.

halucinor (hallu-), ari, etc., v. aluco.

Haluntium, ii, v. Aluntium.

Hælys, ūs, m. Ἑλλης. The Italy; **a** river of Asia Minor (now Kisil-Ermak).

hama, (am-), æ, f. = ἄμμη. **I.** Prop.: **A** water-bucket or pail for drawing water from a well: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A** wine-pail; **a** bucket used for drawing wine from casks: Plant.

Hāmādryas, ādis, f. Ἀμαδρυάς (The one existing together with a tree). **A** Hamadryad, or wood-nymph (whose life depended on that of some particular tree): Virg.

hām-ātus, a, um, adj. [ham-us] **I.** Prop.: Furnished with a hook, hooked: arundo, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Ensuring, enticing, catching, alluring: munera, Pl. **III.** Meton.: Shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked: corpora, Cic.: ensis, Ov.

Hāmīlcar (Am-), āris, m. Hamīlcar, or Amīlcar; the father of Hannibal.

hāmus, i, m. = χαμός. **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: **A** hook: Cæs. **B.** Meton.: Of things hooked or crooked: **1.** Of the talons of a hawk: Ov.—**2.** Of thorns: Ov.—**3.** The hook or barb of a harpe: Ov.—**4.** Of the hook-shaped links of one kind of flexible coats of mail: Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A** fish-hook: Hor.

Hannibal (An-), ālis, m. Hannibal, or Annibal; the son of Hamīlcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war.

hāra, æ, f. **1.** **A** pen or coop for animals: anserum, **a** goose-pen: Var.—**2.** **A** pigsty: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** haras, “**a** stud.”

harena, æ, v. arena.

hārīōlā-tio (ariola-), ōnis, f. [hariol(a)-or] **A** soothsaying, prophesying: Script. ap. Cic.

hārīōl-or (ariol-), no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [hariol-us] **I.** Prop.: To foretell, prophesy, divine: non hariolans . . . sed conjecturā prospiciens, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To speak foolishly, to talk silly stuff or nonsense: Plant.; Ter.

hār-yōlus (ar-), i, m. [prps. hir-a] **A** soothsayer, prophet: Cic.

harmōnia, æ (Gen. Sing.: harmonia), Lucr., f. = ἁρμονία. **I.** Prop.: **A** agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Concord, harmony: Lucr.—**B.** Per-

sonified: Harmonia; the daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus (Acc. Sing. Harmonion, Ov.). ¶ Hence, **Fr.** harmonie.

harpāgo, ōnis, m. [ἁρπάγη; “**a** hook,” as that which seizes hard] **I.** Prop.: **A** grappling-hook, grapple, drag: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A** rapacious person: Plant. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** harpagon, **a** “miser;” harpon, “harpoon.”

Harpalyce, æs, f. Ἀρπυλία (She that seizes or overpowers wolves). Harpalyce; the daughter of the Thracian king Harpalyceus, brought up as a warrior.

harpe, ōis, f. = ἄσπη (**A** sickle). **A** harpe; **i. e.** **a** sickle-shaped or curved short sword: Ov.

Harpyiæ (trisyll.), ārum, f. Ἀρπυιαί (Snatchers). **I.** Prop.: The Harpyiæ; mythical rapacious monsters, half bird and half woman.—Sing.: Harpyia Celano, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Sing.: The name of one of Actæon's hounds: Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** harpie.

harundo, inis, v. arundo.

hāruspex (ar-), icis, m. [etym. dub.; acc. to some corrupted from Gr. ἱεροσκοπός; acc. to others for harug-spec-s; fr. old harug-a, “**a** ram for sacrifice;” spec-io; acc. to others for hira-spec-s; fr. hira, (uncontr. Gen.) hira-i, an entrail or qu; spec-io] **I.** Prop.: **A** haruspex; **i. e.** an inspector of entrails, interpreter of sacrifices, **a** soothsayer, diviner who foretold future events from the inspection of victims: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A** prophet: Prop. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** aruspice.

hāruspic-inus (aruspic-), a, um, adj. [haruspex, haruspic-is] Of, or relating to, an haruspex or the inspection of victims: libri, Cic.—As Subst.: haruspicina, æ, f. (sc. ars) The art of inspecting victims, art of divining: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** aruspicine.

hāruspic-ium (ar-), ii, n. [id.] (**A** thing pertaining to the haruspex; hence) Inspection of victims, divination: Cat.

Hasdrūbal (Asdr-), ālis, m. Ἀσδρούβαλος. Hasdrūbal: **1.** The son-in-law of Hamīlcar Barca.—**2.** The son of Hamīlcar Barca, brother of Hannibal.

has-ta, æ, f. [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root HAN, occidere, and so That which slays;—acc. to others, akin to xas, root of xas(v)ē-āw, to hold, and Sanscrit “hastas,” **a** hand; and so, the thing held or handled] **I.** Prop.: **A** spear, lance, spike, javelin: Cic.; Plant.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of a comet: **A** thing of the form or shape of a spear: Pl. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** haste.

hast-ātus, a, um, adj. [hast-a] Provided with, or having, **a** spear; armed with **a** spear: acies, Tac.—As Subst.: Milit. **i. f. f.** hastati, ōrum, (sc. milites) The hastati; or soldiers forming the first line of **a** Roman army drawn up in the order of battle: Liv.—Hence, hastat-us, m., adj. Of, or belonging to, the hastati (only in connection with ordo): Liv,

—As Subst.: **hastatus**, i, m.: 1. (sc. ordo) *A company of the hastati*: Cic.—2. (sc. centurio) *The centurion of the first company of the hastati*: Flor.

hast-ile, is, n. [id.] (*The thing belonging to a hasta*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The shaft of a spear or javelin*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. A spear, javelin**: Ov.—**B.** Of things in the form or of the shape of the **hastile**: 1. Of trees, etc.: *A shoot*, etc.: Virg.—2. *A pole, prop for vines*, etc.: Virg.

hau (au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or grief, *Oh! ah!* Plaut.; Ter.

haud (haut), *adv.* *Not at all, by no means*: Cic.—Particular expressions: 1. *Haud dum*, or, as one word, **haudum**, *as yet, not yet*: Liv.—2. *Haud ququam*, or, as one word, **haudququam**, *By no means whatever*, *not at all*: Cic.

haudum, **haudququam**, v. **haud**.

haur-to, **hauri**, **haustum**, **haurire** (*Imperf. Indic.*, **hauriant**, **Lucr.**:—*Part. Fut.*, **haurisurus**, Virg.), 4. v. a. [akin to *ap-vo*] **I. Prop.**: *To draw water*, etc.: *neque limo Turbatam haurit aquam*, Flor.: *hausta aqua de jugi puteo*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: 1. *To drain empty, drink up*: *ille impiger hausit Spumantem pateram*, Virg.—2. *To drain, spill, shed*: *sanguinem*, Cic.—3. Of things: *To draw or let in*, etc.: *alveus haurit aquas*, Ov.—**B.**: 1. *To draw out, take*, etc.: *sumptum haurit ex arario*, Cic.—2. *To tear up or open*, etc.: *ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu*, Liv.—3. *To tear or pluck up a tree*, etc.: **Lucr.**:—4. *To tear or pluck out an eye*: Ov.—**C.** *To collect, scrape, or gather together*, etc.: *pulvis haurit Ostendens cumulum*, Ov.—**D.** *To swallow up, gulp down*: *quam prealtis paludibus ardua, equi haurientur*, Tac.—**E.** *To devour, destroy, consume*: *vinces incendium hausit*, Liv.—**F.** *To imbibe*: *flammam latentes*, Ov.—**G.** *To pass through rapidly*, etc.: *medium Sol igneus orbem* **hauscrat**, Virg.—**H.** *To exhaust*, etc.: *exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans*, Virg.—**J.** *To inhale, draw in the air*, etc.: *celum, the air of heaven*, Virg.—**K.** *To draw in with the eyes*; *to see*: *lucem pendens hausere*, Virg.—**L.** *To draw or fetch a sigh*: *aspirantibus hausis*, Ov. **III. Fig.**: *To draw, take, drink in, derive*: *quam incredibiles hausit calamitates*, Cic.

haus-tor, **toris**, m. [for *haur-tor*; fr. *haur-io*] **A drinker**: **Lucr.**

haus-trum, i, n. [for *haur-trum*; fr. id.] (*The drawing thing*; hence) **A machine for drawing water**: **Lucr.**

1. **haus-tus** (for *haur-tus*), a, um, P. of *haur-io*.

2. **haus-tus**, **us**, m. [for *haur-tus*; fr. *haur-io*] 1. a. Prop.: *A drawing of water*, etc.: **Col.**—**b.** **Meton.**: *A right of drawing water*: **Cic.**—2. a. Prop.: *A drinking; the act of drinking*: **Lucr.**; **Curt.**—**b.** **Meton.**: *A drink, draught*: **Virg.**; **Ov.**—3. (Prop.) *A collecting*; **Meton.**: *A collection, small quantity, handful*, etc.: **Ov.**—4.

A swallowing up or gulping down: **Flor.**—5. *An inhaling or drawing in*: **Virg.**

haus-tus, a, um, v. **haurio** *inid.* **haut**, v. **hauri**.

hebdōmas, **adis**, f. = ἑβδομάς (*The number seven*; hence, *a thing consisting of seven parts*; *a number of seven*: Of time): *The seventh day*: **Cic.**

Hēbe, **ēs**, f., *Ἥβη (*Youth*). *Hebe*; the goddess of youth.

heb-ō, no perf. nor sup., **ēre**, 2. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *To be blunt or dull*: *ferrum nunc hebet*? **Liv.** **II. Fig.**: *To be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively*: *temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet*, **Ov.**

heb-es, **ētis**, *adj.* [heb-o] **I. Prop.**: *Blunt, dull*: *gladius*, **Ov.** **II. Meton.**: *Dull, dim, faint*: (*Comp.*) *aures hebetiores*, **Cic.** **III. Fig.**: *Dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid*: *sensus*, **Cic.** (*Sup. with Partit. Gen.*) *tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est*, **Pl.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr.** **hébété**.

hebe-sco, no perf. nor sup., **ēre**, 3. v. n. *inch.* [heb-o] *To be dull, dim, or faint*: *nosmetipsos hebesco*, **Cic.**

hebēt-o, **avi**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. [*hebes*, *hebet-is*] (*To make hebes*; hence) **I.** *To make blunt or dull*: *hastas*, **Liv.** **II.**: **A.** Of the senses: *To dull, impair, dim, deaden, weaken*, etc.: *visus*, **Virg.**—**B.** Of other things: *To weaken, diminish, lessen the power of*: *corpore hebetato*, **Suet.** **III.** *To make dull or stupid*: *Lethe hebetans pectora*, **Ov.** **IV.** *To weaken, diminish, lessen*: *vinum modico tristitia hebetatur*, **Pl.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr.** **hébéter**.

1. **Hēbrus**, i, m., **Ἑβρος**. *Hebrus*; a river of Thrace (now *Moriza*).

2. **Hebrus**, i, m. *Hebrus*; a beautiful youth mentioned by **Horace**.

Hēcāle, **ēs**, f., *Ἑκάλη. *Heccale*; a poor old woman who kindly received **Theseus**.

Hēcāte, **ēs**, -a, **ae**, f., *Ἑκάτη (*One pertaining to that which is afar off*; i. e. the far-shooting one). *Heccate* or *Heccata*; a sister of *Latona*, the presider over enchantments, conjurations, etc. She is often identified with *Diana* and *Luna*, and is therefore represented with three heads.—Hence, 1. **Hēcāt-ēus**, a, um *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Heccate*; *Heccateian*.—2. **Hēcāt-ēs**, **idos**, f. *adj.* *Heccateian*.

Hector, **ōris**, m., *Ἑκτωρ (*The fast-holder*; i. e. one who is the prop or stay of a place). *Hector*; the eldest son of *Priam*, slain and dragged three times around *Troy* by *Achilles*.—Hence,

Hectōr-ēus, a, um, *adj.*: 1. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Hector*; *Hectorean*.—2. **Meton.**: *a Trojan*.—**b.** *Roman*.

Hēcūba, **ae**, -e, **ēs**, f., *Ἑκάβη. *Heccuba* or *Heccube*; the daughter of *Dymas* and wife of *Priam*.

hēd-ōra (ed-), **ae**, f. [prob. akin to *χαδ*, root of *χα(ν)δ-ανω*, "to lay hold"] (*The holding thing*; hence) *ley*: **Hor.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr.** **hērre**.

hēdēri-ger (ederi-), **gēra**, **gēr-um**, *adj.* [heder-a; ger-o] *ley-bearing*: **Cat.**

hēdōr-ōsus (eder-), **a**, **um**, **ae**. [heder-a] *Full of ley*: **Prop.**

hēdychrum, i, n. = ἡδυχρουν (*Of sweet complexion*). *A sweet-smelling ointment used for beautifying the skin*; *a cosmetic balsam*: **Cic.**

hei, *interj.* An exclamation of grief or fear: *Ah! woe!*—with *mihi*, *ah me! woe is me!* **Ter.**; **Ov.**

Hēlēna, **ae**, -e, **ēs**, f., *Ἑλένη (*A torch*; or *The brightly shining one*). 1. *Helena* or *Helene*; a daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, and wife of *Menelaus*. On account of her beauty she was carried off by *Paris* to *Troy*, and thus became the cause of the *Trojan war*.—2. *The mother of the Emperor Constantine*.

Hēlernus, i, m. *Helernus*; a grove near the *Tiber*.

Hēliādes, **um**, f., *Ἡλιάδες (*Daughters of Helios*). *The Heliades*; sisters of *Phaethon*, who were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), and their tears into amber.

Hēlicē, **ēs**, f., *Ἠλική (*A winding*). *Helice*: 1. *The constellation of the Great Bear*.—2. *A town of Achaia*, swallowed up by the sea.

Hēlicōn, **ōnis**, m., *Ἠλικών (*A thing with windings*; hence, the thread on a distaff; also, a stringed musical instrument). *Helicon*; a mountain of *Bœotia*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses* (now *Zagara*).—Hence,

1. **Hēlicōn-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Helicon*; *Heliconian*.—2.

Hēlicōn-iādes, **um**, f., *The Heliconians*, i. e. the *Muses*.—3. **Hēlicōn-is**, **idis**, f., *Heliconian*.—As Subst.: **Hēlicōn-ides**, **um**, f. = *The Muses*: **Pers.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr.** **hēlicōn**.

hēliōcāminus, i, m. = ἡλιοκάμινος (*sun-furnace*). *An apartment exposed to the sun* (as a winter abode): **Pl.**

Hēliōdōrus, i, m. (*Gift of the Sun*): 1. *A celebrated surgeon*.—2. *A celebrated rhetorician*.

Hēliōpōlis, **is**, f., *Ἡλιόπολις (*City of the Sun*). *Helieopolis*: 1. *A city of Lower Egypt*.—2. *A city of Cœlesyria*, at the foot of *Libanus* (now *Baalbek*).

hēlix, **icis**, f. = ἑλίξ (*wound, twisted*). *Helix*; a species of *ivy*.

Hellas, **adis**, f. *Hellas*; a woman's name.

Helle, **ēs**, f., *Ἑλλη (prob. *Fawn*). *Helle*; a daughter of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, sister of *Phrixus*; with whom she fled from her stepmother *Ino* on a ram with a golden fleece to *Colchis*, but was drowned in the strait called, after her, *Hellespontus* (i. e. the *Sea of Helle*).

hēllēbōrus (ell-), i, m., -um, i, n. *Hellebore*: **Hor.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr.** **hēllébore** (ell-).

Hellen, **ēnis**, m., *Ἑλλην. *Hellen*; a son of *Deucalion*, and king of *Thesaly*, from whom the *Greeks* were called *Hellenes*.

Hellespontus, i, m., *Ἑλλησπόντος. *Hellespontus*, or the *Hellespont*, i. e. the *Sea of Helle*; so named after *Helle*, daughter of *Athamas*, who was drowned in it (now the *Dardanelles*).—Hence, 1. *Hellespont-ius*, a, um, *adj.* *Of*

or *belonging to, the Hellespont; Hellespontic.* — **2. Hellespont-ianus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Hellespont; Hellespontic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Hellespont.*

hēlops (hē-, ell-), ōnis, m. = ἑλλοψ. *The helops; a savoury sea-fish: Ov.*

Hēlotēs, um, or **Hēlotæ**, ārum, m., ἡλωτές. *The Helots, or Helots; the original inhabitants of the city Helos (Eaōs), in Laconia, afterwards the bondsmen of the Spartans.*

hēliū-tyō (hellua-), ōnis, f. [heli(a)-or] *A gormandizing, gluttony: Cic.*

hēli-o (hellu-), ōnis, m. [heli-or] *A gormandizer, glutton: Cic.*

heluor (hell-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to χεῖλος] *(To use the lips, etc.; hence) I. Neut. To gormandize, gluttonize, devour: Prop. and Fig.: Cic. II. Act. To devour; to revel, or feast upon: Fig.: Cic.*

Helvētīi, ōrum, m. *The Helvetians; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis (in mod. Switzerland).—Hence, Helvēt-ius (-icus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Helvetians; Helvetic, Helvetic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Helvétique.*

Helvīi, ōrum, m. *The Helvii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

hem (em), interj. *Oho! indeed! well! well! to be sure! hah! only see! alas! alas! Ter.: Cic.*

hēmērodōrōmus, i, m. = ἡμεροδρόμος (A day-runner). *A courier who runs all day long: Liv.*

hēmīcillus, i, m. = ἡμικίλλος = ἡμίονος. *A mule: Fig. as a term of reproach: Cic.*

hēmīcycelium, īi, n. = ἡμικυκλίον (A semicircle). *A semicircular alcove: Cic.*

hēmīcycclus, i, m. = ἡμικυκλος. *A semicircle: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. hēmīcyclo.*

hēmīna, ē, f. = ἡμίνα. **I. Prop.** *A hemina; the half of a sextarius: Cels.* **II. Meton.** *As a measure, in gen.: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. hēmīne.*

hemo, ōnis, v. homo.

hendecāsyllābi, ōrum, m. = ἑνδεκασύνλλαβοι (Things with eleven syllables). *Verses of eleven syllables (consisting of a spondee, dactyl, and three trochees, e. g. quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos): Cat.*

Heneti, v. Veneti.

Hēnīōchi, ōrum, m., Ἠνίοχοι (Rein-holders or Charioteers). *The Hēniōchi; a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.—Hence, Hēnīōch-us (-us), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Hēniōchi; Hēniōchian.*

Henna (En-), ē, f., Ἐννα. *Henna or Enna (now Castro Giovanni); a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, with a famous temple of Ceres. It was here that Pluto carried off Proserpine.—Hence, 1. Henn-ensis (Enn-), e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Henna.—As Subst.: Henn-enses (Enn-), ium, m. The inhabitants of Henna.—2. Henn-æus (Enn-), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Henna; Hennenæan.*

Hēphæstīo, ōnis, m., Ἡφαίστιον. *Hephæstion; a favourite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals.*

heptēris, is, f. = ἑπτήρης (warp). *A heptēris; i. e. a galley with seven banks of oars: Liv.*

hēra, ē, f. [akin to herus] **I. Prop.** *The mistress of a house; with respect to the servants, the mistress, lady: Ter.; Plaut.* **II. Meton.** *A mistress, a female ruler: Plaut.; Cat.; Ov.*

Hēracleā (-ia), ē, f., Ἡράκλεια (City of Heracles or Hercules). *Heraclea or Heractia: 1. A seaport of Lucania, on the River Siris (now Policoro).—Hence, Hēracle-enses (Heracli-enses), ium, m. The inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleans.—2. A very ancient city of Sicily, a colony from Crete, called in earlier times Minoa (now Capo Bianco).—Hence, Hēracle-enses (Heracli-enses), ium, m. The inhabitants of Heraclea; Heracleans.—3. A maritime town of Pontus (now Erakli or Eregrī).—4. A city of Macedonia, near Candavia.*

Hēracleūm, i, n., Ἡράκλειον (id.). *Heracleum; a town of Macedonia.*

Hērāclitus, i, m., Ἡράκλειτος. *Heraclitus; a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus.*

herb-a, ē, f. [Sans. root BHARB, to eat; whence φέρω, to feed] *(That which is eaten or feeds; hence) Springing vegetation; grass, green blades, herb-ages: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. herbe.*

herb-escō, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [herb-a] *To grow into green stalks or blades: Cic.*

herb-itus, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Pertaining to herbæ; hence) With, or full of, grass or herbs; grassy, herb-iv: Epilros, Ov.*

herb-ifer, fēra, ōrum, adj. [herb-a; (i); fer-o] *Producing grass or herbs; grassy, herbiferous; colles, Ov.*

herb-igrād-us, a, um, adj. [herb-a; (i); grad-iōr] *Going in the grass: Poët, ap. C. Div.*

Herbita, ē, f., Ἡρβίτα. *Herbita; a town of Sicily.—Hence, Herbit-enses, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Herbita; Herbitan.—As Subst.: Herbit-enses, ium, m. (sc. cives) The Herbitans.*

herb-ōsus, a, um, adj. [herb-a] *Full of grass or herbs; grassy: campus, Hor.: (Sup.) herbosissima stramenta, Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. herbeux, herbu.*

herb-ūla, ē, f. dim. [id.] *A little herb: Cic.*

Hercēus, i, m. = Ἡρκεῖος (Of, or belonging to, the court-yard). *Hercuus; an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure.—Hence, Hercē-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Jupiter Hercuus.*

her-cisco (er-), no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. a. [prob. for herct-cisc-; fr. herct-um; cisco, as a v. inch. from cieo; cf. herctum] *To proceed to the division of an inheritance, to divide an inheritance: Cic.*

hercle, v. Hercules.

herotum (er-), ī, n. [etym. dub.]

An inheritance, estate, patrimony; only in the connection herctum clere, etc.; to divide an inheritance: Cic.

Hercūl-ānsum, īi, n. [Hercules] *(A thing—e.g. a city—pertaining to Hercules) Herculaneum; a town of Campania, on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, buried, together with the latter city, by an eruption of Vesuvius.—Hence, 1. Hercūlān-ūs, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Herculaneum; Herculanæan.—2. Hercūlān-ensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Herculaneum.*

Hercules, is and i, m., Ἡρακλῆς, Etrusc. HERCULE (whence, by the insertion of a connecting vowel, the Latin form arose). *Hercules; the son of Jupiter and of Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe; the god of strength, and the guardian of riches, on which account titles were offered to him; he was also the guide of the Muses (Musagetes); the poplar was sacred to him.—A dverbial expressions: Hercules, mehercules; Hercules, mehercule; by Hercules: Cic.; Ter.—Hence, 1. Hercūl-ūs, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hercules; Herculean.—2. Hercūl-ānūs, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hercules; Herculean. ¶ Hence, Fr. Hercule.*

Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian; silva, the Hercynian Forest (in ancient Germany, 60 days' journey in length, and 9 in width, extending from the Black Forest on the northeast to the Hartz mountains).—As Subst.: Hercynia, ē, f. (sc. silva) The Hercynian Forest: Tac.*

here, v. heri.

herēdit-ārius, a, um, adj. [for hereditat-arius; fr. hereditas, hereditat-is] *Of, or relating to, an inheritance; inherited, hereditary: auctio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. héréditaire.*

herēd-itas (hered-), ātis, f. [heres, hered-is] *I. Prop.* *(The condition of the heres; hence) Heirship: Cic. II. Meton.* *An inheritance: Plaut.; Cic. III. Fig.* *An inheritance; glorie, Cic. Hence, Fr. hérédité.*

herēd-ium, īi, n. [id.] *(A thing belonging to the heres; hence) An hereditary estate: Nep.*

Hērēnnius, īi, m. *Herennius; a Roman name.—Hence, Hērēnni-ānus, a, um, adj. Of Herennius.*

her-es, ēdis, m. and sometimes f. [xip-ōs] *(An orphan; hence) I. Prop.* *An heir, heiress: Cic. II. Fig.* *An heir: Cic. III. Meton.* *Owner, possessor of a thing, master: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. heir.*

hērī or **hēre**, ade. [akin to Gr. χθες] **I. Prop.** *Yesterday: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.* *Of time just past: A short time ago, lately: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. hier.*

hēr-i-fūg-a (er-), ō, m. [her-us; (i); fug-io] *One who runs away from his master: Cat.*

hēr-illis (er-), e, adj. [her-us] *Of the master or mistress of a family; the master's, the mistress's: Ter.; Virg.*

niccino, v. 1. hic and 2. hic.

Hicētas, ē, m., ἱκέτας (Suppliant). *Hicetas*: 1. A tyrant of Leontini.—2. A Syracusan, one of the earlier Pythagoreans.

hiēm-ālis (hyem-), e, adj. [hiēms, hiem-is] (Of, or belonging to, hiems; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, winter; wintry, wintry, winter: tempus, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Stormy, tempestuous: navigatio, Cic.—b. Meton.: Bringing or betokening storm and tempest: luna, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. hyémal.

hiēm-o, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: A. Of persons: 1. Gen.: To pass the winter, winter: mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor.—2. Esp.: Of soldiers: To keep in winter-quarters, pass the winter in quarters: hiemandi causa, Caes.—B. Of things: To be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy: hiemat mare, Hor. II. Act.: To congeal, freeze, turn to ice: hiemat lacu, Pl.

Hiempsal, ālis, m. *Hiempsal*; a son of Micipsa and king of Numidia.

hiems (-m̄ps), ēnis, f. [akin to Sanscrit hīma, "snow"; and Gr. χεῖμα, χεῖμα] (The snowy time; hence) I. Prop.: The winter: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Raining or stormy weather: a storm, tempest: Virg.—B. Cold, chill: Ov.—C. Personified: Hiems or Winter: Ov. III. Fig.: A. Of love, etc.: Cold, chill: Ov.—B. Of war, etc.: Storm, violence: Claud.

Hiēro, ōnis, m., ἱέρων (One having victims or temples). *Hiēro*: 1. A ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides.—2. A later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century, B. C., a friend of the Romans.—Hence, **Hiērōn-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hiēro.

hiērōnica, ē, m. = ἱερωνίκη. A conqueror in the sacred games: Suet.

Hiērōnymus, i, m. = ἱερώνυμος (One with hallowed name). *Hiērōnymus*: 1. A ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiēro.—2. A Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes.

Hiērōsōlyma, ōrum, n., ἱεροσόλυμα. *Hiērōsōlyma* or *Jerusalem*; a city of Palestine.—Acc. Sing. Fem.: Hiērōsōlymā, Flor.—Hence, 1. **Hiērōsōlym-ārius**, ī, m. *Hiērōsōlymarius*; an agnomen given to Pompey after taking Jerusalem.—2. Abbreviated: **Sōlym-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Jerusalem: leges, i. e. of the Jews, Juv.

hiār-e, adv. [hiar-us] *Cheerfully, gaily; joyfully, merrily*: vivere, Cic. (Comp.) hilarius loqui, id.

hiāris, ē, -us, a, um, adj. = ἡλῆρος. *Cheerful, of good cheer, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial*: oderunt hilarem tristis, Hor.: hilata Saturnalia, Cic. (Comp.) hilariores oculis, id. (Sup.) homo hilarissime! Plaut.

hiār-itas, ātis, f. [hiar-is] (The quality of the hilaris; hence) *Cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment, hilarity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. hilarité.

hiār-īter, adv. [id.] *Cheerfully, joyfully, merrily*: Anct. Hor.

hiār-o, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. a. [id.] To make cheerful; to cheer, gladden, exhilarate: ut cum coelo hilarata videtur, Cic.

hiār-ō-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for hilaro-lus; fr. hilarus, (uncontr. Gen.) hilaro-lus] *Cheerful, contented*: Cic.

hilarus, a, um, v. hilaris.

hil-la, ē, f. dim. [for hir-la; fr. hir-a] I. Prop.: The smaller intestines (of animals): Pl. II. Meton.: A kind of sausage, smoked sausage: Hor. **hilum**, i, n. [old form of filum] I. Prop.: A thread: Fest. II. Meton.: A little thing, a trifle, etc.: Sisyphus versat Saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, i. e. not a whit, not in the least, Poet. ap. Cic.

Himella, ē, m. *The Himella*; a river in the Sabine territory.

Himēra, ē, f.; -a, ōrum, n. *Himēra*: a city on the north coast of Sicily (now Bonfalino), situate at the mouth of the river of the same name.

hi-in-e, adv. [for hi-im-e; fr. hi (base of hi-e); locative suffix im; e=oc] (From this very; hence) 1. Of place: a. From this place, from here, hence: Cic.—b. (a) From this side, on this side, here: Cic.—(b) Hinc . . . hinc, On this side . . . on that side; here . . . there: Liv.—2. Of time: a. From this time, after this: Virg.—b. Ago, since: Pl.—3. Of cause, source, origin, etc.: From this source, from this cause, hence: Ter.; Cic.

hinno, prps. no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] Of a horse: To neigh, whinny: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. hennir.

hinni-tus, tūs, m. [hinni-] A neighing: Cic.; Ov.

hinnul-ūs, i, m. [hinnul-us] A young stag or roebuck: Hor.

hinnū-lus, i, m. dim. [for hinnolus; fr. hinnus, (uncontr. Gen.) hinnolus] A young mule: Script. ap. Suet.

hinnus, i, m. = ἵνος. A mule (between a horse and a she-ass): Pl.

hi-o, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to χάω, χαίω, χάσσω] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To open, stand open; to gape, yawn: coucha hians, Cic.—2. Esp.: To open the mouth or jaws; to gape, yawn: leo inhumane hians, Virg.—B. Fig.: 1. Of style: To gape, i. e. to be badly connected, not well put together, to leave a hiatus: sepe hiantur poëtae, Cic.—2. (To open the mouth wide, to gape, with longing, wonder, or curiosity; i. e.)

a. To be eager, to long for anything: Cic.—b. To be amazed, to be lost in admiration: hunc plausus hiantem Per cunctos . . . Corripuit, Virg. II. Act.: (To send forth from the open mouth, i. e.) A. Prop.: To vomit forth: oraves, Val. Pl.—B. Fig.: 1. To pour forth, etc.: carmen lyra, Prop.—2. To bawl out, etc.: fabula se mæsto ponatur hianda tragædo, Pers.

hippāgōgi, ōrum, f. = ἵππαγωγί. *Horse-transport*: Liv.

hippōcentaurus, i, m. = ἵπποκέν-

ταυρος (Horse-centaur). A *hippocentaur*; a fabulous creature, half horse and half man: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. hippocentaur.

Hippōcōon, ontis, m., ἵπποκόων (One observing horses). *Hippocoon* one of the Calydonian hunters, a native of Amycia.

Hippōcrēne, ēs, f., ἵπποκρήνη (Horse-fountain). *Hippocrēne*; a fountain near Mount Helicon, produced by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus.

Hippōdāme, ēs; -ia, ē, f., ἵπποδάμη or ἵπποδαμεια (Horse-breaker). *Hippodame* or *Hippodamia*: 1. Daughter of Enomæus, king of Elis.—2. Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous, at whose wedding the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ took place.

Hippōlyte, es; a, ē, f., ἵππολύτη (Horse-looser). *Hippolyte*: 1. An Amazon; daughter of Mars, taken prisoner by Theseus in the war of the Amazons.—2. The wife of Acæstus, king of Magnesia.

Hippōlytus, i, m., ἵππολύτος (Horse-looser). *Hippolytus*; a son of Theseus and Hippolyte.

hippōmānes, is, n. = ἵππομανές (horse-heat, horse-rage): 1. A slimy humour that flows from a mare when in heat: Virg.—2. A small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. hippomanes.

Hippōmēnes, ē, m., ἵππομένης (One with horse-strength, i. e. with immense strength). *Hippomenes*; a son of Megareus, who conquered Alalanta, the daughter of Schæneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.

Hippōnax, actis, m., ἵππωναξ (Stable-boy, Hostler). *Hipponax*; a Greek poet of Ephesus, celebrated for the bitterness of his satires.—Hence, **Hippōnact-ēs**, a, um, adj. Of Hipponax, in the style of Hipponax, Hipponactean.—As Subst.: **Hippōnacteus**, i, m. (sc. versus) The species of verse used by Hipponax.

Hippōtādes, ē, m., ἵπποτάδης. A descendant of (the Trojan) *Hippotes*, i. e. *Aolus*.

Hippothōdos, i, m., ἵπποθόος (Swift-horse). *Hippothoos*; a son of Cercyon, king of Arcadia.

hippōtoxōtē, ārum, m., ἵπποτοξοτάι. *Horse-archers*, archers: Caes.

hippūrus, i, m. = ἵππουρος (horse-tail). A fish, prps. gold-fish: Ov.

hir (īr), indecl. n. [akin to χείρ, through Sanscrit root hīr or hār, prehendere, rapere] (The thing laying hold or seizing; hence) A hand: Lucil. ap. Cic.

Hīra, ē, f. [akin to Sanscrit hīrā, "the intestines"] The empty gut: Plaut.

hircō-inus (hircu-), a, um, adj. [hirc-o] Of a goat, goat's: Plaut.; Hor.

hircō-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of hircus; hence) That smells like a goat, goatish: senex, Plaut.

hircū-lus, i, m. dim. [for hircō-

lms; fr. *hircus* (*uncontr. Gen.*) *hircol* [*A little goat*: Cat.

hircus (-quus, *ir-*) (Sabine form *hircus*, Var.) [etym. dub.] *i. m.* **I.** Prop.: *A he-goat*, buck; *Virg. II.* Meton.: *A goatish smell*, i. e. the rank smell of the armpits: *alarum*, Cat.

hirmēa (*ir-*), *æ*, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A jug*: *Plant.* **II.** Meton.: *A drunken man*: *Virg.*
hirm-illa, *æ*, *f.* dim. [*hirm-ea*] *A small jug or pitcher*: *Cic.*

Hirpini (*ir-*), *ōrum*, *m.* *The Hirpini*; a people of Lower Italy.—Hence, **Hirpin-us** (*irpin-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Of, or belonging to, the Hirpini*.

hirquinus, *a*, *um*, *hirquus*, *i*, *v.* *hirc.*

hirsutus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*akin to hirtus*] **I.** Prop.: *Rough, shaggy, bristly*; prickly: *supercilium*, *Virg.*: *animantes aliae spinis hirsute*, *Cic.* (with *Gr.* Acc.) *hirsuta capillos*, *Virg. II.* **F.** *Rude, unpolished*: (*Comp.*) *sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis*, *Virg.*

Hirtius, *ii*, *m.* *Hirtius* (*A.*); consul A. U. C. 711, author of the eighth book of *Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic war*.

hirtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Rough, hairy, shaggy*; tunica, *Nep.* **II.** *Fig.*: *Of character: rough, rude, unpolished*: *ingenium*, *Hor.*

Hirudo, *inis*, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A leech, blood-sucker*. **I.** Prop.: *Plant.* **II.** *Fig.*: *æraril*, *Cic.*

hirmundo, *inis*, *f.* [*akin to χελιδών*] *A scallow*. **I.** Prop.: *Virg. II.* **F.** *Fig.*: *As a term of endearment*: *Plant.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *hirondelle*.

hi-sco, *no perf.* *hor sup.*, *scōre*, *3*, *v.* *inch.* *n.* and *a.* [*hi-o*] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *A. Gen.*: *To open, gape, yawn*: *ut vitio vome tabularum sapius hiscant*, *Lucr.* **B.** *Esp.*: *To open the mouth, to utter a sound, to mutter*: *ant omnino hiscere audebis*: *Cic. II.* Meton.: *Act.*: *To speak, relate any thing*: *noce Telamonides etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Ausit*, *Virg.*

Hispālis, *is*, *f.* *Hispalis*; a city of Hispania Bætica (now Seville).—Hence, **Hispal-enses**, *ium*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Hispalis*.

Hispāni, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Hispani or Spaniards*.—Hence, **I.** **Hispānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Of, or belonging to, the Spaniards*]; *Spanish*.—**2.** **Hispān-ia**, *æ*, *f.* *The country, of the Spaniards*; *Spain*.—Hence, **Hispān-ensis**, *is*, *adj.* [*Of, or belonging to, Spain*]; *Spanish*.—**3.** **Hispān-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Of, or belonging to, the Hispani*]; *Spanish*. **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *Espagne*.

hispidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly*: *facies*, *Hor.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *hispide, hidaeur*.

1. **Hister**, *tri*, *v.* *Ister*.
2. **hister**, *tri*, *v.* *histroio init.*
histōria, *æ*, *f.* = *ιστορία*: **1.** *A narrative of past events, history*: *Cic.*—**2.**: *a.* Prop.: *A narrative, account*,

tale, story: *Cic.—b.* Meton.: *A subject of discourse*: *Prop.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *histoire*.

histōricus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ιστορικός*. [*Of, or belonging to, history*; *historical*: *Cic.—As Subst.*: **historicus**, *i*, *m.* *One versed in history or who makes historical researches*; a writer of history, *historian*: *Cic.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *historique*.
Histri, *ōrum*; **Histria**, *æ*, *v.* *Istri*.

histrīo, *ōnis*, *m.* [*Etruscan form hister*, *Liv.*] *A stage-player, actor*: *Cic.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *histrion*.

histrīōn-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [*histrīo*, *histrion-is*] [*Of, or belonging to, a stage-player, like an actor*: *studium*, *Tac.*

histrix, *icis*, *v.* *hystrix*.
hiulc-e, *adv.* [*hiulc-us*] [*Of speech*: *In a gaping or unconnected manner*: *Cic.*

hiulc-o, *no perf.*, *ātem*, *āre*, *1*, *v.* *a.* [*id.*] *To cause to gape or split open*: *æstus hiulcat agros*, *Cat.*

hi-ulcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*hi-o*] **I.** Prop.: *Gaping, split, cleft, opened, open*: *ubi hiulca siti findit Canis testifer arva*, *Virg. II.* **F.** *Fig.*: *A.* *Of speech*: *Gaping, not well connected, forming a hiatus*: *struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit*, *Cic.—B.* *Eager, longing for any thing*: *gens*, *Plaut.*

ho! [*interj.*] *An expression of astonishment*: *Ho!*

hoc, *1*, *v.* *hic.—**2.** *v.* *huc*.*

hō-die, *adv.* [*confr. from hoc die*: *on this day*] **1.** *To-day*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—**2.** *At the present day, at this day, now*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *hui*.

hōd-ernus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*hōd-e*] **1.** [*Of or on this day; to-day*]: *ediculum*, *Cic.*; *summa*, *Hor.*—**2.** [*Of the present time, present, actual*]: *dies*, *Cic.*

hōdus, *1*, and its derivv.; *v.* *hæd*.

Hōmērus, *i*, *m.* *Ὅμηρος*. *Homer*; the great Epic Greek poet.—Hence, **Hōmēr-icus** (-tus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Of, or belonging to, Homer*]; *Homeric*.

hōmī-cida, *æ*, *comm.* [*for homin-cæd-a*; *fr. homo, homin-is*; *cæd-o*] **1.**: *Of men*: *A man-slayer, homicide, murderer*: *Cic.—2.* *Of women*: *A murderess*: *Sen.—3.* (*As an epithet of Hector*) *Slayer of men*: *Hor.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *homicide*.

hōmīcid-um, *ii*, *n.* [*homicid-a*] [*The thing pertaining to a homicida*; hence] *Man-slaughter, homicide, murder*: *Tac.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *homicide*.

hōmo, *inis* (old form *hemo* = *hōmōnem*, *Enn.*) *comm.* [usually referred to *humus*, and so, *The one pertaining to the ground*; acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root *bhū*, *esse*; so "The being"] **I.** Gen.: *A human being*; a man or woman: *Ter.*; *Cic.* **II.** *Esp.*: **A.**: **1.** *A man, as a reasonable or moral being*: *Cic.—2.*: *A.* *A human being, a mortal*; as one subject to error, or of low condition: *Auct. ap. Cic. Quint.*—**b.** *Of slaves (as distinguished from a free Roman)*: *Man*; i. e. *servant*, etc.: *Cic.—B.* *Opp.* to a woman: *A man*: *mi homo et mea mulier*, *vos saluto*, *Plaut.—C.* *Milit.*

t.: opp. to cavalry: *Fool-soldiers, infantry*: *Cæs.—D.* *Man, fellow*, etc.: *Ter.*; *Cic.*—*Particular phrases*:

1. *Pancorum* (*perpancorum*) *hominum esse*, *To belong to few (or very few) persons*, i. e. to have but few intimates, to be choice in one's company: *Hor.—2.* *Inter homines esse* (*agere*), *To be among the living, to be alive*, to live: *Cic.*; *Tac.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *homme, on*.

Hōmōle, *ēs*, *f.*, *Ὅμολη*. *Homole*; a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe.

hōmul-lus, *i*, *m.* dim. [*for homin-lus*; *fr. homo, homin-is*] *A little man, manikin*: *Cic.*

hōmun-cio, *ōnis*, *m.* dim. [*for homin-cio*; *fr. id.*] *A little man, man-ikin*: *Cic.*

hōmun-cūlus, *i*, *m.* dim. [*for homin-culus*; *fr. id.*] *A little or weakly man, a manikin*: *Cic.*

hōnestā-mentum, *i*, *n.* [*honest(a)-o*] [*That which adorns*; hence] *An ornament, garb*: *Sen.*

hōnes-tas, *ātis*, *f.* [*for honest-tas*; *fr. honest-us*] [*The quality of the honestus*; hence] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Honourable consideration* which a man enjoys; honour, reputation, character, respectability, credit: *Cic.—b.* Meton.: *That which is honourable, reputable, or proper*: *Cic.—2.*: **a.** Prop.: *Honourable feeling, honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue*: *Cic.—b.* Meton.: *Of things*: *Beauty, grace*: *Cic.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *honnêteté*.

hōnest-e, *adv.* [*honest-us*] **1.** *Honourably, nobly*: *honeste natus, of noble birth*, *Suet.—2.*: *A.* *Decently, becomingly, properly*: (*Comp.*) *quo honestus caderet*, *Suet.—b.* *Creditably, virtuously, honourably*, etc.: (*Sup.*) *quæ . . . honestissime fiunt*, *Cic.—c.* *Faithy, properly, becomingly*, etc.: *iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste*, *Hor.*

hōnest-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1*, *v.* *a.* [*id.*] **I.** *Of personal objects*: *To clothe or adorn with honour*; to honour, dignify; *aliquem*, *Cic.* **II.** *Of things* as objects: *To adorn, grace, embellish*: *L. Pauli currum Porces honestavit*, *Cic.*

hōnes-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*for honor-tus*; *fr. honor, honor-is*] [*Furnished or provided with honor*; hence] **1.** *Regarded with honour*; enjoying respect or consideration; *honoured, distinguished, honourable, respectable, noble*: (*Comp.*) *quia deus auctor culpæ honestior erat*, *Liv.*: (*Sup.*) *dies honestissimus*, *Cic.—As Subst.*: **honestum**, *i*, *n.* *Honour, honourable conduct*: *Cic.—2.*: **a.** Prop.: *Bringing or deserving of honour*; *honourable, respectable, creditable*; *worthy, virtuous*; *decent, proper, becoming*: *vita*, *Cic.*: *soror*, *Hor.—b.* Meton.: *Notē, fine, handsome*: *caput*, *Virg.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *honnête*.

hōnor (-os), *ōris* *m.* [etym. dub.]; by some considered akin to *onns*, and so "a burden," etc., but rather from Greek root *ōn*, whence *ὄνησις*, and so, *that which profits or advantages*] **I.**

Prop. A. Gen. 1. Of persons: *Honour, repute, respect, esteem* in which a person is held: Cic.; Virg.—**Particular phrases:** **a.** *Honorificausa, Out of respect, by way of compliment:* Cic.—**b.** *Præfari or dicere honorem, To speak beforehand, or to speak, respect, i. e. to ask permission in using an expression; to say "by your leave, etc.":* Cic.; Pl.—**2.** Of things or animals: *Esteem, account, value:* Cic.; Hor. **B. Esp.** *Public honour, official dignity, office, post:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A.:** **1. Gen.:** *An honorary gift of any kind; a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, etc.:* Cic.; Virg.—**2. Esp.:** *Of sacrifices or offerings to the gods; also, of funeral rites: A mark or token of respect; honorary offering, etc.:* Liv.; Virg.—**B.:** **1.** *Ornament, grace, charm, beauty:* Virg.—**2.** *That wherein ornament, grace, charm, beauty, consists:* Virg.; Hor.—**C.** *Personified: Honour; as a deity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honneur*.

honorā-bilis, e, adj. [honor(a)-o] *That is to be honoured; honourable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorable*.
honorā-rius, a, um, adj. [honor] (*Of, or relating to, honor; hence*) *Done or given for the sake of conferring honour; honorary:* frumentum, Cic.: tumulus, i. e. a cenotaph, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honoraire*.

honorā-te, adv. [honorat-us] *With honour, honourably:* filium honorate custodire, Tac.: (Comp.) honoratius, Just.: (Sup.) honoratissime, Val. Max.
honorā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** *Of honored (a)-o.—2. Pa.:* **a.** *Honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished:* beati, qui honorati sunt, videtur, Cic.: (Comp.) aliquis honoratior, id.: (Sup.) honoratissime imaginis vir, Liv.—**b.** *Honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour; honourable, respectable:* consul honoratus vir, Ov.

honorific-e, ade. [honorific-us] *With honour or respect; in an honourable manner, honourably:* honorifice prædicare, Cic.: (Comp.) honorificentissime, id.: (Sup.) honorificentissime, id.
honorific-us, a, um, adj. [*for honor-i-fac-us; fr. honor, honor-is; (i); fac-i-o*] *That does honour to one, etc.; honourable:* (The Comp. and Sup. are formed from the obsol. honorificus) oratio, Cic.: (Comp.) quod honorificentius est, Nep.: (Sup.) honorificentissima verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorable*.

honor-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [honor] *To clothe or adorn with honour; to honour, respect:* virtutem, Cic.: (without Object) honorandi potestas, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorer*.

honor-us, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Having honor; hence*) *Honourable:* Tac.

honos, oris, v. honor.
1. hōra, æ (Gen. Sing., horāi, Lucr.), f.=ōra: **1.:** **a.** *Prop.:* *An hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, the interval between sunrise and sunset being reckoned as 12 hours):* Cic.—**b.** *Meton.:* *Plur.:* (a) *A horologe, clock:* Cic.

(b) *Personified: The Hours (daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons, and kept watch at the gates of heaven):* Ov.—**2.** *Time, season:* crastina, Virg.: qui recte vivendi prorogant horam, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *heure:* also, (adv.) *lors, "then."*

2. Hōra, æ, f. [pprs. an ancient form for hēra, lady] *Hora; the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess (called, before her death, Hersilia):* Ov.).

Hōrātius, ii, m.; -a, f. *Horatius, or Horatia; the name of a Roman gens: 1. Horatius: a.* *The name of the three brothers, in the time of Tullius Hostilius, who fought against the Alban Curiatii.—b.* *Horatius Cocles, who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge single-handed.—c.* *Q. Horatius Flaccus, the famous Augustan poet.—Hence, Hōrātī-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Horatius; Horatian.—2. Horatia, the sister of the Horatii.*

hordēum (ord-, ford-), i, n. [etym. dub.] *Barley:* Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orge*.

hornō-tinus, a, um, adj. [hornus, (uncontr. Gen.) horn-o-i] *Of this year, this year's:* frumentum, Cic.

hornus, a, um, adj. [contr. for hornus=ὄρνθος, from ὥρα] *Of this year, this year's:* agni, Prop.: fruge, Hor.

hōrōlōg-ium, ii, n.=ὥρολόγιον (Hour-teller). *A clock, horologe; either a sun-dial or a water-clock:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *horloge*.

horre-ndus, a, um: **1. P.** *Of horre-o.—2. Pa.:* (To be trembled at; hence) **a.** *In a bad sense: Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible:* silva, Liv.: (with Supine in u) horrendum dictu! Virg.—**Adverbial expression:** Horrendum, Horribly, dreadfully, etc.: Virg.—**b.** *In a good sense: Wonderful, awful, venerable:* virgo, Virg.

horre-ns, ntis: **1. P.** *Of horre-o.—2. Pa.:* *Terrible, fearful, horrid:* Arcadius sus, Lucr.: horrentes Marte Latinos, Virg.

horre-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. a. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *Of brambles, spears, the hair, etc.:* To stand on end, stand erect; to bristle: rubi, Virg.: hastæ, id. **II. Meton.:** **A.:** **1.** *To be rough, to bristle:* draco squamis crepitantibus horrens, Ov.—**2.** *To be rough, rugged, uneven:* cauti-bus horrens Caucasus, Virg.—**B.:** **1. Gen.:** *To shake, tremble:* corpus horret, Ov.—**2. Esp.:** **a.** *To shake, shiver, freeze with cold:* Ov.—**b.** (a) *Neut.:* *To tremble, shudder, quake with fright or dread:* Plaut.: Liv.—(b) *Act.:* *To shudder, or to be frightened, at:* crudelitatem, Cæs.: dolorem, Cic.—**c. Act.: *To shudder with amazement at:* to be astonished, amazed at: aliquid, Cic.—**C.** *To be of a rough, rigid, i. e. frightful, terrible appearance; to look rough, terrible:* to be terrible, dreadful, horrid: possetne uno tempore florere, deinde**

vicissim horrere terra, Cic. **III. Fig.:** *To be terrible, fearful:* horrebant verba minis, Ov.

horre-sco, horrī, no sup., horrescere, 3. v. tuch. n. and a. [horre-o] **I. Prop.:** *Of the hair, corn, etc.:* To rise on end, stand erect, bristle up: horrentumque comæ, Ov.: segetes... horrentum flabris, Virg. **II. Meton.:** **A.** *To grow rough: subito mare caput horrescere, Cic.—B.: **1. Gen.:*** *To fall a shaking or trembling:* puella, Ov.—**2. Esp.: *To begin to shake, shudder, or tremble:* for fear; to become frightened or terrified: **a.** *Neut.:* terrore mortis, Cic.: visu, Virg.—**b. Act.:** *To be frightened at:* procelas Cautus horrescit, Hor.—**C.** *To grow fearful, terrible, dreadful:* in terrâ quoque ut horrescant (sc. fulmina), Lucr.**

horrēum, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *A store-house, barn, granary, magazine:* Cic.: Hor. **II. Meton.:** **A.** *Of a bee-hive:* Virg.—**B.** *Of an ant-burrow:* Ov.

horrē-bilis, e, adj. [horre-o] *(To be trembled at; hence) 1. In a bad sense: Terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible:* (Comp.) horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, Cic.—**2.** *In a good sense: Astonishing, amazing, tremendous:* vigilantia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *horrible*.

horrid-e, adv. [horrid-us] *Roughly, savagely, severely, sternly: vivere, Cic. (Comp.) horridus, Tac.*

horridū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [*for* horrido-lus; fr. horridus, (uncontr. Gen.) horrido-i] **1.** *Standing up on or on end: papillæ, Plaut.—2.* *Of speech, etc.:* Rude, blunt, unpolished, etc.: orationes, Cic.

horrid-us, a, um, adj. [horre-o] **1.** *Standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly:* barba, Cic.: (Comp.) videri tibi amarior herbis, Horridior rusco, Virg.—**2.** *Rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid:* locus, Cic.: in jaculis, Virg.—**3.** *Shaking, trembling, shuddering:* si primum ventosus horridus Alpes, Ov.—**4.** *In character or manners: Rough, rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth:* Cic.—**5.** *Causing tremor or horror:* terrible, frightful, horrid, horrible: aspectus, Cæs.

horri-fēr, fēra, fērūm (Gen. Plur. horrifērūm, Anct. ap. Cic.), adj. [*for* horrid-fer; fr. horrid-us; fer-o] (*Bringing that which is horridus; hence*) *That brings trembling or terror; terrible, dreadful, horrible:* Erinnyes, Ov.

horrific-e, ade. [horrific-us] *In a way to cause dread:* Lucr.

horrific-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*for* horri-fac-o; fr. horre-o; (i); fac-i-o] **1.** *To make rough, rugged, or uneven:* mare... Horrificans Zephyrus, Cat. **II.** *To cause to tremble; to cause terror or horror:* Virg. **III.** *To cause one to tremble at; to make something terrible:* dignitatem, Flor.

horrific-us, a, um, adj. [horrific-o] *That causes terror or terror: terrible, dreadful, frightful, horridus; letum, Virg.*

horri-sūn-us, a, um, adj. [for horridi-sūn-us; fr. horridi-nus; son-o] Sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound: fremitus, Virg.

horr-or, ōris, m. [horr-eo] 1. A standing on end, standing erect, bristling: conarum, Luc.—2. Of speech: Roughness, rudeness: Quint.—3. Roughness, agitation, disturbance of the sea, etc.: Luc.—4. a. Gen.: A shaking, trembling: Ov.—b. Esp.: (a) A shaking, shivering, chill, cold fit, ague-fit: Cic.—(b) A shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling with fright or dread; dread, terror, horror: Cic.—(c) Dread, veneration, religious awe: Liv.—5. a. Prop.: The quality of causing dread; frightfulness: serrae stridentis Horror, Lucr.—b. Meton.: That which causes dread; horror, a cause of horror, etc.: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *horreur*.

hor-sūm, adv. [constr. from hoc vorsum] Hitherward, hither, thus way: pergere, Ter.

hortā-men, inis, n. [hort(a)-or] (That which incites, etc.; hence) An incitement, encouragement, exhortation: Ov.; Liv.

hortā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) An incitement, encouragement: Sall.; Liv.

Hortānūm, i, n., **Horta**, æ, f. **Hortanum** or **Horta**; a city of Etruria (now Orte).—Hence, **Hort-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, **Horta** or **Hortanum**.

hortā-tio, ōnis, f. [hort(a)-or] An encouragement, exhortation: Cic.; Liv.

hortā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] An inciter, encourager, exhorter: Cic.; Virg.

hortā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] Incitement, encouragement, exhortation: Cic.; Ov.

Hortensius, ii, m.; -a, æ, f. **Hortensius** and **Hortensia**; Roman names.—Hence, **Hortensi-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, **Hortensius**; **Hortensian**.

Hortinus, a, um, v. **Hortanum**.

hor-tor, ātus sum, āri [*Inf. Pres.* hortarier, Plant.], 1. v. dep. [prps. akin to *hō-ō*, *hō-vu*]. I. Gen.: To strongly urge one to do a thing; to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort: te, Cic.: pacem, id.: (with *Objective clause*) qui fortuna te responsare . . . hortatur, Hor.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) quod te jamdudum hortor, Cic.: (*Abs.*) hortante Vercingetorige, Cæs. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: To encourage troops before a battle: aciem verbis, Ov.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) paucis pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall.: (without *Object*) hortando, id. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: hoste hortato, Hirt. in Pass. force: hoste hortato, Hirt.

hortū-lus, i, m. dim. [for hortulus; fr. hortus (*uncontr. Gen.*) orto-i] A little garden: Cic.

hortus, i, m. [xōpros, "an inclosure;" hence] I. Prop.: For plants, etc.: A garden in the widest sense of the term; a pleasure-garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard: Cic. II. Meton.: Garden-stuff, garden-produce, vegetables, greens: Hor.

Hōrus, i, m., Ὅρος. *Horus*; an astrologer.

hos-pe-s, itis, m. [prps. for hospit-a; akin to Sanscrit root *ghas*, *clere*; *pet-o*] (The one seeking to eat; also, in Pass. force, The one who is sought for the purpose of eating or of being entertained; hence) I. Prop.: A sojourner, visitor, guest, friend: Cic.; Hor.—B. A host: Cic. II. Meton.: A stranger, foreigner: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hôte*.

hos-pit-a, æ, f. [fr. id.] (id.) 1. A female sojourner, visitor, guest, or friend: Cic.—2. A hostess: Cic.

hos-pit-ālis, e, adj. [hospes, hospit-is] (Of, or relating to, a hospes; hence) 1. a. Prop.: Of, or relating to, a guest or host: cubiculum, guest-chamber, Liv.: Jupiter, the patron of hospitality, Cic.—b. Fig.: Hospitable, friendly: (Comp.) nihil hospitalius mari, Flor.: (Sup.) hospitalissimus amicissimusque.—2. (Of, or relating to, a stranger or foreigner; hence) Foreign: Fig.: aqua, i. e. that flows through others without mingling, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hôpital*, *hôte*.

hospitāl-itas, ātis, f. [hospital-is] (The condition or state of the hospitalis; hence) Hospitality: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hospitalité*.

hospitāl-iter, adv. [id.] Hospitality, as a guest: Liv.

hospit-um, ii, n. [hospes, hospit-is] (The thing pertaining to a hospes; hence) 1. Hospitality: Cic.; Virg.—2. A hospitable reception: Cic.—3. a. Prop.: A place where strangers are entertained; a lodging, quarters, guest-chambers, inn: Cic.; Virg.—b. Meton.: Of animals: A lodging-place, resting-place, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hospice*.

hospit-us, a, um, adj. (only in the Fem., and in *Neut. plur.*) [id.] (Of, or pertaining to, a hospes; hence) 1. Hospitable: Fig.: unda hospita planstris, i. e. bearing them, Virg.—2. Foreign, etc.: navis, Ov.

hosti-a, æ, f. [hosti-o] (The one struck; hence) An animal sacrificed; a victim, sacrifice: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*Eccl.*) *hostie*.

host-icus, a, um, adj. [host-is] Of, or belonging to, an enemy; hostile: ager, Liv.: ensis, Hor.—As Subst.: **hosticum**, i, n. (sc. solum) The enemy's territory: Liv.

host-ilis, e, adj. [id.] (Of, or belonging to, a hostis; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, an enemy; hostile: a. Gen.: terra, Cic.: naves, Hor.—b. Esp., in divination: hostilis pars (opp. pars familiaris) The part of the inside that related to the enemy: Luc.—2. That is usual with, or proper to, an enemy; hostile: hostilem in modum vexare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hostile*.

hostil-iter, adv. [hostil-is] Like an enemy, hostilely: Cic.

Hostilius, ii, m. **Hostilius**; a Roman name.

hostio, no perf, nor sup., tre, 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] To strike: "hostie ferire," Fest.

hos-tis, is, comm. [prps. akin to Sanscrit root *ghas*, *clere*] The eating; Concr. The eater; hence) I. Prop.: A stranger, foreigner as one who is entertained as a "guest:" Cic. II. Meton.: Of persons: A. An enemy of one's country, or on public grounds: Cic.; Liv.—B. A private or personal foe, etc.: Ter.; Ov. III. Fig.: Of animals or things: A foe, enemy: Hor.; Pl.; Quint.

huc (old form *hoc*), adv. [for hoc, Adverbial Acc. of pron. hic] 1. To this place, hither: Ter.; Cic.—Particular combinations: a. Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, etc.; also, huc et illo and huc et huc, *hither and thither*: Cic.; Hor.; Sen.—b. Huc usque, also, as one word, hucusque, *hitherto, thus far*: Pl.—2. *Hither, to this point, so far*: Cic.; Tac.—Particular combinations: a. Huc et illuc, *hither and thither*: Cic.—b. With an affixed demonstrative *ce*, and the interrogative particle *ne*: Hucine? *Hitherto?* *to this so far?* Cic.; Pers.

hucine, hucusque, v. huc.

hui! interj. An exclamation of astonishment or admiration: *Hah! hui!* ok! Plant.; Cic.

hūjuscēmōdi and **hūjuscūmōdi**, v. modus.

hūmān-e, adv. [human-us] 1. *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a way becoming human nature*: Ter.; Hor.—2. *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently*: Cic.

hūmān-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality or condition of the humans; hence) 1. Human nature or condition, humanity; the qualities, feelings, and inclinations of mankind: Cic.—2. *Humane or philanthropic behaviour; humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness*: Cic.—3. *Mental cultivation befitting a man; liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners*: Cic.—4. *Elegant, polished, refined language*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *humanité*.

hūmān-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a way becoming human nature*: vivers, Cic.: (Comp.) humanius loqui, id.—2. *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently*: (Sup.) humanissimo loqui, Cic.

hūmān-itus, adv. [id.] 1. *Humanly speaking, after the manner of men*: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, i. e. should I die, Cic.—2. *Humanely, kindly, tenderly*: Ter.

hūm-ānus, a, um, adj. [for homin-ānus; fr. homo, homin-is] 1. Of, or belonging to, man; human: species et figura, Cic.: (Comp.) humanior vita, Pl.: (Sup.) humanissima voluptas, Cic.—As Subst.: a. **humanus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A human being, a man: Ov.—b. **humanum**, i, n. That which pertains to man: Ter.; Cic.—2. *Humanely, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite*: Ter.; Cic.—3. *Of good education, well informed, learned, polite, refined*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *humain*.

hūmā-tīo, ōnis, f. [hum(a)-o] *A burying*: Cic.

hūmect-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. and n. [humect-us] *I. Act.*: To moisten, wet: humectat flaventa culta Galeus, i. e. waters, irrigates, Virg. *II. Neut.*: Of the eyes: To be moist or tearful; to weep: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. humecteur.

hūmect-us, a, um, adj. [humec-o] *Of a moist nature, moist, damp, wet*: locus, Cato: (Comp.) ventres humectiores, Macr.: (Sup.) humectissimum corpus, id.

hū-mēo, no perf. nor sup., mēre, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to χέω, χύω] *To be moist, damp, wet*: hument genae, Ov.

hūmēr-us (um-), i, m. [akin to ὤμ-ος] *I. Prop.*: The upper bone of the arm: Cels. *II. Meton.*: A. The upper part of the arm: Stat.—B. The shoulder: Cic.—C. Of the middle part of a thing: the back, ridge, etc.: Pl.

hūme-sco, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. incho. [humec-o] *To grow moist or wet*: humescunt equi spumās, Virg.

hūm-il, adverbial Gen. of humus [hum-us] *On the ground*: Cic.; Mor.

hūmidū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for humido-lus; fr. humidus, (uncom. Gen.) humido-l] *Rather damp, dampish, wetish*: Ov.

hūm-idus, a, um, adj. [hum-o] *Moist, humid, damp, dank, wet*: ligna, Cic.: (Comp.) humidius solum, Col.: (Sup.) agor humidissimus, Var.—As Swiss: humidum, i, n. (sc. solum) *A moist, wet, or damp place*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. humide.

hūm-il-fer, fera, fērum, adj. [for humid-fer; fr. humid-us; fer-o] *Containing moisture, moist*: succus, Cic.

hūm-il-is, e, adj. [hum-us] *(Pertaining to humus; hence) I. Prop.*: Low, toady, small, slight: humiles habitare casnas, Virg.: (Comp.) humilior munitione, Cæs.: (Sup.) humillimum solum, Just. *II. Fig.*: A. Low, base, mean, humble, poor, insignificant: parentes, Cato: agna, Hor.—B. Of language: Low, mean: Cic.; Hor.—C. Of character or mind: Low, mean, base, abject: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. humble.

hūm-il-it-as, ātis, f. [humil-is] *(The quality or condition of the humilis; hence) 1. Lowness*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Lowness of rank, birth, or influence, meanness, insignificance: Cic.; Sall.—3. Littleness of mind; meanness, baseness, abjectness: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. humilité.

hūm-il-iter, adv. [id.] *1. Low, deeply*: (Comp.) humiliter rami servati sunt, Pall.: (Sup.) humillime deprimi, Pl.—2. Basely, meanly, abjectly: sentire, Cic.

hūm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [hum-us] *I. Prop.*: To cover with earth; to inter, bury: aliquem, Cic. *II. Meton.*: To pay the last dues to a body; to perform the funeral rites: Nep.

hūmor (-os, Luer.), ōris, m. [prob. from χυμός, "a liquid"] *A liquid, fluid of any kind, moisture*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. humeur.

hūm-us, i, f. [akin to χαμαί] *I.*

Prop.: The earth at our feet; the ground; the soil: Cic.; Hor. *II. Fig.*: Of what is low, mean, common: The ground: sermones repentes per humum, Hor. *III. Meton.*: Ground, land, country, region: Ov.

Hyacinthia, -orum, v. Hyacinthus. **hyacinthīnus**, a, um, adj. = υακινθίνος. *I. Prop.*: Of, or belonging to, the hyacinth; hyacinthine: flos, i. e. the hyacinth, Cat. *II. Meton.*: Hyacinth-coloured: Pers.

Hyacinthus (-os), i, m. Υάκινθος. *I. Prop.*: Hyacinthus; a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name, marked with the exclamation Α.—Hence, **Hyacinthia**, -ia, ōrum, n. The Hyacinthia (a festival celebrated at Sparta in the spring, in honour of Hyacinthus). *II. Meton.*: The hyacinth: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. hyacinthe, jacinthe.

Hyades, um, f., Υάδες (Rainers). The Hyades; a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus. ¶ Hence, Fr. Hyades.

hyæna, æ, f. = βαίνα. *A hyæna*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. hyène.

hyālus, i, m. = υάλος, Glass: Virg.

Hyantes, um, m., Υάντες. The Hyantes; an old name of the Boeotians.—Hence, **Hyant-æus** (-lus), a, um, adj. Of the Hyantes; Hyantean, Boeotian.

Hyas, antis, m., Υας. Hyas; the father (or brother) of the Hydæes.

hybernus, a, um, v. hib.

Hybla, æ, æ, ēs, f., ΥΒΛα. Hybla, or Hyble, a mountain of Sicily (with a city of the same name), abounding in flowers and bees.—Hence, *1. Hyblæus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hybla; Hyblean.—2. **Hybl-enses**, um, m. The inhabitants of the city of Hybla; Hybleans.

hybrida, æ, v. hybrida.

Hydaspes, is, m. Hydaspes; a river of India, a tributary of the Indus (now Behut).—Hence, **Hydasp-æus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.) Of the Hydaspes; Meton.) Eastern, Indian.

Hydra, æ, f. = Υδρα. *Hydra*: *1. a. Prop.*: A water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake.—b. Meton.: The constellation of the Water-snake (also called Anguis).—2. A hydra with fifty heads, that keeps watch at the gates of the Lower World. ¶ Hence, Fr. hydre.

hydraula (-es), æ, m. = υδραύλης. *One who plays on the water-organ*: Suet.

hydraulicus, a, um, adj. = υδραυλικός. *Of, or belonging to, the water-organ*: hydraulic: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. hydraulique.

hydraulus, i, m. = υδραυλος. *A water-organ*: Cic.

hydris, æ, f. = υδρία (A water-pot; hence) *A jug, ewer, urn*: Cic.

Hydrōchous, i, m. = Υδροχόος (Water-pourer). The constellation Aquarius: Cat.

Hydrophicus, a, um, adj. = υδροφικός. *Dropsical*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. hydrophique.

hydrops, ōpis, m. = υδρωψ. *The dropsy*: Hor.

1. hydrys (-os), i, m. = υδρος. *I. Prop.*: A water-serpent: Virg. *II. Meton.*: A snake in the hair of the Furies, of Medusa, etc.

2. Hydrys, untis, f. and m., Υδρο-ός. *Hydrus*; a city of Calabria (now Otranto).

hyemalis, e, v. hiemalis.

Hylēus, i, m. = Υλαιος (Woodman). *Hylēus*: *1. A centaur who offered violence to Atalanta*.—Hence, **Hylē-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hylēus.—2. One of Actæon's hounds: Ov.

Hylas, æ, m., Υλας (One that howls or cries out). *Hylas*; a beautiful youth of Echalía (or Argos), a companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition, who, on going to draw water on the coast of Mysia, was carried off by the nymphs, and long sought for by Hercules in vain.

Hyleus (disyll.), ēi, m., Υλένς, (Woodman). *Hyleus*; one of the Calydonian hunters.

Hyllus (Hylus), i, m., Υλλος or Υλως. *Hyllus*; a son of Hercules.

Hylnōme, ēs, f., Υλνώμη (She that lives in the woods). *Hylnōme*, the wife of the Centaur Cylarus.

Hymen, ēnis, and **Hymēneus** (-os), i, m., Ὑμνῆρ. (A skin or membrane). *Hymēneus* (One pertaining to marriage). *I. Prop.*: Hymen or Hymenæus; the god of marriage: Cat. *II. Meton.*: A. A nuptial song: Ter.; Ov.—B. Nuptials, wedding: Virg.—C. Of animals: Copulation: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. Hymen, Hyménée.

Hymettus (-os), i, m., Ὑμηττός. *Hymettus* or *Hymettos*; a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble: Masc.—Hence, **Hymett-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or from, Hymettus; Hymettian.

Hyppæa, ōrum, n., Ὑππαια. *Hyppæa*; a town of Lydia (now Birghe).

Hypanis, is, m., Ὑπανίς. *Hypanis*; a river of European Sarmatia (now the Bog).

Hyperbōrēi, ōrum, m., Ὑπερβόραιοι (Persons beyond the mountains or the north). *The Hyperborei; a fabulous people at the extreme north; the Hyperboreans*.—Hence, **Hyperbōr-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Hyperboreans; Hyperborean; Northern. ¶ Hence, Fr. Hyperborée.

Hyperides, is, m., Ὑπερίδης. *Hyperides*; a celebrated orator at Athens.

Hyperion, ōnis, m., Ὑπερίων (One going above). *Hyperion*: *1. Son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun*: Hyperionis urbs, the town Heliopolis in Lower Egypt, Ov.—2. The Sun: Ov.—Hence, **Hyperion-ius**, idis, f. A female descendant of the Sun; a Hyperionide, esp. Aurora: Ov.

Hypermnestra, æ, æ, ēs, Ὑπερμνήστρ. *Hypermnestra*; one of the daughters of Danaus; the only one who preserved her husband's life.

hypocrita (-es), æ, m. = ὑποκριτής. *A mime who accompanied the de-*

livery of an actor by gestures: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hypocrite*.

hýpódidascales, *i*, *m.* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος. *An under-teacher:* Cic.

hýpommēma, ātis, *n.* (Abl. Plur. hypommematis) = ὑπομνημα (*a remembrance*), *A written remark, memorandum, note:* Cic.

hýpsýlē, ēs, *f.* ὑψηλή (*One with lofty gates*). *Hypsipyle: a daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts. She saved her father when the women killed all the*

men.—Hence, **Hýpsýlē-ēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hypsipyle.*

Hýrcāni, ōrum, *m.* Ὑρκανοί. *The Hyrcanians; a people bordering on the Caspian Sea.*—Hence, **Hýrcān-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Hyrcanians; Hyrcanian.*

Hýrē, ēs, *f.* Ὑρία. *Hyrie: a lake, with a town near it, in Boeotia.*

Hýrieus (trisyll.), *ei*, *m.* Ὑριεύς. *Hyrieus: a poor Boeotian, father of Orion.*—Hence, **Hýrē-ēus** (quadri-

syll.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hyrieus.*

Hýrtācides, ē, *m.* *A son of Hyrtacus: 1. Nisus: v. Hyrtacus.*—**2. Hippocoön** (the son of another Hyrtacus).

Hýrtācus, *i*, *m.* Ὑρτάκος; *a Trojan, the father of Nisus.* **Hýrtācides**, ē, *m.* The son of Hyrtacus; i. e. Nisus.

hystrix (his-), ōdis, *f.* ὕστρος (prob. bristling hog). *A porcupine:* Claud.

I

I, *i*, *n.* *indecl.* *or f.* **I.** The ninth letter of the Latin alphabet; a vowel.

II. The short *i* is the vowel most commonly used as a connecting sound in forming compounds; *ær-i-fodina*, *ær-i-pes*, *ait-i-sonus*. **III.** The vowel *i* is most closely related to *u*, and hence the transition of the latter into the former took place not only by assimilation into a following *i*,—as similis, together with simul and simulas, facilis, together with facul and facultas:—but also simply on the principle of euphony; so that, from the classical age onward, we find *i* written in the place of the older *u*:—optimus, maximus, finitimus, satira, lacrima, libet, libido, etc., instead of the earlier optumus, maxumus, finitumus, satira, lacruma, lubet, lubido, etc. **IV.** Examples of commutation between *i* and *o* are rare: agnitus, cognitus, together with notus, the old forms ollus, ollio for ille, illic, and inversely, sispes and sispita for sospes and sospita. **V.** As a numeral, *i*=1 (unus and primus).

Iacchus, *i*, *m.* Ἰακχος (The shout-er). **I. Prop.** *Iacchus: a poetic appellation of Bacchus as the god of revelry.* **II. Meton.** *Wine:* Virg.

Iambus, *i*, *m.* ἰαμβος. **I. Prop.** *An iambic foot, an iambus (—):* Hor.—Hence, **Iambēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἰαμβεύς. *Pertaining to an iambus, iambic:* Hor. **II. Meton.** *An iambic poem, iambic poetry:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *iambe*.

Iāpētides, ē, *m.* (quadrisyll. by synizesis, **Jāp-**) *Iapetides: a player on the cithara.*

Iāpētus, *i*, *m.* Ἰαπετός. *Iapetus; a giant, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.*—Hence, **Iāpēt-īōn-ides**, ē, *m.* *A (male) descendant of Iapetus.*

Iāpis, ōdis, *m.* *Iapis: the physician of Æneās.*

Iāpydes, *um*, *m.* *The Iapydes; a people of Illyria.*—Hence, **Iāpyes**, ōdis, *adj.* *comm. gen.* *Of Iapydes, Iapydian.*

Iāpyx, ŷgis, *m.* Ἰάπων. *Iapyx: 1. A son of Ōedālus, who ruled in Southern Italy (Apulia or Calabria).—*

Hence, **a. Iāpyg-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Iapygian.*—As Subst.: **Iāpygia**, ē, *f.* (sc. terra) *That part of Southern Italy (Apulia or Calabria) over which Iapyx ruled; Iapygia.*—**b. Iāpyx**, ŷgis, *adj.* *Iapygian.*—**2. A wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks.**

Iarba (-as), ē, *m.* *Iarba or Iarbas; a king of Mauritania.*

Iarbita, ē, *m.* *Iarbita; a Mauritanian.*

Iardānis, ōdis, *f.* *Iardanis; the daughter of Iardanus, i. e. Omphale.*

Iasides, ē, *iasis*, ōdis, *v.* *Iasius.*

Iāson, ōnis, *m.* *Iasion; another name for Iasius.*

Iāstus, ōi, *m.* Ἰάσιος. *Iasius: 1. Son of Jupiter and Electra, loved by Ceres.*—**2. King of Argos and father of Atalanta.—Hence, **a. Iāst-des**, ē, *m.* *A (male) descendant of Iasius.*—**b. Iās-is**, ōdis, *f.* *The daughter of Iasius, i. e. Atalanta.***

Iāson, ōnis, *m.* Ἰάσων. *Jason: 1. A famous Greek hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, the leader of the Argonauts, one of the Calydonian hunters, the husband of Mēdea, and afterwards of Creusa.*—Hence, **a. Iāson-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *(a) Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Jason.*—*(b) Meton.: Argonautic.*—**b. Iāson-ides**, ē, *m.* *A male descendant of Jason.*—**2. A ruler of Phœræ, in Thessaly.**

Iaspis, ōdis, *f.* ἱάσπις. *Jasper; a precious stone:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jaspé*.

Iāzyges or **Jāzyges** (trisyll.), *um*, *m.* Ἰάζυγες. *The Iazyges; a Sarmatian people on the Danube.*

Ibēres (Hib-), *um*, *m.* Ἰβηρες. *Iberes (Iberes) or Iberians (the Greek name for Spaniards).*—Sing.: **Hiber**, ōris, *m.* *One of the Ibēres; or in collect. force, The Ibēres.*—Hence, **1. Ibēr-us** (Hibēr-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Ibērians or Spaniards; Iberian*, Spanish: gurgis, i. e. the Western Ocean, Virg.: piscis, i. e. scomber, Hor.: pastor, i. e. Geryon, Ov.: vineæ, i. e. Geryon's, id.—As Subst.: **Ibōri** (Hibēr-), ōrum, *m.* *The Ibērians, Spaniards:* Virg.—**2. Ibēr-ia** (Hib-

ēr-), ē, *f.* *Iberia, the Greek name of Spain.*—**3. Ibēr-icus** (Hibēr-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Iberic, Spanish.*—**4. Ibēr-ina**, ē, *f.* *A female Iberian, a Spanish woman.*

Ibēri, ōrum, *m.* *The Iberi; an Asiatic people, near Mount Caucasus.*—Hence, **Ibēr-ia** (Hibēr-), ē, *f.* *The country of Iberia, near the Caucasus (now Georgia).*

1. Ibērus (Hib-), *i*, *m.* *The Iberus or Hiberus; a river of Spain (now the Ebro).*

2. Iberus (Hibēr-), *a*, *um* *v.* *Iberes.* **I-bi**, *adv.* [from the pronom. root, *i*, is] **1.** *Of space: In that place, there: Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho, et ibi suas fortunas constituit.* Cic.: (with Gen.) *ibi loci terrarum*, Pl.—**2.** *Of time: Then, thereupon:* Cic.; Virg.—**3.** *There, in that matter, on that occasion:* Cic.

Ibī-dem, *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suffix dem] **1.** *Of space: In the same place, in that very place, just there: comati discubuerunt ibidem.* Cic.: (with Gen.) *ibidem loci*, Plant.—**2.** *Of non-local relations: There too, added to that, moreover:* Cic.; Virg.

Ibis, *is* and *ōdis*, Ἰβίς. *The Ibis; a bird held sacred by the Egyptians:* Cic. **ibiscum**, *i*, *v.* *hibiscum.*

ibus, *v.* *init.*

Ibŷcus, *i*, *m.* Ἰβυκος. *Ibŷcus: 1. A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, celebrated on account of the cranes which he invoked as witnesses of his murder.*—**2. A poor man, mentioned by Horace.**

Icādus, ōi, *m.* Ἰκάδιος. *Icadius; a notorious robber.*

Icārus, *i*, *m.* Ἰκαρος. *Icarus: 1. A son of Ōedālus, who, on his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea.*—Hence, **Icār-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Icarus; Icarian.*—As Subst.: **Icarium**, ōi, *n.* (sc. mare) *The Icarian Sea.*—**2. Son of Ebalus, king of Sparta, the father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Bootes.—Hence, **a. Icār-is**, ōdis, *f.* Ἰκαρίς. *The daughter of Icarus, i. e. Penelope.*—**b. Icār-īōtis**, ōdis, *f.* Ἰκαριώτις. *The daughter of Icarus, i. e. Penelope.*—As Adj.: *Of, or belonging to, the daughter of Icarus.***

ic-circ-o (id-), *adv.* [id.; circ-a] *On that account, for that reason, therefore:* Cic.

Iccius portus, v. Itius.

icēlos, i, m., ἰκέλος (Like). *Icelos; a servant of Somnus.*

Icēni, ōrum, m. *The Icenii; a people of Britain.*

ichneumon, ōnis, m. = ἰχνημῶν (Tracker). *The ichneumon; an animal which tracks the crocodile: the Egyptian rat:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ichneumon*.

Ichnōbates, æ, m., Ἰχνοβάτης (That follows the trail). *Ichnobates; one of Actæon's hounds.*

ic-o, ici, ictum, icēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root AGH, to pierce] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, hit, smite, stab, sting:* lauri fructum non ictit fulmen, Pl.: quum Iulius in proelio toto venato ictus esset, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To strike, smite, etc.: desideris icta fidelibus Quærit patria Cæsarem, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Perf. Part. Pass.: *Smitten or affected with wine; giddy, tipsy:* caput, Hor.—**B.** Of a treaty, etc.: *To make: cum Gadiitanis fœdus icisse dicitur, Cic.**

icon, ōnis, f. = εἰκών. *An image:* Pl. **icōnicus, a, um, adj.** = εἰκονικός. *Of, or belonging to, an image; imitating a figure; copied from life: simulacrum, Suet.*

icōnium, ū, n., ἰκόνιον. *Iconium; a city of Icaonia (now Konia).*

icōtericus, i, m. = ἰκτερίκος. **III.** Of the jaundice, jaundiced: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ictérique*.

1. **ic-tus, a, um, P.** of ic-o.

2. **ic-tus, ūs, m.** [ic-o] *A striking; Concr. I.* Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A blow, stroke, hit, stab, thrust:* Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: *In prosody or in music: A beating time, a beat:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *A blow, stroke, etc.: calamitatis, Cic.*

icun-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for icon-cula; fr. icon, icon-is] *A small image or figure: Suet.*

Ida, æ, -e, ēs, f., Ἰδæ or Ἰδῆ. *Ida or Ide: 1. A high mountain in Crete, where the infant Jupiter was concealed, watched over by the Curetes, and fed by Amalthea.—Hence, Idæus, a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ida; Idean.—2. A high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy.—Hence, Idæus, a, um, adj.: A Prop. of, or belonging to, Mount Ida: Idean: index, i. e. Paris, Ov.; also, pastor, Cic.—b. Meton. (a) Phrygian.—(b) Trojan.—(c) Roman.—3. A Trojan female.*

Idālia, æ, f., Ἰδαία, ū, n. *Idalia or Idallium; a mountain-city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.—Hence, Idālia, a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Idallium: Idalian.—2. Idāli-æ, ēs, f.* *Idalie, or the Idalian goddess; i. e. Venus.*

idairo, v. icicreo.

idēm, ēdēm, idēm, pron. [from the pronom. root I, and the suffix dem.] (That or the very person or thing; hence) **I.** Gen.: *The same: idem vultus eundemque frons, Cic. II.* Esp.: **A.** When something new is added respecting a person or thing already mentioned: *idem* denotes: 1. Similarity, if the

predicates be of the same kind; *Like-wise, also, at the same time: oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis faceta, Cic.—2.* Opposition, when idem connects dissimilar or opposite predicates: *Yet, nevertheless, on the other hand: quum (although) enim optimam et præstantissimam naturam dei dicat esse, negat idem in deo esse gratiam, Cic.—B.* As a word of comparison: 1. With follg. et, ac, que, ut, quam, quasi, cum, or Dat.: *The same as, the same with: Cic; Tac; Hor.—2.* With follg. Relative: *The same that: Cic.—Adverbial expressions: a.* Eodem: (a) Prop.: *The same way: Cic.—(b) Fig.: In the same way, by the same means: Plaut.—b.* Eodem: (a) Prop.: *To the same place: Cæs.—(b) Fig.: (a) To the same position or degree: Plaut.—(b) To the same matter, hereto: Cic.*

identidem, adv. [for idemtidem; etym. dub.; either idem repeated with t euphonic inserted, and so, the same same=the very same; or idem; locative pronominal suffix ti; suffix dem; and so, in the very same way, etc.] *Repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon, at intervals: Cæs.; Cic.*

ideo, adv. [akin to pronominal root i, but composition of word dub.] *For that reason, on that account, therefore: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.*

idiotā, æ, m. = ἰδιώτης. *An uneducated, ignorant, or inexperienced person: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. idiot.*

Idmon, ōnis, m., Ἰδμόν (One skilled or skilful). *Idmon: 1. The father of Arachne.—Hence, Idmōn-i-us, a, um, adj.* *Of, or related to, Idmon; Idmonian.—2. A prophet of Argos, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts.*

Idōmēneus (quadrisyll.), ēi (Gr. Acc. Idomenia, Virg.), m., Ἰδομενεύς. *Idomeneus; a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy.*

Idōnē-e, adv. [idone-us] *Fittingly, suitably, properly, duly: Cic.*

Idōnūs, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] *Fit for something (esp. for doing something); meet, proper, suitable, apt, able, capable, convenient, sufficient: tempus, Cic.: idoneus, ut cum eo communices, id.: fons etiam, rivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor.—As Subst.: 1. idoneus, i, m. (sc. homo) A fit, suitable, or proper person: Cic.—2. idoneum, i, n. A fit, suitable, or proper thing: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. idone.*

Idūmæa, æ, f., Ἰδουαία. *Idumæa; a region of Palestine.—Hence, Idūmæ-us, a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Idumæa; Idumean.*

idūo, are, acc. to Maer., an Etruscan word, = dividere, from the root VID.

id-us, ūm, f. [acc. to Maer., from the Etruscan id-no] (*The dividing or division; hence*) *The Ides, the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth day of the remaining months: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ides.*

Idyia (trisyll.), æ, f. *Idyia; the wife of Æetes and mother of Medea.*

i-ens, ūntis, P. of e-o, through root I.

Igilium, ū, n. *Igilium; a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea (now Giglio).*

ig-itur, conj. [prps. for ig-itus; fr. ig = ic, from the pronom. root I, and the suffix itus] (*From this; hence*) 1. Then, thereupon: Plaut.; Lucr.: 2. Therefore, accordingly, consequently: Cic.—3. In interrogations, resuming an interrupted thought, after parenthetical sentences, etc.: Then: Cic.—4. Then: Cic.

ignārus, a, um, adj. [for ingnarus; fr. 2. in; gnar-us] 1.: **a.** Prop.: *Of living beings: Ignorant of a thing, not knowing it, unacquainted with it, inexperienced, unware: (Sup.) cum ignarissimis, Plaut.: (with Gen.) ignarus facundia, Cic.: (with Interrogative clause) ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas . . . quid denique virtus valeret, id.: (with Objective clause) quinquam non sumus ignari multos studioso contra esse dicturos, id.—b. Meton.: (a) *Of things: Exempt from, having no share in: (with Gen.) belli, Hor.—(b.) Unmindful, regardless of any thing: (with Gen.) malorum, Virg.—2. Not known, unknown: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. i. (with Dat.) proles ignara parenti, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. ignare.**

ignāv-e, adv. [ignav-us] *Sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit: Cic.*

ignāv-ia, æ, f. [id.] *(The quality of the ignavus; hence) 1. Of living beings: Inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice: Cic.—2. Of things: Weakness, feebleness: odoris, Pl.*

ignāv-iter, adv. [id.] *through obsol. form ignav-is] Lazily, sluggishly, tardily: ignaviter aliquid facere, Auct. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) carpere ignavus herbas, Virg.*

ignāv-us, a, um, adj. [for ingnavus; fr. 2. in; gnāv-us] (*Not busy; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Of persons: Inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly: (Comp.) homo ignavus, Cic.: (Sup.) ignavissimus hostis, Liv.: canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor.: (with Gen.) legiones operum et laboris ignavæ, Tac.—As Subst.: ignavus, i, m. A coward: Cic. II. Meton.: A idle, slothful: senectus, Cic.: memora, i. e. unfruitful, Virg.—B. Rendering slothful or inactive: frigus, Ov.: astus, id.*

ign-esco, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. incl. [ign-is] **I.** Prop.: *To become fire, turn to fire, become inflamed; to burn, kindle: ut omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. II.* Fig.: *To burn with passion, to glow: Rutulus muros et castru tuerenti ignescunt iræ, Virg.*

ign-ūs, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of fire, fiery, on fire, burning: sidera, Cic.: sol, Virg. II.* Fig.: *Fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement: furor, Ov. III. Meton.: Burning hot, scorching: aestas, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. igné.*

ign-i-cōlor (-colōr-us), a, um

adj. [ign-is; (i); color] *Fire-coloured, flame-coloured*: nubes, Juv.

ign-icūlus, *i, m. dim.* [ign-is; (i) Prop.: *A small, feeble fire; a little flame, a spark of fire*: Quint. **II.** Fig.: *A little fire, etc.*: virtutum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of colour: *A glittering, sparkling*: Pl.

ign-i-fer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [ign-is; (i); fer-o] *Fire-bearing, fiery*: axis, Ov.

ign-i-flū-us, *a, um, adj.* [ign-is; (i); flu-o] *Flowing with fire*: cavernæ, Claud.

ign-i-gēn-a, *æ, m.* [ign-is; (i); gen-o] *The Fire-born (i.e. Bacchus, whose mother, Semele, was killed by lightning)*.

ign-i-pes, *pēdis, adj.* [ign-is; (i); pes] *Fire-footed*: equi, Ov.

ign-i-pōtens, *pōtēntis, adj.* [ign-is; (i); potens] *Potent in fire, impotent*: deus, i.e. Vulcan, Virg.—**As Subst.**: *The Fire-ruler*: Virg.

ignis, *is, m.* [akin to Sanscrit *agni*, "fire"] **I.** Prop.: *Fire*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: *The fire or glow (of passion)*: Cic.; Virg.—**B.**: *Of that which brings destruction*: *Fire, flame*: Liv. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: *Brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.**: *A beloved object, a flame*: Virg.

ignōbilis, *e, adj.* [for in-gnobilis; fr. 2. in; (gn)obilis] **I.** Gen.: *Unknown*: ignobilis martius, App. **II.** Esp.: *A. Unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure*: ignobilis ævum exigere, Virg. (Comp.) vinum ignobilis, Pl.: (Sup.) vinum ignobilissimi artificio, id.—**B.**: *Of unknown origin of low birth, base-born, ignoble*: familia non ignobilis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignoble*.

ignōbil-itas, *ātis, f.* [ignobil-is] *(The quality of the ignobilis; hence)*

1. *Want of fame, obscurity*: Cic.; Ov.—**2.** *Low birth, mean origin*: Cic. sepulchrum, Entr.

ignōmīn-ia, *æ, f.* [for in-gnomīn-ia; fr. 2. in; gnomēn (= nomen), gnomīn-is] *(A depriving of one's good name; hence)* **I.** Gen.: *Disgrace, shame, dishonour, ignominy*: Cic.; Nep. **II.** Esp.: *Disgrace, dishonour, ignominy, as the result of civil or military punishment*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignominie*.

ignōmīnīōs-e, *adv.* [ignominiosus] *Ignominiously, disgracefully*: Entr.

ignōmīnī-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [ignominī-a] *(Full of ignominia; hence) Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious*: Cic.—**As Subst.**: **ignominiosus**, *i, m.* *A person in disgrace*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignominieux*.

ignōrā-bilis, *e, adj.* [ignor(a)-o] *Unknown*: non ignorabile, Cic. (Comp.) illud ignorabilis, Gell.

ignōrā-nus, *ntis*: **1.** *P. of ignor(a)-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Not knowing, ignorant of a thing*: (with Gen.) eventūs belli, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorant*.

ignōrānt-ia, *æ, f.* [ignorans, ignorant-is] *A being ignorant; want of knowledge or information; ignorance*:

Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorance*.

ignōrā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [ignor(a)-o] *A being ignorant; a want of knowledge or acquaintance with a thing; ignorance*: Cic.

ignō-ro, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for in-gno-ro; fr. in, not; gno-sco = nosco] *Not to know or know of a thing; to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of; to ignore*: et illum et me vehementer ignorabas, Cic.: (with Objective clause) quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse fœdus, cædem in causâ esse Mancinum? id.: (without Object) ignorat etiam de filio, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorer*.

ignosc-ens, *entis*: **1.** *P. of ignosco*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable*: (Comp.) animus ignoscentior, Ter.

ignosco, *gnōvi, gnōtum, gnoscere, 3. v. a. and n.* [for in-gnosco; fr. 2. in; gnosco = nosco] *(Not to know, not to search into; hence, with reference to a fault or crime) To pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook*. **I.** Act.: hoc ignoscant dii immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic. **II.** Neut.: ignoscas, velim, huic festinationi mee, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) illis ignoscendum fuisse, id.

1. *Ignō-tus*, *a, um, P. of igno-sco*.—**2.** *Ignō-tus*, *a, um, adj.* [for in-gnotus; fr. 2. in; gnotus = notus] **1.**

a. Gen.: *Unknown*: (Comp.) ignotior gens, Liv.: (with Dat.) ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Prop.: *Of persons*: *Of low birth or condition*: low-born, base, vulgar: (Sup.) inter Avernalem hand ignotissima nymphas, Ov.—(b) Meton.:

Of things: *low, mean, base*: ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, Hor.—**2.** *Unacquainted with a thing, i.e. ignorant of it*: simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic.

Ignivium, *ii, n.* *Iguvium; a city of Umbria (now Gubbio)*.

Ilerda, *æ, f.* *Ilerda; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis (now Lerida)*.

Ilex, *icis, f.* *A species of oak; the holm-oak, or great scarlet oak*: Virg.

1. *Ilia*, *iun, n.* **I.** Prop.: *The groin, flank*: ducere ilia, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The entrails of animals*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *iles*.

2. *Ilia*, *æ, f.* *Ilia; a poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*:—Hence, **III-ades**, *æ, m.* *A son of Ilia*.

il-licet, *adv.* [root of eo; licet] **I.** Prop.: *It is permitted to go*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Let us go, let us be gone*: Ter.—**B.** *To signify that anything is lost or has failed*: *All is over*: Ter.—**C.** *Straightway, immediately, instantly, forthwith*: Virg.

ilī-nus, *a, um, adj.* [for ilic-nus; fr. ilex, ilic-is] *Of holm-oak, oaken*: Virg.

Iliona, *æ, f.*—**e**, *ēs, f.*, Ἰλιόνη, *Iliona* or *Ilione*. **I.** Prop.: *The eldest daughter of Priam, and wife of Polynestor king of Thrace*. **II.**

Meton.: *The title of a tragedy by Pæcynus*.

Ilioneus (quadrissyll.), *el, m.*, Ἰλιόνης, *Ilionēs*: **1.** *The youngest son of Niobe*.—**2.** *A Trojan, a follower of Æneas*.

Ilios, *i, f.*, Ἰλιος = *Ilium*.

Iliithyia (quadrissyll.), *æ, f.*, Ἰλειθήνεια (She that has come). *Iliithyia*: *a goddess of the Greeks who aided women in childbirth*.

Ilum (**-ion**), *ii, n.*, Ἴλιον. *Ilum* or *Ilion* = *Troy*.—Hence, **1.** **III-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ilum; Ilion, Trojan*.—**2.** **III-æus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ilum; Ilion, Trojan*.—**3.** **III-ades**, *æ, m.* *The Trojan*, i.e. *Ganymede*.—**4.** **III-as**, *adis, f.*: **a.** Prop.: *A Trojan woman*.—**b.** Meton.: *The epic poem on the Trojan war; the Iliad*.—**C.** Fig.: *On account of the great extent of the Iliad, used to represent a great quantity or number*: *As Iliaad, a whole Iliad*: Ov.

illa, *adv.* *v. ille*.

il-lābēfactus (**-in-**), *a, um, adj.* [for in-labēfactus] *Unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired*: Ov.

il-lābor (**-in-**), *lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep.* [for in-labor] *To fall, slip, slide, glide, or flow into; to fall down, sink down*. **I.** Prop.: *si fractus illabatur orbis*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *sensim pervenies illapsa civium in animos, Cic.*

il-lābōro (**-in-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre, 1. v. n.* [for in-labor] *To work upon, labour at*: domibus, Tac.

Ilac, *adv.*, *v. i. illic*.

il-lacēssitū (**-us**), *a, um, adj.* [for in-lacēssitus] *Unprovoked, unattacked*: Tac.

il-lācīmābilis (**-in-**), *e, adj.* [for in-lacīmābilis] **1.** *Unwept, unlamented*.—**2.** *That is not, or cannot, be moved by tears; pitiless, inexorable*: Hor.

il-lācīm-o (**-in-**), *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.*; **il-lācīm-or** (**-in-**), *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* [for in-lacīm-o, in-lacīm-or] **I.** Prop.: *To weep at, on account of, or over any thing; to bewail, lament*: illacrimans dicitur dixisse, Cic.: (with Dat.) meo infelici errori unus illacrimasti, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Of things*: *To weep, i.e. to drip, drop, distil*: mœstum illacrimat templis ebur, Virg.

il-læ-sus (**-in-**), *a, um, adj.* [for in-læd-sus; fr. 2. in; læd-o] *Unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired*: corpus, Ov.

il-lætābilis (**-in-**), *e, adj.* [for in-lætābilis; fr. 2. in; lætābilis] *Cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad*: ora, Virg.

il-lap-sus (**-in-lap-**), *for illab-sus*, *a, um, P. of illab-o*.

il-lāquēō (**-in-**), *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for in-laquē-o] *To ensnare, entrap, entangle*: Fig.: *illaqueatus legum periculis, Cic.*

il-lātro (**-in-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, *1. v. n.* [for in-latro] *To bark at*: Lino.

illā-tus (**-in-lā-**), *a, um, P. of in-fero*; through in; root *lā*; *v. ferro in-lā-*

il-laudā-tus (**-in-**), *a, um, adj.*

[for in-launda-tus; fr. 2. in; laud(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Not praised, unpraised, without fame, obscure*: gubernator illaudatus, inglorius, subit portum, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Unworthy of praise, blamable, detestable*: illaudati nescit Busiridis aras, Virg.

illautus, a, um, v. illotus.
ille (anciently **olle**), a, ud (old, um), (*Gen. Sing. Fem. illa or olla*, Lucr), pron. demonstr. [prps. for is-le, from is] **I.** Gen.: *That: sol me ille admonuit, Cic.—As Subst.: That person or thing; he, she, it: Cic.—Suet.*

PARTICULAR combinations and phrases: **A.** **Hic** . . . **ille**, *This . . . that; the one . . . the other: Cic.—B.* **Ille aut or et ille**, *This or this; such and such: Cic.—C.* **Ille quidem** . . . sed (autem, etc.), *Certainly, to be sure, indeed, etc., but still: Cic.—D.* **Ex illo**, *From that time, since then: Virg.—E.* **Adverbial forms**: **I.** **Illā**, *In that way, in that direction, there: Tac.—2.* **Illo**: **a.** *To that place, thither: Cic.—b.* *To that end, thence: Cæs. II.* **Esp.**: *That, well-known or celebrated object; equivalent to the ancient, the well-known, the famous: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. il, le.*

illēc-ōbra (inlec-o), æ, f. [illac-ebra; fr. illic-io; through true root **ILLAC**] (*That which brings about the enticing; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *An enticement, in a good or bad sense; an inducement, attraction, charm, allurements, bait, lure: Cic.; Hor. II.* Meton.: *An enticer, a decoy-bird: Plaut.*

1. illec-tus (inlec-o), (for illac-tus), a, um, P. of illic-io, through true root **ILLAC**.

2. illec-tus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-leg-tus; fr. 2. in; leg-o] *Not read, unread: Ov.*

illēpid-e, adv. [illepid-us] *Rudely, inelegantly: Hor.*

illēpidus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-lepidus; fr. 2. in; lepidus] *Unpolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant: Cic.*

1. il-lex (in-), legis, adj. [for in-lex; fr. 2. in; lex] *That is without law or contrary to law; lawless: Plaut.*

2. illex, legis, comm. gen. [for in-lac-o; fr. illic-io, through true root **ILLAC**] (*The thing or person that allures; hence*) **1.** *A decoy, lure: Plaut.—2.* *A seducer, a seductress: Plaut.*

il-libā-tus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-liba-tus; fr. 2. in; lib(a)-o] *Undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed*: divitiæ, Cic.: vires, Liv.

il-libē-rālis (in-), e, adj. for in-liberalis; fr. 2. in; liberalis] *Unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging: Cic.*

il-libē-rā-litas (inl-), ātis, f. [il-liberal-is] (*The quality of the illiberalis; hence*) *Conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble or ungenerous behaviour, meanness, stinginess: Cic.*

il-libē-rā-liter (inl-), adv. [id.] *Ungenerously, meanly: Cic.*

1. ill-i-c, æc, oc, or uc, pron. [for ill-e; (i); ce; fr. ill-e; (i); c=ce] *He, she, or it yonder; that: Plaut.; Ter.—Adverbial expressions*: **1.**

illac: **a.** *That way, on that side, there: (a) Prop.: Plaut.—(b) Fig.: Cic.—b.* *With a verb of motion to a place: To that place, thither: Ov.—2. Thither: Ter.*

2. illic, adv. [1. illic] **I.** Prop.: *In that place, there: Cæs. II. Meton.: *With that person or thing: Hor.**

il-līc-to (in-), lexi, lectum, illece (*Inf. Perf.*: illexe, Poet. ap. Cic), 3. v. a. [for in-lacio] (*To entice into a place; hence*) *To allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy: ab eisdem illicti sumus, Cic.*

il-līc-tā-tor (in-), ōris, m. [for in-līc-ta-tor; fr. 2. in; līc-it(a)-o] *A sham-bidder, puffer: Cic.*

il-līc-itus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-līc-itus] *Not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit: amor, Tac.—As Subst.: illicium, i, n. That which is unlawful or forbidden: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. illicite.*

il-līc-o, adv. [for in-lōc-o] **I.** Prop.: *In that very place, on the spot, there: Ter. II. Meton.: *Of a moment of time: On the spot, i. e. instantly, immediately, directly: Cic.**

il-līd-o (in-), lisi, līsum, līdere, 3. v. a. [for in-lād-o] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, beat, or dash against; to strike, dash, or beat in any direction: cestum in ossa, Virg.: dentem fragili (sc. corpori), Hor. II. Meton.: *To strike or dash to pieces: serpens illisa morietur, Cic.**

il-līg-o (in-), āvi, ātum, āre (*in timestis, inque ligatus, Virg.*), l. v. a. [for in-līg-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bind on, tie on, fasten: illigata tigna tenere, Cæs.: emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, etc., Cic. B.* Esp.: *With the idea of hindrance to free motion predominating: To fetter, encumber, entangle, impede: inutilis inque ligatus Cedebar, Virg. II.* Fig.: **A.** *To attach, connect, bind: sententiam verbis, Cic.—B.* **1.** *In a good sense: To bind, to hold bound: ut sociali fodere se cum Romanis non illigarent, Liv.—2.* *In a bad sense: To bind, fetter, entangle, etc.: et concisis disputationibus illigati.*

il-līm, adv. [ill-e; locative suffix, im] (*From that; hence*) **1.** *From that place: Cic.—2.* *From that person or object: Cic.*

il-līm-is (in-), e, adj. [for in-līm-is; fr. 2. in; līm-us] *Without mud or slime: fons, i. e. pure, clear, Ov.*

il-līm-c, adv. [for illīm-c; fr. illīm; c=ce] **1.** *From that place, thence: Ter.—2.* *From that person or thing; from that quarter; from or on that side: Cic.*

il-līn-o (in-), lēvi, lītum, līnere, 3. v. a. [for in-līn-o] **I.** *To smear upon; to besmear, daub: A.* Prop.: *collyria oculis, Hor. B.* Fig.: **C.** *To lay upon or over; to overlay or cover with: quodcumquesemel chartis illecebat, Hor.*

il-līquē-fac-tus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-līquē-fac-tus; fr. l. in; lique-fac-to] *Melted, liquefied, liquid: Cic.*

il-lī-sus (inlī-), (for illīd-sus), a, um, P. of illīd-o.

il-lī-tērātus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-lī-tērātus] (*Not provided with literæ; hence*) *Unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned: vir, Cic. (Sup.)* illiteratissimæ literæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. illétre.

illī-tus (inlī-), (for illīn-tus), a, um, P. of illīn-o.

illō, v. illē.

illōc, v. l. illīc.

il-lō-tus (in-), -lātus), a, um, adj. [for in-lō-tus] *Uncashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty: Virg.; Plaut.*

1. illuc, v. l. illīc.

2. illuc, adv. [1. illuc] **1.** *To that place, thither: Cic.—2.* *To that person or thing, thence: Hor.*

il-lūc-sc-o (in-, -lucisco), luxi, no sup., lūcescere, 3. v. incl. and a. [for in-lūc-sc-o] **I.** Neut.: *A.* Personal: *To grow light, begin to shine; to break, dawn: 1.* Prop.: *Of the day or of the sun: illucescet illie dies, Cic.: quum tertio die sol illuxisset, id.—2.* Fig.: *quum populo auctoritas consulis in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic.—B.* Impersonal: *It becomes, etc., light; day dawns, etc.: Liv. II.* Act.: *To shine upon, give light to: mortales, Plaut.*

il-lūd-o (in-), lūsi, lūsum, lūdere, 3. v. n. and a. [for in-lūd-o] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: *To play on, at, or with any thing; to sport with, amuse one's self with a thing: illudo chartis, Hor. B.* Esp.: **1.** *To make sport or game of: to jest, mock, or jeer at: to ridicule. aliquid, Virg.: in aliquem, Cic.—2.* *To sport or fool away a thing; i. e. to destroy or waste in sport; to violate, abuse: varias illudant pestes, Virg. II.* Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To play at or with any thing: illusas auro vestes, i. e. lightly interwoven, Virg. B.* Esp.: **1.** *To scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to set at naught, to ridicule: miseros illudi nolunt, Cic.—2.* *To destroy, ruin: a. Prop.: vitam filia, Ter.—b.* Fig.: *illusi pedes, i. e. unable to stand, staggering, Hor.*

illūmināt-e (inl-), adv. [illuminat-us] *Clearly, luminously: Cic.*

illūminā-tus, a, um, P. of illūmin(a)-o.

il-lū-mī-no (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [for in-lū-mī-no] **I.** Prop.: *To give light in a place; to light up, make light, illuminate: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. II.* Fig.: *To set in a clear light, set off, make conspicuous: orationem, Cic. III.* Meton.: *To embellish or adorn with any thing bright: corona gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. illuminer.*

illū-sio (inlū-), ōnis, f. [for illūd-sio, set off, make conspicuous; irony (a figure of speech): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. illusion.

il-lūstr-is (in-), e (also in the *Nom. Sing. Masc., illustre, Val. Max.*), adj. [for in-lūstr-is; fr. l. in; l. lūstr-o] (*Greatly illumined; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous: (Comp.) solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. II.* Fig.: **A.** *Mentally bright, i. e. clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest: fœ*

ILLUSTRIOUS

IMMANE

nam illustre notumque omnibus, Cic.

—B. Morally bright, i. e. distinguished respectable, famous, honourable, illustrious: Of persons or things: (Sup., also, with *Partitive Gen.*) philosophorum illustrissimī, Gell.—As *Subst.*: **illustrior**, ōris, m. (sc. homo) *A more illustrious, etc., person than others of a certain place, etc.*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. illustre*.

illustri-us, comp. adv. [illustr-is] *More clearly, distinctly, or perspicuously*: dicere, Cic.

illu-str-o (inlu-str-), āvi, ātūn, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] **I.** *To light up, make light, illumine*: sol habitabiles illustrat oras, Hor. **II.** *To make clear to the mind*: to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain: ius obscurum et ignotum, Cic. **III.** *To render famous, renowned, illustrious*: illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. illustrer*.

illū-sus (inlu-), (for illud-sus), a, um, P. of illud-o.

illūtus (inlu-), a, um, v. illotus. **illū-vies** (inlu-v-), ēi, f. [for illug-vies; fr. illu-o; through true root ILLUGV] **I.** (Prop.: *That which is washed up, a dirty deposit*: Meton.) *Dirt, filth, uncleanness, nastiness of the body*: vellera morbo illuvieque perosa, Virg.—**2.** *(A washing against: hence) An overflowing, inundation*: Tac.

Illyrī, ōrum, m., Ἰλλυρῖοι, *The Illyri or Illyrians; a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania*.—Hence, **I.** **Illyrī-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Illyrians*: *Illyrian*.—As *Subst.*: **Illyria**, ē, f. (sc. tellus) *The country of Illyria; the Illyri*.—**2.** **Illyri-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Illyrians*: *Illyrian*.—As *Subst.*: **Illyricum**, i, n. (sc. solum) *The country of Illyria*.—**3.** **Illyr-is**, idis, f., adj. *Illyrian*.—As *Subst.*: *The country of Illyria*.

Ilōtēs, ārum, v. Helotes. **Ilus**, i, m., Ἰλος, **I.** *A son of Troas; founder of Ilium*.—**2.** *A surname of Ascanius*.

Iva, ē, f. Iva; *an island of the Mediterranean Sea (now Eiba)*.

im=eum, v. is init.

Imāchārensīs (-carensis), e, adj. *Of Imachara; a city in the eastern part of Sicily (now Macchara)*.—As *Subst.*: **Imacharenses** (-carenses), ūm, m. *The inhabitants of Imachara*.

Imāgnā-tio, ōnis, f. [imāgn(a)-or] *A imagining, fancy, imagination*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imagination*.

Imāgn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [imāgnō, imāgn-is] *To picture to one's self, to fancy, imagine*: pavorem eorum, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imaginere*.

Im-āgo, mis, f. [root IM; akin to μῦ-εἶμαι] *(That which is like; hence) A*: **I.** Prop.: a. Gen.: *An image or likeness; a statue, picture, bust, cast, or engraving*: Cic.—b. Esp.: *An ancestral image (of one who had been ædile, prætor, or consul; generally made of wax, and placed in the atrium of a Roman house)*: Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *An image or likeness of a thing formed*

in the mind: a conception, thought, imagination, idea: Cic.; Pl.—b. A figurative representation, similitude, comparison: Hor.—c. A mere form, image, semblance, appearance, shadow: Cic.; Tac.—**3.** Meton.: *The reverberation (of a sound); an echo*: Ov.; Hor.—**B.** *Of a spirit, phantom, ghost, or apparition*: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. image*. **Imāgnō-cūla**, ē, f. dim. [for imāgn-cūla; fr. imāgnō, imāgn-is] *A little image*: Suet.

imbēcill-i-us, comp. adv. [imbēcill-us] *More weakly or feebly*: Cic. **imbēcill-itas** (imbēcill-), ātis, f. [imbēcill-us] *(The condition of the imbecillus; hence) 1. Weakness, feebleness, whether physical or mental*: Cæs.; Tac.—**2.** *Of condition, as regards ability: Powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imbecillité*.

imbēcillus (imb-), a, um (Abt. Sing., imbecilli, Pl.), adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *Weak, feeble*: Whether physically or mentally: homo imbecillus, Cic.: (Comp.) imbecillior medicina, id.—As *Subst.*: **imbēcillus**, i, m.: **A.** *A weak or feeble person*: Lucr.—**B.** *One weak in mind, an imbecile*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Of food: (Weak in quality; hence) A. Not nourishing: (Sup.) imbecillissima mater*, Cels.—**B.** *Not tough or hard; easy of digestion*: ovum, Cels. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imbecille*.

im-bell-is (in-), e, adj. [for imbell-is; fr. 2. in; bell-um] *(Not having, or without, bellum; hence) 1. Unwarlike, unfit for war, or peaceful, fond of peace*: Of persons or things: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**2.** *Having ceased to wage war*: Virg.

imber, bris (Abt. Sing. imbre and imbrī), m. [akin to Greek ὑμῆρος, a shower] Sanscrit abhra, "mubes," or ambhas, "aqua;" ambhara, "coelum" **I.** Prop.: *A heavy or violent rain; a shower; pelling or pouring rain or storm*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A rain-cloud, storm-cloud*: Lucr.; Virg.—**B.** *For rain-water*: Tac.—**C.**: **1.** *For water, as an element*: Lucr.—**2.** *Of the sea*: Virg.—**D.** *Of water in irrigating, etc.*: Virg.—**E.** *Of a stream of tears*: Ov.—**F.** *Of a stream of blood, stones, etc.*: Cic.—**G.** *Of a stream or abundance of nectar for beautifying the hair of Venus*: Claud.—**H.** *Of things that descend in great numbers in a manner resembling rain: A shower: ferreus ingruit imber*, Virg.

im-berb-is (in-), e, adj. [for imbarb-is; fr. 2. in; barb-a] *Without a beard, beardless*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imberbe*.

im-bībo (im-), bībi, no sup., bībēre, 3. v. a. [for im-bibo] **I.** Prop.: *To drink in, imbibe*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To imbibe, conceive*: malam opinionem, Cic.—**B.** *To determine, resolve*: illum ad suns condiciones perducere, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imbibere*.

imbr-ex, icis, f. (less freq. m.) [imber, imbr-is] *(The thing pertaining to imber; hence) 1. Prop.: A hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile, used in cover-*

ing roofs for the purpose of conveying off the rain: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero*: Suet.

imbr-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [imber, imbr-is; (f); fer-o] *(Bringing imber; hence) Rain-bringing, rainy*: Austri. Ov.; ver, Virg.

Imbros (-us), i, f., Ἰμβρος, *Imbros or Imbrus; a small island in the Ægean Sea (now Imbro)*.—Hence, **Imbr-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Imbros*.

im-bū-o (in-), būi, būtum, būēre, 3. v. a. [for in-bi-o; fr. 1. in; root BI, akin to πi-vo, in a causative sense] *(To cause to drink in; hence) 1. Prop.*: **A.** Gen.: *To wet, moisten, soak, steep, saturate*: imbuti sanguine gladii legionum, Cic.: oscula, que Venus Quintā parte sui nectaris imbutit, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *To dye*: quo sunt imbuta colore, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue with any thing: aliquem crudelitate*, Cic.—**B.** *To inspire or impress early; to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue*: animum opinionibus, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To make the first trial of a thing; to use for the first time; to prove, essay, do any thing for the first time*: imbuti auctor opus, Ov.: terras vomere, i. e. to plough first, id.

imbu-tus, a, um, P. of imbu-o. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imbu*.

Imitā-bilis, e, adj. [imit(a)-or] *That may be imitated, imitable*: orationis subtilitas imitabilis, Cic.: (Comp.; also, with *Dat.*: neque est gemina alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Pl.

¶ Hence, *Fr. imitable*.

Imitā-men, inis, n. [id.] *(The imitating thing; hence) 1. Imitation, resemblance, likeness, representation*: Ov.—**2.**: **a.** *Form, image, shape*: Ov.—**b.** *Imitation, that which imitates*: Ov.

Imitā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) *Imitation, the act of imitating*: Tac.

Imitā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The act of imitating, imitation*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A copy of any thing; a picture, portrait*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imitation*.

Imitā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An imitator*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imitateur*.

Imitā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She that imitates*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imitatrice*.

Im-itor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [root IM, akin to μῦ-εἶμαι] **I.** Prop.: *(To make like; hence) To imitate; to express, lift off, copy, pourtray*: molles imitabitur æ capillos, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To imitate, i. e. to act like, copy, seek to resemble, or counterfeit*: aliquem, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To supply the place (of one thing by another)*: pocula leti Fermento atque aciculis imitantur vitea sorbis, Virg. Part. Perf. in Pass. force: imitata simulacra, Cic.: nec abest imitata voluptas, Cv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imiter*.

im-mādesco, mādūti (only in Perf.), 3. v. n. mch. [for in-mādesco] *To become wet or moist*: Ov.

imman-e adv. [imman-is] **I.** *Vast*

(*immensely*: Hor.; Tac.—2. *Frightfully, dreadfully, fiercely, savagely, wildly*: Virg.

im-ma-nis (in-), ne, *adj.* [for im-mā-nis; fr. 2. in; Sanscrit root mā, to measure; cf., also, metior, manus] (*Not to be measured; hence*) I. Prop.: *Monstrous* in size; *enormous, immense, huge, vast*: magnitudo, Cæs.: pocula, Cic.: spelunca, Virg. II. Fig.: *Monstrous* in character, *frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild*: (Sup.) immanissimus quisque, Cic.: (Comp.) scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Virg. III. Meton.: *Wonderful, surprising*: immane dictu, Sall.

Im-mā-nis Acc. to some this word is derived fr. 2. in; man-us = bonus; so, *not good*. If this view be correct, what is now II. Fig. will become I. Prop.; while the other meanings will become respectively II. Meton. A. B.

im-mān-itas, ātis, *f.* [imman-is] (*The quality of the immanis; hence*) 1. *Monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess*: a. Prop.: serpens inusitata immanitatis, Gell.—b. Fig.: vitiorum, C. Coel.—2. *Monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty*.

im-mansuētus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-mansuctus] *Untamed, wild, savage*. I. Prop.: (Sup.) tu de rapidis inmansuētissime ventis, Ov. II. Fig.: Of disposition, etc.: ingenium, Ov.: (Comp.) quid ad homines inmansuētus? Sen.

im-mātūr-itas (in-), ātis, *f.* [im-matur-us] (*The state of the immaturus; hence*) I. Prop.: *Unripeness, immaturity*: Suet. II. Fig.: *Untimely haste, over-egerness*: Cic.

im-mātūrus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-maturus] (*Not maturus; hence*) 1. *Unripe, immature, not arrived at full growth, etc.*: a. Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: Cels.; Quint.—b. Fig.: consilium, Liv.—2. *Not arrived at a marriageable age*: puellæ, Suet.—3. Of death, etc.: *Unseasonable, untimely, premature*: mors, Cic.: puella, i. e. *early dead*, Prop.

im-medicābilis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-medicabilis] *Incurable*. I. Prop.: *vulnus*, Ov. II. Fig.: *telum, the wound of which is incurable*, Virg.

im-mēio (in-), no, *perf. nor sup.*, mēiore, 3. v. n. [for in-mēio] *To make water into*: Pers.

im-mēmōr (in-), ōris, *adj.* [for in-memor] I. Prop.: *Unmindful, not thinking, forgetful of a person or thing*: ingenium, Cic.: (with Gen.) rerum, id.: (with Objective clause) immemor, Chæream Cassium nominari, Suet. II. Meton.: *A. Forgotten*: exprobatio immemoris benefici, Ter.—B. *That causes forgetfulness*: Lethe, Sen.

im-mēmōrābilis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-memorabilis] 1. *Unmentionable, indescribable*: spatium, Lucr.—2. *That will not tell any thing, speechless, silent*: Plaut.

im-mēmōrātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-memoratus] *Unmentioned, not related*: Hor.

immens-itas (in-), ātis, *f.* [im-mens-us] *Immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense*. I. Prop.: mare, Cic.: Corberus, Virg.—As Subst.: **immensum**, i, n. (sc. spatium) *Boundless extent, immense size, immensity*: Ov.; Liv. II. Fig.: *Immense, etc.*: immensæ, infinitæ, cupiditates, Auct. Her.: (Sup.) immensissimæ voluptates, Spart.—Adverbial expressions: *Immensum, in immensum, ad immensum, immenso, Exceedingly, immensely*: Sall.; Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immense*.

im-mēre-nis (in-), mērentis, *adj.* [for in-mere-nis; fr. 2. in; mere-o] *Underserving, not meriting, innocent*: dominus, Hor.—b. **im-merge (in-)**, mersi, mersum, mergere (*Perf. sync.*, immergi, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for in-merge] I. Gen.: *To dip, plunge, or sink into any thing; to immerse*: aliquem unda, Virg.: immergi in flumen, Cic. II. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self, or itself*: Plaut.; Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immerger*.

im-mērit-o, adv. [immerit-us] *Underservedly, unjustly, without cause*: Cic.: (Sup.) immeritissimo, Ter.

im-mēritus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-meritus] 1.: a. Gen.: *That has not deserved; that does not deserve; underserving*: mori, Hor.—b. Esp.: With respect to punishment: *Guiltless, innocent*: gens, Virg.—2. *That is not deserved, undeserved, unmerited*: laudes, Liv.

im-mersā-bilis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-mersa-bilis; fr. 1. in; mers(a)-o] *That cannot be sunk*: adversis rerum immersabilis undis, i. e. *not to be overwhelmed*, Hor.

immer-sus (for immerg-sus), a, um, *P.* of immerg-o.

im-mētā-tus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-mēta-tus; fr. 2. in; met(a)-or] *Unmeasured*: jugera, Hor.

im-migro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for in-migro] *To remove into*: I. Prop.: in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. II. Fig.: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam sere avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv.

im-mīnō (in-), no, *perf. nor sup.*, mīnere, 2. v. n. [for in-mīno] I. Prop.: *To project over or towards a thing; to bend or lean towards; to hang down over; to overhang*: imminente lūbi, Hor.: cœlumque quod imminet orbī, Ov. II. Meton.: *A. To be near to a thing; to touch on, border upon*: carcer imminens foro, Liv.—B. With the notion of hostility: *To threaten in consequence of nearness*: certior sum factus, Parthos . . . Ciliciæ magis imminere, Cic. III. Fig.: *A. To strive after a thing eagerly; to be eager; to be intent*: avaritia, Cic.: exilio conjugis, Ov.—B. *To be near*: at hand, to

impend: mors propter incertos casus quotidie imminet, Cic.—C. *To threaten by nearness, to be imminent*: periculum alicui, Suet.

im-mīnō (in-), mīnī, mīnūtum, mīnūre, 3. v. a. [for in-mīno] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To lessen, diminish*: copias, Cic. B. Esp.: *To weaken, impair*: corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To lessen, diminish*: postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. B. Esp.: *To encroach upon; to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy*: auctoritatem, Cic.

im-mīnū-tio (imminu-) ōnis, *f.* [imminu-o] *A lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring*: I. Prop.: corporis, i. e. *mutilation*, Cic. II. Fig.: dignitatis, Cic.

im-miscēo (in-), misceti, mistum or mixtum, miscere (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, immisceri, Virg.), 2. v. a. [for immisceo] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To mix in, intermix, intermingle*: vadimus immixti Danais, Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To mix one's self up with or among*: Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To mingle in, commingle with*: non fugienda petendis immiscere, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: *To take part in, join in*: Liv.—2. *To connect closely with, to unite to*: sortem fortunæ regnique cum rebus Romanis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immiscer*.

im-miserābilis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-miserabilis] *Not to be pitied, unworthy of pity*: pubes, Hor.

immiserīcord-iter, ad [immiserīcoris, immiserīcord-is] *Unmercifully*: Ter.

im-miserīcors (in-), cordis, *adj.* [for in-miserīcoris] *Pitiless, merciless, unmerciful*: Cic.

im-mis-sio (immis-) ōnis, *f.* [for im-mitt-sio; fr. im-mitt-o] *A letting in, an grafting*: sarmentorum, Cic.

im-mis-sus (in-) (for im-mitt-sus), a, um, *P.* of im-mitt-o.

im-mis-tus (for immisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of immisc-o.

im-mītis (in-), e, *adj.* [for im-mītis] (*Not mītis; hence*) 1. Of fruits, etc.: *Not soft or mellow*: harsh, rough, sour: uva, Hor.—2. *Not mild*: rough, rude, harsh, hard, severe, stern, fierce, savage, inexorable: (Comp.) calcato humilitior hydro, Ov.: (Sup.) serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Pl.—As Subst.: **immitia**, ūm, n. (sc. facta) *Cruelties, cruel deeds*: Ov.

im-mitto (in-), mīsi, mīssum, mītēre, 3. v. a. [for in-mitto] I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To cause to go or send into*: gladiatores in forum, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To sink into* the bed of a river, etc.: tigna in flumen, Cæs.—b. *To insert, mortise, etc.*: trabes, Cæs.—c. *To insert or interweave*: filis immititur aurum, Ov. B. Fig.: *To send into*: immitte fugam Teoris, atrumque timorem, Virg.: immittit senarium, i. e. *introduces*, Cic. II.: A. Gen.: *To throw or cast into*: corpus in undas, Ov. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To throw or cast one's self into or among*: Cic. III.: A. Prop.: *To send*

against: armaturam levin in statione, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To send against*, i.e. to set on, instigate, incite: alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immixtum aiebant, Sall. **IV.**: *To cast or throw*: coronam crelo, Ov. **V.**: **A.** Prop. Of weapons: *To hurl against*: pila in hostes, Caes. **B.** Fig.: *To hurl against or at*: immixtam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic. **VI.** *To let fall down*: immixsa barba, i.e. hanging or growing down, Virg. **VII.**: **A.** Gen.: *To let go, let loose*: habenas, Virg. **B.** T.p.: **1.** Of horses: *To give the head to; to put to speed; to spur or urge on*: si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv.—**2.** *To let grow unrestrained or wild*: immixsi alii in alios rari, Liv.

immixtus (in-) (for immisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of immisc-eo.

immo (immo-), adv. [etym. dub.; usually referred to *imus*] (*On the underside, on the reverse; hence*) **1.** In replies, etc.: *On the contrary of what has been said; no indeed, by no means; or yes indeed, certainly, by all means*: Cic.; Ov.—Particular phrase: *Immo si scias or immo si audias, I.ea (or nay) if you only knew or only heard, intimating that such is not the case*: Plaut.—**2.** In the middle of a sentence: *Nay rather, nay, I should rather say*: To correct, or add emphasis to, what has been said: simulacra deorum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablato, Liv.

im-mobilis (in-), *e. adj.* [for in-mobilis] **I.** Prop.: *Immoveable*: terra immobilis manens, Cic.: (Comp.) immobilior scopulis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Immoveable, unmoved*: ardet inexcitata Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immobile*.

im-mobil-itas (immobil-), *ātis, f.* [immobil-is] (*The state of the immobility; hence*) *Immoveableness*: aequē, Just. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immobilité*.

im-moderāte, adv. [immoderatus] **I.** Prop.: *Without measure or rule*: vox immoderate profusa, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Immoderately, without bounds, extravagantly*: (Comp.) immoderatus ferre casum incommoderatum tuorum, Cic.: (Sup.) immoderatissime letari, Spart.

im-moderā-tio (in-), *ōnis, f.* [for in-moderatio; *fr. 2. in; moder-* (a)-or] (*Not restricting or regulating; hence*) *Want of moderation, excess*: verborum, Cic.

im-moderātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-moderatus] **I.** Prop.: *Without measure, measureless, immeasurable*: ather, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate*: discipulus, Cic.: (Comp.) motus animi immoderatos, Gell.: (Sup.) immoderatissime luxurie esse, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immodéré*.

im-moderā-e (immodest-), *adv.* [immodest-us] *Immoderately, extravagantly*: gloriari, Liv.: (Comp.) immodestus, Sen.

im-moderā-ta (immodest-), *m, f.* [immodest-us] (*The quality of the immodesty; hence*) *Intemperate conduct,*

immodesty, licentiousness: Plaut.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immodestie*.

im-mōdestus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-modestus] *Unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate*: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immodeste*.

im-mōdic-e, adv. [immodic-us] *Beyond measure, excessively, immoderately*: gloriari, Liv.

im-mōdicus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-modicus] *Beyond bounds, beyond measure, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate*: rostrum, Ov.: immodicus lingua, Liv.: (with Gen.) lætitiæ et mœoris, Tac.

im-mōdūlātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-modulatus] *Unrhythmic, unharmonious*: poemata, Hor.

im-mōlā-tio (immola-), *ōnis, f.* [immo(a)-o] *A sacrificing, offering up in sacrifice*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immolation*.

im-mōlā-tor (immola-), *ōris, m.* [id.] *A sacrificer*: Cic.

im-mōlī-tus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-molitus; *fr. 1. in; mol-i-or*] *Built or erected on a place*: Liv.

im-mōl-o (in-), *āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for in-mol-o; *fr. 1. in; mol-a*] (*Prop.*) *To sprinkle meal on a victim; to sprinkle a victim with meal—mola salsa; hence, Meton.* **1.** *To bring as an offering; to offer, sacrifice, immolate*: animalia, Caes.: Dianne vitulum, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) immolandum deo, id.—**2.** *To sacrifice, stay*: aliquem vulneri, Virg.: (with second Acc. of further definition) inferias quos (sc. juvenes) immolet umbris, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immoler*.

im-mordēo (in-), *mordi, m. sum, mordere, 2. v. a.* [for in-mordeo] *To bite into*: Fig.: **1.** Of weapons, etc.: immorsum collum, Prop.—**2.** Of hunger: perna magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus (sc. stomachus) refici, Hor.

im-mōrī-or (in-), *mortuus sum, mōri, 3. v. dep.* [for in-morior] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To die in any place*: Euxinis aquis, Ov. **B.** Fig.: Of studies: *To die or pine away in*: studiis, Hor. **II.**: **A.** *To die upon any person or thing*: illa sorori immoritur, Ov.—**B.** Of time: *To die during*: legationi, Quint. **III.** (*Prop.*) *To die*: Meton. Of the limbs: *To die away, wither up*: manus immortua, Luc.

im-mor-sus (for immord-sus), a, um, *P.* of immord-eo.

im-mortālis (in-), *e. adj.* [for in-mortalis] **I.** Prop.: *Undying, immortal*: dii immortales, Cic.—*As Subst.* *The immortal*: I. Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Imperishable, eternal, endless*: memoria et gloria, Cic.—**B.** *Like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy*: immortalis ero, si, etc., Prop. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immortel*.

im-mortāl-itas, *ātis, f.* [immortal-is] (*The state or condition of the immortality; hence*) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *Exemption from death, immortality*: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Imperishable fame, undying renown, immortality*: Cic.—**2.**

Blessedness, the height of happiness: Ter.

¶ Hence, *Fr. immortalité*.
im-mortāl-iter (imm-), *adv.* [id.] (*Prop.*) *Immortally*: Meton. *Uncasingly, infinitely*: gaudere, Cic.

im-mor-tuus (imm-), a, um, *P.* of immor-i-or.

im-mōtus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-motus] **I.** Prop.: *Unmoved, immoveable, motionless*: immota manet (sc. arbor), Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Unmoved, unshaken, undisturbed*: mens, Virg.

im-mūgio (in-), *mūgīvi or mūg-ī, no sup., mūgīre, 4. v. n.* [for in-mūgio] **I.** *To bellow, roar, or resound in*: immugit Ætna cavernis, Virg. **II.** *To resound*: immugit regia luctu, Virg.

im-mulgeō (in-), *no perf. nor sup., mulgere, 2. v. a.* [for in-mulgeo] *To milk into*: immulgens ubera labris, Virg.

im-mundus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-mundus] *Unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul*. **I.** Prop.: Harpyie contactu immundo omnia fœdant, Virg.: (Comp.) immundior lapsus, Pl.: (Sup.) liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. **II.** Fig.: Of language: dicta, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immonde*.
im-mūnio (in-), *mūnīvi, no sup., mūnīre, 4. v. a.* [for in-munio] *To fortify*: præsidium, Tac.

im-mūnis (in-), *e. adj.* [for in-munis] (*Not serving; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Free or exempt from a public service, burden, or charge*: piratas immunes habere, Cic.: immunis militia, Liv.: (with Gen.) ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Not sharing or partaking in, free from, devoid of, without some thing*: manus, Hor.: (with Gen.) aspicit urbem immunitatem tanti belli, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *Free or exempt from doing any thing; that contributes or gives nothing*: virtus, Cic.: (with Gen.) bos curvi immunitas atrati, Ov.

im-mūn-itas (imm-), *ātis, f.* [immun-is] (*The state or quality of the immunity; hence*) **1.** *Freedom or exemption from public services, burdens, or charges*: immunitas: Caes.; Cic.—**2.** *Freedom, exemption, or immunity from any thing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immunité*.

im-mūnitus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-munitus] *Unfortified, not furnished with defences*: oppida, Liv.: via, i.e. open, passable, Cic.

im-murmūro (in-), *no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. n.* [for in-murmuro] **I.** *To murmur, mutter, or whisper in*: terræque immurmurat (sc. Midas) hausta, Ov. **II.** *To murmur on or upon*: ipsa (sc. lingua) jacet, terræque tremores immurmurat atræ, Ov. **III.** *To murmur at*: totumque immurmurat agmen, i.e. murmuris at me, Ov.

im-mūtābilis (in-), *e. adj.* [for in-mutabilis] *Unchangeable, unalterable, immutable*: causæ, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil immutabilis, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. immuable*.

im-mūtābil-itas (imm-), *ātis, f.* [immutabil-is] (*The quality of the im*

mutabilis; hence) *Unchangeableness, immutability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immutabilité*.

immūtā-tiō (imm-), onis, *f.* [for in-mutatus] *A change, exchanging, putting of one thing for another in speech*: Cic.

1. **im-mūtātus** (im-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-mutatus] *Unchanged, unaltered*: Ter.; Cic.

2. **immūtā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *im-mut* (a)-o.

im-mūto (im-), mūtāvi, mūtātum, mūtāre (Inf. Præs. immutatur, Tor.), 1. v. a. [for in-muto] **I. Gen.**: *To change, alter*: **A. Prop.**: *verborum ordinem*, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *immutata oratio, i. e. allegory*, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *Rhet. t. t.*: *To put (by metonymy) one word for another: pro Afris immutat Africanæ*, Cic.

imo, adv., v. immo.

im-pacātus (im-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pacatus] *Not peaceable, unpeaceful, unquiet*: Iberi, Virg.

impac-tus (for impag-tus), a, um, *P.* of *imp*(n)g-o, through true root *IMPAG*(N)G.

im-pallesco (im-), palli, *no sup.*, pallescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* [for in-pallescō] *To grow or turn pale on account of or at any thing*: chartis, Pers.

im-par (im-), pāris, *adj.* [for in-par] **I. Gen.**: *Uneven, unequal, dissimilar in number, size, or quality*: numerus, Cic.: *coloribus impar*, Ov.: *nīl fuit unquam Sic impar sibi*, Hor. **II. Esp.**: **A. Of dress**: *Uneven, awry: toga*, Hor.—**B.**: **1. Prop.**: *Unequal to, not a match for, unable to cope with a thing; inferior, weaker: tibi miles impar*, Hor.—**2. Meton.**: *(unequal, i. e. beyond one's strength, for which one is not a match: pugna*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impar*.

im-pārātus (im-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-paratus] *Not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished: imparati quum a militibus, tum a pecuniā*, Cic.: *(Sup.) omnibus rebus imparatissimus*, Cæs.

impar-iter, adv. [impar] *Unequally: versus impariter juncti, i. e. hexameters and pentameters*, Hor.

impartio, ire, v. impartio.

im-pastus (im-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pastus] *Unfed, hungry: leo*, Virg.

im-pātibilis (im-, -pētibilis), e, *adj.* [for in-patibilis] *Insufferable, insupportable, intolerable: dolor*, Cic.

im-pātens (im-), entis, *adj.* [for in-patiens] *That cannot bear, will not endure or suffer any thing; impatient of any thing: (Comp.) nihil est impatientius imperitiā*, Macr.: *(Sup.) impatientissima sollicitudo*, Gell.: *(with Gen.) miles impatiens solis*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impatient*.

impatiē-ter (im-), adv. [for impatient-ter; fr. impatientis, impatient-] *Impatiently, unwillingly: requiro*, Pl.: *(Comp.) impatientius, id.*: *(Sup.) impatientissime, id.*

impatiē-tia (im-), æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *(The quality of the patients; hence) Unwillingness or inability to bear any*

thing, want of endurance, impatience: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impatience*.

impāvid-e (im-), adv. [impavidus] *Fearlessly, intrepidly: Liv.*

im-pāvidus (im-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pavidus] *Fearless, undaunted, intrepid: Ilor;* Liv.

impēdi-mentum (impedi-), i, n. [impedi-o] **I. Gen.**: *(The entangling or hindering thing; hence) A hindrance, impediment: Cæs.; Cic. II. Esp. Plur.: Concr.: Travelling equipage, luggage; the baggage of an army, etc.*: Cæs.

im-pēd-īo (im-), pēdivi or pēdī, pēditum, pēdire (in thesis) inque peditur, inque peditus, etc., Lucr.), 4. v. a. [for in-pēd-īo; fr. 1. in; pes, ped-is] *To get, etc., the feet in something; hence) I. Prop.*: *To entangle, ensnare, shackle, hamper, hinder: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes*, Ov. **II. Fig.: *To entangle, embarrass: mentem dolore*, Cic.: **III. Meton.**: **A. To clasp, encircle, embrace: caput myrto**, Hor.—**B.**: *To hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede: Of persons or things: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit*, Cic.: *(without Object) omnia remouentur, quæ obstant et impediunt, id.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *empêcher*.**

impēdi-tiō (imp-), ōnis, *f.* [impedi-o] *A hindrance, obstruction: Cic.*

impēdi-tus (impedi-), a, um: **1. P. of *impel*-io.—**2. Pa.**: *Hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, burdened, impeded: impediti hostes*, Cæs.: *(Comp.) impeditiores loci, id.*: *(Sup.) silve undique impeditissimæ*, Hirt.**

im-pello (im-), pūli, pulsus, pellere (Inf. Præs. Pass., impellitur, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [for in-pello] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To push, drive, or strike against a thing; to hit: impellunt animæ linteæ Thraciæ*, Hor.: *seuora remis*, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *With the access idea of motion, To drive forward, set in motion, urge on, impel: precipitantem igitur impellans, i. e. give a push to*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. To move to a thing; to impel, incite, urge; esp., to instigate, stimulate, persuade: nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic.—**B.**: *To overthrow, subdue, overpower: animum labantem*, Virg.**

im-pendō (im-), nō perf. nor sup., pendere, 2. v. n. [for in-pendō] **I. Prop.**: *To hang over, to overhang: impendent montes*, Cic.: *(with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) mare quæ impendit*, Luor. **II. Fig.**: *To hang or hover over a thing; to impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten: bellum impendit*, Cic.: *(with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) tanta te impendit mala*, Ter.

impend-um (impend-), ū, n. [impend-o] *(A weighing out of money, an expending; hence) I. Gen.*: *Money laid out on any thing, outlay, cost, charge, expense: Cic.—Adverbial expression: Impendio, (At a great expense, i. e.) By a great deal, greatly, very much: Cic. II. Esp.*: **A. Prop.**: *Money paid out for a loan, i. e. interest:*

Cic. **B. Meton.**: *Interest, something additional: Cic.*

im-pendo (im-), pendī, pensum, pendere, 3. v. a. [for in-pendo] *(To weigh in the scales; hence) I. Prop.*: *To weigh out, lay out, expend: pecunias in aliud*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To expend, devote, employ, apply: curam in aliquid*, Cic.

im-pēnstrābilis (im-), e, *adj.* [for in-pēnstrābilis] **I. P. Rob.**: *That cannot be penetrated, impenetrable: silix ferro*, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *That cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding: pudicitia*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impénétrable*.

impen-sa (impen-), æ, *f.* [for impen-sa; fr. impend-o] *(That which is expended; hence) Outlay, cost, charge, expense, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impenses*.

impense-e (impens-), adv. [impens-us] **I. Prop.**: *At great cost, expensively: (Sup.) bibliothecæ impensissime reparare*, Suet. **II. Meton.**: *Exceedingly, greatly, very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously: impense cupere*, Ter.: *(Comp.) impensius facere*, Cic.

1. impen-sus (for impend-sus), a, um: **1. P.** of *impend-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *(Prop.) Laid out, expended: Meton.*: **A. Dear, expensive: (Comp.) ingrato homine nihil impensius est, Plaut.—**B.**: *Of cost, etc.: Ample, considerable, great: Cic.—As Subst.: impensum, i. n. (sc. pretium) A great or high price: Ilor.—c. Large, great, strong, vehement: voluntas*, Cic.: *(Sup.) impensissimæ preces*, Suet.**

2. impen-sus (for impend-sus), a, um, *adj.* [impend-o] *Overhanging, that overhangs: Luor.*

impērā-tor (impera-), ōris (old form endopator or indupator, Elnn.; Lucr.), m. [imper(a)-o] **I. Milit. t. t.**: *A commander-in-chief, general: Cæs.; Cic.; Tac.—2. a Prop.*: **(a) Gen.**: *A commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master: Sall.; Cic.—(b) Esp.*: *A Roman emperor: Suet.—b. Fig.*: *A commander, ruler, master, director: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. empereur.*

impērā-tor-i-us (imperator-), a, um, *adj.* [imperator] *(Of, or belonging to, an imperator; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, a general or commander-in-chief: Cic.—2. Imperialis: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. impérialiste.*

impērā-trix (impera-), icis, *f.* [imper(a)-o] *She who commands, a mistress: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. impératrice.*

impērā-tum, i, n. [id.] *(That which is commanded; hence) A command, order: Cæs.*

im-perceptus (im-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perceptus] *Unperceived, unknown: mendacia*, Ov.: *(Comp.) minora imperceptiora sunt*, Gell.

im-percussus (im-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-percussus] *Not struck, unstruck: pedes*, Ov.

im-perditus (im-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perditus] *Not destroyed, not slain: Virg.*

im-perfectus (im-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perfectus] *Unfinished, incom-*

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plete, imperfect: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imparfait*.

im-perfossus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perfossus] *Unpierced, unstabbed:* Ov.

im-pēri-ōsus (imperi-), a, um, *adj.* [imperi-um] (*Full of imperium;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Possessed of command, mighty, powerful, puissant:* populi, Cic. (with *Dat.*) sibi qui imperiosus, who has command or control over himself, Hor. **II.** Esp.: In a bad sense: *Imperious, domineering, tyrannical:* (Comp.) imperiosius æquor, Hor.: (Sup.) familia imperiosissima, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impérieux*.

im-pērit-e (imperi-), *adv.* [im-perit-us] *Unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly:* imperite factum, Cic.: (Comp.) quid potuit dici imperitus? id.: (Sup.) imperitissime dictum, id.

im-pērit-la (imperi-), æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the imperitia;* hence) *Inexperience, unskilfulness, ignorance, awkwardness:* Sall.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impérite*.

im-pēri-to (imperi-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. *Intens. a. and n.* [imperi-o] *To command, govern, rule:* I. Act.: æquam Rem imperito, Hor. **II.** Neut.: decem imperitabant, Liv.

im-pērit-us (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-peritus] *Inexperienced in any thing, not knowing or unacquainted with any thing, unskilled, ignorant:* Of persons or things: (Comp.) aliquis imperitor, Cic.: (Sup.) imperitissimus, id.: (with Gen.) imperitus mortum, id.

im-pēri-um (imperi-), i, n. [imperi-o] **I.** a. Prop.: *A command, order, direction:* Cæs.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *The right or power of commanding; authority, command, control:* Cic.; Hor.—(b) *Supreme power, sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire:* Cæs.; Cic.—(c) *A dominion, realm, empire:* Cic.; Virg.—(d) *A commander, officer:* Cæs.—(e) *The imperial government, the government:* Suet.—**c.** Fig.: *Rule, control:* imperium judiciorum tenere, Cic.—**2.** a. Prop.: *Milit. t. t.* *The chief command, command:* Cic.; Suet.—**b.** Meton.: Plur.: *Commanding officers, commanders, generals:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *empire*.

im-perjūrat-us (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perjuratus] *That is not sworn falsely by:* aque, Hor.

im-permissus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-permissus] *Unlawful, forbidden:* gaudia, Hor.

im-pēro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre (old form *im-perāssit* for *im-peraverit*, Cic.), 1. v. a. and n. [1. in; 1. paro] (*To put a command, etc., upon one;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To command, order, enjoin:* A. Prop.: Of personal subjects: quæ imperarentur, Cæs.: alicui cenam imperare, i. e. *to order him to get supper*, Cic.: (without Object) cogo atque impero, Ter. **B.** Fig.: With things as subjects: utque Imperet hoc Natura potens, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To order to be furnished or supplied; to give orders for; to order to be provided; to make a requisition for; to demand:* quum fru-

mentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic.—**B.** 1. Polit. and Milit. t. t. **a.** Gen.: *To command, govern, rule over:* omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terrâ marique imperare, Cic.—**Particular phrases:** Ad imperandum, *To receive orders or instructions:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *To be emperor:* recusabat imperare, Pl.—**2.** *To command, master, govern, rule, control:* animum rege; qui, nisi pareat, Imperat, Hor.: nobismet, Cic.—**im-perspicuus (in-),** a, um, *adj.* [for in-perspicuus] *Not clear, obscure:* Pl.

im-perterritus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perterritus] *Undaunted, unterrified:* Virg.

im-per-tio (-partio), ivi or ii, tum, ire, 4. v. a. [for in-partio] (*To bestow a share or portion on a person;* hence) *To share with another; to communicate, bestow, impart a thing:* oneris mei partem nemini impartio, Cic.: (without Object) si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imparti, Hor. **II.** *To make one a sharer or partaker in any thing; to present one with:* Parmenonem suum plurimâ salute, i. e. *greets most heartily*, Ter.

im-per-tior, no perf., iri, 4. v. dep. [id.] *To make one a sharer or partaker in any thing; to present one with:* herani hoc malo, Ter.

im-per-ti-tus, a, um, P. of im-per-tio.

im-perturbātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perturbatus] *Undisturbed, untroubled, calm:* Ov.

im-pervius (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pervius] **1.** *That cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious:* amnis, Ov.—**2.** *That cannot be penetrated:* lapis ignibus, Tac.

impôte (inp-), v. *impetus init.*

impetūbilis (inp-), e, v. *impat.*

impetrā-bilis (impetra-), e, *adj.* [impetr(a)-o] **1.** *Easy to be obtained, attainable:* (Comp.) impetrabilior pax, Liv.—**2.** *That easily obtains or effects any thing, successful:* orator, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétrable*.

impetrā-tio (impetra-), ōnis, f. [id.] *An obtaining by request:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétration*.

impetrio (inp-), ire, v. *impetoro.*

im-pētro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Pres. Pass.,* impetrarier, Plaut.: *Inf. Fut. Act.,* impetrassere, id.), 1. v. a. [for in-patro] **I.** Gen.: *To accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure, esp. by exertion, request, entreaty:* impetrato Fortis Augusti redditu, Hor.: ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Cesare impetravit, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) segre ab is impetratum est, ut, etc., Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Relig. t. t. (most freq. in the form *impetrio*, itum, ire) *To obtain by favourable omens:* in impetrendis rebus, Cic.—**B.** *To obtain, get possession of:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétrier*.

impēt-ūs (impet-), ūs (old form acc. to the 3d decl., *Gen. Sing.,* impetis, Lucr.: *Abi.,* impeto, Ov.), m. [impet-o, to attack] **I.** Prop.: *An attack, assault, onset:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Met-

on.: *Violent impulse; violent or rapid motion; impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vehemence, vigour, force:* ventorum, Cæs.: dicendi, Cic.

im-pexus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pexus] **I.** Prop.: *Uncombed:* caput inpexis porrigine foscum, Hor.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) Tisiphoneque inpexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. **II.** Fig.: *Rugged, uncouth:* antiquitas, Tac.

impi-e (impi-), *adv.* [im-pi-us] *Irreligiously, wickedly:* Cic.

impi-etās (inp-), ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the impius;* hence) *Want of reverence or respect; irreverence, impiety, disloyalty:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impiété*.

im-piger (in-), pīgra, pīgrum, *adj.* [for in-piger] *Not indolent, diligent, active, quick, uncareless, indefatigable, energetic:* se præbebat impigrum, Cic.: (with *Respective Gen.*) Quirinus impiger militiæ, Tac.

impigr-e (impigr-), *adv.* [impiger, impigr-i] *Actively, quickly:* Sall.

impigr-itās (inp-), ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the impiger;* hence) *Activity, indefatigableness:* Cic.

im-pingo (in-), pēgi, pactum, pīngere (*Inf. Pres. Pass.,* impingier, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for in-pango] **I.** *To bind, fasten, fix on or upon:* jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Plaut. **II.** (*To drive anything into another thing;* hence) **A.** Of persons: *To drive furiously into:* in vallum impingi, Tac.—**B.** Of things: *To thrust into one's hand; to hand, present, to give to one:* huic calix mulsi impingendus est, Cic. **III.** *To drive against, to strike, thrust, or dash against:* **A.** Prop.: *Tustem alicui, 'Script. ap. Cic.—B. Fig.: *dicam tibi impingam grandem, I will direct or bring against you:* Ter. **IV.** *To throw or dash down:* quam, quo perferre jubetur Clitellas, ferus impingas, Hor.*

im-pius (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pius] *Without reverence or respect for the deity, one's parents, or one's country; irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic; abandoned, wicked, impious:* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: impietate conscelerati, Cic.: (Sup.) idem impissimus, Aus. **II.** Fig.: Of things: si impius, propinquorum manūs effugeris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impie*.

im-plācābilis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-placabilis] *Unappeasable, implacable:* caput implacabile fontis, Virg.: in aliquem implacabilis eseo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implacable*.

implacābil-ius (inp-), *comp. adv.* [implacabil-is] *More or very implacably:* implacabilis irasci, Tac.

im-plācātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-placatus] *Unappeased, unsatisfied:* Charybdis, Virg.

im-plācidus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-placidus] *Ungentle, rough, savage, fierce:* genus, Hor.: (Sup.) Mars divum implacidissimus, Stat.

im-plecto (in-), plecti, plexum, plectere, 3. v. a. [for in-plecto] *To plait, or twist within; to wind or twist among;*

to interweave, interlace, entwine: **I.** Prop.: dracones inter seimplexi, Pl. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) caeruleos implexæ crinibus angues Eumenides, Virg. **II.** Fig.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, Tac.

im-pléo (in-), plēvi, plētum, plēre (Syncl. forms: implem̄t, Virg.: implem̄s, Hor.: implem̄t, Cic.: implem̄t, Ov.: implem̄s, Virg.: implem̄s, Ov.), 2. v. a. [for in-pleo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To fill up, fill full: to make full, fill: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Cic.: (with Gen.) ollam denariorum implere, id. **B.** Esp.: **I.** Of food:—Pass in reflexive force: To satisfy, etc., one's self: (with Gen.) implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferine, Virg.—**2.** a. To fill out; to make fleshy, fat, or stout: nascentes implent conchylia lunæ, Hor.—**b.** Of pregnant women or animals: To fill, impregnate, etc.: Ov.—**3.** To fill out, amount to a certain measure: luna quater junctis implem̄t cornibus orbem, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To fill, make full: non semper implet (sc. Demosthenes) aures meas, Cic.: (with Gen.) adolescentem temeritatis, Liv.—**B.** Of number or time: To fill up, make out, complete, finish, end: annum, Ov.—**C.** To fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content: aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *emplir*.

imple-tus (imple-), a, um, P. of impleo.

implexus (inp-), [for implectus] a, um, P. of implect-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implexe*.

implicā-tio (inp-), ōnis, f. implic(a)-ō An entwining, interweaving, entanglement: **I.** Prop.: nervorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: rei familiaris involvment, embarrassment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implication*.

implicā-tus (inp-), a, um: **I.** P. of implic(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate: nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum fuit, Cic. (Sup.) implicatissima questio, Gell.: (Comp.) implicator ad loquendum, Amm.

implicite (inp-), adv. [impliciteus] Intricately: Cic.

implic-ito (inp-), no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. intens. [implic-o] To entwine, interweave: orbis, Pl.

implic-itus (inp-), a, um, P. of implic-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implicite*.

im-plīco (in-), avi, ātum, (or ūi, itum), are, 1. v. a. [for in-plīco] **I.** Prop.: To infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp: ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Cæs.: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis Crines, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To entangle, implicate, involve, engage: multis implicari erroribus, Cic.—**B.** To attach closely, connect intimately, unite, join;—in Pass., to be intimately connected, associated, or related: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impliquer*.

implorā-tio (inp-), ōnis, f. [implor(a)-ō] A beseeching for help, imploring: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imploration*.

im-plōro (in-), avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-ploro] **I.** With personal objects: To invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore: quem implorem? Cic. **II.** With things as objects: To pray for earnestly, beseech, entreat, implore any thing: miserocordiam, Cic.: auxilium, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implorer*.

im-plūm-is (in-), e, adj. [for in-plum-is; fr. 2. in; plum-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Without feathers: Sil. **B.** Esp.: Of young birds: Unfledged, callow: Hor. **II.** Meton.: Without hair, bald: Pl.

im-plūo (in-), plūi, plūtum, plūere, 3. v. n. and a. [for in-pluo] **I.** Neut.: To rain upon: in aream, Pl. **II.** Act.: To send rain upon, to rain upon: Peneus . . . summam aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov.

impluv-ium (impluv-), ī, n. [for impluv-ium; fr. IMPLUG, root of implu-o] (That which it rains into; hence)

1. The impluvium, i. e. the square basin in the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water was received: Cic.—**2.** The uncovered, open space in the atrium: Ter.

implūt-e (inpolit-), adv. [impolit-us] Without ornament: dicere, Cic.

im-pōlitus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-politus] **I.** Prop.: Unpolished, rough: lapides, Quint. **II.** Fig.: Unpolished, inelegant, unrefined: orationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impoli*.

im-pollūtus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pollutus] Unpolluted: Tac.

im-pōno, pōtūi, pōtūm, pōnere (Perf. impositiv, Plaut.: imposuisse, id.—Syncl. form of Part. Perf. impositus, a, um, Lucr.; Virg.), 3. v. a. [for in-pono] **I.** A. Prop.: **I.** Gen.: To put into: pedem in undam, Plaut.—**2.** Esp.: Naut. t. t.: A. Of persons: To embark, put on board ship: exoritur, Cic.: nos in æternum Exsilium impositura cymbæ, Hor.—**b.** Of things: To put into a ship, put on board ship: signa nostra velim imponas, Cic. **B.** Fig.: To bring into, engage in: aliquem in perditam causam, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To put, place, set, or lay on, or upon: aliquem in rogam, Cic.: citellas bovi, id.—**2.** Esp.: Medic. t. t.: To apply as a remedy: alium imponitur in vulnera, Pl. **B.** Fig.: **1.** To lay, impose, throw, or inflict upon: leges civitati per vim imposituit, Cic.—**2.** To put, set, give, or assign to: nomen alicui, Liv.—**3.** To set over, as overseer, commander, etc.: consul est impositus is nobis, quem, etc., Cic.—**4.** To lay or impose upon one an obligatory performance, tax, etc.: omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, Cic.—**5.** To impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick: Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. **III.** A. Gen.: To put, place, or set in: celeri raptos per inania vento impositæ cælo, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Naut. t. t.: To put in a ship, to embark: vetustissima nave impositi, Cæs. ap. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imposer*.

importāt-īcius (-ītius), a, um, adj. [importo, (Sup.) importat-um] Brought from abroad, imported: frumentum, Hirt.; jumentum, Cic.

im-porto (in-), avi, ātum, are, 1. v. a. [for in-porto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of personal subjects: To bring, carry, or convey into; to bring in from abroad; to import: ere utuntur importato, Cæs.—**B.** Of things as subjects: To bring; grandines Septentrio importat, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To introduce: importunior morbes, Cic.—**B.** To bring about, occasion, cause: calamitatem alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importer*.

importūn-e (inp-), adv. [importun-us] Unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently: insistere, Cic. (Sup.) importunissime, Gell.

importūn-itas (inp-), ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the importunus; hence) **1.** Unsuitableness, unfitness: Ter.—**2.** Of character: Unmannertiness, incivility, unpollite behaviour, rudeness, insolence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importunité*.

im-portū-nus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-portu-nus; fr. 2. in; portus, (uncontr. Gen.) portu-is] (Not pertaining to a harbour; hence) **I.** Gen.: Unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient: tempus, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous: pauperes, Hor.: (Comp.) importunior morbes, Cels.—**B.** With respect to character: Indecorous, unmannerly, uncivil, rude, morose, harsh, churlish, savage: (Sup.) importunissimus hostis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importun*.

im-portuōsus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-portuosus] Without many harbours, harbourless: mare, Sall.: (Sup.) also, with Partitive Gen.) insula importuosissima omnium, Pl.

im-po-s (in-), pōsis, adj. [for in-pot-s; fr. 2. in; pot-is] Not master of, not possessed of, without power over: (with Gen.) homo, animi impotens, Plaut.

impōs-itus (-tus, impos-), a, um, P. of impos(-o)-no.

im-pōtens (in-), entis, adj. [for in-potens] (Not potens; hence) **1.** Powerless, impotent, weak, feeble: homo, Cic.: Juno, Hor.—**2.** a. Gen.: Having no power over, not master of, unable to control: (with Gerund in di) gerendi, Liv.: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) victoria cos ipso ferociore impotentiores sui reddit, Cic.—**b.** That is not master of himself, i. e. unbriddled, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious: impotentissimus dominatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impotent*.

impōten-ter (inp-), adv. [for impotent-ter; fr. impotens, impotent-is] **1.** Powerlessly, weakly: (Comp.) elephantos impotentius regi, Liv.—**2.** Passionately, violently, intemperately: regnare, Hirt.: (Sup.) quæ impotentissime fecit, Sen.

impōtēt-ia (inp-), æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the impotens; hence) **1.** Inability, want of wealth, poverty: Ter.—**2.** Want of moderation or self-restraint; ungovernableness, passionate

ness, outrageous behaviour, violence, fury: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impolice, impuissance*.

im-præ-sen-ti-ā-rum (in-), adv. [for in-præ-sen-ti-ā-rum; fr. 1. in; præ-sen-ti-a; harum or earum (sc. rerum)] (*In the presence of these or those things; hence*) *At present, for the present, now*: Auct. Her.; Tac.

im-pransus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pransus] *That has not break-fasted, fasting*: impransus disquirite, Hor.

im-præcor (in-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [for in-præcor] *To invoke good or evil on a person; to call down upon one, to imprecate*: salutem alicui, App.: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas, Imprecor, Virg.

im-pres-sio (inp-), ōnis, f. [for im-premsio; fr. im-prin-o, through true root IMPREM] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A pressing into; an impressing, impression*: Cic. B. Esp.: *An irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of speech: An incision, division*: Cic. III. Meton.: *A marked expression, emphasis*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impression*.

1. im-pres-sus (inp-), a, um, P. of im-prin-o, through id.

2. im-pre-sus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pre-sus] *Not pressed; ulcers not milked*. Prop. (acc. to some, sucked).

im-primis (in-), adv. v. primum.

im-primo (in-), pressi, pressum, printure, 3. v. a. [for in-premo] I. A. Prop.: *To press or thrust in or into*: dentem, Tib. B. Meton.: *To form or make by pressing in*: oculus impressus altius, Cic. II. A. Prop.: *To press upon, impress*: os impressa toro, Virg. B. Meton.: *To form or make by pressing upon; to imprint, mark, stamp*: notam labris dente, Hor.: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, Cic.—2. *To press on, give an impression to a thing (by means of or with something else); to emboss, stamp, mark*: hoc munus habebis, Cratera impressum signis, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. *To press upon; to impress, imprint*: verum illud impressum in animo atque mente, Cic.—2. *To stamp or mark*: animum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imprimer, empreindre*.

imprōbā-tio (inp-), ōnis, f. [improb(a)-o] *Disapprobation, blame*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *improbation*.

imprōb-e (inp-), adv. [improb-us] 1. *Beyond measure, enormously*: natus, Suet.—2. *Badly, wrongly, improperly; wickedly, impiously*: præda improbe parata, Cic. (Sup.) *improbissime respondere, id.—3. Impudently* (Comp.) *improbis fieri, Cic.—4. Wantonly, voluptuously*: Cat.

imprōb-itas (inp-), ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the improbus; hence*) 1. *Bad quality*: Pl.—2. *Wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity*: Cic.—3. *Impudence, boldness, audacity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *improbité*.

im-prōbo (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-probo] *To disapprove,*

blame, condemn, reject: hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic. (without Object) *si improbasset*, Cass. ¶ Hence, Fr. *improver*.

imprōbū-lus (inp-), a, um, adj. dim. [for improbo-lus; fr. improbus, (uncontr. Gen.) improbo-i] *Somewhat wicked*: Juv.

im-prōbus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-probus] I. Prop.: *Not good, of bad quality, bad, poor* (Comp.) *improbiores postes*, Plaut. II. Meton.: *Enormous, monstrous, excessive in size, etc.*: mons, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Of living beings or things: Morally bad, in the widest sense of the term; wicked, reprobate, abandoned, vile, base, impious, ungodly, unjust, dishonest*: testamentum, t. e. illegal, Cic. (Sup.) *longe post natos homines improbi-ssimus, id.—B.: 1. Of living beings*: a. *Bold, shameless, impudent*: negat improbus, Hor.—b. *Mischievous, full of mischievous fun*: anus, Hor.—c. *Voracious, insatiable*: anguis, Virg.—2. *Of things*: a. *Excessive, violent, immoderate*: labor omnia vincit Improbis, Virg.—b. *Violent, impetuous, stormy*: improbo Iracundior Iadria, Hor.—c. *Cruel, furious*: ora leonis, Virg.—d. *Bold*: (a) *In good sense*: Daring; ansum, Pl.—(b) *In bad sense*: *Shameless, impudent*: oris improbi homo, Suet.—e. *Voluptuous, wanton*: verba, Ov.

im-prōcērus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-procerus] *Not tall, undersized*: pecora, Tac.

im-promptus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-promptus] *Not ready, not quick, slow*: Lingua impromptus, Liv.

im-prōpē-rātus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-properatus] *Not hastened, lingering*: vestigia, Virg.

im-prosper (in-), ēra, erum, adj. [for in-prosper] *Unfortunate, unprosperous*: fortuna, Tac.

im-prospēr-e (inp-), adv. [improspēr] *Unfortunately*: Tac.

imprōvid-e (inp-), adv. [improvid-us] *Imprudently*: Liv.

im-prōvidus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-providus] 1.: *Not foreseeing; hence* A. Prop.: *Not anticipating* (with Gen.) *improvidus certaminis*, Liv.—b. Meton.: *Of persons: Impudent, inconsiderate*: improvidi duces, Cic.—2. *Not foreseen or observed, unforeseen, coming unawares, not anticipated*: tela improvida feruntur, Pl.

imprōvis-o, adv. [improvis-us] *On a sudden, suddenly, unexpectedly*: Cic.; Virg.

im-prōvisus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-provisus] *Not foreseen, unforeseen, unexpected*: nihil improvisum, Cic.: improvisi aderunt, Virg.: (Comp.) *improvisor, pestis, Tac.—As Subst.* **improvisum, i. n.** *Something unforeseen, an unexpected circumstance*: Tac.—A dverbial expressions: *De or ex improvisus, Unexpectedly*: Ter.; Cic.

im-prūdēs (in-), pridentis, adj. [for in-prudens] I. Prop.: *Not fore-*

seeing, not anticipating or expecting; unaware of, without perceiving or noticing: aliquis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Not knowing, unacquainted with, ignorant of* (with Gen.) *imprudentes legis*, Cic.—B. *Of persons: Not wise, imprudent, inconsiderate, inadvertent* (Comp.) *quidquid horum ab imprudentioribus fieri, Sen.: (Sup.) imprudentissimi, id.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *imprudent*.

imprūden-ter (inp-), adv. [for imprudent-ter; fr. imprudens, imprudent-is] 1. *Ignorantly, out of ignorance*: facere, Script. ap. Cic.—2. *Imprudently, inconsiderately, unwisely* (Comp.) *ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter.*

imprudent-ia (inp-), æ, f. [fr. id.] (*The quality of the imprudens; hence*) 1. *Want of knowledge, ignorance*: Cic.—2. *Want of consideration, inconsiderateness, inadvertency, imprudence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imprudence*.

im-pūbes (in-), ēris and is, adj. [for in-pubes] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *Of persons: Not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless*: Cic.; Virg. B. Fig.: *Of things: male, Virg. II. Esp.: In a state of celibacy*: Cas. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impubère*.

im-pūdēs (in-), pudentis, adj. [for in-pudens] *Without shame, shameless, impudent*: impudens iugis patrios Penates, Hor.: (Comp.) *impudentior videri, Cic. (Sup.) impudentissimæ litteræ, id.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *impudent*.

impūden-ter (inp-), adv. [for impudent-ter; fr. impudens, impudent-is] *Shamelessly, impudently*: impudentior dicitur, Cic.: (Comp.) *impudentius, id.: (Sup.) impudentissime, id.*

impūdent-ia (inp-), æ, f. [fr. id.] (*The quality of the impudens; hence*) *Shamelessness, impudence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impudence*.

impūdic-issime, sup. adv. [impudic-us] *Most unchastely*: Butr.

impūdic-itia (inp-), æ, f. [id.] *Unchastity, lewdness*: Tac.

im-pūdicus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pudicus] I. Gen.: *Shameless, impudent*: facinus, Plaut. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *Unchaste, immodest, lewd* (Comp.) *osculando impudicior, Plaut.: (Sup.) et consul et impudicissimus, Cic. B. Meton.: Disputing, Althy*: odor, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impudique*.

impugnā-tio (inp-), ōnis, f. [impugn(a)-o] *An attack, assault*: Cic.

impugnā-tor, ēris, m. [id.] *An assailant*: Liv.

im-pugno (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-pugno] I. Prop.: *Milit. t. t. To fight against a person or thing; to attack, assail*: terga hostium, Liv.: (without Object) *acrius impugnare ceperunt, Cic. II. Fig.: To attack, assail, oppose*: regem, Sall.: (without Object) *quom illos id tempus impugnandi datur, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *impugner*.

impul-sio (inp-), ōnis, f. [impel-

lo; through root IMPUL] (*A pushing against; hence*) **I. Prop.**: Externally: Pressure or influence: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Internally: **A.** An incitement, instigation to anything: Cic.—**B.** An impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impulsion*.

Impul-sor (imp-), ōris, m. [fr. id.] One who incites or instigates; an inciter, instigator: Ter.; Cic.

1. **Impul-sus (imp-)**, a, um, P. of **impul-sio**, through root IMPUL.

2. **Impul-sus (imp-)**, ūs, m. [fr. id.] 1. **A.** pushing, thrusting, or striking against: Cic.—2. **a.** A putting in motion, moving, movement: Pl.—**b.** A pressure, shock, impulse: Cic. Pl.—3. **a.** Incitement, instigation: Cæs.—**b.** An inward impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection: Cic.

Impūn-e (imp-), ade. [impun-is] **I. Prop.**: Without punishment, without fear of punishment, without harm, with impunity: (Comp.) **impunius** finit, Cic. (Sup.) **impunissime** vendere, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: Without loss or danger, securely, safely: Cic.

Imp-ūn-is (in-), e, adj. [for **impun-is**; fr. 2. in; **pun-io**] Without punishment, unpunished: App.

Impūn-itas (imp-), ātis, f. [**impun-is**] (The state or condition of the **impun-is**; hence) **I. Prop.**: Omission of punishment, freedom or safety from punishment, impunity: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Fearless security, freedom, exemption: Cic.—**B.** Want or absence of restraint; licence, licentiousness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impunité*.

Impūn-it-e (imp-), ade. [**impunitus**] With impunity: Script. ap. Cic.

Imp-ūn-itus (in-, -ponitus), a, um, adj. [for **in-punitus**] **I. Prop.**: Unpunished, free from punishment: (Comp.) qui tu impunitior illa . . . obsonia captas, Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Free from danger or harm, safe, secure: rerum libertas, Cic.—**B.** Unrestrained, excessive: mendacium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impuni*.

Impūr-a-tus (imp-), a, um, 1. P. of **impur(a)-o**.—2. **Pa.**: (Morally defiled; hence) Infamous, abominable, abandoned, vile: Ter. (Sup.) **impuratus**, Plaut.

Impūr-e (imp-), ade. [**impur-us**] Impurely; basely, shamefully, vilely: vivere, Cic. (Sup.) **impurissime**, id.

Impūr-itas (imp-), ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the **impurus**; hence) Morally: Uncleanliness, pollution, impurity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impureté*.

Impūr-o (imp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. e. a. [id.] Prop.: To make unclean; Fig.: To render impure: Sen.

Imp-ūrus (in-), a, um, adj. [for **in-purus**] **I. Prop.**: Unclean, filthy, foul: mater, Ov. **II. Fig.**: Morally: Unclean, impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile: (Comp.) **impurius**, Cic. (Sup.) **impurissimus**, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impur*.

Imp-ūritās (in-), a, um, adj. [for **in-puritas**] Unpurged, unrimmed: vinea, Hor.

im-pūto (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. e. a. [for **in-puto**] **I. Prop.**: To bring into the reckoning, enter into the account; to reckon, charge: villici longe plus impunit semihis iacti quam quod severint, Col. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To set down into the account; to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault: nec data impunit, nec acceptis obligantur, Tac.—**B.** To make a boast of, to take as credit to one's self: alii transeunt quodam, impunitantque quod transcut, Pl.—**C.** To charge, ascribe, impute to one: natum impunit illis, i. e. his son's fate, Ov.—**D.** To give, present, devote, bestow, assign: quis mihi plurimum impudet, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imputer*.

imus, a, um, v. inferus.

1. in (old forms endo and indu), *prap. c. Abl. and Acc.* [akin to Sanscrit *ni*, Greek *ἐν*] **I. With Abl.**: **C. Prop.**: Of place: 1. Gen.: **In**, within: copias in castris continent, Cæs.—2. Esp.: Of dress, armour, etc.: **In**, with, under: in crepidis, Suet.: in armis, Cæs.: in vinculis et catenis, Liv.: in rosā, i. e. encircled with a rose-garland, Hor. **B. Fig.**: 1. Of the mind, disposition, faculties, etc.: **In** in animo, Cic.: in naturā, id.: in memoriā, id.—2. Of time: **a.** **In**, in the course of: in anno, Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) In tempore, *In time, i. e. at the right or proper time*: Liv.—(b) In presentia or praesentia, *In or at the present time; now*: Cic.—**b.** With Gerunds and Gerundial Adj. to denote duration: **In**, during: in deliberando, Cic.: in querendis suis, Cæs.—3. Of circumstances, condition, situation, instruction, office, etc.: **In**: in aere alieno, in debt, Cic.: in Ephoro, (in the case of) Ephorus, id.: in maximis luctibus, id.: in labore, id.: oratorem erudire in jure civili, id.: in magistratu, Nep.—4. To denote one's place or standing: **In**, among: sapientissimus in Septem, Cic.—5. With Neut. Adj. to form adverbial expressions: **In**: in toto, in the whole, i. e. in general, upon the whole, Cic.—**C. Meton.**: Of local relations: 1. **In** the presence of, before: in ore provinciae, Cic.—2. On, upon: sedere in equo, Cic. **II. With Acc.**: **A. Prop.**: Of place: 1. Gen.: **Into**, within: se conferre in urbem, Cic.: in oculum ascendere, id.: insui voluerunt in culeum vivos (sc. parriedas), atque ita in flumen dejici, id.—2. Esp.: With verbs of rest, to denote going into or to a place, and then doing in it the action denoted by such verbs: ut liberos, uxores, suaque omnia in silvas deponeret, Cæs. **B. Fig.**: 1. Of the mind, disposition, faculties, etc.: **Into**: in mentem venire, Cic.: in mores transire, Quint.: in memoriam redigere, Cic.—2. Of time: **Into**, within: in lucem dormire, i. e. till the day is advanced, Hor.: in occasum, i. e. till sunset, Pl.—3. Of other relations: **Into**: in consilium ire, Cic.: in pejus ruere, Virg.: in partes dividere, Cæs.—4. With esse, habere, etc.: To get into a certain state and continue in it: in ali-

cujus potestatem esse, Cic.: in custodiam habitus, put into prison and kept there, Liv.: Galliam in potestatem senatus relicturum, Cic. **C. Meton.**: 1. Of local relations: **a.** Towards: Belgae spectant in septentriones, Cæs.—**b.** On, upon: in humeros, Cic.—**c.** Of extension in a certain direction: **In**: tres pedes in altitudinem, Cæs.—2. Of time: **For**: nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidisset, for ever, Cic.—Particular phrases, etc.: **a.** In posterum, or in posteritatem, *For a later period, for the future*: Cic.—**b.** In praesens, or in praesentia, *For the present, at present*: Cic.: Liv.—**c.** In futurum, *For time to come, for the future*: Liv.—**d.** In perpetuum, *For ever, for all time*: Cic.—**e.** In aeternum, *For ever, always*: Liv.—**f.** In tempus, *For the particular time, for the occasion*: Tac.—**g.** In diem: (a) *For the present day only, for the day*: Ov.—(b) *For a definite, fixed, or appointed day*: Nep.—(c) (or in dies) *Day by day, daily, from day to day, every day*: Cic.—(d) *To another or a future day*: Ter.—**h.** In horam (or in horas), *Hour by hour, hourly, every hour*: Hor.—3. **To, for**: in causam sententiam, to that purport, Cic.: in singulas civitates, for each separate state, id.—4. *After, according to, in the manner of, like*: in morem Sallium, Hor.—5. On, upon: in utramque partem disputat, on either side, i. e. both for and against, Cic.: pax data Philippo in has leges est, on, or according to, these terms, Liv.—6. *As it relates to a person or thing; respecting, with reference or regard to, as to*: valere in omnes, Cic.: omittere in aliquid, Liv.—7. *Of, about, concerning*: id quod est in philosophis dictum, Cic.—8. Of actions or dispositions: **a.** Friendly: To, towards: Cic.—**b.** Unfriendly: Against: Cic.—9. With Neut. Adj. to form adverbial expressions: **a.** In universum, *Upon the whole, in general, taking the whole together*: Liv.—**b.** In majus, *Too greatly, too highly, to an extravagant degree, etc.*: Sall.—**c.** In deterius, *For the worse*: Tac.—**d.** In mollius, *More favourably, in a milder or more favourable light*: Tac.—**e.** In barbarum, *In the manner or according to the custom of barbarians or foreigners*: Tac.—**f.** In incertum, *In a state of doubt or uncertainty, while any thing is not fixed or decided*: Liv.—**g.** In tantum, *So far, so much, to such a degree, so highly*: Virg.—**h.** In quantum, *As far as, according as*: Ov. **III.** In composition: **A.** The *n* regularly becomes assimilated to a following *l, m, or r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irumpo, imbibio, impello.—**B. Signif.**: 1. **a.** Prop.: Of place: **In**: insum.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of mental action or innate qualities: **In**: incogito, indoles.—(b) Of time: **In**, at: impraesentiarum.—Of labour or employment: *At, on, upon*: illaboro.—(c) *In the case of, concerning*: ingemo, illacrimo.—2. **a.** Prop.: Of place: **Into**: ineo, illabor.

—**b.** Meton.: Of local relations: (a) *Against*: illitro.—(b) *On, upon*: insilio.—(c) *Towards*: incurro, in-teor.—(d) *After, close upon*: insequor.—**c.** Fig.: (a) Of the mental examination of a subject: *Into*: inscrutor.—(b) Of marrying *into*, or intermarrying with a family: ininubo.—(c) Of invocations, entreaties, imprecations, etc.: *On, upon*: imploro, imprecor.—(d) Of exclamations, outcry, etc.: *Against, at*: inclamo, illatro.—(e) Of acts having reference to any thing or person, whether *for or against*: insimulo.—(f) In an augmentative force, derived from the idea of mounting upwards, and so increasing: *Much, very, greatly, quite, up*: implico, inancus.—**N.B.** The force of the preposition is sometimes lost sight of, and the same meaning obtains in the compound as in the simple word: inædifico, no. IV. ¶ Hence, Fr. en.

2. In [akin to Sanscrit *ā* and *an*, Greek *ἀ* and *αν*, Gothic and Germ. *un*] (before *b* and *p*, in; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants), an inseparable particle which negatives the meaning of the word with which it is connected; Eng. *un-, in-, im-, not*: impar, *unequal*: intolerabilis, *intolerable*: immensus, *immense*: inmitis, *not mild, rude*, etc.

In-accensus, *a, um, adj.* Un-kindled, *not inflamed*: Claud.

In-accessus, *a, um, adj.* Un-approached, *unapproachable, inaccessible*: Ineus, Virg.

In-æscere, *aci, no sup.*, æscere, 3. v. n. *inch.* To become sour in any thing, to turn sour: Fig.: hæc tibi inæscant, Ov.

In-achia, æ, f. Inachia; the name of a girl.

Inachus (-os), *i, m.*, Ἰναχός: 1. Inachus or Inachos; the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus.—Hence, *a.* Inach-ius, *a, um, adj.*: (a) Prop.: Inachian; juvenca, i. e. Io, Virg.—(b) Meton.: Greek, Grecian; urbes, Virg.—**b.** Inach-ides, æ, m. *A* (male) descendant of Inachus.—**c.** Inach-is, *idis, f.* *A* (female) descendant of Inachus; so, of Io: Prop.—2. *A* river in Argolis (named after King Inachus) (now Najo).—Hence, In-ach-is, *idis, f., adj.* Of, or pertaining to, the Inachus.

In-ādustus, *a, um, adj.* Not burned, *unburned*: corpus, Ov.

In-ædifico, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* I. *A* Prop.: To build in a place: sacellum, Cic. *B.* Meton.: To insert in: inædificatur nido lapis ætites, Pl. II. *A* Prop.: To build upon: a quid in loca publica inædificare, Liv. *B.* Meton.: To pile upon: inædificata superne Multa... Nubila, Lucr. III. To erect a building against: to block up, build up, Cic. IV. To build, erect, construct: tecta tentoriorum intergen-derum causâ inædificata erant, Hirt.

In-æquābilis, *e, adj.* 1. Unequal, not uniform, dissimilar: varietas, Cic.—2. Of places: Uneven: solum, Liv.

In-æquābil-iter, *adv.* [Inæquabil-

is] I. Prop.: Unequally, in an unequal manner, not uniformly: Suet. II. Meton.: Of time: Unevenly, at unequal intervals: Var.

In-æquālis, *e, adj.* I. Prop.: *A* Unequal, not of corresponding size, of different size: portus, Ov.—**B.** Uneven: loca, Tac. II. Meton.: *A.* 1. Of things: Unequal, unlike, dissimilar: nihil est ipsâ æqualitate inæqualius, Pl.: (Sup.) inæqualissimæ res, Suet.—2. Of persons: Inconsistent, unstable, fickle: Hor.—**B.** 1. That makes unequal or uneven: tonsor, i. e. that cuts the hair unevenly or of unequal lengths, Hor.—2. Of a storm: That makes rough, that roughens the sea: procellæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. inégal.

In-æqual-iter, *adv.* [Inæqual-is] Unequally, in an unequal manner or degree: Liv.

In-æquātus, *a, um, adj.* Unequal: onus, Tib.

In-æquo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ære, 1. v. a. To make even or level: Cæs.

In-æstimābilis, *e, adj.* 1. That cannot be estimated or judged of: Liv.—2. *a.* Inestimable, invaluable, incalculable: Liv.—**b.** Not worthy to be esteemed, valueless: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inestimable.

In-æstio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ære, 1. v. n. To burn, glow, rage: Hor.

In-alpinus, *a, um, adj.* Living on the Alps: Alpine: gontes, Suet.—*As Subst.*: Inalpinii, *orum, m.* (sc. incolæ) Inhabitants of the Alps: Script. ap. Cic.

In-amābilis, *e, adj.* Not worthy of love, not lovely, repugnant, revolting, hateful, odious: palus, Virg.: (Comp.) nihil inamabilius, Sen.

In-amāresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ære, 3. v. n. *inch.* To become bitter: inamarescent epulæ, Hor.

In-ambitiosus, *a, um, adj.* Un-ambitious, unassuming: rura, Ov.

Inambulā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [inambul-] (a)-o] *A* walking up and down: Auct. Her.

In-ambūlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ære, 1. v. n. To walk up and down, pace to and fro: in viridi ripâ, Cic.

In-āmœnus, *a, um, adj.* Unpleas-ant, disagreeable, gloomy: regna, Ov.

In-ānimātus, *a, um, adj.* Lifeless, inanimate: Cic.

In-ānimus, *a, um, adj.* (Without animus; hence) Lifeless, inanimate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inanimé.

Inān-io, *ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a.* [inan-is] To make empty, empty out, evacuate: locus inanitus, Lucr.

Inānis, *e, adj.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Empty; void; without something: domus, Cic.: (Comp.) Agry-nensis ager centum septuaginta ar-toribus inanior est, id.: (with Gen.) sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov.—*As Subst.*: Ināne, *is, n.* (sc. spatium) An empty space, a void: Cic. II. Fig.: *A.* Empty, poor, worthless: (Sup.) Apulia, pars inānissima Italiae, Cic.—**B.** Empty, void of meaning or value, frivolous: Cic.—**C.** Empty, vain,

useless, unprofitable: causas nequid-quam necitis inanes, Virg.—*As Subst.*: Ināne, *is, n.* That which is empty or vain; emptiness, vanity, inanity: inane abscondere soldo, Hor.—**D.** Of time: Vacant, unoccupied, at leisure: tempus inane peto, Virg.—**E.** Empty, vain, arrogant, haughty, boastful: homo in-anis et regie superbia, Sall.—**F.** De-void, destitute, bereft: (with Gen.) omnia plena consiliorum, inania ver-borum, Cic.

Inān-itas, *ātis, f.* [inan-is] (The quality of the inanis; hence) 1. Empti-ness, empty space: Cic.—2. Emptiness, uselessness, inanity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inanité.

Inān-iter, *adv.* [id.] Vainly, idly, uselessly: Cic.; Ov.

In-apparātio, *ōnis, f.* Want of preparation: Auct. Her.

In-ārātus, *a, um, adj.* Unploughed, untilled, fallow: terra, Virg.

In-ardescere, *ars, no sup.*, ardescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* I.: To take fire; hence) *A.* To begin to glow, to become red: nubes Solis inardescit radiis, Virg.—**B.** To burn, begin to glow: ut vidit juvenem, specie presentis inarsit, Ov.

II. To burn on or upon a thing or person: nec minus (i. e. vestis) humeris efficacis Herculis inarsit æstuo-sius, Hor.

In-ārime, *ēs, f.*, εἰς Ἀρῖμος. In-arime; an island in the Tuscan Sea (now Ischia).

In-assuetus (trisyll. in poet.), *a, um, adj.* Unaccustomed: equi, Ov.

In-attēdātus, *a, um, adj.* Un-diminished, unweakened: Fig.: fames, i. e. unappeased, Ov.

In-audax, *acis, adj.* Not daring, timorous: raptor, Hor.

In-audio, *andivi or audii, aud- itum, audire, 4. v. a.* To hear, learn something, esp. secret: quæ te video inaudis, Cic.

1. Inaudi-tus, *a, um, P.* of in-audi-o.

2. In-auditus, *a, um, adj.*: 1. Unheard-of, unusual, strange, new: magnitudo animi, Cic.—2. Unheard, without a hearing: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. inouï.

Inaugurāt-o, *adv.* [inaugurat-us] After taking the auspices: Liv.

Inaugurā-tus, *a, um, P.* of in-aur-o.

In-augūro, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.* and *a.* I. Prop.: *A.* Neut.: To consult the divining birds, practise augury, divine: ad inaugurandum templa capere, Liv.—**B.** Act.: To foretell by augury; to divine, predict: inaugura, ferine possit, etc., Liv. II. Meton.: Act.: To consecrate, inaugurate, install: Cic.: (with second Acc. of further defini-tion) aliquem flammum, Liv.: (Pass. with Nom. as predicate) angur inaugu-ratus est filius, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. in-augurer.

In-aur-o, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [i. in; aur-um] I. Prop.: To cover or overlay with gold, to gild: inaurata statua, Cic. II. Fig.: To gild, i. e.

to make rich: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inaret, Hor.

inauspicat-, *adv.* [inauspicat-us] **Without consulting the auspices:** Cic.

in-aspicātus, *a, um, adj.* **1.** At which no auspices were taken, without auspices: lex, Liv.—**2.** Of bad omen, untimely, inauspicious: (Sup.) mensum tolli inauspicatissimum iudicatur, Pl.

in-ausus, *a, um, adj.* **Not ventured, unattempted:** Virg.; Tac.

inb-, *v. inib.*

in-cedūsus (-cīdus), *a, um, adj.*

Not cut or folded, uncut: lucus, Ov.

in-cālesco, *cālii, m. sup., cālescere*, *3. v. n. inch.* **I. Prop.** To grow warm or hot, to glow: incalentesole, Liv.

II. Meton. Of persons: To become heated: incaluerant vino, Liv.

III. Fig. To glow, kindle with any emotion: incaluit pelagi deus, Ov.

in-calfācio, *m. perf. n. sup., ēre*, *3. v. a.* To warm, to heat: culmos Titan incalfacit, Ov.

incallid-, *adv.* [incallid-us] **Unskilfully:** Cic.

in-callīdus, *a, um, adj.* **Unskilful, awkward, stupid:** servus non incallidus, i. e. shrewd, Cic.

in-candesco, *candīi, m. sup., candescere*, *3. v. n. inch.* **To become warm or hot, to glow, to kindle:** totoque auctumni incanduit aestu, Virg.

in-cānesco, *cāniū, m. sup., cānescere*, *3. v. n. inch.* **To become white:** ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, Virg.

in-canto, *avi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.*

I. Prop. To say over, mutter, or chant a magic formula against some one: Ergm. xii. Tabb. ap. Pl.

II. Meton. To consecrate with charms or spells: incantata vincula, love-knots, Hor.

in-cānus, *a, um, adj.* **Quite gray, hoary:** I. Prop.: mentum, Virg. II. Fig.: secula, Tac.

incassum, *v. cassus.*

in-castigātus, *a, um, adj.* **Unpunished, unproved:** Hor.

incaut-, *adv.* [incaut-us] **I. Prop.** Incautiously, inconsiderately: Cic.

II. Meton. Without being on one's guard, i. e. at ease, unreservedly: (Comp.) incautus, Pl.

in-cautus, *a, um, adj.* **I. Prop.** Incautious, heedless, inconsiderate: patronus, Cic.: (Comp.) incautor fuisse, nisi, etc., id. II. Meton.: A. Unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain: (with Dal.) iter hostibus incautum, Tac.

B. Not guarded against, or that cannot be guarded against: quia, quod neglexeris, incautum habeas, Liv.—**C.** Unsafe, dangerous: tenebræ, Luc.

in-cēdo, *cessi, cessum, cēdere*, *3. v. n. and a. I.* **A. Prop.** **I. Gen.** To go in or along; to go, proceed, advance: quacunq̃ue incederet, Cic.: per aprica rura, Hor.—**2.** Esp. (a.) To move slowly or with a measured step; to move elegantly; to walk in a dignified manner: quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoriam incedentem vidistis, Liv.—(b.) To walk about, show one's self publicly: ego qua divum incedo

regina, who walk majestic as, who am, Virg.—**B.** Milit. *t. l.*: (a) To move forward, advance, march: agmen incedere coepit, Liv.—(b) To make an attack upon, to press upon, to advance or rush against: in erumpentes, Liv. B. Fig.: **1.** To go, to proceed: ad inventionem animus incedit, Cic.—**2.** Of abstract subjects: To come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize one: a. Neut.: exercitui incescit dolor, Cæs.—**B.** Act.: timor patres incescit, Liv. C. Meton.: **1.** Of reports: To be spread abroad: rumor incedebat, Tac.—**2.** Of certain seasons and states of the weather: To approach, draw on, arrive, set in: tenebræ incedebant, Tac. II. To go or proceed upon: liberi equis incedunt, Just. III. To go or come into a place, to enter: A. Neut.: undique nuntii incedunt, Tac.—**B.** Act.: mestos locos, Tac.

in-cēlēbrātus, *a, um, adj.* **Not made known, not spread abroad:** Tac.

incendī-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [incendi-um] (Pertaining to an incendi-um; hence) Causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire: avis, Pl.—As Subst.: incendiarius, li (sc. homo), m. An incendiary: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. incendiaire.

incend-ium, *li, n.* [incendi-o] **I. Prop.** A burning, fire, conflagration: in urbis incendio, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. **1.** Fire, i. e. great danger, ruin, destruction: invidiæ, Cic.—**2.** Of price of corn: An enhancing or raising: annonæ, Cic.—**B.** Of the fire, heat, glow of the passions: Plant.; Cic. III. Meton.: A. Fire, burning heat: stomachi, Lucr.—**B.** A fire-brand, torch: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. incendie.

in-cen-do, *di, sum, dēre*, *3. v. a.* [for in-can-do; fr. I. in root CAN; cf. accendo] **I. Prop.** To put fire in, to set fire to, to kindle, to burn: naves omnes, Cic. II. Fig.: A. **1.** Of living objects: To kindle, inflame, set on fire; to fire, rouse, incite, excite; to irritate, incense: me ita incendit, Cic.: aliquem querelis, Virg.—**2.** Of abstract objects: To kindle, excite, provoke, inflame: pudor incendit vires, Virg.: omnes incenduntur ad studia gloriæ, Cic.—**B.** To set on fire; i. e. to fill: clamore incendunt cælum, Virg.—**C.** Of the price of corn: To enhance, raise: annonam, Var. III. Meton.: A. To make or kindle a fire on any thing: aras votis, i. e. to kindle the altar fires under or in accordance with vows, Virg.—**B.** To make hot, to heat: diem, Luc.—**C.** To make bright or shining: to brighten, illumine: solis incensa radiis luna, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. incendier.

incen-sio, *ōnis, f.* [for incend-sio; fr. incendi-o] A setting on fire, burning: Cic.

1. incen-sus (for incend-sus), *a, um, P.* of incend-o.

2. in-census, *a, um, adj.* Of one who has not made a return of property, etc., to the Censor: Not estimated, not assessed, unregistered: Cic.

incep-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for incept-tio;

fr. incip-io, through true root INCAP] A beginning, undertaking, attempt: Cic.

incept-tor, *ōris, m.* [for incept-tor; fr. id.] A beginner: Ter.

incept-tum, *i, n.* [for incept-tum; fr. id.] A beginning, attempt, undertaking: Cic.; Ov.

incept-tus (for incept-us), *a, um, P.* of incipio, through true root INCAP.

in-cēro, *m. perf., ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.* **To smother or cover over with wax:** genua decorum, i. e. to make vows to the gods (lit., to attach to the knees of the images of the gods little waxen tablets, on which vows are inscribed), Juv.

incert-, *adv.* [incert-us] **Uncertainly, not certainly, doubtfully:** Plant.

in-certus, *a, um, adj.* **1. Uncertain, unsettled, unreliable, not firm:** (Sup.) incertissima spes, Cic.—**A** verbal expression: Incertum, Without being known, without knowing: incertum vigilans, Ov.—**2.** Unsettled, uncertain, undetermined, doubtful, dubious: (Comp.) nihil est incertius vulgo, Cic.—**As Subst.: incertum**, *i, n.* An uncertainty: Cic.; Tac.—**3.** Uncertain, in uncertainty, hesitating, doubtful: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic.: (with Gen.) incertusque mee pæne salutis eram, Ov.

in-ces-so, *cessivi or cessi, m. sup., cessere*, *3. v. a. intens.* [for in-ced-so; fr. I. in; ced-o] **I. Prop.** To fall upon, assault, assail, attack: infestis digitis ora et oculos, Suet.: (without Object) sævisque parant incessere telis, Ov. II. Fig.: To attack, assault; esp. with words, to upbraid, reproach, accuse: reges protervis dictis, Ov.

in-ces-sus, *ūs, m.* [for inced-sus; fr. inced-o] **1. a. Prop.** A going, walking, pace, gait: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: An entrance, approach: Tac.—**2.** A hostile irruption, invasion: Tac.

incest-, *adv.* [incest-us] **I. Gen.** Impurely, sinfully: Liv. II. Esp.: Unchastely: Cic.

incest-o, *avi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.* [id.] **I. G en.** To pollute, defile: incestat funere classem, Virg. II. Esp.: To dishonour, defile: aliquam, Tac.

incestum, *i, v. i. incestus.*

1. in-cestus, *ūs, m. adj.* [for in-castus] **I. Gen.** Unclean, in a moral and religious sense; impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal: os, Cic. II. Esp.: Unchaste, lewd: sermo, Liv.: iudex, Hor.—**As Subst.: incestum**, *i, n.* Unchastity, lewdness; incest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inceste.

2. in-cestus, *ūs, m.* [for in-castus; fr. 2. in; castus, chastity] **Unchastity, incest:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inceste.

in-chōo, *avi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.** To lay the foundation of a thing; to begin, commence a thing: res in animis nostris, Cic.: Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, Virg. II. Esp.: Part. Perf. Pass.: Only begun; unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: officium, Cic.

1. in-cīdo, *cīdi, cāsum, cīdere*, *3. v. n.* [for in-cado] **I. a. Prop.** **1.** To fall

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into: in foveam, Cic.—2. a. Of streams: To fall, discharge, or empty (themselves) into: Liv.—b. Of heavenly bodies: To fall or sink into: Ov. B. Meton. 1. With the idea of surprise or accident: *a. Of things: To fall into accidentally or unawares: in insidias, Cic.—b. Of persons: To fall into the hands or the power of, to fall among: in quos (sc. milites) si qui ex acie fugerint, de improvise incidant, Cic.—2. a. To enter: ut incideret luna in eam metum, etc., Cic.—b. With the idea of hurry, confusion, dismay, or alarm: To fall into, rush headlong into: incidens portis exercitus, Liv. C. Fig. 1.* Of a state or condition: *To fall into: in amicitias, Cic.: in morbum, id.—2. Of conversation or discourse: To fall into accidentally: Cic.—3. Of the memory, recollection, or mind: To come into, occur to: omne, quod erit in re, occurret atque incidet, Cic.—4. To fall in with in opinion, to coincide or agree with: Cic.—5. Of time: a. To fall into accidentally: Cic.—b. To fall into, to be carried on into: in eum annum, in quo, etc., Quint. II. A. Prop. 2.* To fall or alight upon: saxum in crura eqs incidit, Cic.: turris super agmina late incidit, Virg. B. Meton. 1. Gen. 2.

To fall upon, fall in with, come upon or meet unexpectedly, stumble upon: in aliquem, Cic.—2. Esp.: To fall upon, attack, assault, assail: in hostem, Liv. C. Fig. 1. To fall upon, happen to, befall: optimis viris tales casus incidisse, Cic.—2. a. Gen. 2. To fall in with suddenly: to stumble upon, blunder upon: in alterum iustitiae genus, Cic.—b. Esp. (a) To fall upon, attack, assault, assail: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv.—(b) Of time: (a) With personal subjects: To fall upon, alight upon, happen to have one's lot cast in: in eadem republicae tempora incidimus, Cic.—(b) With things as subjects: To fall upon, happen in a certain time: quorum aetas in eorum tempora incidit, Cic. III. A. Prop. 2. To fall, alight: illa volans (sc. hasta), humeri qua tegmina surgunt, Incidit, Virg. B. Meton. 1. Of the eyes: To fall, alight: Cic. C. Fig. 2. To fall out, happen, occur, etc.: incidit de uxoris mentio, Liv.

2. in-cido, cidi, eisum, cidere, 3. v. a. [for in-caedo] I. Prop. A. Gen. 2. *To cut into, make a cut in: arbores, Cass. B. Esp. 1. To cut through: funem, Virg.—2. To cut up, divide: pulmo incisus, Cic.—3. Medic. t. t. To dissect: Cic.—4. To hack trees, etc.: Virg.—5. To engrave: tabulam, Liv. II. Fig. A. To break off, interrupt, put an end to: deliberationem, Cic.—B. To cut off, cut short, take away, remove: spem, Liv. III. Meton. A. To cut in, engrave, or inscribe on any thing: fœdus in columna aenea incisum, Cic.—B. To make by cutting, to cut: faces, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. inciser.*

incidiūs, a, um, v. incæduns.
incid-lis, e, adj. [for incid-lis; fr.

incid-o] Cut in: fosse, i. e. ditches, trenches (for carrying off water), Cato.—As Subst. incile, is, n. A ditch, trench: I. Prop. Pl.—2. Fig. Script. ap. Cic.

incil-o, no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. a. and n. [incil-is] (Prop.) To cut in: Fig.] To rebuke, blame, etc. I. Act. me, Pac. II. Neut. i. jure, Lræc.

incine-tus (for incing-tus), a, um, P. of incing-o.

in-cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingere, 3. v. a. I. A. Gen. 2. *To gird, gird about, etc.: nutriat incinctus missa patella Lares, Ov. B. Esp. 2.* With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To gird one's self, etc.: Cat.; Virg. II. Pass. in reflexive force: To encircle one's head, etc.; to crown one's self: Ov. III. To surround, encircle, inclose: incingere moribus urbes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. encindre.*

in-cino, cinis, no perf. nor sup., cinere, 3. v. n. [for in-cano] To blow or sound, to sing: incinit ore modos, Prop.

in-cipio, cœpi, ceptum, cîpère, 3. v. a. and n. [for in-capio] (To take in hand, etc.; hence) I. Gen. 2. *To begin, commence, set about: A. Act. sementem, Virg.: bella gerere, Cic.—B. Neut. ratio incipienti, Cic. II. Esp. 2.* *To begin to speak, write, say, sing, etc.: nec sine incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim, Cic.*

incis-e, adv. [incis-us] In short clauses: Cic.

incis-sim, adv. [for incid-sim; fr. incid-o] (By a cutting up or dividing; hence) In short clauses: Cic.

incis-sio, ñis, f. [for incid-sio; fr. id.] Rhetor. t. t. An incision, i. e. a division, member, clause of a sentence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. incision.

incis-sum, i, n. [for incid-sum; fr. id.] Rhetor. t. t. A section or division of a sentence; a clause: Cic.

incis-sus (for incid-sus), a, um, P. of incid-o.

incitâ-mentum, i, n. [Incit(a)-o] An incitement, inducement, incentive: Cic.

incitâ-tio, ñis, f. [id.] 1. An inciting, rousing, instigating: Cic.—2. Violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardour, energy: A. Prop. Cic.—b. Fig. Of the mind: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. incitation.

incitât-ius, comp. adv. [Incitatus] Of speech: More quickly, rapidly, violently: Cic.

incitâ-tus, a, um 1. P. of incit-(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Set in rapid motion; hence) Swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying, etc.; rapid, swift: a. Prop. equo incitato, i. e. at full speed, Cic.: (Sup.) mundi incitatissima conversio, id.—b. Fig. (Comp.) Thucydides incitator ferunt, Cic.

in-cito, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. I. Prop. A. Gen. 2. *To set in rapid motion; to hasten, urge forward: naves longas remis, Cass.—Prov. 2.* *Incitare currentem, To spur on one who is running, i. e. to urge on one who does not need urging, Cic. B. Esp. 2.* With Personal pron.: *To put one's self in rapid*

motion; to haste, rush: Cass. II. Meton. 1. A. To cause to grow larger, i. e. to augment, increase, promote the growth of: hibernis incitatus (sc. Enipeus) pluvius, scollens, Liv.—B. Of things: With Personal pron.: To rush, dash: Cass. III. Fig. A. 1. Gen. 2. *To incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on: animos, Cic.: aliquem cupiditate, id.—2. Esp. a. To inspire: terra vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, nature Sibyllam, Cic.—b. In a bad sense: To excite, arouse, stir up: opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, Cic.—B. To augment, increase, enhance: eloquendi celeritatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inciter.*

1. in-citus, a, um, adj. Set in rapid motion, rapid, swift: hasta, Virg.

2. in-citus, a, um, adj. (Unmoved; hence) Of a chess-man that cannot be moved: Immoveable: only in the phrase, Ad incita or ad incitas (i. e. calces), aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, etc., To bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity: Plaut.

in-civilis, e, adj. Unmannerly, unpollite, uncivil: Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. incivil.

incivil-iter, adv. [incivil-is] Without civility, uncourtiously: App. (Comp.) incivilis, Suet.

inciam-ito, no perf. nor sup., are, v. a. intens. [inciam-o] To exclaim against one; to abuse, scold: Plaut.

in-clamo, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. and n. I. (To cry out, to call upon; hence) A. In a good sense: 1. Act. To call upon for assistance, to invoke: aliquem nomine, Liv.—2. Neut. 2. *To call out: ita te para, ut, si inclamâro, advoles, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: To call out to or exclaim against; to abuse, scold, revile, chide, rebuke: aliquem, Plaut. II. To call out aloud: dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatius, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv.*

in-claresco, clârui, no sup., clârescere, 3. v. n. inch. To become famous or celebrated: docendi genere inclârui, Suet.

in-clêmens, clêmentis, adj. Unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe: dictator, Liv.: (Comp.) verum inclementius, id. (Sup.) inclementissimus, Maer. ¶ Hence, Fr. inclement.

inclemen-ter, adv. [for inclement-ter; fr. inclemens, inclement-is] Rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely: loqui, Plaut.: (Comp.) dictum in se inclementius, Ter.

inclement-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the inclemens; hence) Unmercifulness, rigour, harshness, severity, roughness: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. inclemente.

inclinâ-tio, ñis, f. [inclin(a)-o] I. Prop. A. leaning, bending, inclining to one side: Cic.; Tac. II. Fig. A. Gen. 2. *An inclination, tendency: Cic. B. Esp. 2.* *Inclination, tendency, propensity, bias, favour: Cic.; Tac. III. Meton. 1.* *(A leaning or bending out of its former position; hence) An alteration, change: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inclination, inclination.*

INCLINATUS — INCONSIDERATUS

inclinā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of incli(n)-a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Of the voice: *Low, deep*: Cic.—**b.** *Inclined, disposed*: (*Comp.*) plebs inclinatio ad Pænos, Liv.—**c.** *Sunken, fallen, deteriorated*: fortuna, Cic.—**d.** *Bent, verging, etc.*: flamen ad austru inclinatio (sc. arbes), Cic.

in-clino, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Gen.*: *To bend or incline a thing in any direction; to bend or bow a thing; genua arenis*, Ov.—**2.** *Esp.*: **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To bend or bow one's self, to incline*: Plaut.; Lucr.; Cic.—**b.** *Milit. t. t.*: *To cause to fall back or give way*: Romana inclinatio acies, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Gen.*: *To turn or incline in any direction: animum, Liv.*: culpam in aliquem, id.—**2.** *Esp.*: **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To incline*: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *To change, alter from the previous condition, and esp. for the worse; to bring down, abate, cause to decline*: se fortuna inclinaverat, Cæs. **C.** Meton.: Of colour: *To incline: colore ad aurum inclinatio*, Pl. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Gen.*: *To bend, incline*: paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr.—**2.** *Esp.*: **a.**: (a) Of the sun: *To verge towards the west, to draw near its setting*: sol inclinat, Juv.—(b) Of the day: *To decline, to draw towards evening*: inclinare meridiem Sentis, Hor.—**b.** *Milit. t. t.*: *To yield, give way*: in fugam, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To incline to or be favourably disposed towards: quoniam sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incliner*.

inclutis (-ytus), a, um, *v. inclutus*.

in-clūdo, si, sum, dēre, **2.** *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To shut up, confine, keep in*: armatos in cellā Concordiæ, Cic.: suras auro, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To include, inclose, insert in anything: aliquid orationi*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To shut up, confine, restrict to: senatus consultum inclutum in tabulis*, Cic.—**2.** With respect to time: *To close, finish, end*: nobis... Forsitan includet crastina dies, Prop. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To obstruct, hinder, stop up*: os alicui insertā spongia, Sen.—**B.** *To include, insert*: Plidias sui similem speciem incluit in clypeo Minervæ, Cic.

in-clū-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for includ-sio; fr. includ-o] *A shutting up, confinement*: Cic.

in-clū-sus (for includ-sus), a, um, *P.* of includ-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclus*.

in-clū-tus (-clūtus, -clūtus), a, um, *adj.* [1. in; clu-eo] (*Much heard of or talked of; hence*) Celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious: (*Sup.*) dux inclutissimus, Col.: gloria Palamedis famā, Virg.

1. **incoctus** (for incoqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of incoquo.

2. **in-coctus**, a, um, *adj.* *Uncooked, raw*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incuit*.

in-cenātus, a, um, *adj.* *That has*

not dined; dinnerless, hungry, fasting: superi incoinati, Plaut.

in-cen-is, e, *adj.* [2. in; cen-a] *That has not dined, dinnerless*: Plaut.

in-ceno, no perf., nor sup., āre, **1.** *v. n.* *To dine any where: incenante eo*, Suet.

incept, *v. incept*.

in-cōgītā-bilis, e, *adj.* *Thoughtless, inconsiderate*: Plaut.

in-cōgītā-ns, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; cogit(a)-o] *Thoughtless, inconsiderate*: Ter.

in-cōgītānt-ia, æ, *f.* [incogitans, incogitant-is] (*The state of the incogitans; hence*) *Thoughtlessness, want of consideration*: Plaut.

in-cōgītā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; cogit(a)-o] **1.** *Unconsidered, unstudied*: opus, Sen.—**2.** *Thoughtless, inconsiderate*: Plaut.

in-cōgītō, no perf., nor sup., āre, **1.** *v. a.* *To think of, contrive, devise, design*: fraudem socio, Hor.

in-cognitus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Not examined, untried*: causa, Cic.—**2.** *Not known, unknown*: palus oculis incognita nostris, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconnu*.

in-cōhī-beo, cōhībēi, no sup., cōhībēre, **2.** *v. a.* *To hold together*: Liv.

in-cōl-a, æ, *comm.* [1. incol-o] *An inhabitant of a place, a resident*: Cic.; Hor.

in-cōlo, cōlūi, no sup., cōlēre, **3.** *v. a.* and *n.* *To dwell or abide in a place, to inhabit it.* **I.** Act.: urbem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: Germani trans Rhenum incolunt, Cæs.

in-cōlūm-is, e (*Abt.* sing. regularly incolūm), *adj.* *Unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, safe, sound, entire, whole*: exercitus, Cæs.: civitates, Cic.: (*Comp.*) deteriorores sunt incolumiores, Auct. ap. Gell.

in-cōlūm-itas, ātis, *f.* [incolūm-is] (*The state of the incolūm-is; hence*) *Uninjured state, good condition, soundness, safety*: Cic.

in-cōmītātus, a, um, *adj.* *Unaccompanied, unattended*: Ov.

in-commendātus, a, um, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Not recommended; Meton.*) *Given up, abandoned*: Ov.

incommōd-e, *adv.* [incommod-us] *Inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately, unseasonably: incommode accidit, Cæs.: (Comp.) incommodius, Cic.: (Sup.) incommodissime, id.*

incommōd-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state or condition of the incommodius; hence*) **I.** *Gen.*: *Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness, disadvantage*: Plaut.; Cic. **II.** *Esp.*: *Prejudice, injury, hurt*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommodité*.

incommōd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. n.* [id.] *To occasion inconvenience or trouble to any one, to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying: si incommodatam sci scientia, Cic.: alicui, Ter.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommoder*.

incommōdum, **1.** *v.* incommodus. **in-commōdus**, a, um, *adj.*: **1.**

Of things: *Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable: valetudo, Cic.: (Sup.) res incommodissima, id.—As Subst.: incommōdum, 1, n.: a. Trouble, disadvantage, detriment, injury, misfortune*: Cic.—**B.** *Inconvenience, misfortune*: Of persons: *Troublesome: pater incommodus amanti filio, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommode*.

in-commūtā-bilis, e, *adj.* *Unchangeable, immutable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommutable*.

in-compertus, a, um, *adj.* *Of which one has no information, unknown: vetustate incomperta, Liv.*

incomposit-e, *adv.* [incomposit-us] *Without order.* **I.** Prop.: veniens, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of style: Quint.

in-compositus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Not well put together, not properly arranged, out of order, disordered*: agmen, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Inelegant, clumsy, not well arranged*: Quint. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of metre: *Not well arranged, not smooth, uncouth: nempe incomposito sili pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.—B.* Of writers: *Inelegant, unpolished, uncouth*: Quint.

in-comptus (-comtus), a, um, *adj.* *Undorned, inelegant, artless, rude.* **I.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) incomptus capillus, Suet. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: oratio, Cic.: versus, Virg.

in-concessus, a, um, *adj.* *Not allowed: hymenei, Liv.*

inconcin-nitas, ātis, *f.* [inconcin-nus] (*The quality or state of the inconcinuus; hence*) *Inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety*: Suet.

in-concinuus, a, um, *adj.* *Inelegant, awkward, improper, absurd*: Cic.; Hor.

in-concussus, a, um, *adj.* *Unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged.* **I.** Prop.: celestia sidera, Luc. **II.** Fig.: certaminibus inconcussi, Tac.

incondit-o, *adv.* [incondit-us] *Confusedly*: Cic.

in-conditus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** **a.** (*Prop.*: *Not put together; hence*) Meton.: *Without order, irregular, confused, disordered: acies, Liv.—B.* Fig.: *Undigested, uncouth, rude, wild: genus dicendi, Cic.—2.* *Not stored up: fructus, Col.—3.* *Unburied: corpora, Luc.*

in-considerāns, ntis, *adj.* *Inconsiderate*: Cic.

inconsiderant-ia, æ, *f.* [inconsiderans, inconsiderant-is] (*The quality of the inconsiderans; hence*) *Want of reflection, inconsiderateness*: Cic.

inconsiderāt-e, *adv.* [inconsiderat-us] *Inconsiderately, rashly, inconsiderate: agere, Cic.: (Comp.) inconsideratius præliando, Val. Max.*

in-considerātus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate*: Cic.: (*Sup.*) inconsideratissima temeritas, Cic.—**2.** *Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*: (*Comp.*) inconsideratio in secundā fortuna, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconsidéré*.

in-consōla-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [2. in; consol(a)-or] (Prop.: *Inconsolabile*; Fig.) *Incurable*: *vulnus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconsolable*.

in-conspicius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Not conspicuous*: *ingloriosus*: *mors*, Flor.

in-constans, *antis*, *adj.* *Inconstant*, *changeable*, *fickle*, *capricious*: *nihili ridicule* *esse visus* *esse inconstans*, Cic. (Comp.) *quid inconstans deo?* id.: (Sup.) *populus in omnibus inconstantissimus*, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconstant*. **in-constan-ter**, *adv.* [for *inconstant-ter*; fr. *inconstans*, *inconstant-is*] *Inconstantly*, *capriciously*, *inconsistently*: Cic. (Sup.) *inconstantissime*, id.

in-constant-ia, *ae*, *f.* [fr. id.] (The quality of the inconstans; hence) *Inconstancy*, *inconsistency*, *changeableness*, *fickleness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconstance*.

in-consult-e, *adv.* [1. *inconsult-us*] *Unadvisedly*, *inconsiderately*: Cic.

in-consult-o, *adv.* [id.] *Unadvisedly*, *inconsiderately*: *Auct. Her.*

in-consul-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [2. in; consul-o] 1. *Not consulted*, *unasked*: *senatus*, Liv.—2. (Not consulting another; hence) *a*. *Without advice*, *without asking advice*: *inconsulti abeunt*, *sedemque odere Sibyllae*, Virg.—b. *Unadvised*, *inconsiderate*, *indiscreet*: *homo*, Cic.

in-consum-ptus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [2. in; consum-o] *Unconsumed*, *undiminished*: *thrifis pars*, Ov.

in-contaminātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Uncontaminated*, *undefiled*, *pure*: Liv.

in-contentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Unstretched*: *fides*, *t. e. out of tune*, Cic.

in-contine-ns, *ntis*, *adj.* [2. in; contine-o] 1. *Not containing*, *not retaining*: *uterus*, Pl.—2. *Incontinent*, *immoderate*, *intemperate*: (with Gen.) *incontineus sui*, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incontinent*.

in-continen-ter, *adv.* [for *incontinent-ter*; fr. *incontineus*, *incontinent-is*] *Incontinently*: Cic.

incontinent-ia, *ae*, *f.* [fr. id.] (The quality of the incontinent; hence) 1. *Inability of containing or retaining*: *urinae*, Pl.—2. *Inability of restraining one's desires*; *greediness*, *selfishness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incontinence*.

in-controversus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Undisputed*, *uncontroverted*: *ius*, Cic.

in-conveniēns, *entis*, *adj.* *Not accordant*, *unsuitable*, *dissimilar*: *facta*, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconvenient*, *inconvenant*.

in-cōquo, *coxi*, *coctum*, *cōquere*, 3. *v. n.* **I. A.** Prop.: *To boil in*, *to cook or dress in*: *radices Baccho*, in wine, Virg. **B.** Meton.: 1. *To dip in*, *to dye*, *to colour*: *vellera Tyrios incocta rubores*, Virg.—2. *To overlay*: *argentum incoquere equorum ornamentis*, *t. e. to silver over*, Pl. **C.** Fig.: *To imbue*: *incoctum generoso pectus honesto*, *imbued*, *filled with nobleness*, Pers. **II. A.** Prop.: *To boil*, *seethe*, *boil down*: *num viperinus his error Incoctus herbas me fecellit?* Hor. **B.** Meton.: *To dry*, *inspissate by heat*: *succum ladani sole*, Pl.

in-correctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Uncorrected*, *unimproved*: *opus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incorrect*.

in-corrupt-e, *adv.* [in-corrupt-us] *Uncorruptly*, *genuinely*, *purely*, *justly*: *loqui*, Gell.: (Comp.) *in corruptius judicare*, Cic.

in-corruptus (**-conruptus**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Unspoiled*, *uninjured*, *uncorrupted*: *sanguis*, Cic.: *templa*, *undestroyed*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Uncorrupted*, *uninjured*, *unadulterated*, *unbribed*, *not seduced*, *genuine*, *pure*: *testes*, Cic.: *custos*, Hor.

in-crēbro (**-crēbro**), *crēbrū*, *no sup.*, *crēbrescere*, 3. *v. n.* *To become frequent or strong*; *to increase*, *gain ground*, *prevail*, *spread*: *increbrui disciplina*, Cic.

in-crēdibilis, *e*, *adj.* 1. *That cannot be believed*, *incredible*, *extraordinary*, *unparalleled*: *fides*, Cic.—2. *Not worthy of belief*, *or that is not believed*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *incroyable*.

in-crēdibil-iter, *adv.* [incredibil-is] *Incredibly*, *extraordinarily*: Cic.

in-crēdulus, *a*, *um* 1. *Unbelieving*, *incredulous*: *incredulus odi*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incrédule*.

in-crēmentum, *i*, *n.* [in-crē-sco] (That which grows; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Growth*, *increase*, *increment*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Increase*, *augmentation*: Cic.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Progeny* *or foster-child*: *Jovis*, Virg.—**B.** *That which promotes growth*: *dentes*, *populi incrementa futuri*, Ov.

in-crēmo, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* *To burn*, *consume by burning*: *viginti centurionibus incrematis*, Flor.

in-crēp-ito, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [in-crēp-o] **I.** Neut.: *To call* *or cry out* *to one encouragingly*; *to call upon*, *challenge*: Virg. **II.** (Prop.: *To make a noise against*; hence) **Meton.**: *To chide*, *blame*, *rebuke*: **A.** Act.: *reliquos Belgas*, Cass.—**B.** Neut.: *hostis amare*, *quid increpitus?* Virg.

in-crēp-itus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *in-crēp-o* **in-crēpo** (*āvī*, *ātum*), *ūi*, *itum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* and *a. I.* **A.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To make a noise*; *to rush*, *rustle*, *patter*, *rattle*, *whiz*: *simul ut discus increpuit*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Neut.*: *To make a noise*, *be noised abroad*: *increpuit suspicio tumultus*, Cic. **C.** Meton.: *Act.*: *To loudly send forth*, *to utter aloud*: *minas*, Prop. **II.** Act.: (Prop.: *To make a noise against*, *exclaim loudly against*; hence, Meton.) **A.** *To blame* *or upbraid loudly*; *to chide*, *rebuke*, *reprove*: *maledictis bonos*, Sall.—**B.** *To accuse* *a person* *of anything*: *avaritia singulos*, Suet.—**C.** *To reprove*, *censure*, *inveigh against*: *fugam*, Cic.

in-cresco, *crēvi*, *no sup.*, *crēscere*, 3. *v. n.* **I. A.** Prop.: *To grow* *in anything*: *ut tædia animalium capillis non crescant*, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *To grow* *or increase* *in anything*: *animis*, Virg. **II.** **A.** Prop.: *To grow*, *increase* *in size*: *flumina*, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To increase*, *be augmented*: *audacia*, Liv.

in-crētus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Not separated*, *mixed*, *mingled*: Hor.

in-crēntātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Not made bloody*, *unbloody*: Ov.

in-crētus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Bloodless*: *Victoria*, Liv.

in-crusto, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* *To cover*, *as it were*, *with a coat or rind*; *to incrust*: *sincerum vas*, *t. e. to daub over virtues* *with the names of vices*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incruster*.

in-cūbo *cūbū*, *cūbitum* (rarely *cūbāvī*, *cūbātum*), *cūbāre*, 1. *v. n.* and *a. I.* **A.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To lie in a place*: *in fano*, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To reside* *or dwell in a place*: *in praefectura mea*, Plant. **II.** **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: *Neut.*: *To lie*, *rest*, *lean*, *recline upon*: *cortici*, Liv.—2. Esp.: **a.** Neut.: (a) *Of persons who sought to obtain a divine response or prophetic visions*: *To lie upon*: *caesarum ovium sub nocte silenti Pellibus incubuit stratis*, etc., Virg.—(b) *To lie or fall lifeless upon or on*: *ut Tegeaeus aper cupressifero Erymantho Incubet*, Ov.—**b.** Act.: *To set upon*, *brood upon*, *eggs*: *ova*, Pl. **B.** Fig.: *Neut.*: 1. *To brood over*, *jealously watch* *a thing*: *pecunie*, Cic.—2. *To be intent upon*: *praedia*, Flor.—3. *To press heavily upon*, *be a sore* *or grievous oppression* *to*: *Italiae*, Flor. **C.** Meton.: *Neut.*: 1. *To fall on one's sword*, etc.: Sen.—2. *To fall upon*, *attack*: *leo armento incubat*, Sen.—3. *To hang over*, *overhang*, *settle above or upon*: *ponto non incubat atra*, Virg.—4. *To take up a position at*: *urbis faustus*, Flor.

5. *To be contiguous to*, *adjoin*: Pl. **in-cūdo**, *dī*, *sum*, *dēre*, 3. *v. a.* (To beat upon; hence) *only in part*, *pass.*: *To prepare by beating*, *fabricate*.

in-culco, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [for *in-calco*] **I. A.** Prop.: *To tread into* *or in*: *Col. B.* Meton.: *Of wounds*, etc.: *To press* *or force into*: *Pl. C.* Fig.: *To stuff*, *miz*, *press*, *or cram in*; *to foist in*: *Græca verba*, Cic. **II.** **A.** Prop.: *To tread upon*, *trample upon*, *tread down*: *Col. B.* Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To force upon*, *to impress* *or inculcate on one*: *aliquid*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To obtrude one's self upon*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inculquer*.

in-cult-e, *adv.* [1. *incult-us*] *In an uncultivated manner*, *roughly*, *rudely*, *uncouthly*, *inelegantly*: *vivere*, Cic. (Comp.) *incultus agitare*, Sall.

1. in-cultus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Uncultured*, *uncultivated*: *ager*, Cic.: (Comp.) *quid incultus oppidis?* id. **II.** Meton.: *Undressed*, *unadorned*, *unpolished*, *neglected*, *rustic*: *coma*, *uncombed*, *disordered*, Ov.: *homo*, *ut vitā*, *sic oratione durus*, *incultus*, *horridus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inculte*.

2. in-cultus, *as*, *m.*: 1. (Prop.: *Want of culture*; Meton.) *Want of civilisation* *or of that which belongs to civilised life*; *want of the decencies or comforts of life*; esp. *want of cleanliness*, *fifth*: Sall.—2. *Want of attention*, *disregard*: Liv.—3. *Want of cultivation*, *refinement*, *or improvement*: Sall.

in-cumbo, *cūbū*, *cūbitum*, *cumbāre*, 3. *v. n.* [1. in; obsolet. *cumbo* = *cubo*]

I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To lay one's self upon; to lie, lean, or recline upon a thing*: remis, i. e. *to ply vigorously at*, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **I.** *To lie upon a couch; to lie along, have a recumbent position*: Liv.—**2.** *Of birds: To settle or perch on*: Ov. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To bend one's attention to; to apply or devote one's self to; to exert one's self or take pains with; to pay attention to*: nunc incumbere tempus, Ov.: *totā mente in aliquam curam et cogitationem*, Cic.—**B.** *To incline, be inclined, choose to use, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere*, Cic.—**C.** *To incline to any thing; to incline towards, lean towards, turn to*: ad voluntatem perferenda legis, Cic.—**D.** *To incline in any direction*: eodem incumbunt municipia, Cic.—**E.** *To give impulse to by (as it were) leaning on; to urge forward, hasten, accelerate*: fato incumbere urgenti, Virg. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *To fall or rush upon*: in hostem, Liv.—**B.** *To overhang*: laurus incumbens arē, Virg.—**C.** *To fall on one's sword, etc.*: in gladium, Cic.—**D.** *To settle upon, take up one's abode in*: nova Februm Terris incubuit cohors, Hor.

in-cūnābūla, ōrum, n. **I. Prop.**: **A. Cradle**: Plant. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A birth-place*: Cic; Ov.—**B.** *Childhood, earliest infancy*: Liv. **III. Fig.**: *An origin, beginning; doctrine*, Cic.

in-cūrā-tus, a, um, adj. [**2. in**; cur(a)-o] *Uncured*: ulcera, Hor.

in-cūr-ta, æ, f. [**2. in**; cur-o] *Not caring; want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. incurie.

in-cūr-tōs, e, adv. [**incurtus**] *Carelessly, negligently*: castris posita, Liv.: (Comp.) incuriosus, Tac.

in-cūr-tōsus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *Careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent respecting any thing*: vagi et incuriosi, Tac.: (with Respective Gen.) recentium incuriosi, id.—**2.** *Careless, negligent, not made or done with care*: historia, Suet.—**3.** *Not cared for, disregarded, neglected*: finis, Tac.

in-curro, curri (cūcurri), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. **I. A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To run into*: in domum, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *To make an inroad or irruption into; to invade*: in Macedoniam, Liv. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To rush into, run into, fall into*: in fraudem, Cic.—**2.** *To run or change into*: mihi videtur pretorios candidatos in consularem incurrere, Cic. **II. A. P. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To run against or upon*: in columnas, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *To run against, i. e. fall in with, meet*: levematur hostium, Liv.—**b.** *With accessory idea of hostility*: *To rush upon, attack, assault, assail*: cornibus, Liv.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) totā vi novissimos, Tac. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *Of places*: *To extend to, border on, be contiguous to*: agri, qui in publicum Cumunum incurrant, Cic.—**2.** *To rush upon, assault*: (Impers. Pass.) servis incurritur, Juv. **C. Fig.**: **1.** *To fall upon, to meet*: in voculam incurrere, *to fall upon the*

petty noise, i. e. *to become the subject of the petty conversation*, Cic.—**2.** *With accessory notion of hostility*: **a.** *To come into collision with, hurt, offend*: ut in eum non invasisset, sed incurrisset videmur, Cic.—**b.** *To mock, jeer, banter*: in quos tantā verborum libertate incurreret, Script. ap. Cic.—**3.** *Of events*: *To befall; to happen, occur*: casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere, Cic.—**4.** *To happen or take place at a certain time*: navigatio incurrerat in ipsos Etesias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. encourir.

in-cur-sio, ōnis, f. [**for incur-sio**; fr. incur-o] **1. A running against**; an onset, assault, attack: armatorum, Cic.—**2. A hostile inroad, incursion**: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. incursion.

in-cur-sio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. intens. [**for incur-sio**; fr. id.] **I. A. Act.**: *To make an incursion or inroad into*: agros Romanos incurravere, Liv.—**B. Neut.**: *Of colours*: *To run into one another; to intermix, intermingle*: cui nullus alius color incurra-verit, Pl. **II. A. Gen.**: *Neut.*: *To run or rush against*: luminis corpus Rubius incurat (sc. Cyclops), Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1. Prop.**: *To rush at or upon*: *to assault, attack, assail*: a. Neut.: in aliquem, Plant.—**b. Act.**: agmen, Liv.—**2. Fig.**: *Neut.*: *To fall upon, make an attack upon, attack, etc.*: incurrasit in te dolor meus, Cic.

1. incur-sus (**for incur-sus**), a, um, P. of incur-o.

2. incur-sus, ūs, m. [**for incur-sus**; fr. id.] **1. (Prop.)**: *A running in*; Meton.: *An incursion, influz*: fluminis, Pl.—**2. A. Prop.**: *An assailing, assault, attack*: ceterorum tela atque incurtus refugit, Cic.—**b. An attempt, endeavour, effort: incurtus animus varios habet, Ov.**

in-curvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To bend, bow, crook, curve*: arcus, Virg.: bacillum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To bend, cast down, disturb*: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen.

in-curvus, a, um, adj. *Bent, bowed, crooked, curved*: Ter.; Cic.

in-cus, ūdis, f. [**for in-cus**; fr. in-cud-o] *(The thing beaten upon; hence) An anvil*. **I. Prop.**: *impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses*, Virg.—**Prov.**: *Incudem eandem tundere*, *To beat the same anvil*, i. e. *to labour always at the same thing*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *studiorum*, Tac.

in-cūsā-tio, ōnis, f. [**in-cus(a)-o**] *A blaming, accusing, accusation*: Cic.

in-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [**for in-caus-o**; fr. 1. in; caus-a] *To bring a charge against; to accuse, blame, complain of, find fault with*: aliquem, Cæs.: (with Acc. of neut. Adj.) se multa, Virg.: (with Gen. of charge) aliquem lūxus, Tac.

1. in-cus-sus (**for in-cus-sus**), a, um, P. of in-cus-o.

2. in-cus-sus, ūs, m. [**for in-cus-sus**; fr. in-cus-io] *A striking or dashing against, a shock* (only in Abl. Sing.): armorum, Tac.

in-custōditus, a, um, adv. **I. A. Prop.**: *Not watched, unguarded, ovile*, Ov. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *Disregarded, neglected*: diurno observatio, Tac.—**2. Unconcealed: amor, Tac. **II. Not watching one's self, heedless, imprudent**: Pl.**

in-cū-sus, a, um, adj. [**for in-cud-sus**; fr. 1. in; cud-o] (**Prop.**: *Reaten upon*; Meton.: *Prepared by beating; fabricated, wrought, etc.*: incusus lapis, prob. an indented stone for a hand-mill, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. incuse.

in-cūtio, cussi, cussum, cūtēre, 3. v. a. [**for in-quatio**] **I. Prop.**: *To strike or dash against or upon*: scipionem in caput, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *To strike into one; to inspire with, inflame, excite, produce terror, regret, etc.*: timorem, Cic.: tibi desiderium urbis, Hor. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *To hurt or injure by striking*: incussi articulari, Pl.—**B.** *To throw, cast, hurl*: tormentis facies et hastas, Tac.

indāgā-tio, ōnis, f. [**1. indag(a)-o**] *A searching into, investigation*: Cic.

indāgā-trix, icis, f. [**id.**] *She who searches into, investigates or explores*: virtutis, Cic.

1. indāgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [**ind-a** = in] **I. Hunting t. t.**: (**Prop.**: *To drive wild animals into a place surrounded by tolls, etc.*; hence) Meton.: *To hunt out, discover, find, track*: natus ad indagandum canis, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To search into, investigate, explore*: indicia communis extitit, Cic.

2. indāg-o, inis, f. [**1. indag-o**] **I. Prop.**: *A hunting*: App. **II. Meton.**: *A toil or net; or a series of tolls or nets*; prps. even a rope (to which are attached feathers easily moved by the wind, used for the purpose of surrounding wild animals in a large tract of ground): Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A. Pursuit after**: a searching out, info, or after: doctrinae, Pl.—**B. A restraint**: Pl.

in-de, adv. [**prob. pronominal root i**; n epenthetic: suffix de = Gr. θε or θεα] (*From that thing or person; hence*) **1.** *Of place*: *From that place, from there, thence*: Cic.—**2.** *Of things*: *Thence; from that thing; from that matter, circumstance, etc.*: Cic.—**3.** *Of persons*: *From or of those persons*: Ter.—**4.** *Of time*: **a.** *After that, thereafter, thereupon, then*: Cæs.—**b.** *From that time forth*: inde a principio huius imperii, Cic.: (with Gen.) inde loci, after that, thereupon, Lucr.

in-dēbitus, a, um, adj. *That is not owed, not due*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. indu.

in-dēcens, tis, adj. *Unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. indécent.

in-dēcō, no perfr. nor sup., dēcēre, 2. v. n. *To misbecome one*: Pl.

in-dēclīnā-tus, a, um, adj. [**2. in**; declin(a)-o] (*Not turned aside; hence*) *Unchanged, constant*: amicitia, Ov.

in-dēcor, ōris, or dēcōris, e, adj. (*Not ornamented; hence*) *Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, inglorious, shameful*: non crimis regno indecora,

Virg. (with *Gr. Acc.*) nec genus indecores, id.

indecōr-e, *adv.* [indecōr-us] *Unbecomingly, indecently*: Cic.

indecōro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. *To disgrace, disfigure*: indecorant bene nata culpa, Hor.

indecōrus, a, um, *adj.* *Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, disgraceful, shameful, unsightly*: nihil malum nisi quod . . . indecorum, Cic.

in-dēfen-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for inde-fend-sus; fr. 2. in; defend-o] *Unprotected, undefended*: Capua, Liv.

in-dēfessus, a, um, *adj.* *Unwearied, indefatigable*: Ov.; Tac.

in-dēfē-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; de-fē-o] *Unwept, unlamented*: Ov.

in-dējēc-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for inde-jec-tus; fr. 2. in; DEJAC, true root of de-jic-o] *Not thrown down, trampled*: Ov.

in-dēlē-bilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; de-lē-o] *Indelible, imperishable*: nomen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. indélébile.

in-dēlībātus, a, um, *adj.* *Untouched, uninjured*: Fig.: opes, Ov.

in-dēnn-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-damn-ātus; fr. 2. in; damn(a)-o] *Uncondemned, unsentenced*: cives, Cic.

in-dēplōrā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; deplor(a)-o] *Unwept, undeplored*: Ov.

in-dēprēhens-us (dēprēns-us), a, um, *adj.* [for in-deprehend- (or deprend-) sus; fr. 2. in; deprehend-o, or deprend-o] *Unobserved, undiscovered*: error, Virg.

indep-tus (for in-dap-tus), a, um, *P.* of in-dip-iscor, through true root IN-DAP.

in-dēsert-us, a, um, *adj.* *Not deserted, unforsaken*: regna, Ov.

in-dēstric-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-dēstri(n)g-tus; fr. 2. in; de-stric(n)g-o] *Ungrazed, untouched, uninjured*: abibō, Ov.

in-dētōn-sus, a, um, *adj.* [for inde-tond-sus; fr. 2. in; de-tond-eo] *Unshorn*: Thyoneus, Ov.

in-dēvītā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; de-vīt(a)-o] *Unavoided*: telum, Ov.

index, *is*, *comm. gen.* [for inde-ic; fr. 1. indic-o] 1. (One who makes known; hence) *A. Gen.*: A discoverer, informant: Cic.—b. *Esp.*: (a) Prop.: An informer, betrayer, spy: Cic.—(b) Meton.: Index or Informer; the name of the stone into which Batus was transformed by Mercury: Ov.—2. (The thing which makes known; hence) *A. Prop.*: An index, sign, mark; any thing that points out, betrays, discloses, or indicates: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) The forefinger: Cic.—(b) Of books, etc.: *A.* A title, superscription: Cic.; Liv.—(B) A table of contents, index: Pl.—(c) An inscription: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. index.

India, ē, *f.* India; a country extending from the Indus to China.—Hence, **Indi-cus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, India; Indian*. ¶ Hence, Fr. Inde.

in-dic-ens, *entis*, *adj.* [2. in; dico] *That does not say a thing*: Liv.

indīc-ium, ī, n. [1. indic-o] (*A*)

making known; hence 1. *A notice, information, discovery, disclosure*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. *An accusation (before a judge); a charge*: Tac.—3. *a. Prop.*: A deposition (made before a court); evidence: Cic.—Particular phrase: Indiciū proferri. *To depose to a circumstance, give evidence of a fact (before a court), esp. with a view to escape punishment*: Sall.—b. Meton.: (a) Permission to give evidence or turn informer (against one's accomplices): Cic.—(b) A reward for giving evidence, or informing: Cic.—(c) A sign, indication, mark, token, proof: Cic.; Ter.—Particular phrase: Indicio esse, *To serve as proof, be a proof*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. indice.

1. **in-dīco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *I. Gen.*: To make known, point out, show, declare, disclose, indicate: vultus indicat mores, Cic.; (with second Acc. of further definition) se deum, Pl.: (without immediate Object) quis tibi de epistolis indicavit? Cic. *II. Esp.*: *A.* To intimate, briefly state, mention: illud obiter, Pl.—*B.*: 1. Prop.: To give evidence against, esp. before a judge or in a court of law; to depose, inform against: consocios delendae tyrannidis, Cic.—2. Meton.: To accuse, give information against: aliquem alicui, Cic.—*C.* To sell or tell the price of a thing; to value, put a price on it: fundum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indiquer.

2. **in-dīco**, dixi, dictum, dicere (*Imperat. indice*, Plaut.), 3. v. a. *I. Gen.*: To declare publicly; to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint: concilium, Liv.: bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic. *II. Esp.*: *A.* Of an army, levies, a council, etc.: To order to go and assemble or meet at; to order to proceed to: exercitum, Liv.: cœtus, id.—*B.* To order, enjoin: reo supplicium, Tac.—*C.*: 1. Prop.: To impose upon by order, to impose: multam, Pl.: tributum populo, Liv.—2. Meton.: To inflict, cause, bring upon: populo famem, Suet.

1. **indīc-o-tus**, a, um, *P.* of 2. indic-o. 2. **in-dīc-o-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dico] *Not said, unsaid, ut sint in dicta*, Liv.: cœtu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung*, Virg.—Particular phrase: Indicta causā, *Without the cause being heard, without a hearing, unheard*: Cic.

in-dīc-ēm, *adv.* [for inde-ic; idem] 1. *From the same place*: Cic.—2. *From the same matter or thing*: Cic.

indies, *v. dies*.

in-dīffer-ens, *ntis*, *adj.* [2. in; differ-o] 1. Of things: In which there is no difference, not different, indifferent: Cic.—2. Of persons: Indifferent, careless: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. indifférent.

indīfferen-ter, *adv.* [for indīfferent-ter; fr. indīfferens, indīfferent-is] 1. *Without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently*: Quint.—2. *With indifference, unconcern*: Suet.

indī-gēn-a, ē, *adj. c.* [ind-u; (i); gen-o] 1. *Born in a country, native, indigenous*: Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov.—

As Subst.: A native of a country. Liv.—2. *Made or growing in a country*: vinum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigène.

indīgē-nis, *ntis*: 1. *P.* of indīgē-o.—2. *Pa.*: In want of, needing any thing: (with Gen.) illius, Cic.—*As Subst.*: indīgēns, *ntis*, *comm.* A needy person: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigent.

indīgent-ia, ē, *f.* [indīgēns, indīgēnt-is] (The condition of the indīgēns; hence) 1. *Need, want, indigence*: Cic.—2. *Insatiableness, insatiable desire*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigence.

indī-gēo, īgēti, *no sup.*, īgēre, 2. v. n. [for ind-eg-o; fr. ind-u; eg-o] *I. Prop.*: To need, want, stand in need or want of: (with Abl.) bonā existimatione, Cic. (with Gen.) ingenii et virtutis, id.: (with Acc.) nihil, Var.: (Impers. Pass.) indīgetur, Pl. *II. Meton.*: To long for, desire: (with Gen.) auri, Cic.

1. **indīgēs**, ētis, *v.* Indīgetes.

2. **indīgēs**, *is*, *adj.* [indīgēo] *Needy, indigent, poor*: Auct. ap. Cic.

in-dīges-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for indīger-tus; fr. 2. in; dīger-o] *Unarranged, without order, confused*: moles, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigeste.

Indī-gē-t-es, um, *m.* [for Indīgen-t-es; fr. ind-u; (i); gen-o; (t)] (Those born in a place) Indīgetes; i. e. heroes elevated to the rank of gods after their death, and regarded as the patron deities of their native country: Liv.—Sing.: Indīgēs, ētis: Indīgetem Æneam . . . Deberi cœlo, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adj.) indigète.

indīgnā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [indīgn(a)-or] *Full of indignation, enraged, indignant*: Liv.; Suet.

indīgnā-ndus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That one should be indignant at, deserving of indignation, unworthy of, unsuitable for*: lecto non indignanda (sc. vestis) saligno, Ov.

indīgnā-ns, *ntis*: 1. *P.* of indīgn(a)-or.—2. *Pa.*: That cannot endure or suffer any thing; impatient, indignant: freta indignantia, Ov.: (Sup.; also, with Gen.) genus indignissimum servitutis, Col.

indīgnā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [indīgn(a)-or] *I. Prop.*: Displeasure, indignation: Hor. *II. Meton.*: An exciting of indignation by rhetorical art: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indignation.

indīgn-e, *adv.* [indīgn-us] 1. *a. Prop.*: Unworthily, in a way unworthy of one: (with Gen.) indignissime civium, Cic.—b. Meton.: Indignantly: Nep.—2. *Shamefully, disgracefully, dishonourably*: Ter.

indīgn-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (The quality or state of the indīgēns; hence) 1. *a. Prop.*: Unworthiness, vileness: Cic.—b. Meton.: Indignation (in consequence of unworthy treatment): Cic.—2. *Unworthy or unbecoming behaviour, meanness, baseness*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indignité.

indīgnor, ātus sum, āri (*Pres. Inf.* indīgnari, *Lucr.*), 1. v. dep. *I. Prop.*:

INDIGNUS

INDUCO

Of persons: *To consider or hold as unworthy or improper; to be angry or displeased at; to be indignant; aliquid, Cic. II. Meton. A. To be indignant at; to disdain: pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg.—B. To be indignant or disdainful: ventidiguanes, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigner.*

in-dignus, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *Unworthy, not worthy, undeserving: Cic.—2. Unworthy or undeserving of: (with Gen.) indignus avorum, Virg. (Sup.; also, with Abl.) indignissimus honore, Cic.—3. Unworthy, not deserving to: (with qui, etc., c. Subj.) indigni erant qui impetrent, Cic. (with ut c. Subj.) ut a vobis redimeremur, Liv.—B. Of things: **1.** *Unsuitable, unbecoming, improper: facinus, Sall.—2. Unworthy or not worthy of: (with Abl.) vox populi Romani majestate indigna, Cæs.—3. Unworthy, not worthy, not deserving to: (with Supine in u) digna atque indigna relatu Vociferans, Virg. (with Inf.) fabula non indigna referri, Ov. II. Meton. A. That one has not deserved, undeserved: mors, Virg.—B. Intolerable, disgraceful, shameful: indignum est a pari vinculi aut superiore; indignus ab inferiore, Cic.—C. Intolerable, severe, hard: hiems, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigne.**

indig-us, a, um, adj. [indig-eo] *Needing, in want: pauper et indigus, Stat. (with Gen.) nostre opis, Virg. (with Abl.) auxilio, Lucr.*

in-dilgens, tis, adj.: **1.** *Careless, heedless, negligent: (Comp.) si indiligentiores fuerint, Cæs.—2. Neglected: hortus, Pl.*

indiligens-ter, adv. [for indiligenter; fr. indiligens, indiligent-is] *Carelessly, heedlessly, negligently: indiligenter factum, Cic. (Comp.) indiligentius, Cæs.*

indiligent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] *(The quality or state of the indiligens; hence) Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence: Cic.; Cæs.*

ind-ipiscor, eptus sum, ipisci, 3. v. dep. [for ind-apiscor; fr. ind-u; apiscor] *To obtain, attain, reach: navem, Liv.*

in-direp-tus a, um, adj. [for in-dirap-tus; fr. 2. in; DIRAP, true root of dirip-eo] *Untundered, not spoiled: Tac.*

indiscrēt-e, adv. [indiscret-us] *Al-ike, equally: Pl.*

in-discret-us, a, um, adj. [2. in; DISCRE, true root of discret-no] **I. Prop.**: *Unseparated, undivided, closely connected: sinus cuique sanguis indiscretus, i. e. to every one of his own blood are most closely connected, Tac. II. Meton. That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable: proles indiscreta suis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. indiscret.*

indiscret-e, adv. [indiscret-us] *Not fluently: Cic.*

in-disertus, a, um, adj. *Not fluent or ready in speech: Cic.*

in-disjec-tus, a, um, adj. [for in-disjac-tus; fr. 2. in; DISJAC, true

root of disjic-eo] *(Not scattered about; hence) Not destroyed: domus, Ov.*

in-dispōsītus, a, um, adj. *Without order, confused: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. indisposé.*

in-dissolūbilis, e, adj. *That cannot be dissolved; indissoluble: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indissoluble.*

in-distinctus, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.**: *Not divided or separated; not separate: corollæ, Cat. II. Fig. Of speech: Without distinction or arrangement, confused: defensio, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. indistinct.*

ind-itus, a, um, P. of ind-o.

in-dividūus, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.**: *Indivisible: corpus, Cic.—As Subst.: individuum, i, n. (sc. corpus) An indivisible corpuscle, an atom: Cic. II. Meton.: Inseparable, not divided or separated: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. individu.*

in-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: *To put into, place or set in: fenestras indidit, i. e. into the house, Plaut.: vinclo cervicum, Tac. B. Fig.: To put into, inspire, infuse: alacritatem hostibus, Tac. C. Meton.: To bring in, introduce: novos ritus, Tac. II. A. Prop.: To put, set, or place upon: vincula, to put chains upon one, i. e. to throw one into chains, Tac. B. Fig.: Of a name: To put upon, assign, give to: alieni nomen, Liv. C. Meton.: Of guards: To set over one, to appoint: custodes, Tac.*

in-dōcīlis, e, adj. **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of living beings: *Difficult to be taught, that cannot be taught, unteachable, not docile, indocile: nimis indociles, Cic.: pauperem pati, Hor. (with Gen.) pacis, Sil. (with Dat.) quieti, Juv.—B. Of things: That cannot be taught to a person, etc.: disciplina, Cic. II. Meton. A.: 1. Of persons: a. *Unlearned, ignorant, rude: genus, Virg.—b. Unacquainted, ignorant: (with Gen.) indocilis cœli agricola, Pl.—2. Of things: Rude, unpolished: numerus, Ov.—B. Untaught, not shown: via, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. indocile.**

indoct-e, adv. [indoct-us] *Unlearned, ignorantly, unskillfully: Cic. (Comp.) indoctus, Gell.*

in-doctus, a, um, adj. *Untaught, unlearned, uninstructed, ignorant, unskillful: habitus est indoctus, Cic. (with Inf.) ferre juga, Hor. (with Gen.) pille, id. (with Gr. Acc.) plerique alia, Gell.—A. Adverbial expression: Indoctum, Unskillfully: canere, Hor.*

in-dolētia, æ, f. [2. in; dolentia, pain] *Freedom from pain, absence of pain: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indolence.*

ind-ol-es, is, f. [ind-u; ol-esco] *(That which grows up within; hence)*

I. Gen.: *Inborn or native quality, natural quality, nature: Cic. II. Esp.: Native quality, natural abilities of men; talents, genius, etc.: Cic.*

in-dōle-sco, dōlūi, no sup., dōl-escere, 3. v. n. and a. [1. in; dōle-o] **I. Neut. A. Prop.**: *To feel pain; to smart, ache: oculi indolescent, Pl.*

B. Fig.: To feel grief, pain, or sorrow; to be pained or grieved: indoluit, non tam mea quod fortuna maleandit, Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To feel pain at or from: tactum, Just. B. Fig.: To feel pain, grief, or sorrow at; to be pained, grieved, troubled at: id ipsum indoluit Juno, Ov. (with Objective clause) quis vult, qui non indoluerit tam sero se... cognoscere, Cic.

in-dōm-itus, a, um, adj. [2. in; dom-o] **I. Prop.**: *Untamed, not broken in, wild: equus, Auct. Her. II. Meton.: That cannot be checked or restrained, untamable: pastores, Cæs. mors, Hor. III. Fig.: A. Unchecked, unrestrained, wild, unbridled, uncurbed, ungovernable: cupiditates, Cic.—B. Inevitable, that cannot be overcome or got rid of: tarditas, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. indompté.*

in-dormio, dormivi, dormitum, dormire, 4. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *To sleep or fall asleep on, upon, or over a thing: saccis indormis, Hor. II. Fig.: To go to sleep over a thing, i. e. to do it negligently, be careless about it: cause, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. endormir.*

in-dōtātus, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.**: *Unportioned, portionless: soror, Hor. II. Fig.: Unadorned, poor: ars, Cic. III. Meton.: Of the dead: Without, or deprived of, the last rites: Ov.*

indu, v. l. in init.

indubitat-e, adv. [indubitatus] *Undoubtedly, assuredly, Liv.*

in-dūbitā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; dubit(a)-o] *Undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure: spes, Pl.*

in-dūbito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To doubt of a thing: absiste Viribus indubitare tuis, Virg.*

in-dūbus, a, um, adj. *Not doubtful, certain: innocentia, Tac.*

inducie, v. indutiæ.

Induciomārus (-tiomārus), i, m. *Induciomarus or Indutiomarus; a chief of the Treviri.*

in-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere (Imperat., induco, Var.: —Perf. Ind., induxi for induxisti, Ter), 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To lead, bring, or conduct into a place; to lead or bring in: equum in privatas domos, Hirt.—2. Esp. a. Pass. in reflexive force: To betake one's self, go to: Cæs.—b. To bring into or before a court: aliquem in senatum, Pl.—c. To bring into one's house, to bring home: illic novercam, Pl.—d. To lead an army: Macedoniam, Liv.—e. Of the stage or circus: To bring into, to exhibit in or on: elephants in circum, Pl.: inducta est Afranii Togata, Suet., or troops into a place: exercitum in B. Meton.: 1. To strike out, erase (by filling in the writing with wax, by drawing over it the broad end of the style): nomina, Cic.—2. To bring into or set down in an account: pecuniam in rationem, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. a. Gen.: To bring into, introduce: seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Inducere (aliquid) in animum or simply*

animum (in which latter case the acc. depends on *in* in the verb): *To bring into one's mind*; i. e. *To resolve or determine upon*; to resolve, determine, make up one's mind to: *Plaut.*; *Cic.*; *Liv.*; *Pl.*—(b) *To imagine, believe, suppose, persuade one's self*: *Ter.*—*B.* *Esp.*: (a) *To bring in, introduce* in speaking or writing (an expression borrowed from the stage): *aliquem*, *Cic.*; sermonem, id.—(b) *To exhibit, show*: oratorum par nobilissimum, *Cic.*—(c) *To lead to or into anything*; to move, excite, persuade, rouse, prevail upon, induce to: *animum in spem*, *Cic.*—(d) *To delude, cajole, deceive, entrap*: socios, *Cic.*—2. *To annul, cancel*: senatus consultum, *Cic.* *II.*: *A.* *Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To bring upon or over*: nubem, *Liv.*—2. *Esp.*: *Of a bridge*: *To construct*: pontem, *Curt.* *B.* *Meton.*: 1. *Of dress or clothing*: a. *To put something on one's* calceum, *Suet.*—b. *To cover or clothe with something*: humeros amictu, *Stat.*: (*Pass.* with *Gr. Acc.*) tunicaeque inducitur artas, *Virg.*—2. a. *To draw or spread something over*; to lay or spread something upon: plumas membris, *Hor.* (*Pass.* with *Gr. Acc.*) inducta (se. victimâ) cornibus auro, *Orv.*—b. *To overspread, overlay, cover something with*: scuta pellibus, *Cæs.* *III.* *Of forces*: *To lead against*: principes in cornua, *Liv.* *IV.* *To lead*: animum ad meretricem induxit tuum, *Ter.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *induire*.

inductio, ōnis, *f.* [induc-o] 1. *A leading or bringing into*: *Cic.*—2. *Introduction, exhibition on the circus or stage*: *Cic.*—3. *(A leading of the mind into something; hence) a.* *A purpose, resolution, inclination, intention*: *Cic.*—b. *Dialectic t. t.*: *Induction*: *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *induction*.

1. **induc-tus**, a, um, *P.* of induc-o.
2. **induc-tus**, ūs [only in the *Abi. Sing.*], *m.* [induc-o] *An inducement, persuasion*: *Auct. Her.*

indulge-ns, ntis, 1. *P.* of indulgo-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Indulgent, kind, or tender to*: fond of: (*Comp.*) indulgentius nomen maternum, *Cic.*: (*with Dat.*) peccatis, id.—b. *Addicted or given to*: aleo, *Suet.*—c. *Fondly loved*: (*Sup.*) indulgentissime adolescens, *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *indulgent*.

indulgen-ter, adv. [*for indulgent-ter*; *fr.* *indulgens, indulgent-is*] *Indulgently, kindly, tenderly*: facere, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) indulgentius, *Sen.*: (*Sup.*) indulgentissime, *Sol.*

indulgent-ia, æ, *f.* [*fr. id.*] *The quality of the indulgens; hence* 1. a. *Prop.*: *Of persons*: *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, favour, kindness*: *Cic.*—b. *Fig.*: *Of things*: *Gentleness*: cœli, i. e. *mild weather*, *Pl.*—2. *Tender love, affection, fondness towards one's relations or friends*: in suos, *Script. ap. Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *indulgence*.

in-dul-gē, dulsī, dultum, dulgēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.: usually considered for in-dulo-co; *fr.* 1. in; dulo-is] 1. *Neut.*: *A. Gen.*: *To be*

courteous or complaisant; to be kind or indulgent: (*with Dat.*) Adduorum civitatis indulserat, *Cæs.* *B.* *Esp.*: 1. *To indulge or humour*; to give way to or yield to: ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, *Cic.*—2. *To give one's self up to*: to be given or addicted to: to indulge in: labori, *Virg.* *II.* *Act.*: *A.* *Prop.*: *To indulge, humour*: to be indulgent, *Ter.*—*B.*: *To concede, allow, grant, permit*: alicui usum pecuniae, *Suet.*

indul-tus (for indulg-tus), a, um, *P.* of indulg-co.

in-dūo, dūi, dūtum, dūēre, 3. *v. a.* [*iv-ō*] 1. *A. Prop.*: (*To put into*; hence) 1. *Of clothes, arms, etc.*: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To put one's self into*, i. e. *to put on*: (*with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb.*) galeam, . . . Indutus, *Virg.*—2. *To clothe with*: quum se nix plurima silvis Induet in florum, shall cover or deck itself with flowers or blossoms, *Virg.*—3. *With Personal pron.*: *To fall into or among*; to become entangled in: quum autem se in nubem induerint (sc. venti), *Cic.*—4. *To thrust through, pierce*: an scei mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens Induat, an, etc., *Virg.* *B.* *Fig.*: *With Personal pron.*, or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To entangle one's self, become involved*: *Cic.* *II.*: (*To put in*; hence) *A. Prop.*: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To put one's self in*, i. e. *to clothe with, put on*: *Cic.* *B.* *Meton.*: 1. *Of trees, etc.*: *To cover, load, deck, ornament*: pomis se induit arbos, *Virg.*—2. *Of the sky*: *To cover*: nunquam tanto se vulture cœlum Induit, i. e. *with so great a cloud of vultures*, *Luc.* *III.*: *A. Prop.*: *Of clothes, arms, or ornaments*: *To put on*: tunica, *Cic.* *B.* *Meton.*: *To take on one's back, to carry*: scalas, *Orv.* *C.* *Fig.*: *To put on, assume*: sibi cognomen, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *induire*.

indupērator, oris, *v.* imperator.

indūrā-tus, a, um, 1. *P.* of indur(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Hardened*: *A. Prop.*: *robora indurata flammis*, *Stat.*—b. *Fig.*: (*Comp.*) Germanis quid induratus ad omnem patientiam? *Sen.*

in-dūresco, dūrū, no sup., dūrēscēre, 3. *v. n. incho.* 1. *Prop.*: *To become hard, to harden*: condyloma induruit, *Cels.* *II.* *Fig.*: *To become firmly attached*: alicui, *Ter.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *endurcir*.

in-dūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To make hard, to harden*: 1. *Prop.*: nivem Indurat Boreas, *Orv.* *II.* *Fig.*: *frontem, to render shameless*, *Sen.*

Indus, a, um, *adj.*, Ivōs. *Of, or belonging to, India*: *Indian*: ebur, *Virg.*—*As Subst.*: *A. Prop.*: *Indi-ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of India, Indians*. *B.* *Meton.*: *Sing.*: *Indus*, i. m. *An elephant's driver, mahout*.

industri-a, æ, *f.* [industri-us] *Diligence, activity, assiduity, industry*: *Cic.*; *Suet.*—*Adverbial expressions*: *Industria, ex industria, de industria, Purpose, on purpose, intentionally*: *Pl.*; *Liv.*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *industrie*.

industri-e, adv. [industri-us] *Diligently, industriously*: *Cæs.*

industri-us, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Active, diligent, assiduous, industrious*: homo, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) industrius, *Plaut.*

indutiæ (—ciæ), ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.] 1. *Prop.*: *A temporary cessation of hostilities; a truce, armistice*: *Cic.*; *Liv.* *II.* *Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *A cessation, rest, pause, delay*: *Plaut.* *B.* *Esp.*: 1. *A cessation from personal quarrels or enmities*: *Ter.*—2. *A cessation from difference in opinion; a temporary agreement in sentiment*: *Pl.*

1. **indū-tus**, a, um, *P.* of indu-o.
2. **indū-tus**, ūs, *m.* [indū-o] *A putting on*: *Tac.*

in-ēbrio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* 1. *Prop.*: *To make drunk, inebriate*: palma vescentes, *Pl.* *II.* *Meton.*: *Of colours*: *To saturate*: *Pl.* *III.* *Fig.*: *To fill*: aurem, i. e. *to fill full of talk*, *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *enivrer*.

in-ēd-ia, æ, *f.* [2. in; ed-o] *A not eating; fasting*: *Cic.*

in-ēd-itus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 2. ed-o] *Not made known, unknown*: *Orv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *inédit*.

in-ēlégans, antis, *adj.* *Not choice, fine, or elegant; tasteless, inelegant*: orationis copia, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *inélégant*.

inēlégan-ter, adv. [*for inelegant-ter*; *fr.* *inelegans, inelegant-is*] *Not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly*: *Cic.*

in-ēluctābilis, e, *adj.* 1. *Prop.*: *From which one cannot struggle out, or extricate one's self*: cœnum, *Stat.* *II.* *Fig.*: *Inevitable, unavoidable*: tempus, *Virg.*

in-ēmōrior, mortūus sum, mōri, 3. *v. dep.* *To die in or at*: *Hor.*

in-em-tus (-ptus), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; em-o] *Unbought, unpurchased*: dapes, *Virg.*

in-ēnarābilis, e, *adj.* *That cannot be related or described; indescribable*: labor, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *inénarrable*.

inēnarābil-iter, adv. [inēnarābil-is] *In an indescribable manner*: *Liv.*

in-ēnōdā-bilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; enod(a)-o] (*Prop.*) *That cannot be freed from knots; Fig.*: *That cannot be explained, inexplicable*: res, *Cic.*

in-ēo, ivi (and freq. ii), itum, ire, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. *Act.*: *A. Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To go into, enter a place*: domum, *Cic.*: nemus nullis illud initur equis, *Orv.*—2. *Esp.*: *With the accessory idea of motion along*: *To proceed along*: viam, *Cic.* *B.* *Meton.*: 1. *To go to*: convivia, *Cic.*—2. *To rush into, fall among*: pericula prellorum, *Cic.*—3. *To enter into, take part in*: bellum, *Cic.*—4. *To enter upon, begin, commence*: pugnas, *Virg.*—5. *To enter upon an office*: magistratum, *Cic.* *C.* *Fig.*: *To enter or go into*: numerum, *to go into an enumeration*, i. e. *to enumerate, give the number*, *Liv.*: inire rationem, *to make an estimate*, *Cic.*—also, *to calculate, consider, find out, devise, contrive*, id. *II.* *Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: *To go into, enter a place*: in urbem, *Liv.* *B.* *Meton.*: 1. *To begin*: ab ineunte

estate, Cic.—2. *To enter into life, be born*: to consule, inhibit, Pollio, Virg.

inept-e, adv. [inept-us] *I. Gen.: Improperly, foolishly, absurdly*: disserere, Cic.—(Sup.) *inopetissime*, Quint. **II. Esp.**: *At an improper time*: Script. ap. Cic.

inept-ia, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the ineptus*; hence) *1. Silly behaviour*: Ter.—2. Plur.: *Footeries, absurdities*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ineptie*.

inept-io, no perf. nor sup., Ære, 4. v. n. [id.] *To talk or act absurdly; to trifle, play the fool*: Ter.

in-eptus, a, um, adj. [for in-aptus] **1.** Of things: *That is done at an improper time or place; improper, inconsistent, absurd, foolish, silly, impertinent*: res ineptior, Cat.: (Sup.) *ineptissimum*, Quint.—**2.** Of persons: *Displaying no taste, awkward, foolish, silly*: *is ineptus esse dicitur*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inepte*.

in-ēquitābilis, e, adj. *That cannot be ridden upon*: campi, Curt.

in-ēquūto, no perf. nor sup., Ære, 1. v. n. *To ride in*: campi, Flor.

in-erm-is, e, -us, a, um, adj. [for in-arm-is (-us); fr. 2. in; arm-a] **1. a.** Prop.: Of persons: *Without defensive armour*: legiones inermes, Suet.—**b.** Meton.: Of things: *Without means of defence, defenceless*: ager, Liv.—**2. a.** Prop.: *Unarmed, without weapons*: aliquis, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *In mental qualities: Unarmed, i. e. unprepared, unversed*: Cic.—**3.** Meton.: Of things: *Without arms or means of offence*: gingiva, i. e. toothless, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inermé*.

in-erra-ns, ntis, adj. [2. in; err-(a)-o] *Not wandering, fixed*: stellæ, Cic.

in-erro, no perf. nor sup., Ære, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.**: Of persons: *To wander or ramble about in a place*: montibus, Pl. **II. Fig. A. Gen.**: *To wander in or before*: memoria imaginis inerrabat oculis, Pl. **B. Esp.**: *To wander about in error or uncertainty*: Tib.

in-ers, eris, adj. [for in-ars] (*Without ars*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Unskilled in any art or trade; without skill, unskilful*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert: terra, motionless, immovable, Hor.: (Comp.) homo inertiior, Cic.: (Sup.) inertiissima segnitia, id.—**B.** Of food: *Without flavour, insipid*: caro, Hor.—**C.** *That renders idle or inactive*: frigus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inerte*.

inert-ia, æ, f. [iners, inert-is] (*The quality of the iners*; hence) **1.** *Want of art or skill, unskilfulness, ignorance*: Cic.—**2.** *Inactivity, idleness, laziness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inertie*.

in-erūdītus, a, um, adj. *Uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant*: Cic.

in-esco-o, Ævi, ātum, Ære, 1. v. a. [1. in; esco-a] (Prop.: *To put a bait on a hook*; hence) **Fig.**: *To entice, deceive*: Ter.; Liv.

in-ēvitābilis, e, adj. *Unavoidable*,

not to be avoided, inevitable: crimen, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inévitabile*.

in-exci-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; exci-o] *Unmoved, quiet, calm*: Virg.

in-excūsābilis, e, adj. *That cannot be excused, inexcusable*: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexcusable*.

in-exercitātus, a, um, adj. *Untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful*: Cic.

in-exhaustus, a, um, adj. [for in-exhaust-tus; fr. 2. in; exhaust-io] *Unexhausted*: metalla, Virg.: pubertas, not enfeebled, Tac.

in-exorābilis, e, adj.: **1. a.** Prop.: Of persons: *That cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable*: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: *Inexorable, inexorably severe, rigorous, unyielding, unbending*: fatum, Virg.—**2.** *That cannot be obtained by entreaty*: Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexorable*.

in-experrectus, a, um, adj. *Unawakened*: Ov.

in-expertus, a, um, adj. (*Untried*; i. e.) **1.** *That has not made trial of, not acquainted or unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to a thing*: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis, Hor.: (with Gen.) lascivie, Tac.—**2.** *That has not been tried, untried, unproved*: fides, Liv.

in-explicā-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; expli-(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *That cannot be atoned for, inexplicable*: scelus, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Implacable, irreconcilable*: bellum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexplicable*.

in-explē-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; explē-o] *That cannot be filled, insatiable*: **I. Prop.**: stomachus, Sen. **II. Fig.**: cupiditas, Cic.

in-explē-tus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Not filled, unsatisfied, unsated*: **I. Prop.**: alvus, Stat. **II. Fig.**: inexpectus lacrimans, Virg.

in-explicā-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; expli-(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *Inexplicable, from which one cannot extricate one's self*: laquei, Quint. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Inexplicable, that cannot be unfolded or disentangled, not to be explained*: res, Cic.—**B.** *Intricate, perplexed, connected with immense or insuperable difficulties*: legatio, i. e. unavailing, impracticable, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *Impossible*: Pl.—**B.** *Innumerable, not to be counted*: Pl.—**C.** *That leads to no result, useless*: facilitas, Liv.—**D.** *Impassable*: inexplicabiles imbribus viæ, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexplicable*.

in-explorāt-e (-o), adv. [inexplorat-us] *Without previous examination, without examining beforehand*: Liv.

in-explorātus, a, um, adj. *Unexplored, not examined, unknown*: vada, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexploré*.

in-expugnābilis, e, adj. **I. Prop.**: *That cannot be taken by assault; impregnable, inexpugnable*: arx, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Unconquerable, firm*: homo, Cic.: gramen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inexpugnable*.

in-expectātus (-expectatus), a, um, adj. *Unexpected*: vis, Cic.: hostis, Ov.

in-exstinctus (-extinctus), a, um, adj. [for in-exting-tus; fr. 2. in; exting-no] *Unextinguishable*. **I. Prop.**: ignis, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *fames, unappealable, Ov.: nomen, imperishable, id.*

in-exsuperābilis (-exuperabilis), e, adj. **I. Prop.**: *That cannot be crossed or passed over; insurmountable*: Alpes, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *A. Unconquerable, invincible*: vis fatis, Liv.—**B.** *Unsurpassable, not to be surpassed*: Liv.

in-extricā-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; extric-(a)-o] *That cannot be disengaged or disentangled; from which one cannot free one's self; inextricable*: error (of the mazes of the Labyrinth, from which one could not find his way out): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inextricable*.

in-fābre, adv. *In an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully*: Hor.

in-fābricātus, a, um, adj. *Unwrought, unfashioned*: Virg.

in-fācēt-e (in-facet-), adv. [in-facet-us] *Coarsely, rudely, unskillfully*: Vell.: (Sup.) in-facetissime, Pl. **in-fācēt-iæ**, ārum, f. plur. [in-facet-us] (*Things pertaining to the in-facet-us*; hence) *Rude jests, coarse jokes or puns*: Cat.

in-fācētus (-ficetus), a, um, adj. *Coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid*: aliquis, Cic.: mendacium, id.

in-fācundus, a, um, adj. *Not eloquent, devoid of eloquence*: vir, Liv.: (Comp.) in-facundior, id.

in-fām-ia, æ, f. [in-fam-is] (*The quality or condition of the infamis*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Ill fame, ill report of a person or thing; bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy*: Cass.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of one who brings any thing into bad repute*: Cacus ... in-famia silvæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infamie*.

in-fām-is, e, adj. [2. in; fam-a] **I. Prop.**: *Of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous*: Of persons or things: infames scopolii, Hor.: vitis, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *That causes an ill report, disreputable*: digitus (so called from pointing in scorn at persons), Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infâme*.

in-fām-o, Ævi, ātum, Ære, 1. v. a. [in-fam-is] **I. Prop.**: *To bring into ill repute; to brand with infamy; to disgrace, dishonour, defame*: aliquid, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To blame, accuse, charge*: aliquem temeritatis, Sen.—**B.** *To spread an ill report about, to give an ill account of*: montes, Cland.

in-fandus, a, um, adj. (*Not to be spoken of*; hence) *Unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable*: res, Cic.: (Sup.) jam foro infandissima, Script. ap. Quint.—*Adverbial expression*: Infanda, Horribly, frightfully: Virg.

in-fa-ns, ntis, adj. [2. in; fa-(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *That cannot speak, speechless, mute, dumb*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *In reference to age*: *Very young, young, little, infant*: Cic.; Pl.—**As Subst.**: infans, ntis, *common gen.*: **I.**

den.: *A young or little child; an infant, babe*: Cæs.; Quint.—**2**. Esp.: *Of the fetus or unborn child*: Liv.—**B.** *Of, or belonging to, an infant, infantine*: umbræ, i. e. the shades of departed infants, Ov.—**C.** *Childish, silly*: Cic.—**D.** *Devoid of eloquence*: Of persons or things: (Comp.) nihil infantius, Cic.: (Sup.) ne infantissimus existimarer, id.—**E.** *That deprives of the power of speech*: pudor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfant*.

1. infant-ia, æ, f. [infans, infant-is] (*The quality of the infants; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Inability to speak*: linguae, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *Want of eloquence, etc.*: Cic.

2. infant-ia, æ, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the infants; hence*) *Of persons*: Infancy, early childhood: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfance*.

infant-ilis, æ, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, infants; infantile*: Just.

in-farcio (**-fercio**), farsī, farsum or farctum, farctore, 4. v. a. **I.** To stuff with something: bractæas leviori materia Pl.

in-fātū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; fatū-us] *To make a fool of, to infatuate*: aliquem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infatuer*.

in-faustus, a, um, adj. *Unfortunate, attended with misfortune*: puppes, Virg.

infec-tor, ōris, m. [for infac-tor; fr. INFAC, true root of infic-o] *A dyer*: Cic.—As Adj.: *Dyeing*: succus, Pl.

1. in-fect-us, a, um, adj. [for infac-tus; fr. 2. in; fac-i] **I.** Prop.: *Not made or done, unwrought, unmade, undone, unperformed, unfinished*: Cic.: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Unfeasible, impossible, impracticable*: Sall.

2. infec-tus (for infac-tus), a, um, P. of infic-o, through true root INFAC.

infecund-itās, ātis, f. [infecund-us] *Unfruitfulness*: terrarum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infécondité*.

in-fecundus, a, um, adj. *Unfruitful, not fertile*: ager arbore infecundus, Sall.: (Comp.) infecundior, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infécond*.

infelic-itās, ātis, f. [infelix, infelicio-is] *Ill-luck, misfortune*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infélicité*.

infelicio-ter, adv. [id.] *Unhappily, unfortunately*: Liv.

in-felix, icis, adj. [Not-felix; hence] **1.** *Unfruitful, not fertile*: tellus, Virg.—**2.** *Causing misfortune or calamity; unlucky, calamitous*: arbor, i. e. the gaulows, Cic.—**3.** *Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable*: Cic.: (with Gen.) animi, Virg.

infens-e, adv. [infens-us] *Hostilely, bitterly*: invectus, Tac.: (Comp.) infensus, Cic.

infens-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] **I.** Act.: *To treat in a hostile manner; to ravage, destroy*: bello Armenian, Tac. **II.** Neut.: *To be hostilely disposed*: infensantibus diis, Tac.

in-fen-sus, a, um, adj. [for in-

fend-sus; fr. 1. in; obsol. FEND-O = θει-ω] (*Striking or wounding; hence*) *Hostile, inimical, enraged*: animus, Cic.: (Comp.) infensus servitium, i. e. harder, more oppressive, Tac.

infer, a, um; v. inferus.

infercio, v. infarcio.

infēri, orum, v. inferus.

infēr-iā, ārum, f. plur. [infer-i] (*Things pertaining to the inferi; hence*) *Sacrifices in honour of the dead*: Cic.

inferius, v. infra.

infern-e, adv. (In the last syll. short e, Lucr.) [infern-us] *Below, beneath*: Lucr.

infer-nus, a, um, adj. [infer] **I.** Gen.: *Lower; that which lies, or is situated beneath or under*: stagna, Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Underground, belonging to the Lower Regions, infernal*: rox, Pluto, Virg.: Juno, Proserpine, id.—As Subst.: **1. inferni**, ōrum, m. *The shades below*: Pl.—**2. inferna**, ōrum, m. *The infernal regions*: Tac.

B. Meton.: *Diabolic, fiendish*: aspectus, Tac.

in-fēro, intūli, illātum, inferre, v. a. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To carry in or into; to bring, put, or throw into or to a place*: Cic.: pedes, Cic.: templis ignes, id.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To bring to a place for burial; to bury*: inter: aliquem, Cic.—**b.** *To give in, enter an account*: rationes falsas, Cic.

c. Milit. t. t.: **(a)** *Inferre signa (arma), To advance the standards, etc., i. e. to advance to the attack*: Cæs.; Liv.; Nep.—**(b)** *Inferre pedem or gradum, To advance the foot or step; i. e. to advance, move on to the attack*: Liv.—**(c)** *Inferre bellum, To carry war against, i. e. to wage war upon*: Cic.—**(d)** *Inferre arma, To advance arms, i. e. to begin war, commence hostilities*: Liv.—**d.** With Personal pron., with accessory notion of haste, etc.: *To betake one's self, repair, go, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring forward, introduce; to produce, make, cause*: sermonem, Cic.: litem capitis, id.—**2.** Esp.: *To conclude, infer, draw an inference*: Cic. **II.** *To bring, put, or place upon*: aliquem in equum, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inferer*.

infērus, a, um (Nom. Sing., infer, Cat.) adj. [acc. to Benfey, ak. to Sans. ad-hara, "lower"]. **I.** Pos.: *That is below, beneath, or underneath; neither, low*: supera, infera, Cic.: mare inferum, the Lover, i. e. the Tuscan Sea, id.—As Subst.: **inferi**, ōrum, m.: **A.** Prop.: *The inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead*: Cic.—**B.** *The infernal regions*: Cic. **II.** Comp.: **inferior**, us: **A.** Prop.: *Of place*: *Lower*: ex inferiore loco dicere, from below, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Of time or succession*: Subsequent, later, latter: Cic.—**2.** *Of quality, rank, or number*: *Inferior*: inferior navium numero, Cæs. **III.** Sup.: **infimus**, a, um: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Of place*: **a.** Gen.: *The lowest, nethermost, last*: infimi radices montis, Cæs.—**b.** Esp.: *Where a thing is lowest, the lowest part of it*: ora, Cic.—Adverbial expres-

sions: **(a)** Ab infimo, *From below*: Cæs.—**(b)** Ad infimum, *At the bottom*: Cæs.—**(c)** Infimā (sc. parte), *At the bottom*: Cæs.—**2.** Meton.: *The lowest, meanest, basest in quality or rank*: infimo loco natus, Cic.—**B.** **imius**, a, um: **1.** Prop.: *Of place*: **a.** Gen.: *The lowest, nethermost, deepest*: fundus, Virg.—Adverbial expressions: **(a)** Ab imo, *From the bottom*: Cæs.—**(b)** Imo, *At the bottom*: Ov.—**b.** Esp.: **(a)** *Residing in the lowest parts or in the infernal regions*: Ov.—**(b)** *Where a thing is lowest, the lowest part of it*: quercus, the foot of the oak, Phed.—As Subst.: **ima**, ōrum, n.: **(a)** *The lowest things*: Hor.—**(β)** *The lowest parts, the bottom*: maris, Pl.—**2.** Meton.: *Of time*: *The last*: momentus, Ov.—Adverbial expression: Ad inum, *Until the last, to the end*: last: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *enfer*, (adj.) *inférieur, infime*.

in-fervesco, ferbī, no sup., fer-vescere, 3. v. n. incl. **I.** Gen.: *To become or grow hot, to become heated*: ne infervescat aqua, Pl. **II.** Esp.: *Of liquids*: *To boil, be boiled down*: hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.

infest-e, adv. [infest-us] *Hostilely, violently, outrageously*: facere, Liv.: (Comp.) infestus, Liv.: (Sup.) infestissime, Cic.

infest-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest*: Scylla latus dextrum, levumque Charybdis Infestat, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To attack, spoil, destroy, injure, impair*: vinum minus infestat nervos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infester*.

in-fes-tus, a, um, adj. [prob. for in-fe(n)d-tus; fr. in; obsol. fe(n)d-o = θει-ω, θέ(ν)-ω, to strike] **1.** (Struck, wounded; hence) *Made unsafe, infested, unquiet, unsafe*: (Comp.) infestior salus, Cic.: (Sup.) infestissima pars, id.—**2.** (Striking, wounding; hence) *That renders unsafe, that acts in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical; troublesome, dangerous*: infestissignis, Cic.

in-fic-ō, ficē, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for in-fic-o] (*To make to go in, to put in; hence*) **I.** Prop.: (Gen.): *To dip*: Esp.: *To dip in a liquid or colouring matter, to dye*: lana infecta conchylio, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To mix, intermix, mix up with, inpregnate*: hoc (sc. dictamno) fustum labris splendentibus annem Inficit, Virg.—**B.**: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To stain, dye, colour, tinge*: se Britannii vitro inficiunt, Cæs.—**b.** Esp.: **(a)** *Of the effect of the sun*: *To make dark or sooty, to tan*: Pl.—**(b)** *Of the effect produced by any obscuring cause*: *To darken, dim, obscure*: diem, Ov.—**(c)** *Of paleness*: *To bleach, to overspread*: Hor.—**(d)** *Of blishes*: *To overspread, suffuse*: Tib.—**(e)** *Of rage*: *To inflame, make to flash or sparkle*: Claud.—**(f)** *Of ornaments*: *To adorn or deck out*: Claud.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a.** *To taint, infect, spoil, poison*: pulula tabo, Virg.—**b.**

Of poison : *To imbue deeply, to pervade* : Alecto infecta venenis, Virg.—**C.** Of the breath or atmosphere : *To vitiate, corrupt* : Pl.—**3.** Of taste or flavour : *To impregnate* : mel infectum fronte, *with the flavour of leaves*, Pl. **III.** Fig. : **A.** *To tinge* : sapientia animum infect, *has merely tinged*, Sen.—**B.** *To instruct, imbue* : animos, Cic.—**C.** *To infect, poison deeply, stain, spoil, corrupt* : animum delictis, Cic.

inficior, *v. inifior*.

infidélis, *e, adj.* *That cannot be relied upon, not trustworthy, perfidious, unfaithful, faithless* : silex, Pl.—(Comp.) infidelior, Plaut.—(Sup.) infidelissimī socii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infidèle*.

infidél-itas, *âtis, f.* [infidel-is] *(The quality of the infidels; hence) Unfaithfulness, faithlessness* : Cæsar, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infidélité*.

infidél-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Faithlessly, perfidiously* : Cic.

infidus, *a, um, adj.* *Not to be trusted, faithless, false* : Cic.

in-figo, *fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a.* **I. Prop.** : *To fix, thrust, drive, or fasten into* : gladium in pectus, Cic. : hastam portat, Virg. **II. Fig.** : *To infix, impress, imprint* : aliquid memorie, Liv. **III. Meton.** : *Of a wound : To make or inflict by thrusting into a person* : Virg.

infimus, *a, um, v. inferus*.

in-findo, *fidi, fassum, findere, 3. v. a.* **I. Prop.** : *To cleave, part, separate, divide* : salum, Val. Fl. **II. Meton.** : *To make by cleaving or cutting* : sulcos, Virg.

in-fin-itas, *âtis, f.* [2. in; fin-is] *(The quality of that which is without finis; hence) I. Prop.* : *Boundlessness, endlessness, infinity* : Cic. **II. Fig.** : *Infinitude* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infinité*.

infinit-e, *adv.* [infinit-us] *Without bounds, without end, infinitely* : Cic.

in-fini-tio, *ônis, f.* [2. in; fini-o] *(A not finishing or ending; hence) Boundlessness, infinity* : Cic.

in-finitus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] **I. Prop.** : *Of space : Not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited, illimitable, infinite* : Cæsar—*As Subst.* : **infinitum**, *i. n.* (sc. spatium) *Infinite space, infinity* : Lucr. **II. Fig.** : **A.** *Gen.* : *Boundless, not circumscribed, immense, infinite* : spes, Cic.—**2. Esp.** : **a.** *Of a statement, etc.* : *Lengthy, prolix* : Cic.—**b.** *Of number* : *Without end, endless, countless, infinite* : multitudo, Cic.—*As Subst.* : **infinitum**, *i. n.* *An infinitude; an endless quantity, amount, or number* : infinitum auri, Eutr.—**B.** : **1. Indefinite : (Comp.) infinitior distributio, Cic.—**2. General, universal** : res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infini*.**

infirmā-tio, *ônis, f.* [infirm(a)-o] **1. A weakening, invalidating** : Cic.—**2. A refuting, disproving** : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmation*.

infirm-e, *adv.* [infirm-us] **1.** : *a. Weakly, faintly, not strongly, not very* : Cic.—**b.** *Of style* : *Feebly, without vigour or expression* : Pl.—**2. Metonymically**, *superlatively* : (Comp.) infirmius expavescere, Suet.

infirm-itas, *âtis, f.* [id.] *(The quality of the infirmus; hence) 1. a. Prop.* : *Want of strength, weakness, feebleness* : Cic.—**b.** *Meton.* : *Of the weaker sex, women* : Liv.—**2. Infirmitas, indisposition, malady, sickness : Sen.—**3. Of mind** : *Imbecility, feebleness* : Cic.—**4. Fickleness, inconstancy : Cæsar. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmité*.****

infirm-o, *avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.* [id.] *(To make infirmus; hence) I. a. To make physically weak, to deprive of strength* : hominem, Cels.—**B.** *To weaken, enfeeble* : legiones, Tac. **II. a. To invalidate, weaken, shake : fidem testis, Cic.—**B.** *To disprove, refute* : res, Cic.—**C.** *To annul, make void* : legem, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmier*.**

in-firmus, *a, um, adj.* **I. Prop.** : *Materially : Weak, infirm; so prps. only as Subst.* : infirma, ðrum, *n.* *The weak parts* : Pl. **II. Meton.** : *Physically* : **A. Gen.** : *Weak, not strong, feeble* : vires, Cic. : *classis, id.* : (Comp.) infirmior ad hæc omnia, Pl. (Sup.) infirmissima valetudo, Cic. **B. Esp.** : *Infirm, indisposed, sick* : admodum infirmus, Cic. **III. Fig.** : **A.** *Weak in mind or character; superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded* : Cæsar.—**B.** *Of things* : *Of no weight or consequence; weak, trivial, inconclusive* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirm*.

in-fit, *v. def.* **I. Gen.** : *He, etc., begins* : farier, Virg. **II. Esp.** : *He, etc., begins to speak* : Virg.; Liv.

in-fit-tæ (-fic-), *ârum, f.* [for in-fat-ue; fr. 2. in; fat-eor] *(A not opening; hence) Denial (only in Acc. with ire)* : infitias ire, *to deny*, Ter.; Liv.

infiti-âlis (infici-), *e, adj.* [infici-e] *(Pertaining to infitias; hence) Negative, consisting in denial* : Cic.

infitiâ-tio (inficia-), *ônis, f.* [infiti(a)-o] **1. A denying** : Cic.—**2. A denying or disowning of a debt : Sen.**

infitiâ-tor (inficiâ-), *ônis, m.* [id.] *One who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit* : Cic.

infiti-or (infici-), *âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep.* [infici-e] **I. Gen.** : *Not to confess, to deny, disown; aliquid Cic.* (without Object) *infinitum ratio, id.* **II. Esp.** : *To deny any thing promised or received* : depositum, Juv.

inflammâ-tio, *ônis, f.* [inflamm(a)-o] **1. A kindling, a setting on fire, a conflagration** : Flor.—**2. Of the body : *An inflammation* : Cels.—**3. Of the mind : *A kindling, inflaming* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflammation*.****

in-flammo, *avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.* **I. Prop.** : *To set on fire, light up, kindle* : tecta, Liv. **II. Meton.** : *Of the body, etc.* : *To inflame* : Pl. **III. Fig.** : *Mentally : To inflame, kindle, rouse, excite* : sensûs, Cic. : *aliquem amore, Virg.* : *ad gloriam inflammatus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enflammer*.

inflât-e, *adv.* [inflât-us] **1. Haughtily, proudly** : (Comp.) inflatus fama percubuerat, Cæsar.—**2. Of style** : *Turgidly, pompously* : Cæsar.

inflâ-tio, *ônis, f.* [infl(a)-o] **1.** :

a. Prop. : *Of water : A swelling or bubbling up* : Vitruv.—**b. Meton.** : *An inflammatory swelling* : Suet.—**2. Flatulence : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflation*.**

inflâ-tus, *a, um, 1. P.* of infl(a)-o.—**2. Pa.** : *a. Prop.* : *Blown into, filled with blowing* : nolo verba inflata gravius exire, *with too great expenditure of breath*, Cic.—**b. Meton.** : *Swelled up, swollen* : serpens inflato collo, Cic.—**c. Fig.** : (a) *Gen.* : *Puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud* : (Comp.) juvenis inflator, Liv.—(b) *Esp.* : *Of style : Inflated, turgid* : Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enflé*.

inflâ-tus, *ûs, m.* [infl(a)-o] **I. Prop.** : *A blowing into, a blast* : Cic. **II. Fig.** : *Inspiration* : Cic.

in-flecto, *flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a.* **I. Prop.** : **A. Gen.** : *To bend, bow, curve* : bacillum, Cic. **B. Esp.** : *Pass, in reflexive force* : *To bend one's self* : Cic.; Pl. **II. Meton.** : **A. Gen.** : *To change or alter by bending or turning* : cursûs sui vestigium, Cic. **B. Esp.** : *Of the voice* : *To change, alter, modulate* : Cic. **III. Fig.** : **A. Gen.** : *To change or alter* : orationem, Cic. **B. Esp.** : **1.** *Of justice* : *To warp, pervert* : Cic.—**2.** *Of the feelings* : *To move, touch, affect* : Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflexir*.

in-flect-us, *a, um, adj.* [2. in; fle-o] *Unwep, unlamented* : Virg.

in-flexibilis, *e, adj.* **I. Prop.** : *That cannot be bent; inflexible, stiff* : Pl. **II. Fig.** : *Unchangeable, fixed* : obstinatio, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflexible*.

inflexio, *ônis, f.* [for inflect-sio; fr. inflect-o] *A bending, curving* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflexion*.

1. inflexus (for inflect-sus), *a, um, P.* of inflect-o.

2. inflexus, *ûs, m.* [for inflect-sus; fr. inflect-o] *A bending, curving* : viciorum, Juv.

inflex-tio (for inflig-tus), *a, um, P.* of inflig-o.

in-fligo, *fixi, flictum, fligere, 3. v. a.* **I. Prop.** : *To strike on or against* : alieni securim, Cic. **II. Meton.** : *To inflict or make by striking* : vulnera, Cic. **III. Fig.** : **A.** *To tell against, direct at, hurt at* : Cic.—**B.** *To inflict upon, attack* : *to alieni turpitudinem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infliger*.

in-flo, *flavi, flatum, flare, 1. v. a.* **I. Prop.** : **A. Gen.** : *To blow into* : ex ore in eos palumbi inflare aquam, Catop. **B. Esp.** : *To blow into or play upon* : leves calamos, Virg. **II. Meton.** : **A.** *To produce by blowing* : sonum, Cic.—**B.** *To inflate, puff up, cause to swell* : buccas, Hor. **III. Fig.** : *To puff up, inflate* : spe animos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfler*.

in-flûo, *fluxi, fluxum, flûere, 3. v. n.* **I. Prop.** : *Of fluids : To flow, stream, or run into* : Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic. **II. Meton.** : *Of things not fluid* : *To flow, stream, rush, press, into* : influentes in Italiam Gallorum copie, Cic. **III. Fig.** : **A.** *To come unobservedly or unawares into; to steal into, insinuate one's self into* : Cic.—**B.** *To come to, come on quickly, crowd or flow* : o 2

ro: bonum nobis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infuer*.

in-fōdīo, fōdi, fossum, fōdēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: (*To dig into the ground; hence*) *To place, set, fix, or bury in the ground*: squalentes infode conchas, Virg. B. Esp.: *To bury, inter: corpora terras*, Virg. II. Meton.: Of earrings, etc.: *To place or insert in the body, etc.*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfouir*.

in-fēcundus, a, um, v. infecundus.

informā-tīo, ōnis, f. [inform(a)-o] *An idea, conception*: rei, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *information*.

in-form-is, e, adj. [2. in; form-a] (*Not having forma; hence*) 1. *That has no form or not a proper form*: unformed, shapeless: alvens, Liv.—2. *Unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid*: cadaver, Virg. (Comp.) nihil est illis . . . informis, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *informe*.

in-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To give form to; to shape, form, mould, fashion*: clipeum, Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To give form or shape to; to arrange in the mind*: indicium, Cic.—B. *To form an idea or notion of; to conceive, to imagine*: deos, Cic.—C. *To describe, sketch, represent, depict*: virtutem, Cic.—D. *To mould, educate, form by instruction*: ætatem puerilem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *informe*.

in-fortūnātus, a, um, adj. *Unfortunate*: senex, Ter. (Comp.) nihil infortunatus, Cic. (Sup.) infortunatissimus maritus, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infortuné*.

in-fortū-nūm, i, n. [2. in; fortun-a] (*That which pertains to lack of fortuna; hence*) *Misfortune*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infortune*.

infos-sus (for infod-sus), a, um, P. of infod-io.

infrā [infer, inferā, sc. parte; by syncope, infra] *adv. and prep.* I. *Adv.*: A. Prop.: Of place or situation: 1. Pos.: *On the underside, below, underneath*: Cic.—2. Comp.: Inferius, Lower, further down: Ov. B. Fig.: 1. Of rank, value, or esteem: *Below, beneath*: Tac.—2. Of order or succession: *Below, further down*: Ov. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place or situation: *Below, under*: infra oppidum, Cæs. B. Fig.: Of rank, value, or esteem: *Below, beneath*: Cic. C. Meton.: 1. Of time: *Later than*: Cic.—2. Of size: *Smaller than*: Cæs.

infrac-tio, ōnis, f. [for infrag-tio: fr. infrag, true root of infrig-ng-o] *A weakening*: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infractio*.

infrac-tus (for infrag-tus), a, um: I. P. of infrig-ng-o, through true root INFRAG.—2. Pa.: a. (Prop.): *Broken; hence* Meton.: *Bent*: aures, Pl.—b. Fig.: (a) *Broken, exhausted, weakened*: vires, Virg.—(b) Of speech: *Broken off, broken, unconnected*: Cic.

infræno are, v. infreno.

in-frāgilis, e, adj. I. Prop.: *That cannot be broken to pieces*: adamas, Pl.

II. Fig.: *Strong, that cannot be weakened*: vox, Ov.

in-frēmo, frēmī, no sup., frēmēre, 3. v. n. *To grouch, bellow*: Virg.

1. **in-frēn-ātus** (-fræn-), a, um, adj. [2. in; frēn-um] (Prop.): *Unbridled, without a bridle*: Meton. Of riders: *With or on unbridled horses*: Liv.

2. **infrēnā-tus**, a, um, P. of infrēn(a)-o.

in-frendēo, no perf. nor sup., frēndēre, 2. v. n. *To gnash with the teeth*: Virg.

in-frēn-is, e, -us, a, um (-fræn-), adj. [2. in; frēn-um] I. Prop.: *Without a bridle, unbridled*: equus, Virg. II. Meton.: *Not possessing bridles*: Numidae, i. e. on unbridled horses: Virg.

in-frēno (frænō), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To furnish with a bridle, to bridle*: equos, Liv. II. Fig.: *To curb, check, restrain, tame*: impetūs, Pl. III. Meton.: *To harness* (horses to a chariot): Virg.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrenis.

in-frēquens, tis, adj. (*Not frequent; hence*) I. Prop.: *That is not often at a place; that seldom does a thing; seldom, rare, infrequent*: parous deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: *Not numerous; few, small, or thin in number*: copie infrequentiores, Cæs.—2. Esp.: *Not numerous in family, i. e. not having many slaves*: Cic.—B. Of places: *Not full, not filled*: (Sup.) infrequentissima urbis, the least occupied parts of the city, Liv.—C.: 1. *Not provided or furnished with: signa infrequentia armatis*, Liv.—2. *Not well attended*: causa, Cic.

infrēquent-ia, æ, f. [infrequens, infrequent-is] (*The quality of the infrequent; hence*) 1. *A small number; thinness, scantiness*: senatūs, Tac.—2. *Small population*: locorum, Tac.

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringēre, 3. v. a. [for in-frango] I.: A. Prop.: *To break, break off*: ut si quis violas rignove papavera in horto Lilliaque infringat, Ov. B. Fig.: *To break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage*: spem, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: *To break against; dash to pieces on or against something*: genibus tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl.—B. Meton.: 1. *To bruise or crush against*: quibus (sc. linibus) lumbos et infrēgi latus, Hor.—2. (*To stumble by dashing against; hence of the tongue*) *To falter, stammer*: linguam, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfreindre*.

in-frons, ōndis, adj. (*Without leaves; hence*) *Without trees*: Ov.

in-fructūōsus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Unfruitful*: vites, Col. II. Fig.: *Fruitless, useless*: militia, Tac.

¶ Hence, Fr. *infructueux*.

in-fūcātus, a, um, adj.: *Painted*: Fig.: vitia, Cic.

infūla, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A band, bandage*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Of a priest, a victim, or a suppliant for protection: *A fillet*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. B. Meton.: *An*

ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour: Cic.

infūl-ātus, a, um, adj. [inful-a] (*Provided with an infula; hence*) *Adorned with an infula*: Suet.

in-fulcīo, falsi, fultum, fulcīre, 4. v. a. *To cram in*: alicui cibum, Suet.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To pour into*: aliquid in vas, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To pour into one's self, to swallow*: aquam, Curt.—b. Pass. in reflexive force, or simply infundere, *To empty itself, to pour or spread into*: Pl. B. Fig.: *To pour into; to communicate or impart to*: orationem aures, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. *To administer anything to any one*: alicui venenum, Cic.—2. *To pour or throw upon*: agnen urbi infudit, Flor.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: *To mix or mingle itself with*: Cic. II.: A. Prop.: Of fluids: 1. Gen.: *To pour upon*: succum corpori, Pl.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread upon or over*: Pl. B. Meton.: Of things not fluid: *To spread upon or over*: his ego nimbum Desuper infundam, Virg.

in-fusco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To make dark or dusky; to darken, obscure*: arenam sanie, Virg. II. Fig.: *To obscure, sully, stain, tarnish*: nec eos barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic.

infūs-us (for infud-sus), a, um: 1. P. of infund-o.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Prop.: Of fluids: *Poured into*: infuso lympharum rore superne, i. e. into a goblet, Lucr.—(b) Meton.: Of persons in the Circus: *Poured into, crowded in*: Virg.—b. Of the sun's rays: *Poured forth*: sole infuso, Virg.—c. Thrown upon: *conjugis infusus gremio*, Virg.—d. Spread over: (with Gr. Acc.) *nudos humeris infusa capillos*, Ov.—e. Spread forth or diffused: *infusa per artus Mens*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infus*.

Ingaevōnes, um, m. *The Ingaevones; a Germanic tribe*.

Ingauni, ōrum, m. *The Ingauni; a people of Liguria*.

in-gēmīo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To redouble, repeat, reiterate*: liquidas voces, Virg. II. Neut.: *To be redoubled, to increase*: ingemiant auri, Virg.

in-gēmisco, no perf. nor sup., gēmiscere, 3. v. a. and n. I. To groan for, over, or on account of; to bemoan: A. Act.: (with Objective clause) aliquem hostem judicatum esse, Cic.—B. Neut.: ulli malo, Cic. II. Neut.: To groan: pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, Cic.—in-gēmo, gēmī, no sup., gēmēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. To groan over or sigh over a thing; to mourn over, lament, bemoan: A. Act.: alicuius interitum, Virg.—B. Neut.: laboribus, Hor. II. Neut.: To mourn, lament, groan: A. Prop.: Of persons in aliquā re, Cic. B. Fig.: Of things: *ingemuit solum*, Ov.

in-gēnēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.: *To put into by begetting or*

procreating; hence) **Fig. A.** *To implant, engender, beget in any one: familia frugalitatem, Cic.—B.* *To generate, create: animum esse ingeniatum a Deo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. engendrer.*

ingēnīōs-e, adv. [ingeniosus] *Actively, witfully, ingeniously: Cic. (Comp.) ingeniosus, Pl. (Sup.) ingeniosissime, Vell.*

ingēnī-ōsus (ingēnū-), a, um, adj. [ingeni-um] *(Full of ingenuity; hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: Endowed with a good capacity or genius; of good natural talents or abilities; clever, ingenious: (Comp.) ingeniosior, Cic. (Sup.) homo ingeniosissimus, id. II. Meton.: Of things: A. Clever, ingenious: argumentum, Pl.—B. Requiring cleverness, skill, or discrimination: res est ingeniosa dare, Ov.—C. Adapted, apt, fit for any thing: ad segetes ager, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. ingénieux.*

ingēn-ītus, a, um, adj. [1. in; gen-o] *Inborn: vitia, Suet.*

ingēn-īum, n, n. [id.] *(A being born in one; Concr. That which is innate; hence) 1. Of things: Innate or natural quality, nature, character: Virg.; Tac.—2. Of persons: a. Natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination: Cic.; Liv.—b. (a) Prop.: Natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius: Cic.—(b) Meton.: (a) A genius, i.e. a man of genius; a clever, ingenious person: Suet.—(b) Of things: An invention, a clever thought: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. engin.*

ingēno, gēnūl, gēntium, gēnēre, 3. v. a. *To instil by birth or nature; to implant: inque genuntur (for ingenanturque), Lucr.*

ingēns, gentis, adj. *(That is not of, or that goes beyond, its kind or species; uncouth; hence) 1. Of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous: aque, Liv.: præda, Cic.—2. Great, mighty, strong, powerful: (Sup.) ingentissimus, Veg.—3. Great, remarkable, distinguished in any respect: (Comp.) ingentior armis, Virg. (with Gen.) femina ingens animi, Tac.*

ingēnū-e, ado. [ingeni-us] *In a manner befitting a person of free or noble birth; generously; openly, frankly, ingeniously: Cic.*

ingēnū-ītas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The condition or quality of the ingenuous; hence) 1. Good birth: Cic.—2. Noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness, dignity, noble demeanour, etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. ingénuité.*

ingēnū-us, a, um, adj. [ingen-o] *(Inborn: hence) I. Prop.: A. Native, indigenous, not foreign: fontes, Lucr.—B. Innate, natural: insoles, Plant. II. Meton.: A. Free-born, born of free parents: ingenuorum multitudo, Cic.: ingenui parentes, Hor.—B. That is worthy of a freeman, generous, frank, candid, ingenuous: stultia atque artes, Cic.—C. Weakly, delicate, tender: vires, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. ingénu.*

ingēro, gessi, gectum, gērore (Im-

perat, inger, Cat.), 3. v. a. I. A. Gen.: To carry, bring, pour, throw or put into or in a place: aquam in salinas, Pl. B. Esp.: Of weapons: To thrust, drive into: hastas in tergum fugientis, Virg. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To carry, bring, throw, pour, or put upon any thing or person: ligna foca, Tib.—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of force, etc.: To hurl, cast, throw upon or against any one: saxa in subeuntes, Liv. B. Meton.: To heap on one, to keep inflicting: verbera ad penam, Curt. C. Fig.: 1. To heap upon: convicia alicui, Hor.—2. To pour forth in words; to utter, say, keep repeating; to mention: graves voces, Tac.—3. To obtrude, press, or force upon one: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s')ingérer.

ingēs-tus (for inger-tus), a, um, P. of inger-o.

ingēno, gēntūl, 3. v. a. (only in Perf.): To implant, engender. I. Prop.: herbas ... Rapihus, Lucr. II. Fig.: Natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic.

inglōrī-us, a, um, adj. [2. in; glori-a] *Without glory or fame; not glorious, inglorious: Cic.; Tac.*

inglū-vies, ēl, f. [1. in; root glū; cf. glutio] *(That which swallows down; hence) I. Prop.: The crop, man, of animals: Virg. II. Meton.: Voraciousness, gluttony: Hor.*

ingrātē, adv. [ingrat-us] *1. Unpleasantly, disagreeably: Ov.—2. Unthankfully, ungratefully: Cic.*

ingrāt-ia, a, f. [id.] *(The quality of the ingrat; hence) Thanklessness, ingratitude: in ingratiam incidere, Tert.—Adverbial expression: Ingratilis, (contracted) ingratis: 1. Without one's thanks: Plaut.—2. Unwillingly, against his (her, etc.) will: Cic.*

ingrātīs (-tis), v. ingratia.

in-grātus, a, um, adj. [1. Of things: Unpleasant, disagreeable: labor, Virg.: oratio, Cæs.—2. a. Prop.: Of persons: Unthankful, ungrateful: (Comp.) ingrator, Sen.: (Sup.) vir ingratus, Vell.: (with Gen.) salutis, thankless for his preservation, Virg.—b. Fig.: Of things that do not repay the trouble bestowed upon them: Ungrateful: ingrata ingluvie rem stringere, i.e. that retains no recollection of enjoyment, insatiable, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ingrat.

in-grāvēso, no perf. nor sup, ēre, 3. v. n. (in thesis) inque gravescunt, Lucr.) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To grow heavy, become heavier: Pl. B. Esp.: To become pregnant: Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To increase, grow worse or more oppressive: ingravescent morbus, Cic.—B. In a good sense: To increase, become powerful: studium ingravescit, Cic.—C. To become troubled, wearied, inconvenienced: corpora exercitatione ingravescent, Cic.—D. To be oppressed: alter indies ingravescit, Cic.

in-grāvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To weigh down: puppem, Stat. II. Fig.: To render worse, to

aggravate: ingravat hæc Dranceæ, Virg.

in-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. (for ingradior) (in thesis) inque gredi, Lucr.) I. A. Prop.: To go into, to enter: domum, Cic.: in fundum, id.: castris, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. To enter upon, engage in, apply one's self to a thing: disputationem, Cic.—2. To begin, commence a thing: tibi res antique laudis, Virg.—3. Of time: To enter upon, begin, commence: nonum annum, Vell. II. A. Prop.: To go along, walk, advance, proceed: tardius, Cic.: campo, Virg. B. Fig.: To walk, go: per titulos tuos, Ov. III. To walk on or upon: solo, Virg.

ingres-sio, ōnis, f. (for ingred-sio; fr. ingredior) I. A going into, entering: fori, Cic.—2. A beginning, commencement: Cic.—3. (Prop.: A walking or advancing; Meton.) A gait, pace: Cic.

1. ingres-sus (for ingred-sus), a, um, P. of ingredior.

2. ingres-sus, ūs, m. (for ingred-sus; fr. ingredior) I. A going into, entering; esp.: milit. l. t.: A marching in, invading: Tac.—2. A beginning, commencement: Virg.—3. a. Prop.: A walking, going, stepping, moving about: Cic.—b. Meton.: Gait, carriage: Pl.

in-grūo, grūl, no sup, grūre, 3. v. n. [1. in; ruo; with an enph. g] I. To rush into; to make an incursion or hostile descent into, to invade: in Italiam, Tac. II. A. Prop.: To rush against; to violently fall upon, attack, assault, assail: ingruit Æneas Italiam, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Of offenders: To attack, assail: Tac.—2. Of things: To burst or break in; to fall upon, invade, assault, assail: ingruere morbi in remiges cœperunt, Liv.

inguen, inis, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The groin: Pl. II. Meton.: A. = Membrum virile, Ov.—B. The abdomen: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. aine.

in-gurgit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; gurgis, gurgit-is] (To throw into a whirlpool or gulf; hence) I. A. Prop.: To engulf in; to plunge or throw into: se in merum, Plant.—B. 1. Gen.: To glut or gorge: Gell.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To glut or gorge one's self; to guzzle, gormandize: Cic. II. Fig.: With Personal pron.: To plunge one's self, etc.: se in flagitia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ingurgiter.

in-gustā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; gust(a)-o] Unlasted, not tasted before: Hor.

in-hābīlis, e, adj. I. Prop.: That cannot be managed, unmanageable, unsteady: magnitudo, Liv. II. Fig.: Unfit, unfit, incapable, unable: ad consensum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhabile.

in-hābitābīlis, e, adj. Uninhabitable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhabitable.
in-hæreo, hæsi, hæsum, hæreō, 2. v. n. I. A. Prop.: To stick or inhere in any thing; to remain firm or fast in: in visceribus, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To be deeply engaged in, to

devote one's self fully to: studiis, Ov.—**2.** *To be inherent*: opinatio inhærens, Cic.—**3.** *To be intimately connected with*: virtutis semper voluptatibus, Cic.—**4.** *To be firmly fixed in, ever present to*: pectoribus tu nostris, uxor, inhæres, Ov. **II.** **A.** Prop.: *To stick or adhere to*; *to hang or cleave to*; *to cling or hang on to*: ad saxa nativis testis inhærentes, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Of the sight*: *To hang upon, be attentively fixed upon, gaze fixedly at*: vultibus illa tuis . . . inhæret, Ov.—**2.** *Of companionship*: *To cling to one, be always about one, or in one's society*: tibi semper inhæreat uni, Ov.—**3.** *Of the memory*: *To cling or be fastened to*: Pl.; Sen.

INHÆRES-SCO, hæsi, hæsum hærescère, 3. v. n. [inhære-o] **I.** Prop.: *To remain fast or firm in*; *to stick fast, cleave, adhere to*: in sordibus aurium, Cic. **II.** Fig.: poetæ inhærescunt hi mentibus, Cic.

IN-HALO, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *To breathe at or upon*: alicui popinam, the smell of the cook-shop, i. e. of the food just eaten, Cic.

IN-HIBĒO, hībui, hībuitum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for in-habeo] *To have a thing in hand, to lay hold of a thing, in order to keep it back*; hence **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To keep back, restrain, curb, check*: tela, Virg. equos, Ov.—Particular phrases: *inhibere, or inhibit remis, or inhibit remis puppim, or inhibit retro navem, To row the ship backward without turning it round*: Liv.; Curt. **B.** Fig.: *To restrain, hinder, prevent, inhibit*: impetum victoris, Liv. **II.** *To set in operation*; *to practice, perform, use, employ*: supplicia nobis, Cic.; imperium in deditis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhibit.

INHIB-ĪTIO, ōnis, f. [inhīb-eo] *A rowing backward*: Cic.

IN-HIO, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. **I.** **A.** Prop.: *Of the mouth*: *To stand open, to gape*: Stat. **B.** Meton.: *To stand with open mouth, to gape*: inhians Cerberus, Virg. **II.** *Of desire or amazement*: **A.** Prop.: *To open the mouth wide, to gape for or at*: uberibus, Cic. (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) postes, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To desire eagerly, to long for*: hereditatem alicujus, Plaut.—**2.** *To listen eagerly to*: dictis, Val. Fl.

INHONEST-E, adv. [inhonest-us] Dishonourably, disgracefully: Cic.: (Comp.) inhonestius, Capitol.

INHONEST-O, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To dishonour, disgrace*: Ov.

INHONESTUS, a, um, adj. **I.** Prop.: Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful: aliquis, Hor. (Comp.) inhonestior, Val. Max.: (Sup.) inhonestissimus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Unseemly, ugly, filthy: homo, Ter.

IN-HONORATUS, a, um, adj.: **1.** Unhonoured, disregarded: vita, Cic.: (Comp.) inhonoriator triumphus, Liv.—**2.** Unrepaired: (Sup.) inhonoriatissim, Liv.

IN-HONORIS, a, um, adj. **I.**

Prop.: Without honour, not respected or esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable: civitates, Pl. **II.** Meton.: Unightly, ugly: signa, Tac.

IN-HORREO, horrui, no sup., horrere, 2. v. n. and a. **I.** Prop.: *To stand on end or erect*; *to bristle*: campis quum messis inhorruit, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act.: *To cause to bristle up*: aper inhorruit armos, Virg.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** *To have a tremulous motion*; *to quiver, shake, shudder*: aer, Ov.—**2.** *To tremble, shake, shudder, with fear, etc., or cold*: domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

IN-HORRESCO, no perf. nor sup., horrescere, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** Prop.: *To send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up*: frigoris impatientiâ papilionis villis inhorrescunt, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To quake, shudder with fear, etc.*: vacuis, Tac.

IN-HOSPITALIS, e, adj. *Inhospitable*: Caucasus, Hor.

INHOSPITAL-ITAS, âtis, f. [inhospital-is] *The quality of the inhospitalis*; hence *Inhospitality*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhospitalité.

IN-HOSPITUS, a, um, adj. *Inhospitable*: uctus, Ov.

INHUMAN-E, adv. [inhuman-us] *Inhumanly, savagely, cruelly*: facere, Cic.: (Comp.) inhumanus, id.

INHUMAN-ITAS, âtis, f. [id.] *The quality of the inhumanus*; hence *The quality of the inhumanus*; hence *Unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, unbred, churlish, discourteous*: (Comp.) inhumanior, Cic.: (Sup.) inhumanissimus, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhumain.

INHUMAN-ITER, adv. [id.] *Uncivilly, discourteously*: facere, Cic.

IN-HUMANUS, a, um, adj. (Not humanus; hence) **1.** Rude, savage, barbarous: homo, Cic.; vox, id.—**2.** Unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, unbred, churlish, discourteous: (Comp.) inhumanior, Cic.: (Sup.) inhumanissimus, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. inhumain.

IN-HUMĀ-TUS, a, um, adj. [2. in; hum(a)-o] *Unburied*: Cic.

IN-IBI, adv. (Therein, there; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of place*: *In that place*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of time*: *Nearly, almost, on the point of*: inibi est, it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place, Cic.

IN-ENS, ineuntis, P. of ine-o, through true root INI.

INIMIC-E, adv. [inimic-us] *In an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically*: agere, Cic.: (Comp.) inimicius, Liv.: (Sup.) inimicissime, Cic.

INIMIC-ITIA, æ, f. [id.] *The quality of the inimicus*; hence *Enmity, hostility*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inimitié.

INIMIC-O, no perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To render hostile, set at variance*: urbes, Hor.

INIMICUS, a, um, adj. [for in-amici] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *Unfriendly, hostile, inimical*: animus, Cic.: (Sup.) inimicissimi motus, id. As Subst.: **1.** inimicus, i, m. A

private enemy or foe: Cic.—**2.** inimica, æ, f. A female private enemy or foe: Cic.—**B.** Of things: *Unfriendly, injurious*: (Comp.) nec quidquam inimicus orationi versibus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, a public foe*; *hostile*: nomina, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ennemi.

INIQUE, adv. [iniqu-us] **1.** a.: Prop.: *Unequally, not in equal parts or portions*: (Comp.) iniquis certationem comparare, Ter.—**b.** Fig.: *Unequally, disproportionately, dissimilarly*: Ter.—**2.** *Unfitly, unsuitably*: (Sup.) hoc iniquissime comparatum est, Cic.—**3.** *Unfairly, unjustly*: Cic.—**4.** *Not patiently, indignantly*: Suet.

IN-IQU-ITAS, âtis, f. [id.] *The quality or state of the iniquus*; hence **1.** Unevenness, of the ground: loci, Cæs.—**2.** Unfavourableness, adverse-ness, difficulty, hardness: Liv.—**3.** Unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. iniquité.

IN-IQUUS, a, um, adj. [for in-aquus] *(Not aequus; hence) 1. Uneven, not level, steep*: locus, Liv.—**2.** a. G. c. n.: *Not equal, unequal*: iustus, Val. Fl.—**b.** E. s. p.: *Not equal to some required standard*; hence, (a) *Too small*: Pers.—(b) *Too great, excessive*: Virg.—**3.** a. Of place: *Unfavourable, disadvantageous*: (Comp.) locus iniquior, Cæs.—**b.** Of time: *Unfavourable, inconvenient*: *Liv.—c.* Of temper or feelings: *Unfavourable, unkind, hostile*: (Sup.) animo iniquissimo aliquem intueri, Cic.—**d.** Of circumstances: *Hard, hapless, unpropitious*: Virg.—**e.** Of wine: *Unfriendly or injurious*: Pl.—**f.** *Unsuitable*: Plaut.—**g.** Of persons or things in gen.: *Unfavourable, unkind, unfriendly, hostile, inimical, adverse*: iudex, Ov.—As Subst.: iniquus, i, m. An enemy, foe: Cic.—**4.** *Unfair, unjust*: conditio, Cic.: aliquis, Ter.—**5.** *Not calm or composed*; *not tranquil*; *impatient, unwilling, discontented*: iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inique.

INITIĀ-TIO, ōnis, f. [initi(a)-o] *An initiation, consecration or addition to sacred rites*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. initiation.

INITI-O, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [initi-um] (Prop.) *To begin, commence*; Meton.: **1.** *To initiate, consecrate, or admit to secret religious rites*: Cic.—**2.** *To initiate into anything*: Plaut.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. initier.

INITIUM, ii, n. [ine-o; through true root INI] **I.** Prop.: *A beginning, commencement*: Cic.—*Adverbial expression*: Initio, in the beginning, at first: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A principle, elements: Cic.—**2.** Constituent parts, elements of a science: Cic.—**3.** Beginning, origin: Vell.—**4.** Auspices (because with them every thing was begun; esp., of those taken at the beginning of a reign): Curt.—**5.** a. Secret sacred rites, sacred mysteries (to which only the initiated were admitted):

Cic. — *b. Things used in celebrating sacred mysteries:* Cat.

ini-tus, ūs, *m.* [Ineo, through true root INI] (1. Prop.: *A coming into a place;* Meton.) *An arrival:* Lucr.—2. *A beginning, commencement:* Lucr.—3. *Cupulation:* Ov.

1. injeo-tus (for injeo-tus), *a, um*, *P.* of injeo-*io*, through true root INJAC.
2. **injeo-tus**, ūs, *m.* [for injeo-tus; fr. injeo-*io*, through true root INJAC]
1. *A throwing into:* Lucr.—2. *A throwing on or upon:* Tac.

injicōlo, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. *v. a.* (injicit for injeicit, Plant.) [for injacio] **I.**: *A. Prop.*: 1. Gen.: *To throw or cast in or into:* ignem castris, Liv.—2. Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force:* *To throw or fling one's self any where:* Cic. **Pl.** **B. Fig.**: 1. *To bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause:* spem homini, Cic.—2. *With Personal pron.:* *To throw itself into:* *to dwell upon, reflect on:* in quam se injiciens animus, Cic. **II.**: *A. Prop.*: 1. Gen.: *To throw or cast on or upon any thing or person:* ei laeneum pallium iniecit, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Law t. t.*: *Injicere manum alicui:* In summoning before a judge: *To lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one:* Plant.—*b. To seize, take possession of, as one's property:* Liv.—2. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To throw one's self on or upon:* Liv. **B. Fig.**: 1. *a. Gen.*: *To throw or cast on or upon:* plaga injecta est petitioni tue, Cic.—*b. Esp.*: *With Personal pron.:* *To cast one's self on:* se morti, i. e. *to rush boldly to meet death:* Virg.—*2. To throw out a hint:* *to casually mention, suggest:* quum mihi in sermone inieciisset se velle Asiam visitare, Cic.

injūcund-itas, ātis, *f.* [injūcundus] (The quality of the injucundus; hence) *Unpleasantness:* Cic.

injūcund-ŭs, comp. adv. [id.] *More unpleasantly:* Cic.

in-jūcundus, *a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Unpleasant, disagreeable:* rumor, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Harsh, severe:* Tac.*

in-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. *v. a. I.* *To join into something;* *to join or fasten into:* in eos tigni injungebantur, Liv. **II.** (Prop.: *To join on or upon:* Fig.) **A.** *To inflict, occasion, bring upon one any thing:* civitatibus servitutem, Cæs.—**B.** *To lay or impose upon as a burden:* *to charge, enjoin:* militiam, Liv. **III.** *To join, unite, or attach:* aggerem muro, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enjoindre*.

injūrā-tus, *a, um, adj.* [2. in; jur(a)-o] *That has not sworn, unsworn:* Cic.

injūrī-a, æ, *f.* [injuri-us] (The thing pertaining to the injurius; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Any thing that is done contrary to justice or equity;* *injury, wrong, violence:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A. Prop.**: 1. *Injurious, unlawful or unjust conduct:* i. e. *a. Injustice, wrong-doing:* Cic.—*b. Injustice or wrong committed against another:* Liv.—2. *Law t. t.*;

An injurious act, injury, insult, affront: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury or affront,* Cic.—3. *Unjust severity, harshness, rigour:* Ter.—4. *A damage, harm, injury of any kind:* Suet.; Pl. **B.** Meton.: 1. *Revenge or punishment for injury inflicted:* Liv.—2. *An unjust acquisition:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *injure*.

injūriōs-o, adv. [injuriōs-us] *Unjustly, unlawfully:* decernere, Cic.: (Comp.) injuriōsus, *id.*

injūri-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [injuri-a] (Full of injuria; hence) 1. *Unjust, unlawful, wrongfoul:* Cic.—2. *Hateful, noxious:* verus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *injurious*.

in-jūr-ŭs, *a, um, adj.* [2. in; jur-is] (Without jus; hence) *Injurious, wrongfoul, unjust, unlawful:* Cic.

1. in-jus-sus, *a, um, adj.* [for in-jub-sus; fr. 2. in; jub-o] *Unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord:* **I.** Prop.: *injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capelle,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Of things:* injussa virescunt Gramina, Virg.

2. in-jus-sus, ūs (only in Abl.), *m.* [id.] *Without command:* Cic.

in-just-e, adv. [injust-us] *Unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully:* facere, Cic.: (Sup.) injustissime, Sall.

injust-itia, æ, *f.* [id.] (The quality of the injustus; hence) 1. *Injustice, unjust proceeding:* Cic.—2. *Severity, harsh proceeding:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *injustice*.

in-justus, *a, um, adj.* (Not justus; hence) 1. *a. Gen.*: *Unjust:* (Comp.) homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustus, Ter.—*b. Esp.*: *Harsh, severe:* novcera, Virg.—2. *a. Prop.*: (a) *Unlawful, wrongfoul, wrong-doing, wrong:* arma, Liv.—(b) *Wrong wrongfully done, committed, obtained, etc.*: (Sup.) injustissima incommoda, Cic.—*As Subst.:* **injustum**, i. n. *Injustice:* Hor.—*b. Meton.:* *Oppressive, burdensome, excessive:* onus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *injuste*.

in-nā-bilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; n(a)-o] *That cannot be sworn in:* unda, Ov.

in-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. e. dep. I. Prop.: *To be born in, to grow or spring up in:* filix innascitur agris, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To arise, have its origin in, originate in, be produced in:* cupiditas, Cic.*

in-nāto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. I.* *To swim or float in:* in stagno, Pl. **II.** *To swim or float into:* quum piscicul in concham innataverint, Cic. **III.**: *A. Prop.*: *To swim or float upon:* (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) undam innatat alnas, Virg. **B.** Meton.: 1. *Of water:* *To flow over, to overflow upon:* Pl.—2. *Of the hair:* *To float upon:* Val. Fl. **IV.** *To swim or float:* Pl.

innā-tus, *a, um:* 1. *P.* of innascor.—2. *Pa.*: *Inborn, innate, natural:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inné*.

in-navigā-bilis, e, *adj.* *Unnavigable, not to be navigated:* Tiberis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innavigable*.

in-necto, nexi, nexum,nectere, 3. *v. a. I.*: **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *To*

tie, join, or fasten; *to bind:* fauce laqueo, Ov.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) innexa pedem, Virg.—2. Esp.: *To enircle, entwine:* colla laertis, Ov. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To join together, bring forward one after another:* causas morandi, Virg.—2. *To concoct, devise, frame:* fraudem, Virg.—3. *To entangle, implicate:* conscientiam, Tac.—4. *To join, connect:* Hircynias per affinitatem innexus, Tac. **II.**: *a. Gen.*: *To tie, join, fasten, or bind upon:* vincula gatur, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To twine one's self about, to fasten one's self upon, to hang upon or about:* innecti cervicibus, Tac.

innexus (for innect-sus), *a, um, P.* of innect-o.

inni-sus (for innit-sus), *a, um, P.* of innit-o.

in-nitor, nisus or nixus sum, niti, 3. *v. dep. I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To lean or rest upon, to support one's self by any thing:* haste, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To lean upon in order to press down, to crush:* Hirt. **II.** Fig.: *To lean:* vix hec inmixa in omnium nostris humeris, Cic.*

innixus (for innit-sus), *a, um, P.* of innit-o.

in-no, nāvi, nātum, nāre, 1. *v. n. I.* *To swim or float:* innantes beluae, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) fluvium vinctis innaret Clodia ruptis, rushed into the river, and swam in it, Virg. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: *To swim or float upon:* Tac. **B.** Meton.: 1. *Of water:* *To flow upon, to wash:* litoris, Hor.—2. *Of persons:* *To sail upon, to navigate:* Stygios lacs, Virg.

in-nōcens, nōcētis, *adj. I. Prop.: *That does no harm or hurt; harmless, inoffensive, innocuous:* epistola, Cic.: (Comp.) innocentior cibus, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *Blameless, guiltless, innocent:* (Sup.) innocentissimus pater, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Disinterested, upright:* pretiores, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innocent*.*

innōcen-ter, adv. [for innocent-ter; fr. innocens, innocent-is] *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently:* Tac.: (Comp.) innocentius, *id.*: (Sup.) innocentissime, Sall.

innōcent-ia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (The quality of the innocens; hence) 1. *Harmlessness:* Pl.—2. *Blamelessness, innocence:* Cic.—3. *Uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innocence*.

innōcū-e, adv. [innocui] 1. *Harmlessly:* Suet.—2. *Innocently:* Ov.

in-nōcū-s, *a, um, adj.* 1. *a. Prop.*: *Harmless, innocuous:* litus, Virg.—*b. Fig.*: *Inoffensive, innocent:* Ov.—2. *Unharmful, uninjured:* carinae, Virg.

in-nōtesco, nōtūi, *no sup.*, nōtescere, 3. *v. n. incl.* *To become known or noted:* Hibellus, Ov.

in-nōvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. P.* *to make anew, renew:* Fig.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innover*.

in-noxi-us, *a, um, adj.* 1. *a. Prop.*: *Harmless, innocuous:* iter, i. e. *secure, Tac.*—*b. Fig.*: (a) *Guiltless, blameless, innocent:* non possum innoxia

diol, Ov.—(b) *Undeserved*. paupertas, Tac.—2. *Unharmed, unhurt, unharmed*: sacras innoxia laurus Vescar, Tib.

in-nūbīlus, a, um, adj. *Uncoloured, cloudless*: æther, Lucr.

in-nūbo, nupsī, nuptum, nūbere, 3. v. n. *To marry into or among*: Ov.; Liv.

in-nūb-us, a, um, adj. [2. in; nub-o] *Unmarried*: I. Prop.: in nubā permanco, Ov. II. Fig.: Of the laurel, because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it: Ov.

in-nūmērābilis, e, adj. *Countless, innumerable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innumerable*.

in-nūmērābīl-itas, ātis, f. [in-nūmērābilis] *The quality of the innumerable; hence) Countless number, an infinitude*: Cic.

in-nūmērābīl-iter, adv. [id.] *Innumerbly*: Cic.

in-nūmērālis, e, adj. *Numberless, innumerable*: Lucr.

in-nūmērus, a, um, adj. (Without numerus; hence) *Countless, numberless*: gentes populiq, Virg.

in-nūo, nūi, nūtum, nūere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: To give a nod, to nod to: abiens innuit mihi, Ter. II. Meton.: To give a sign or intimation: nos, ubi innuerint, posuit arma, Liv.

in-nup-tus, a, um, adj. [for in-nub-tus; fr. 2. in; nub-o] *Unmarried*: Virg.—As Subst.: innupta, æ, f. (sc. virgo) *An unmarried female, a virgin*: Cat.

in-nūtrīo, īvi, ītam, īre, 4. v. a. *To nourish or bring up in* anything: Pl.

inō, ās, f. *Ino*; the daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, mother of Learchus and Melicerta. Being pursued by her husband, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-goddesses.—Hence, **inō-us, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Ino*.

in-oblitus, a, um, adj. *Not forgetful, mindful*: Ov.

in-obrū-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; obra-o] *Not overwhelmed*: Ov.

in-observābilis, e, adj. *That cannot be observed, inobservable*: Cat.

in-observā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; observ(a)-o] *Unobserved, unperceived*: sidera, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inobservé*.

in-odōrus, a, um, adj. *Without smell, inodorous*: ossa, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inodore*.

in-offensus, a, um, adj. I. Gen.: *Not struck or dashed against by anything; against which one does not dash or strike*: meta, Luc. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Of the feet: (Not struck or dashed against any thing; hence) *That does not stumble, without stumbling, unslumbering*: Tib. B. Fig.: Proceeding without hindrance, uninterrupted, unbroken: cursus honorum, Tac. C. Meton.: I. Gen.: *Unhindered, unimpeded, uninterrupted*: mare, Virg.—2. Esp.: *Uninterrupted by trouble, sorrow, or misfortune; lucky, fortunate, prosperous*: vita, Ov.

in-officiōsus, a, um, adj. (Not full of officium; hence) 1. *Not obliging, disobliging*: Cic.—2. *Contrary to one's duty*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *in-officieux*.

in-olens, entis, adj. *Without smell, inodorous*: olivum, Lucr.

in-olesco, olēvi, olitum, olēscere, 3. v. n. *To grow into anything; doocent (sc. germen) inolescere libro, Virg.*

in-ōminātus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Not provided with a good omen; hence) *In-omened, inauspicious*: Hor.

in-op-ia, æ, f. [inops, inop-is] (The quality or state of the inops; hence) 1. (Prop.) *Weakness; Meton.) A weak or feeble person*: Plaut.—2. (Want, lack, scarcity; hence) a. With respect to means, etc.: *Poverty, need, indigence*: Cic.—b. With respect to food or provisions: *Want, scarcity*: Cic.; Cic.—3. Of a speaker: *Poverty of language, barrenness of ideas*: Cic.—4. a. Of number: *Scarcity, fewness, small number*: Plaut.—b. Meton.: *A stinted or short supply of provisions*: Liv.—5. *Want, lack, scarcity of any thing*: Cæs.; Cic.—6. (Prop.) *Helplessness; Meton.) One who is helpless or unprotected; a poor helpless person*: Cic.

in-opīna-nis, ntis, adj. [2. in; opin(a)-o] *Not expecting, contrary to expectation, unware*: Cæs.

in-opinan-ter, adv. [for inopinanter; fr. inopinas, inopinant-is] *Unexpectedly*: Suet.

in-opināt-o, adv. [inopinatus] *Unexpectedly*: Liv.

in-opinātus, a, um, adj. *Not expected, unexpected*: Cæs.; Cic.—As Subst.: inopinatum, i, n. Something unexpected: Cic.—Adverbial expression: Ex inopinato, Unexpectedly: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inopiné*.

in-opīm-us, a, um, adj. [2. in; opin-o] *Unexpected*: quies, Virg.

in-opportunus, a, um, adj. *Unsuitable, inopportune*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inopportun*.

in-ops, opis, adj. (Without ops; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: *Physically: Without power or strength, weak*: Liv.—b. Fig.: *Mentally: Without power or unable to do any thing*: Prop.—c. Meton.: *Of angry passions: Impotent, ineffective, vain*: Val. Fl.—2.: a. Gen.: (u) Prop.: *Without means or resources; poor, needy, indigent*: Cic.; Virg.—As Subst.: inops, opis, m. *A poor or needy person*: Nep.—(b) Fig.: (a) Of style: *Poor, meagre; barren in ideas, devoid of words or due expression*: Cic.—(β) Of a speaker: *Jeune, poor*: Cic.—(γ) *Poor, mean, bad, pitiful, wretched, indigent, miserable*: Hor.—(c) Meton.: *Insatiable; cupido semper inops*, Hor.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: *Poor in any thing, destitute, devoid of, or without any thing*: (with Gen.) amicorum, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (a) *Devoid of or without any thing*: (with Gen.) inops humanitatis, Cic.—(β) Of an orator: *Poor or meagre in language*: Cic.—3. *Without help, helpless*: Cic.

in-ōrā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; or(a)-o] *Not pleaded*: Cic.

in-ordinā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; ordin(a)-o] *Not arranged, disordered, irregular*: milites, Liv.—(Sup.) inordinatissimi pili, Pl.—As Subst.: inordinatum, i, n. *Disorder*: Cic.

in-ōrior, no perf., ōriri, 4. v. dep. *To show itself, appear*: Tac.

inornat-e, ade. [inornat-us] *Without ornament, inelegantly; dicere, Auct. Her.: (Comp.) inornatus, Front.*

in-ornātus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Unadorned*: mulieres, Cic. II. Fig.: *Uncelebrated*: Chartist inornatus, Hor.

in-primis, v. primus.

inquām, v. inquo.

in-quietes, ctis, adj. *Restless, unquiet*: Tac.; Pl.

in-quiet-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [inquiet-us] (To make inquietus; hence) *To disquiet, disturb; victoriam, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. inquiet*.

in-quietus, a, um, adj. *Not quiet, unquiet, restless*: animus, Liv.: Adria, Hor.: (Comp.) inquietiores, Amm.: (Sup.) inquietissimus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquiet*.

1. **in-qui-l-inus, i, m.** [for incol-inus fr. incol-o] I. Gen.: *An inhabitant of a place which is not his own, a sojourner*: Just. II. Esp.: *A dweller in a hired house, a tenant*: Cic.

2. **in-quin-l-in-us, a, um, adj.** [1. in-quin-l-in-us] *Possessing merely a lodging; civis (a term sneeringly applied by Catiline to Cicero, who was a native of Arpinum)*: Sall.

inquāt-e, adv. [inquinat-us] *Filthily, impurely*: loqui, Cic.

inquā-tus, a, um; 1. P. of in-quin(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: *Contaminated, defiled, filthy, impure, foul, sordid, base*: (Sup.) ratio inquinatissima, Cic.: (Comp.) quis in voluptate iniquator, id. b. Esp.: Of speech: 1. Of the rhythm of a verse: *Spoiled*: Cic.—2. *Low, lewd, filthy*: Cic.

in-quin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-quin-o; fr. in; cun-ire] I. Prop.: *To mure upon, make dung upon*: Hor. II. Meton.: A. To be foul, stain, pollute, make dirty or filthy: vestem, Plaut.—B. To corrupt, spoil, vitiate, pollute: aquam cadaveribus, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To pollute, contaminate, vitiate, corrupt: splendorem honestatis, Cic.—B. To deteriorate or adulterate by admixture: ære tempus aureum, Hor.

inquo (usually inquam), *v. def.* [prrs. in-qua-m; i. e. qua, akin to Sanscr. khja, narrare, dicere; i. in] (The folg. forms are in use: inquam, Hor.: inquit, Cic.: inquitat (al. inquebat), id.: inquisti, id.: inquires, Cat.: inquiet, Cic.: inque, Ter.: inquito, Plaut.) I say, placed after one or more words of a quotation (=our say (said) I, says (said) he, etc.): tum Quintus inquit mihi, etc., Cic.: hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende, si potes, id.: tu et vos omnes hoc, inquit, mementote, id.

in-qui-ro, quisvi, quisitum, qui-rere, 3. v. a. [for in-qua-ro] I. Prop.,

To seek after, search for: corpus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To search for or after: anonestam, Liv.—**B.** To search, examine, or inquire into any thing: vitia alicujus, Hor.—Particular phrase: Inquire in se, *To search into one's self, to examine or inquire into one's own conduct, etc.*: Cic.—**C.** Law t. t.: To search for grounds of accusation against one: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s'enquérir*).

inquis-itiō, ōnis, f. [for inquestitio; fr. inquir-o, through root IN-QU-ES] **1.** A seeking or searching for: Plant.—**2.** A searching or inquiring into, an examination: veri, Cic.—**3.** Law t. t.: A seeking for proofs or grounds in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquisition*.

inquis-itor, ōris, m. [for inquestitor; fr. id.] **1.** A seeker, searcher: one who searches for a suspected person, an inquisitor: Suet.—**2.** An examiner, investigator: Sen.—**3.** Law t. t.: One who searches for proofs to support an accusation: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquisiteur*.

inr. v. irr.

in-sālūbris, e, adj. **I.** Prop.: Unwholesome, not healthy, unhealthy, insalubrious: ager, Pl.: (Comp.) insalubrius, Gell.: (Sup.) vinum insaluberrimum, Pl. **II.** Meton.: Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insalubre*.

in-sālūtātus, a, um, adj. [2. in; salut(a)-o] Ungreoted, unsaluted: Virg. **in-sanābilis**, e, adj. That cannot be cured or healed, incurable. **I.** Prop.: morbus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: (Comp.) nihil insanabilis, Liv.

insān-e, adv. [insan-us] Madly, insanely. **I.** Prop.: (Comp.) in silvā non ligna feras insanus, Hor. **II.** Meton.: Outrageously, excessively: esuriens, Plant.

insān-ia, e, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the insanus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Unsoundness of mind; madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: Madness, violence, fury: Hibidnum, Cic.: orationis, id. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Excess, extravagance: Cic.—**B.** Poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration: Hor.

insān-īo, īvi or īi, itum, ire (Imperf. Ind. insanībat, for insaniebat, Ter.), 4. v. n. [id.] (To be insane; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Medico. t. t.: To be of unsound mind; to be mad or insane: Cels.—**B.** To be senseless, without reason, mad, insane: ut insanire videretur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To act like a madman; to rage, rave: insanire libet quoniam tibi, Virg.: (with Acc. of equivalent meaning) errorem, Hor.

insān-itās, ātis, f. [id.] (The state of the insanus; hence) Insanity, unsoundness, disease: Cic.

in-sānus, a, um, adj. **I.** Prop.: Unsound in mind, mad, insane: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Outrageously, violent, furious, excessive: (Comp.) insanior cupiditas, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** That acts like a madman, raging, raving, frantic, foolish, silly: (Sup.) homo insanisel-

mus, Cic. **B.** Of things: **1.** Raging, furious: fluctus, Virg.—**2.** Full of raging noise, noisy, tumultuous: forum, Prop.—**C.** That causes madness, maddening: fames, Luc.—**D.** Excessive, immense: moles, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Immensum, Excessively, immensely: Plaut.—**E.** Rapt, out of one's mind, inspired: vates, Virg.

in-sātīā-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; 1. sati(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: That cannot be satisfied, insatiable: cupiditas, Cic. **II.** Esp.: That cannot cloy or satiate, that never produces satiety, unsating: (Comp.) nulla est insatiabilior species, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insatiable*.

insātīābil-iter, adv. [insatiabilis] Insatiably: Tac.

in-sātūrā-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; satur(a)-o] Insatiable: Cic.

insātūrābil-iter, adv. [insaturabilis] Insatiably: Cic.

in-scendo, scendi, censum, scandēre, 3. v. a. [for in-scando] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: To mount up into, to mount: in currum, Plant. **B.** Esp.: Naut. t. t.: To go on board ship, embark: Plant. **II.** To mount upon, get upon: equum, Suet.

in-scens, scientis, adj. **I.** Prop.: Without knowledge, unaware: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Ignorant, stupid, silly: Ter.

in-scien-ter, adv. [for inscienter; fr. inscens, inscient-is] **1.** Unknowingly, unwittingly: Cic.—**2.** Ignorantly, unskillfully, stupidly: Liv.

in-scit-ia, e, f. [fr. id.] (The state of the inscens; hence) Want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience: Cic.

in-scit-e, adv. [inscit-us] Unskillfully, clumsily, awkwardly: Cic.: (Sup.) inscitissime, Gell.

in-scit-ia, e, f. [id.] (The state or quality of the inscitus; hence) **1.** Ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness, awkwardness in or about a matter: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** Ignorance, stupidity: Plant.

in-scitus, a, um, adj. (Not scitus; hence) Unknown, ignorant, inexperienced, unskillful, silly, simple, stupid: mulier, Plant.: (Comp.) quid est inscitus, Cic.: (Sup.) inscitissimus, Plant.

in-scus, a, um, adj. Not knowing, ignorant of a thing: omnibus inscis, Hirt.: (with Gen.) omnium rerum inscius, Cic.: (with Interrogative clause) inscil, quid gereretur, Cæs.

in-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: To write upon any thing; to inscribe: literas, Cic.: nomen monumentis, id. **B.** Fig.: **1.** To write upon, to manifest, exhibit, show: sit inscriptum in fronte uniuscujusque civis, quid de republica sentiat, Cic.—**2.** To impress upon; write deeply in: orationes in animo, Cic.—**3.** (To write, as it were, the author's name upon any thing; hence) To assign, ascribe, attribute to: hunc sceleris, Ov. **C.** Meton.: **1.** To mark, make marks on: versā pulvis inscribitur hāstā, Virg.—**2.** To brand: Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: To furnish with an inscription: statuas quas in-

scribi jussisti, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Inscribe aades, *To write on a house (that it is for sale), to publicly offer it for sale*: Plant.—**2.** Inscribe librum, *To inscribe, give a title to a book*: Cic. **B.** Fig.: To indicate, evidence, show who or what one is: sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inscrire*.

in-scrip-tio, ōnis, f. [for inscribitio; fr. inscrib-o] **1.**: **a.** A writing upon, inscribing: nominis, Cic.—**b.** An inscription on monuments: Pl.—**2.** An inscription, title of a book: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inscription*.

in-sculpo, sculpsi, sculptum, sculpare, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To cut or carve upon; to engrave, cut into: aliquid saxo, Hor. **II.** Fig.: To engrave, imprint: in mente ut, etc., Cic.

in-sēco, scēti, sectum, scēcare, 1. v. a. **I.**: **A.** Gen.: To cut into: aliquid, Auct. Her. **B.** Esp.: To dissect: corpora mortuorum, Pl. **II.** To cut something in something: pectine dentes, Ov.

in-sēco (-sēquo), old form of in-sequor: Enn.; Cato.

insectā-tio, ōnis, f. [insect(a)-or] **1.** A pursuing, pursuit: hostis, Liv.—**2.** A pursuing with words; a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting: Tac.; Script. ap. Cic.

insectā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] (Prop.: One who pursues; Fig.) A persecutor: plobis, Liv.

insec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [a rare form for insec-to] To pursue miles ab his insectatus, Hirt.

insec-to-r, ātus sum, ar, 1. v. dep. freq. [for insequor; fr. insequ-or] **I.** Prop.: To pursue: impios insecantur furia, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To pursue with words; to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of: aliquem, Cic.: aliquid, id.: (without Object) in aliquem, id.—**B.** To pursue in any way: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, pursue the weeds with diligent hoes; i. e. diligently extirpate them, Virg.

in-sēdā-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; sed(a)-o] That cannot be stilled, incessant: Gloss.

in-sēdābil-iter, adv. [inseadabil-is] Unquenchably, incessantly: Lucr.

in-sēnesco, scēni, no sup., scēnosce, 3. v. n. To grow old or in at any thing, to spend one's lifetime in: libris, Hor.

in-sensilis, e, adj. Without feeling, senseless, insensible: Lucr.

in-sēpultus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Buried; Fig.) Hidden: virtus, Cic.

in-sēpūl-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; sepel-to, through root SEPUL] Buried: acervi, Cic.—Particular phrase: Insepulta sepultura, A burial without funeral rites: Cic.

in-sēquor, scētus (scēquus) sum, scēqi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To follow after or close upon: aliquid, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To follow after or pursue with hostile intent; to follow close upon or upon the heels of an enemy; to press upon, harrow:

hostem, Liv.: aliquem gladio, Cic.—**2.** In time: *To follow, succeed, come after*: hunc, Cic.: (without *Object*) annus insequens, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To follow or attend upon*: Improb-
orum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic.—**2.** Of a narrative, etc.: *To go on, to proceed*: Cic.—**3.** *To follow an aim or object, to have in view*: Cic.—**4.** Of order, turn, or succession: *To follow, succeed, come after*: Cic.—**5.** Of the sight: *To follow after, keep steadily or constantly in view*: fugientem lumine pinum (i. e. nave), Ov.—**6.** *To proceed to do something*: convellere vimen Insequor, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *To assail, attack*: homines contumelia, Cic.—**2.** Of language: *To condemn, reprove, censure*: turpitudinem vite, Cic.—**3.** Of the ground: *To attack*; i. e. *to work at incessantly*: arva, Virg. **III.** Meton.: As the result of following after: *To overtake, come up with*: at mors insecta est Gracchum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s*) *ensuivre*.

1. in-sēro, sēvi, sītum, sērēre, **3. v. a. I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of seeds, trees, etc.: Agricolt. *t. t.*: *To sow or plant in any place*: Pl. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **A.** *To implant*: concute, num qua tibi vitūrum inseverit olim Natura, Hor.—**B.** Part. Perf.: *Implanted by nature, deeply rooted*: insitæ cognitiones, Cic.—**2.** *To place in, unite to*: animos corporibus, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** Of remedial powers: *To bestow*: remedia herbis, Pl.—**2.** Of persons: *To incorporate with, embody amongst*: Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Agricolt. *t. t.*: Of shoots, grafts, etc.: *To engraft or graft into* a tree: ramos, Hor. **B.** Fig.: Part. Perf.: *Engrafted in, naturalized in, become permanent or hereditary in*: In istam domum insita sapientia, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of trees: Agricolt. *t. t.*: *To furnish with grafts, to put a graft into, to graft*: insita mala, Virg.

2. in-sēro, sērīti, sertum, sērēre, **3. v. a. I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To put, bring, or introduce into*: to insert: collum in laqueum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To introduce into, mix up with, connect with*: minimis rebus religio inserit deos, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To ingraft upon, to implant*: amputanda plura sunt illi ætati, quam inserenda, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To unite to*: nomen famæ, i. e. *to render celebrated*, Tac. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To bring or introduce into, to mingle or mix up with*: inserit Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To mingle or mix up one's self with, join one's self with, go into or among*: Tac.; Ov.—**B.** *To embody or incorporate with, to enrol among*: familia, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insérer*.

inser-tim, adv. [in-ser-o] *By in-sertion*: fundere, *to pour in*, Lucr.

in-ser-to, prps. no perf. nor sup., fāre, **1. v. a. freq.** [id.] *To put into, insert*: clypeo, sinistram, Virg.

in-serv-fo, serv-fo, servitum, serv-fo, **4. v. n. or a.** (Put. inservitib. Plaut.) **I.** Prop.: *To serve, to be a servant or vassal*: rex inserviens, Tac.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To be devoted or attached to, to endeavour to please, to pay attention or court*: illum, Plant.; et, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) inservitum erat, Liv.—**B.** *To be devoted to a thing, to attend to, take care of*: honoribus, Cic.

in-sēs-us (for in-sed-sus), **a, um, P.** of insid-eo, through true root INSEDO.

in-sībilo, no perf. nor sup., āre, **1. v. n.** *To hiss, whistle, or rustle in*: Eurus, Gr.

in-sīdō, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, **2. v. n. and a.** [for in-sedeo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To sit in*: Sen. **B.** Fig.: *To be seated, fixed, stamped, or rooted in*: to be in in memoria, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To settle in, become settled in*: quum in locis semen in-sedit, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: Neut.: *To sit upon*: equo, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Neut.: **a.** *To settle upon, to become settled on*: vapor in-sedit Apulie, Hor.—**b.** Of places: *To stand or be situate upon*: in-sidet (sc. Poppe) collem, Pl.—**c.** *To fall upon*: auribus clamor, Pl.—**2.** Act.: *To take up a position at a place, to get possession of, to occupy*: locum, Liv. **III.** Pass.: *To be perched or settled upon by birds*: in-sessu-n diris avibus Capitolium, Tac.

in-sit-læ, ārum, *f. plur.* [in-sid-eo] (*A* taking up a position at a place; hence) **1.** Of persons: *Troops or men who secretly occupy any place that they may thence fall unawares on an enemy; liers in wait; an ambush, ambuscade*: Hirt.—**2.** Of place: **A.** Prop.: *A place occupied by liers in wait, etc.; an ambush, ambuscade*: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Artifice, crafty device, plot, snare*: Cic.; Cæs.; Sall.

in-sidā-tor, ōris, *m.* [in-sidi(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *One lying in ambush*: Hirt. **II.** Meton.: *One who lies in wait; a lurker, waylayer*: Cic.

in-sid-i-or, ātus sum, āri, **1. v. dep.** [in-sid-eo] (Prop.: *To lie in ambush*; Fig.) *To wait for, watch for, expect any thing*: somno maritorum, Cic.

in-sid-iōs-e, adv. [in-sidiōs-us] *Cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously*: Cic.: (Sup.) insidiosissime, id.

in-sid-i-ōsus, **a, um, adj.** [in-sidi-ē] (*Full of insidiae*; hence) *Cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious*: Of persons or things: aliquid, Pl.: (Comp.) quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic.: ¶ Hence, Fr. *insidieux*.

in-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, **3. v. n. I.** (Prop.: *To sit down in a place*; Meton.) *To settle in a place in order to dwell there*: jugis Etruscis, Virg. **II.** (Prop.: *To settle down into a place*; Meton.) *To sink or pierce into*: et credit tactis digitos insidere membris, *t. e. make a deep impression in*, Ov. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: *To sit down on or upon; to settle on*: apes insidunt floribus, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To settle upon, fix one's habitation at or upon*: cineres patriæ insedissee supremos, Virg.

in-sin-g-e, **is, n.** [in-sin-g-is] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A distinctive mark; a mark, token, sign*: Cic. **B.** Fig.: *A mark, proof*: veri, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.:

A peculiar distinction or badge (of office, birth, rank, etc. (mostly plur.): Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. B. Fig.: Plur.: 1. Distinctions: virtutis, Cic.—2. In oratory: Brilliance, striking points: Cic. Meton.: 1. A signal: Liv.—2. An ensign, standard, flag: Cæs.—3. Plur.: Ornaments, decorations: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. insignes.

in-sin-g-i, lvi, itum, **tr. 4. v. a.** [in-sin-g-i] **I.** Gen.: *To put a mark upon*: pueros, Plant. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To mark, distinguish, make conspicuous or remarkable*: multi insigniuntur barbâ geminâ inferiori labro, Pl.—**2.** *To adorn*: tropæis . . . agros, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To distinguish, render remarkable*: annum cladibus, Tac.

in-sin-g-is, **e, adj.** [1. in; sign-um] **I.** Prop.: *That has a mark upon it; that is or may be distinguished by a mark*: vestis, Liv.; maculis et albo, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Remarkable, eminent, distinguished, prominent, extraordinary*: virtus, Cic.: (Comp.) insigniora monumenta, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insigne*.

in-sin-g-i-t-e, adv. [in-sin-g-i-us] *Remarkably, extraordinarily, notably*: improbus, Cic.: (Comp.) insignitius, Liv.

in-sin-g-iter, adv. [in-sin-g-is] *Remarkably, extraordinarily, notably*: diligere, Cic.: (Comp.) insignitus, Nep.

in-sin-g-i-tus, **a, um**: **1.** *P. of in-sin-g-i-o*.—**2.** Part.: **A.** *Marked, clear, plain*: conformatio, Cic.—**b.** *Distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable*: infamia, Tac.: (Comp.) nomen insignitius, Liv.

in-sil-l-a, **um, n. plur.** [in-sil-l-o] (*Things leaping into something; hence*) *The treadle of a loom*: Lucr.

in-sil-l-o, silti (silli, in Lucr. and Claud.), no sup., siltre, **4. v. n.** [for in-salto] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To leap or spring into*: in scapham, Plant.; (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) Abnam, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To leap or spring into; i. e. become involved in*: in cruciatum, Plaut. **II.** *To leap or spring upon*: in equum, Liv.; prorse, Ov.

in-sim-ulo, are, v. insimulo. **in-sim-ula-tio** (v. insimulatio), ōnis, *f.* [insimul(a)-o] *A charge against one, an accusation*: probrorum, Cic.

in-sim-ulo (**-sim-ulo**), āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** (Prop.: *To represent against a person*; Meton.) **1.** *To allege, advance, or maintain against any one; to lay any thing to one's charge*: id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To bring a charge or accusation against any one; to charge, accuse, or tax any one*: aliquem, Cic.—**b.** *To charge or tax one with doing, or accuse one of doing any thing*: eos incerta dicere, Cic.—**3.** *To charge one with, accuse one of any thing*: (with Gen. of charge) aliquem avaritiae, Cic.: (with Abl. of charge) insimulatus falso crimine senatus, Liv.

in-sin-cērus, **a, um, adj.** *Not genuine, not pure, adulterated, spoiled*: cruor, Virg.

in-sin-tiā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [in-sinu(a)-o]

INSINUO

An insinuating or ingratiating one's self; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. insinuation.
INSINUO, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. **I.** [1. in; sinus, (unconstr. Gen.) sinu-is] *To put or thrust into the bosom; to bestow or heap upon one: faciles insinuantur opes, Prop. II.* [1. in; sinuo] **A. Act.** 1. **Prop.** a. **Gen.**: *To cause any person or thing to penetrate or enter any where by winding or bending: insinuare ordines, i. e. to push the files between the ranks of the enemy, Liv.—b. Esp.*: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To wind or make one's way into or among: Cæs.; Lucr.; Liv.—2. Fig.*: a. **With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force**: *To introduce or recommend one's self to any one's notice or regard; to ingratiate one's self into any one's favour: Plaut.; Suet.—b. With Personal pron.*: *To introduce, or ingratiate one's self; to work or make one's way to; to reach, arrive at: familiariter se in eorum sermonem, i. e. to become on terms of free and unreserved communication, Cic.—3. Meton.*: a. **Of the soul or animating principle**: (a) **Gen.**: *To make to enter, to place in or inside: Lucr.—(b) Esp.*: With Personal pron.: *To enter, pass into: Lucr.—b. Of the heat of the sun: To pour in: Lucr.—B. Neut. 1. **Prop.**: *To wind or make one's way into or among: per pectora pavor, Virg.—2. Fig.*: a. *To ingratiate one's self into any one's favour: Cic.—b. To penetrate or make one's way to; to reach, arrive at: ut penitus insinect (sc. animus) in causam, i. e. acquire a complete knowledge of, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. insinuer.**

INSIPENSIS, entis, adj. [for in-sap-ens] *Unwise, senseless, foolish: fortunatus, Cic. (Comp.) insipientior, id. (Sup.) insipientissimus, Zen.*

INSIPIENTER, adv. [for insipient-ter] *fr. insipiens, insipient-is] Unwisely, foolishly: sperat, Cic.*

INSIPIENT-IA, æ, f. [fr. id.] *(The quality of the insipiens; hence) Want of wisdom, senselessness, folly: Cic.*

INSISTO, stitī, no sup., sistere (Perf. Ind. instituerunt, Lucr.), 3. v. n. **I.** **A. Prop.**: *To set one's self up; to set foot upon; to stand, tread, step upon: huic (sc. saxo) Remus institerat frustra, Ov.: insistetbat in manu Cereris dextrā simulacrum Victoria, Cic. B. Fig. 1. **A.**: *To stand, tread, or step upon: vestigiis laudum, Liv.—b. To stand still upon, i. e. dwell upon: vitibus amice, Ov.—c. To persevere, persist, or continue in any course: crudelitati, Tac.—d. To proceed or begin; to set about: flagitare, Cic.: sic adeo insistit, i. e. begins to speak, Virg.—e. To attend to, bestow pains upon, apply or address one's self to a thing: in bellum, Cæs.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) munus, Cic.—f. To solicit earnestly, importune, urge: Liv.—2. To enter upon, devise, plan, adopt: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) viamque insiste domandi, Virg. C. Meton. 1. **Of birds**: *To support themselves, to hover: Ov.—2. Of war: To be close***

*to, to be at: Liv.—3. To follow up closely an enemy; to pursue, be at one's heels, press hard upon: Liv.—4. Of a particular time: To be close at hand, to be very near: Ov. II. **A. Prop.** 1. **Gen.**: *To stand, take one's stand, stand still: stellarum motus insistent, Cic.—2. Esp.*: *Of an army: To halt: Cic.; Liv. B. Fig. 1. **Of a speaker**: a. **Gen.**: *To pause, stop: illustris rebus, Cic.—b. Esp.*: With accessory notion of hesitation: *To hesitate, doubt: Cic.—2. Of speech: To stand still, stay, come to a stand: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. insister.***

INSIT-IO, ōnis, f. [for insa-tio; fr. 1. inse-ro, through root INSA; v. zero init.] **I. Prop.**: *An ingrafting, grafting: Cic. II. Meton.*: *The time of grafting: Ov.*

INSITIVUS, a, um, adj. [for insativus; through id.] **I. Prop.**: *Ingrafted, grafted: pira, Hor. II. Meton.*: *Substituted, spurious: liberi, Phaed.*

INSIT-TOR, ōris, m. [for insa-tor; through id.] *An ingrafter, grafter: Prop.*

INSITUS (for insa-tus), a, um, 1. **P.** of inse-ro, through root INSA; v. zero init.—**2. Pa.** (Prop.): *Ingrafted; Fig.) Adopted, taken into one's family: Tac.*

IN-SŌCĪABĪLIS, e, adj. *Unsociable, incompatible: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. insociable.*

IN-SŌCĪABĪL-ITER, adv. [2. in; solā-bilis] *Insociably: Ilor.*

IN-SŌLE-NS, ntis, adj. [2. in; sōle-o] **I. Prop.**: **A.** **Of persons** 1. **Gen.**: *Contrary to custom: Ter.—2. Esp.*: *Unaccustomed, not habituated to: infamiae, Cic.: audiendi, que faceret, Tac.—B. Of things: That is not customary, unusual, rare: (Sup.) nomen insolentissimum, Quint. II. Meton. **A.**: *Excessive, immoderate, too great: alacritas, Cic.: letitia, Hor.—B. Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent: Of persons or things: ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic.: (Comp.) secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt.—C. Extravagant, lavish, profuse: in alienā re, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. insolent.**

INSOLEN-TER, adv. [for insolent-ter; fr. insolens, insolent-is] 1. *Unusually, contrary to custom: Cic.—2. Excessively, immoderately, too greatly: (Comp.) insolentius, Cic.—3. Haughtily, proudly, arrogantly, insolently: se efferre, Cic.: (Sup.) insolentissime, Val. Max.*

IN-SŌLENT-IA, æ, f. [fr. id.] *(The condition or quality of the insolens; hence) 1.: a. Prop.*: *A not being accustomed to a thing, strangeness, novelty: Cic.; Liv.—b. Fig.*: *Unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness in the choice of words: Cic.—2. Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence: Cic.—3. Extravagance, lavishness, profuseness, excess, luxury, expensiveness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. insolence.*

IN-SŌLE-SCO, no perf. nor sup., sōdre, 3. v. n. incho. [2. in; sōle-o] *To begin to be unusual; hence) To grow*

haughty or insolent, to become elated: Sall.; Tac.

IN-SŌLĪDUS, a, um, adj. *Not solid, soft, tender: herba, Ov.*

IN-SŌLĪTUS, a, um, adj. 1. *Unaccustomed to a thing: femina, Cic.: (with Gen.) civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall.—2. Unusual, uncommon: insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. insolite.*

INSOMN-IA, æ, f. [insomni-is] *(The state of the insomnis; hence) Sleeplessness, want of sleep: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. insomnia.*

IN-SOMN-IS, e, adj. [2. in; som-nus] *(Without somnus; hence) I. Prop.*: *Of living beings: That does not or cannot sleep: Tac. II. Meton.*: *Of time: Passed in sleeplessness: Virg.*

IN-SOMNIUM, li, n. *A dream: Virg.*

IN-SŌNO, sōnū, no sup., sōnāre, i. v. n. and u. **I. Neut.**: *To sound in, to make a sound or noise in; hence) Of wind instruments: To play upon: calamis agrestibus, Ov. II. Neut.*: *To sound on or over; to make a sound or resound on: Boreæ quum spiritus alto insonat Ægeio, Virg. III. **A. Prop.**: **Neut.**: *To sound loudly; to resound greatly or aloud: insonare caverna, Virg. B. Meton. 1. **Neut.**: *To make or produce a loud sound with any thing: insonitque flagello, i. e. loudly cracked his whip, Virg.—2. Act.*: *To make or cause any thing to give forth a loud sound: verberaque insonuit, Virg.***

IN-SŌNS, tis, adj. **I. Prop.**: *Guiltless, innocent: amicus, Virg.: (with Gen.) fraterni sanguinis, Ov.: (with Abl.) crimine, Liv. II. Meton.*: *Harmless, that does no hurt, commits no injury: to vitit insons Cerberus, Ilor.—As Subst.*: **insons**, ontis, m. *One that commits or gives no offence, a guiltless or harmless person: Sall.*

IN-SŌPĪTUS, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.**: *Not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful: draco, Ov. II. Meton.*: *Of fire: Inextinguishable: ignis, Claud.*

INSARGO, etc., v. insper.

INSPĒRANS, ntis, adj. *Not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes or expectations: Cic.*

INSPĒRAT-E (-O), adv. [insperat-us] *Unexpectedly: Plaut.; Val. Max.*

INSPĒRĀTUS, a, um, adj. *Of persons or things: Unhoped for, unexpected: pecunia, Cic.: (Sup.; also, with Dat.) insperatissime mihi, Plaut.—A dverbial expression: Ex insperato, Unexpectedly: Liv.*

IN-SPĒRGO (-spargo), si, sum, gĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-spargo] **I.** **A. Prop.** 1. **Gen.**: *To sprinkle, strew or scatter upon: cinis potius inspersus, Pl.—2. Esp.*: *Sacrific. t. t. To sprinkle on a victim: molam ac vinum, Cic. B. Meton.*: *Of natural blemishes, etc.*: *Pass.*: *To be dispersed, scattered, or spread about over: egregio inspersos reprehendat corpore naves, Hor. II. To besprinkle, scatter, bestrew: cinis, Pl.*

INSPERGUS (for insperg-us), a, um, n. *Of inspergo.*

IN-SPĒCIO, spĕxi, spĕctum, spĕcĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-spĕcio] **I.** **A. Prop.** 1.

Gen.: To look into: marsupium, Plaut.; in speculum, Ter.—**2. Esp.**: To look into for the purpose of reading, etc.; to examine, search: leges, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1. Of persons**: To look into, examine, consider, contemplate, observe: visne te inspicimus a puero? Cic.—**2. Of things**: To examine, consider, weigh, ponder, take into consideration, investigate, search into: rem, Liv.—**3. To prove, test, search out, become acquainted with**: fidem, Ov. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: To look upon or at; to behold, cast one's eyes upon: quum Roman aspexit Bos, Ov.: (with Interrogative clause) asque quid portem, id.—**2. Esp.**: To look at, examine, inspect: candelabrum, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **Mentally**: **1. Of things**: To look at, regard, pay attention to: sumptus, Ov.—**2. Of persons**: To regard, treat: aliquem familiariter, Pl.

in-spīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [**1. in**; **spīc-a**]. To make pointed, to sharpen: faces, Virg.

in-spīro, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** and **n. I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: To breathe or blow into: foramen, Pl.—**2. Esp.**: To blow any thing into another; to inject or cause to enter by blowing: medicamenta, Cels. **B. Fig.**: To produce any mental emotion or passion; to inspire, excite, rouse, kindle, inflame: magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, Virg. **C. Meton.**: **1. Of supernatural influences**: To inspire: vatem, Just.—**2. To infuse**: venenum Morsibus, Virg. **II. Neut.**: To blow or breathe on or upon: leniter inspirans, Flor. **III. Prop.**: **Neut.**: To blow in: conchae sonaci, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inspirer*.

in-spōliātus, a, um, **adj.** Not plundered: arma, Virg.

in-stābilis, e, **adj.** **I. Prop.**: That does not stand firm; that does not or cannot remain steady: pedes, Liv.: cymbae, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: Tottering, wavering, unsafe, unsteady, unstable: ingressus, Liv.—**2. Esp.**: Of troops, etc.: Unsteady, that does not stand, or keep one's ground: Liv.—**B. Pass.**: That cannot be stood upon or treaden: tellus, Ov. **III. Fig.**: Unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle: animus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instable*.

insta-n-s, ntis: **1. P.** of inst(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** Of time, or circumstances to be referred to time: (a) Present: Cic.—(b) Impending, menacing, threatening: periculum, Nep.—**b.** Pressing, urgent, vehement: (Comp.) species instantior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instant*. **instant-er**, ade. [for instant-ior; fr. instans, instant-is] Vehemently, earnestly, with vehemence or violence: pronunciare, Pl.: (Comp.) instantius, Tac.: (Sup.) instantissime, Gell.

instant-ia, ē, f. [fr. id.]. **1. Existence in present time, presence**: Cic.—**2. Ofstyle**: Energy, nervousness, a making every word tell: Pl.—**3. Continuance or persistency in doing, perseverance**: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instance*.

in-sta-r, n. **indecl.** [prob. fr. **1. in**; **stā**, root of st(a)-c] (That which

stands in a place; hence) **I. Prop.**: An image, statue: equi, Suet. **II. Meton.**: **A.** A well-modelled form, a graceful shape, a dignified carriage and an elegant figure combined: quantum instar in ipso est! Virg.—**B.** A resemblance to, an appearance of: Cic.—**C.** Likeness between two things; so, used only in apposition, or as a predicate; or, prps. as a predicative **adj.**, Like: (always with Gen.) **1.** Of size or bulk: A likeness; like, resembling: montis, Virg.—**2.** Of superficial extent: A likeness; like, corresponding to: urbis, Cic.—**3.** Of manner: A resemblance to any thing; just as: muri, Cæs.—**4.** Of one thing for another: An equivalent for; equivalent to: iustitii, Suet.—**5.** Of number: Likeness, corresponding amount; like, corresponding to, much about: epistolarium, Cic.—**6.** Of importance or estimation: Worth, value; worth, equivalent to, as good as: immortalitatis, Cic. **III. Fig.**: A faint image or sketch, an outline: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*à l'*) *instar*. **instaurā-tio**, ōnis, f. [instaur-(a)o] A renewing, renewal, repetition: ludorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instauration*.

instaurā-tivus, a, um, **adj.** [id.] Renewed, repeated: ludi, Cic.

in-staur-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [**1. in**; **staur-ōs**, akin to **stā**, root of st(a)-o] (In transitive force, To make to stand; hence) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: Of buildings, etc.: To erect, construct, build: Pl. **B. Meton.**: **1.** To form, make: tunicas, Pl.—**2.** Religious t.: Of religious rites: To perform, offer, celebrate: sacrum dis loci, Tac. **II. Esp.**: (Prop.: Of buildings already raised: To repair, renew, restore, strengthen, so as to enable them to continue to stand: Meton.) **A.** Of religious rites, etc.: To renew, repeat, perform over again, celebrate afresh or anew: Latinas, Cic.—**B.** Of things in gen.: To repeat, renew, do over again: cadem, Cic.—**C.** To repay, requite: dī, talia Grails Instaurate, Virg.

in-ster-no, strāvi, strātum, stern-ēre, **3. v. a.** **1. To lay upon as a cover, to spread over**: pulpitā tignis, Hor. **II. To cover, cover over**: iubeat ordine dedit Instratos ostro alipedes, Virg.

instigā-tio, ōnis, f. [instig(a)-o] An urging, stimulating, instigating, an incitement, instigation: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigation*.

instigā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A stimulator, instigator: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigateur*.

instigā-trix, tris, f. [id.] She that instigates: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigatrice*.

in-stig-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [**1. in**; root **stīg**, akin to Gr. *στίζω*] (To goad or prick on; hence) **To urge, stimulate, stir up, set on, incite, instigate**: aliquem, Ter. (without Object) to instigante, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *instiguer*.

in-stillo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** **I. A. Prop.**: To drop into; to pour in by drops: oleum lumini, Cic. **B.**

Fig.: To instil, infuse into: præcep-tum auriculis, Hor. **II. To drop upon, to pour drops on or upon**: oleum caulibus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instiller*.

instimilā-tor, ōris, m. [instimul(a)-o] A stimulator, instigator: Cic.

in-stimūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** To goad on; to stimulate, incite: Bacchas sonis, Ov.

instinc-tor, ōris, m. [for insting-tor; fr. insting-uo] An instigator; sceleris, Tac.

1. instinc-tus (for insting-tus), a, um, **P.** of insting-uo.

2. instinc-tus, us (mostly in *Abt. Sing.*), m. [for insting-tus; fr. id.] Instigation, suggestion, impulse: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instinct*.

in-stinguo, stinxī, stinctum, stingūre, **3. v. a.** [**1. in**; and root **stīg**, with n epenthetic; cf. instigo] (To goad on; hence) To instigate, incite, impel (mostly in Part. Perf.): instinctus furor, Cic.

in-stī-ta, ē, f. [for in-sta-ta; fr. **1. in**; st(a)-o] (That on which one stands or steps; hence) **I. Prop.**: The border, frounce, furbelow (of a lady's tunic): longa, Ov. **II. Meton.**: Of a lady: nulla, Ov.

in-stī-tio, ōnis, f. [for m-sta-tio; fr. id.] A standing still: stellarum: Cic.

inst-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, **1. v. n. freq.** [inst-o] To press on, assail: rursus institare, Cæs.

insti-tor, ōris, m. [for insta-tor; fr. inst(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: One (usually a slave) who presides over or has the charge of any trade or mercantile transaction for another; a factor, broker, or agent in any kind of shop: Sen. **II. Meton.**: One who carries about and sells goods; a huckster, hawk, pedlar: Ov.; Liv.

institōr-ium, īi, n. [institor] (A thing pertaining to an institor; hence) The trade of a huckster: Suet.

in-stitūto, stitūti, stitūtum, stit-ūere, **3. v. a.** [for in-statuo] **I. A. Prop.**: To put, set, place: vestigia nuda sinistri Instinctore pedis, they set or planted the soles of the left foot bare, to Virg. **B. Fig.**: Of the mind: To put, set up, place: argumenta in pectus, Plaut. **II. Of troops**: To form, draw up, arrange: aciem, Cæs. **III. A. Prop.**: Of constructions of any kind: To rear, raise, erect, construct, build: officinam, Cic. **B. Meton.**: **1. Gen.**: To make, fabricate, construct: amphora exivit Institui, Hor.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** Of mines: To sink, form, make: Liv.—**b.** Of grounds, etc.: To lay out, form: Cic.—**c.** Of an office, etc.: To found, originate, establish: Cic.—**d.** Of food or an entertainment: To prepare, make ready, set forth, furnish, provide: Virg.: convivia, Suet.—**e.** Of a levy of troops, etc.: To make, raise: Cæs.—**f.** Of a tax or impost: To institute, impose, lay on: Cic.—**g.** Of money for any purpose: To institute, appoint, provide: Suet.—**h.** Of an account book: To keep: Cic.—**j.** Of cattle: To establish the breed of:

Sext. Aur. Vict. C. Fig. 1. *To order, institute, appoint, ordain, decree, make, establish:* censum, Liv.: hoc sibi pulchra summi ferri Proserpina munus Instituit, Virg.—**2.** *To order or appoint a person to be any thing (with double Acc.):* me heredem, Cic.—**3.** *To order or appoint for one's self, to make a rule for one's self, to be wont or accustomed:* si vitiorum alienissimum conviviis uti institueris, Cic.—**4.** *To devise, contrive, invent:* Suet.—**5.** *To take upon one's self, to undertake:* sibi omne certamen, Cic.—**6.** *To undertake, begin, commence:* sumptus, Cic.: (without Object) ut instituit, id.—**7.** *To begin to do something:* scribere, Cic.: affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, Nep.—**8.** *Of conversation:* To hold: Cæs.; Cic.—**9.** *To draw up, arrange:* actionem, Cic.—**10.** *To put in order, regulate:* civitates, Cic.—**11.** *To procure, gain, obtain:* sibi amicos, Cic.—**12.** *To apply:* animum ad cogitandum, Ter.—**13.** *To purpose, determine, resolve upon:* similem rationem, Cæs.: oppugnare, Liv.—**14.** *Of persons:* To instruct, train up, educate: aliquid ad dicendum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instituer.

institū-tio, ōnis f. [institū-o] **1.** *Arrangement, setting in order, disposition of things:* Cic.—**2.** *Custom, wonted manner:* Cic.—**3.** *a. Prop.: Instruction, education, training:* Cic.—**b. Meton.:** (a) *Subjects or subject-matter of instruction or education:* Cic.—(b) *Principles or methods:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. institution.

institū-tum, i, n. [id.] 1. *Custom, habit, usage, mode of life, practices, manners:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *An arrangement, plan:* Cic.—**3.** *a. Regulation, ordinance, institution, law:* Nep.—*Particular expression:* Ex instituto: *According to decree, order, or determination:* Liv.—**4.** *a. Purpose, intention, design:* Cic.—**5.** *Instruction:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. institut, instituteur. **in-sto, stitū, stātum** (cf. instaurum, Liv.), stāro, i. v. n. **I. a. Prop.:** *To stand on or upon:* jugis, Virg. **B. Meton.:** **1.** *a. Gen.:* *To press upon, press hard upon, harass, assault, vigorously assail:* instat vi patriā Pyrrhus, Virg.—**b. Esp.:** *To press upon in pursuit, to follow closely up, to pursue:* ferociter victis instat, Liv.—**2.** *Of persons:* **a.** *To be close at hand, to be very near:* instabat agmen Cesaris, Cæs.—**b. To follow, run after: nec precedentibus insto, Hor.—**3.** *Of time, or circumstances as referred to time:* **a.** *To be present:* Cic.—**b.:** (a) *In a good sense:* To be close at hand, to be very near: Ter.; Cic.—(b) *In a bad sense:* To impend, overhang, menace, threaten: Cic.; Liv. **C. Fig.:** **1.** *To press hard upon one, assail, harass:* insto accusatori, Cic.—**2.** *To urge or press upon with a request:* to request, solicit earnestly, importune, entreat: instat tibi, ut eas in consilium, Cic.—**3.** *Of reputation or report:* To follow up quickly: Tac.—**4.** *Of a line of conduct:* To persevere, persist, be**

urgent, Cic.—**5.** *To constantly maintain or affirm:* Ter.—**6.** *To continue or persist in doing:* instat Scandilius poscere recuperatores, Cic. **II. a. Prop.:** *To stand over or above:* mortalibus instans (sc. religio), Lucr. **B. Meton.:** *To hurry on, urge forwards, hasten onwards:* instans verbera torto, Virg. **C. Fig.:** **1.** *To hasten or speed on, to hurry onwards:* operi regnique futuris, Virg.—**2.** *With Dat. of Personal pron.:* *To urge one's self onwards:* to exert one's self, to be forward or zealous: Auct. Hor.—**3.** **a.** *Of material objects:* *To employ one's self upon, to ply or work at diligently:* curumque rotasque volucres Instabant, Virg.—**b.** *Of an occupation or pursuit:* To betake, devote one's self to; to transact with zeal or diligence: animus majoribus instet, Ov. **III.** *To stand:* instare instructos, Liv.

1. instrā-tus, a, um. P. of inter-no, through root INSTR.

2. in-strā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; sterno, through root STRA.] *Not strewn or covered:* cubile, Virg.

in-strēpo, strēpū, strēpitum, strēpere, 3. v. n. *To make a noise; to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak:* sub pondere, Virg.

instric-tus (for instrī(n)g-tus), a, um, P. of instrī(n)g-o.

instruc-tio, ōnis, f. [instruo, through root INSTRUC] **Milit. t. t.:** *A drawing up, setting in array, arraying, arranging:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instruction.

instruc-tus, comp. adv. [1. instruc-tus] *With greater preparation:* Liv.

instruc-tor, ōris, m. [instruo, through root INSTRUC] *A preparer: conviviū, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instructeur, "an instructor."*

1. instruc-tus, a, um: **1. P. of instruo, through root INSTRUC.—2. Pa. a:** (a) *Prop.:* *Of troops, etc.:* Drawn up in order, arranged, arrayed: acies, Cæs.—(b) *Fig.:* *Arranged, equipped, put in order:* Ter.; Cic.—(b) *Equipped, provided, furnished, supplied, etc.:* (a) *Prop.:* Cic.—(b) *Fig.:* (Comp.) *decem vittis instructior, Hor.—c.* *Of a banquet, etc.:* Set forth, set out, provided, supplied: Cic.—**d.** *Instructed, taught, versed, trained:* Cic.—**e.** *Prepared, made ready, ready:* (Sup.) *ad dicendum instructissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instruit.*

2. instruc-tus, ūs, m. [instruo; through root INSTRUC] *Arrangement, putting in order:* Cic.

instrū-mentum, i, n. [instru-o] **1.** *(The building or constructing thing; hence) a. Gen.:* (a) *Prop.:* *An implement, tool, utensil, instrument:* Cæs.; Ov.—(b) *Fig.:* *Means to an end; aid, assistance, promotion, furtherance, etc.:* Cic.—**b. Esp.:** (a) *Of dwellings:* Utensils: Cic.; Cæs.—(b) *The matériel (of war):* Cic.—**2.** *(That which is composed or drawn up; hence) A written instrument or document:* Suet.—**3.** *(That which equips; hence) a.:* (a) *Prop.:* *A store, stock, or supply:* Suet.

—(b) *Fig.:* *A store, provision, supply; oratoris, Cic.—b. Equipage, baggage, travelling requisites:* Cic.—**4.** *(That which clothes one; hence) Clothing, garments, dress, apparel:* Ov.—**5.** *(That which decorates one; hence) Ornament, decoration, embellishment:* Ov.—**6.** *(That which furnishes a house; hence) Furniture:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. instrument.

in-struē, struxi, structum, strōre, 3. v. a. I. a. Prop.: *To put, place, insert into by building; to build one thing into another:* contabulationem in parietes, Cæs. **B. Fig.:** *Of the mind:* *To put into; to set firm, fix or establish any thing in:* res in mentem, Plaut. **II. a.:** **1. Prop.:** *To build, make, construct, form:* aggerem, Tac.—**2. Fig. a.** *To compose, construct:* opus, Ov.—**b.** *To build up in knowledge or any thing; to train, teach, instruct:* parum artibus instructi, Cic.—**c.** *To devise, plot, contrive:* fraudem, Liv.—**d.** *To excite, rouse, bring about:* odia, Just.—**e.** *To achieve, effect, bring about:* victoriam, Just.—**B. Milit. t. t.:** **1. Gen. a.** *Of land forces:* (a) *Prop.:* *To set in order, arrange, form, draw up:* aciem, Cic.: (without Object) ad instruendum, Liv.—(b) *Fig.:* *To arrange; to put or set in order:* orationem, Cic.—**b.** *Of a fleet, etc.:* *To station, form, etc.:* Liv.—**c.** *Of an ambush:* *To set, lay, etc.:* Liv.—**2. Esp.:** *Of a general:* *Part. Pass. in reflexive force:* *Having posted himself, or having taken up a position:* Liv.—**C.:** **1. Gen. a.** *Prop.:* *To equip, supply, or furnish:* socios simul instruit armis, Virg.—**b. Fig.:** *To equip, provide, furnish, etc.:* instruar consiliis idoneis, Cic.—**2. Esp.:** *To provide or furnish with dress or ornaments:* to clothe, dress, array, robe, deck, ornament, adorn, embellish: cultibus Alciden instruit illa, (sc. Omphale) suis, Ov.—**D. 1. Gen. a. Prop.: *To prepare, to make or get ready:* ornamenta, Plaut.—**b. Fig.:** (a) *To prepare, make ready:* accusationem, Cic.—(b) *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force:* *To prepare one's self, to get ready:* Cic.; Liv.—**2. Esp.:** *To make preparations for any thing:* bellum, Cic.—**E.:** **1. Of a house, etc.: *To furnish:* Cic.; Suet.—**2. Of persons: *To give furniture to:* Suet.—**F.** *Of food, or the tables, etc., on which it is placed:* *To set forth or out:* convivium, Cic.; mensas, Virg.—**G.** *Of land, etc.:* **1.** *To provide with what is necessary for its cultivation, such as stock, cattle, implements, corn, etc.:* Cic.; Liv.—**2. a. Prop.: *To provide with what is ornamental:* to adorn, ornament: hortos statuis, Pl.—**b. Fig.:** *To adorn, embellish, give a polish to:* vitam, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. instruire.********

in-suāvis, e, adj. *Unpleasant, disagreeable:* vita, Cic. (Comp.) quid insuavis quam clamor? Auct. Hor. (Sup.) insuavissima littera, Cic.

in-sūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To weat or perspire upon:* quela (sc. libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor.

in-suē-fac-tus, a, um, adj. [1. in; sue-o; fac-io] *Accustomed, habituated; equal, Cass.*

in-sūscō, sūvī, sūctum, sūscōre, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: *To accustom or habituate one's self; to become accustomed: ad disciplinam, Liv. II. Act.: To accustom or habituate one to a thing: insuevit mater optimus hoc me, Ut fugerem, Hor.*

1. in-sūstus, a, um, adj. *Unaccustomed, not accustomed: 1. a. That is not accustomed to, unused to a thing: insuetus contumelia, Cic.: navigandi, Cæs.—b. Inexperienced in, unacquainted with a thing: rerum, Auct. Her.: moribus Romanis, Liv.—2. To which one is not accustomed, unusual: solitudo, Liv.—Adverbial expression: Insuetā, Unusually, in an unusual manner or way: Virg.*

2. insue-, a, um: **1. P.** of insue-scō.—**2. Pat.**: *Accustomed, habituated: Liv.*

in-sūl-a, ae, f. [for in-sal-a; fr. 1. in; sal-um] *(That which is in salum; hence) 1. Prop.: An island, whether in the sea or a river, etc.: Cic.: Tac. II. Meton.: A. For the inhabitants of an island, islanders: Nep.—B.: 1. A detached house or building: Cic.—2. A detached house or a detached pile of buildings (for poor people, which was let out in portions to several families): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. île.*

insūl-ānus, i, m. [insul-a] *(One pertaining to an insula; hence) An islander: Cic.*

insūl-āris, is, m. [id.] *(One pertaining to an insula, or detached building; hence) A keeper of a temple: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. insulaire.*

insuls-e, adv. [insuls-us] *Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly: aliquid facere, Cic.: (Comp.) insulsus, Gell.: (Sup.) insulsiissime, id.*

insuls-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the insulsus; hence) Tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity: Cic.*

in-sulsus, a, um, adj. [for insulsus; fr. 2. in; salsus] *(Prop.: Unsalted; hence) 1. Meton.: That longs for tasteless things: gula, Cic. II. Fig.: Tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd: homo, Cic.: (Sup.) insulsiissimus, Cæs.*

insult-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for insal-to; fr. insil-io, through true root INSA-] **I.** *To bound, leap, or spring at or against: forem, Ter. II.: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: To bound, leap, or spring upon: floribus, Virg. B. Meton.: Of things as subjects: To bound, leap, or spring upon: fluctibus carina, Ov. C. Fig.: To behave insolently towards; to exult at or over; to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult: iacenti, Ov.: in rempublicam, Cic. III. *To bound, leap, or spring forwards into; to rush hastily or impetuously into: memora avia matros Insultant thiasis, Virg. IV.: A. Prop.: To bound, leap, or spring: fremit equare toto insultans sonipes, Virg. B. Fig.: To exult, rejoice great-**

ly: morte alicujus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. insultur.

in-sum, fūi, esse, v. irreg. **I.: A. Prop.: To be in: nummi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, Plant. B. Fig.: 1. To be in or engaged in: voluptatibus, Lucr.—2. To be in or contained in, to belong or appertain to: in superstitione inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. II. *To be on or upon: inerat lunaria fronti Cornua, Ov.***

in-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmere, 3. v. a. *(To take a thing and bestow it upon some object; hence) 1. Prop.: To apply to, bestow or expend upon: quid sumptūs in eam rem, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of time: To employ or bestow upon; to use for or in doing something: paucos dies insumpsi roficiendae classis, Tac.—B. To apply, employ, bestow: operam frustra, Liv.—C. To take to one's self; to take, assume: interficiendi domini animum, Tac.*

in-sūo, sūi, sūtum, sūere, 3. v. a. **I.: A. Prop.: To sew in or sew up in: insutus pelle juveni, Ov. B. Meton.: To embroider: insutum vestibus aurum, Ov. II. *To sew up in something a person or thing that has been put into it: in culeum vivos, Cic.***

in-sūper, adv. and prep. **I. Adv.: A. Prop.: 1. Above, on the top, overhead: Liv.—2. From above: Luc. B. Meton.: Over and above, moreover, besides: Liv.; Virg. II. Prep. c. Acc. et Abl.: Over, above: arbores, Cato: trabibus, Vitr.**

in-sūpērābilis, e, adj. **I. Prop.: That cannot be passed over, insurmountable: via, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Unconquerable: genus insuperabile bello, Virg.—B. Unavoidable, inevitable: fatum, Ov.**

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgere, 3. v. n. **I.: A. Prop.: 1. Of living subjects: To rise, to raise one's self up: insurgere hand lictum, Tac.: insurgite remis, rise up to your oars, i. e. put forth your whole strength and ply them vigorously, Virg.—2. Of things as subjects: a. Gen.: To rise, arise: acuta silex... Speluncæ dorso insurgens, Virg.—b. Esp.: Of darkness produced by a cloud of dust, etc.: tonbras insurgere campis, Virg.—(b) With accessory idea of hostility: To lift up itself: vastius insurgens decima rupe imitus unde, Ov. B. Fig.: To rise, grow in power: Cæsar insurgere paulatim, Tac. II. *To rise up against: Fig.: credensque suis insurgere regnis, i. e. is making insurrection against his royal power, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. insurgur.***

in-sūsurro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.: To whisper into the ear: Cic.; Suet. II. To whisper: A. Neut.: ad aurem, Cic.—B. Act.: 1. Prop.: To whisper: insursurrans alteri (sc. mulierculæ) Hic est ille Demosthenes, Cic.—2. Meton.: a. Of a poet's writings: To suggest to one: cantilenam illam suam, Cic.—b. Of the mind: To suggest to one, to remind one: Favonius ipse insursurrat, navigandi novis tempus esse, Cic.**

insū-tus, a, um, *P.* of insu-o.

in-tābesco, tābui, no sup., tābesco, ēre, 3. v. n. **I. Prop.: To waste away by degrees, to pine away: Of persons or things: morbo, Cic. II. Meton.: To melt away, dissolve: ut intābescere flave igne levi cera... solent, Ov.**

in-tactilis, e, adj. *That cannot be touched, intangible: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. intactile.*

1. in-tac-tus, a, um, adj. [for in-tag-tus; fr. 2. in; ta(n)g-o] **I. Gen.: (Prop.: Untouched; Fig.) A. Untouched, free, exempt: intactus religione, Liv.—B. Untried, unattempted, not treated of: carmen, Hor.—C. Unsailed: a sibilo, Script. ap. Cic.—D. Remaining in its original state or condition: mix, Liv. II. Esp.: A. With accessory idea of harm: 1. Prop.: Untouched, safe, intact: Liv.—2. Fig.: Unharmed, uninjured: that escapes hurt or injury: Just.—B. With accessory idea of spoliation: Untouched, safe, free from the grasp of any one, ungrasped: thesauri, Hor.—C.: 1. Prop.: With accessory idea of subjugation to the yoke: Untouched by the yoke, unyoked, that has not known the yoke, not broken in: boves intactæ, Hor.—2. Fig.: Unsubdued, not brought under a foreign yoke or dominion: Britannus, Hor.—D. With accessory idea of defilement: 1. Of maidens: Untouched, pure, undefiled, chaste: (Comp.) intactior omni Sabina, Juv.—2. Of garments: Untouched by anything that defiles, unpolluted, pure: vestes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. intact.**

2. in-tac-tus, ās, m. [for in-tag-tus; fr. 2. in; ta(n)g-o] *(A not touching; hence) Intangibility: Lucr.*

in-tāminā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; tamin(a)-o] *Unsullied, undefiled: honores, Hor.*

1. integ-tus (for integ-tus), a, um, *P.* of integ-o.

2. in-tectus, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.: Uncovered, not covered: hence, with respect to clothing, unclad: corpus, Tac.: (with Gr. Acc.) cetera intacti, id. II. Fig.: Unconcealed, open, frank: Tac.**

intēgēl-us, a, um, adj. dim. [for integer-us; fr. integer, integ(o)-] *Pretty safe, tolerably uninjured: Cic.*

in-tēg-er, ra, rum (intēgro, Virg.: intēgrum, Hor.: intēgrus, id.), adj. [for in-tag-er; fr. 2. in; ta(n)g-o] **I. Gen.: A. (Prop.: Untouched, not touched) Meton.: 1. In the original form or natural state: unchanged: caput, Suet.—Particular phrases: a. In integrum (sc. statum) restituere, To restore to the former condition: Cic.—b. In integrum (sc. statum) redire, To return to the former condition: Ter.—2. New, fresh: pugna, Liv.—Adverbial phrases: De (ab, ex) integro, Anew, afresh: Cic.; Virg.: Quint.—3. (Not touched by another; i. e.) In one's own power, subject to one's own control: loca, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. a. Gen.: Untouched, not taken in hand, not entered upon, in the original state: causa, Cic.—b. Esp.:**

INTEGO — INTEMPESTIVUS

(a) *Undecided, undetermined*: res, Cic. — (b) *Unobstructed, free from impediment*: (Sup.) ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Cæs. — 2. Of mental affections: **a. Gen.**: *Untouched, unbiased, free, unswayed, unprejudiced, not prepossessed*: Cic. — **b. Esp.**: Of love: *Not affected, heart-whole*: Hor. — 3. Of the mind: *Unimpaired, uninjured, sound*: (with Gen.) animi, Hor. — 4. *New to a thing: raw, fresh, ignorant*: discipulus, Cic. — 5. *That is in one's own power, free, uncontrolled*: consilium, Cic. — Particular phrase: *Integrum esse alicui, to be still in one's power; to be yet free or at liberty to do, etc.*: Cic. — **As Subst.**: **integrum**, *i. n.* *Free power or liberty*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **a.** With accessory notion of escaping injury: 1. Prop.: *Unscathed, uninjured, unhurt, unharmed, sound*: Cic.; Juv. — 2. Meton.: **a.** *Unimpaired in power, strength, energy, or vigour; not tired or exhausted; untired, fresh, vigorous, strong, powerful*: Cæs.; Liv. — **b.** *Unimpaired or uninjured in health; in full or perfect health; sound, healthy*: Cic. — **c.** *Fresh, vigorous, lively, light*: Cic. — **d.** Of health: *Vigorous, flourishing, blooming*: Cic. — **e.** Of a season of life: *Firm, sound, blooming, fresh*: retas, Ter. (with Gen.) evi, Virg. — **f.** Of the material condition of things: (a) *Sound, firm, solid, strong, free from decay*: malum, a sound apple, Suet. — (b) *Uninjured, safe, not destroyed*: signa, i. e. unbroken, Cic. — **g.** Of external circumstances: *Exempt from harm, free from injury, unharmed or uninjured by any thing or person*: Cic.; Liv. — **h. Milit. t. t.**: Of troops: *Unbroken, firm; remaining in line, position, or array*: turmas, Tac. — 3. Fig.: Of style: *Nervous, vigorous, lively*: Cic. — **B.** With accessory notion of spoliation or removal: 1. Prop.: **a.** *Undiminished, whole, entire*: Cæs.; Hor. — **b.** *Unutilized, unaimed, perfect*: Juv. — 2. Meton.: **a.** *Whole, full, complete, entire*: *integrum famem adavem* (al. ovum) affero, Cic. — **A d verbal** expressions: *Ad integrum, ab integro, Wholly, completely, entirely*: Cic. — **b.** Of time: *Whole, entire, complete*: Hor. — **c.** Of number or detail: *Complete, perfect, not deficient or scanty*: Cic. — **d.** Of property: (a) *Undiminished, entire, having nothing taken from it*: Suet. — (b) *Not squandered, wasted, or lavished away*: Cic. — (c) *Not confiscated*: Suet. — **C.** With accessory notion of defilement: 1. Prop.: *Untouched, unpolluted, undefiled, spotless, pure, chaste*: Cic. — 2. Meton.: *Unpolluted, untainted, pure, fresh, sweet*: fontes, Hor. — 3. Fig.: Morally: **a.** *Blameless, irrepachable, upright, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous, chaste*: (Comp.) quum illo nemo interior, Cic. (with Gen.) integro vitæ, Hor. — **b.** *Untainted, not corrupted by any thing, innocent of it*: a conjuratione integri, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrer, entier*.

in-tēgo, *lexi*, *tectum*, *tēgere*, 2.

v. a. I. Prop.: *To cover*: turre coris, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: *To shield, protect, defend*: Liv.

intēgra-sco, *no perf. nor sup.* ēre, 3. v. n. [integr(a)-o] *To renew itself; to begin anew, break out afresh*. Ter.

intēgrā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *A renewing, restoring*: Ter.

intēgr-e, *adv.* [integr, integr-i]

1. *Wholly, entirely, completely*: Tac. —

2. Of style: *Purely, correctly*: Cic. —

3. *Irreproachably, honestly, justly*: (Comp.) quid dici potest integrius, Cic. (Sup.) integerrime, Suet.

intēgr-itas, *atis, f.* [id.] (The quality of the integer) 1. *Soundness, vigour*: Cic. — 2. *Completeness, entireness*: Cic. — 3. **a.** *Blamelessness, innocence, integrity*: Cic. — **b.** *Chastity of females*: Cic. — **c.** *Purity, correctness of language*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrité*.

intēgr-o, *avi, atum, āre, 1. v. a.* [id.] (To put into the state of the integer; hence) 1. *To make anew or afresh; to renew, begin again*: pugnam, Liv.: *carmen integrat, et mastis, etc.*, Virg. **II. A. Prop.**: *To make strong, vigorous, or healthy*: omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, Lucr. **B. Fig.**: Of the mind: *To recreate, refresh*: animum, Cic. **III.** *To make sound again, to restore to health*: artus, Tac. **IV.** *To make full, keep undiminished, supply*: mare, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrer*.

in-tēg-umentum, *i, n.* [in; teg-o] **I. Prop.**: *A covering*: Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *A cover, a protection*: Plaut. — **B.** *A cover, cloak, wrapping, disguise*: Cic.

intellec-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for intelligitio; fr. intellig-o; through true root INTELLĒ] (An understanding; hence) *Synecdoche*: Anct. Her.

1. **intellec-tus** (for intellig-tus), *a, um, P.* of intellig-o, through id.

2. **intellec-tus**, *ūs, m.* [for intellig-tus; fr. intellig-o; through id.]

I. Prop.: *Perception, discernment by the senses*: saporum, Pl. **II. Fig.**: Mentally: *Understanding, comprehension*: insidiarum, Tac. — Particular expression: *Intellectum habere, To be understood*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intellec-t*.

intellig-ens, *entis, 1. P.* of intellig-o. — 2. **Pa.**: *A that has understanding, or that understands a thing; intelligent, acquainted with a thing*: existimatur, Cic. (with Gen.) ejusvis generis, id. — **b.** *Well skilled in matters of taste*: Cic. — **As Subst.**: *A connoisseur*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intelligent*.

intelligen-tor, *adv.* [for intelligenter; fr. intelligens, intelligent-is] *Intelligently*: Cic.

intelligent-ia, *æ, f.* [intelligens, intelligent-is] 1. **a. Prop.**: *Perception, discernment by the senses*: Cic. —

b. Meton.: *The power of discerning or understanding, discernment, understanding, intelligence*: Cic. — 2. *Understanding, knowledge*: Cic. — 3. *Skill, tact, taste in any thing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intelligence*.

intel-ligo (-lĕgo), *lexi*, *lectum*, *ligĕre*, 3. v. a. (intellexi for intellexisti, Cic.; Ter.: intellexos for intellexisses, Plaut.), [for inter-lego] (To choose between; hence) **I.** Of the senses: *To perceive, discern*: illa quidem primo nullo intelligit ignes, Ov.

II. Of the mind or understanding: **A.**: 1. **G. n.**: *To perceive, understand, comprehend*: ea dico quæ . . . intelligi possunt, Cic. — 2. **Esp.**: *To have an accurate knowledge of or skill in a thing; to be a connoisseur in or about*: ista, Cic. — **B.** *To see, perceive, observe by the understanding*: proceus audiri intelligit, Cæs. (with *Interrogative clause*) quid loquar, Cic. (without *Object*) in intellectu est, Cæs.

in-tēmōra-tus, *a, um, adj.* [2. in; temer(a)-o] *Undeclared, inviolate, fides, Virg.* (with *Dat.*) vobis, Tac.

in-temperā-ns, *ntis, adj.* [2. in; temper(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *Intemperate, immoderate*: App. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *That cannot moderate himself or itself; with out moderation, extravagant, immoderate*: *intemperate: animus, Liv.* (Comp.) in voluptate intemperantior, Sen. — **B.** *Incontinent, profligate, debauched*: (Sup.) intemperantissima pecus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intémperant*.

intemperān-ter, *adv.* [for intemperant-ter; fr. intemperans, intemperant-is] *Immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately*: Cic. (Comp.) intemperantius insequi, Liv. (Sup.) intemperantissime, App.

intemperā-tia, *æ, f.* [fr. id.] (The quality or state of the intemperans; hence) 1. *Want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency*: cœli, Sen. — 2. **a. Gen.**: *Want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, extravagance, intemperance*: Cic.; Tac. — **b. Esp.**: *Want of moderation in one's conduct towards others; haughtiness, arrogance towards inferiors; insolence, impudence, insubordination towards superiors*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intemperance*.

intemperā-tē, *adv.* [intemperatus] *Intemperately: vivere, Cic.*

in-temperā-tus, *a, um, adj.* [2. in; temper(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *Untempered, inclement*: (Comp.) quid in temperatius, Sen. **II. Fig.**: *Immoderate, intemperate*: benevolentia, Cic. (Sup.) intemperantissime perpotationes, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intémperé*.

in-temper-ies, *ei, f.* [2. in; temper-o] **I. Prop.**: *Intemperateness, inclemency*: cœli, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Calamity, misfortune*: Plaut. — **B.** *Intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness*: Cic. — **C.** *Intemperance*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempérie*.

intempestiv-e, *adv.* [intempestiv-us] *Out of season, unseasonably*: Cic.

in-tempestivus, *a, um, adj.* **I. Prop.**: *Untimely, unseasonable, inopportune, inconvenient*: amicitia, Cic. (Comp.) quid intempestivus, Val. Max. **II. Meton.**: *That does a thing unseasonably*: aseres continuo clangore

intempestivi, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempestif*.

in-tempes-tus, a, um, adj. [for in-tempor-tus; fr. 2. in; tempus, tempor-is] I. Prop.: *Unseasonable; nox, the dead of night*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Unwholesome, unhealthy*: Gravisæ, Virg.

in-tendo, tendi, tentum and tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To stretch out, extend, stretch forth*: Intendit dextram ad statuum, Cic.: ventis intendere vela, Virg.—

2. Esp.: a. Of the winds: *To stretch or fill out*: vela Intendunt zephyri, Virg.—b. Of a bow: *To bend*: arcum, Cic.; Virg.—c. Of the skin: *To stretch out, strain*: cutem, Pl. B. Meton.

1.: a. Gen.: *To direct, turn, bend*: oculos, Tac.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To direct one's steps, to betake one's self*: Liv.—2. *To furnish by stretching, etc.*: sellam loris, Quint.—

3. *To form or make by stretching*: tabernacula carbasæ velis intenta, Cic.—4. *Of an arrow: To discharge, to aim*: Virg. C. Fig.: 1. *To spread or stretch out; to extend*: longiorem fugam, Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: *To stretch forth, put out, exert*: animos in ea, Cic.—

b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To exert one's self; to put forth one's self, one's powers, or one's energies*: Cic.—3. *To extend, increase, raise*: cupiditates, Tac.—4. *Of the laws: To stretch, to render stringent or severe*: Pl.—5. *Of a hurtful plan, etc. To form or lay*: Tor.—6. *To direct, turn, bend*: aures ad verba, Ov.: aciem in omnes partes, a glance, Cic.—Particular expression: Intendere iter, *To bend or direct one's course; to take or go one's way*: Ter.; Liv.—7. *Of the mind, thoughts, etc.*: a. Gen.: *To direct, turn, or bend*: Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or simply intendere: *To direct or turn one's self or one's attention to any thing; to mind, notice, be intent upon*: Cic.; Liv.—8. *To purpose, endeavour, intend, exert one's self for*: quod intenderat, Sall.: altum petere, Liv.—Particular expression: Intendere animo, *To purpose in one's mind, to intend*: Cic.—9. *To direct urgently; to urge, incite, etc.*: eum ad cavendi omnia curam, Liv.

II.: A. Prop.: *To stretch out against in a threatening manner*: ferrum, Liv.: tela jugulis, Cic. B. Fig.: *To hold out against one; to threaten one with; to endeavour to afflict one with; to bring against*: metum, Tac.: allici litem, Cic. C. Meton.: *Of war*: *To direct or turn against a person or place*: Liv. III.: A. Prop.: *To stretch or lay upon*: eo (=in terram) perticas intendito, Cato. B. Meton.: *To put or lay upon, by stretching, etc.*: stapea vincula collo Intendant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intendre*.

Inten-sus (for intend-sus), a, um, P. of intend-o.

1. **intenti-tus**, a, um, P. of intent(a)-o.

2. **in-tenti-tus** (-temptatus), a,

um, adj. [2. in; tent(a)-o] I. Prop.: *Untried; untried, untempted*: miseri quibus Intentata nites, Hor.

intenti-e, adv. [1. intent-us] I. *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously, violently*: (Comp.) intentius premere obsessos, Tac.—2.: a. *Earnestly, with earnestness, eagerly*: (Sup.) expectans Intentissime, Lampr.—b. *Effectually, with great effort or exertion*: Liv.—3. *Carefully, attentively, diligently*: Liv.—4. *Energetically, strongly*: Pl.

intenti-tio, ōnis, f. [for intend-tio; fr. intend-o] 1. *A stretching out, an exerting*: corporis, Cic.—2. *An earnest bending of the eyes in any direction; fixedness, earnestness of gaze, etc.*: Tac.—3. *Of the mind: A exertion, endeavour, effort*: Cic.—b. *Carefulness, care, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, pain*: Pl.—4. *Attention, application, observation, notice, heed*: Liv.; Pl.—5. *A design, purpose, intention*: Pl.—6. *Of the voice: A straining; exertion, strong effort*: Pl.—7. *Lav t. t. A charge, accusation before a court*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intention*.

intenti-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **intens**. [for intend-to; fr. intend-o] I.: A. Prop.: *To stretch out, extend*: manus, Tac. B. Fig.: *Of the voice: To elevate, raise; voices*, Tac. II.: A. Prop.: *To stretch or hold out against in a threatening manner or with hostile intent*: sicam allici, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To direct against*: dictatorum fulmen in se intentatum, Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: *To hold out as a threat or in a threatening manner; to menace, threaten*: dolor intentat ardentis faces, Cic.: presentemque viris intentant omnia mortem, Virg.—b. Esp.: *Of law: To bring an accusation against*: Cic.; Quint.

1. **inten-tus** (for intend-tus), a, um, 1. P. of intend-o.—2. **Pa**: a. (a) Prop.: *Bent, stretched*: arcus, Cic.—(b) Meton.: *Strict, severe*: (Comp.) intendor disciplina, Tac.—(c) Fig.: (a) *Of the mind: Fixed, bent, strung, prepared, ready*: Cic.—(b) *Of speech: Vigorous, strong, energetic*: Cic.—b. (a) *Intent upon, waiting for, attentive to, eager, intent, watching attentively*: operi, Liv.: Intentior ora tenebant, Virg.—(b) *Vigilant, careful, accurate, attentive, diligent*: (Sup.) intentissima conquistio, Liv.—c. *Of the gaze: Fixed, steadfast, earnest*: intentos volvens oculos, Virg.

2. **inten-tus**, ūs, m. [for intend-tus; fr. intend-o] *A stretching out, extending*: palmarum, Cic.

in-tēpō, tēpti, no sup., tēpēre, 2. v. n. *To be warm or lukewarm*: radiis intepere comæ, Ov.

in-ter, adv. and prep. c. Acc. [in, with the Adverbial ending ter: akin to Sanscrit antar, Goth. unlar, Germ. unter, Engl. under] I. Adv.: *In the midst, in between*: stetit arduus inter Pontis, Val. Fl. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A.: 1. Prop.: *Of space: Between two or more points*: inter urbem ac Tiberim, Liv.—2. Meton.: a. *Of space and*

local relations: (a) *Between, through the midst of*: Liv.—(b) *Between, into the midst of*: Virg.—(c) *Among, amidst, in the midst of*: Sall.; Cic.—b. *Of time: (a) Between two points of time*: Cic.—(b) *During, in the course of, while*: Liv.—c. *Of an order, class, rank, or number*: *Among*: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrases: (a) *Inter paucos, paucos, paucæ, Amongst few that are or take place; i. e. Especially, particularly*: Tac.; Liv.; Pl.—(b) *Inter cuncta or omnia, Amongst all things that tend to any thing; i. e. Especially, particularly, above all*: Hor.—(c) *Inter cetera, Amongst the rest of the things that tend to any thing; i. e. Especially, particularly*: Liv.—(d) *Inter exempla esse, To be an example or instance*: Tac.—d. *Of distribution, difference, hesitation, relation, etc.*: *Among*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Suet.—e. *Of persons: Among, with, by*—f. *Fold, by, or in conjunction with, a pron. plur. Inter se, nos, vos, or ipsos*: (a) *One among another, reciprocally, mutually, one with another*: Cic.—(b) *To denote reciprocal proximity, distance, similitude, or dissimilitude*: *To one another, from one another*: Cic.; Sall.—g. *Inter nos, etc., Between ourselves, among ourselves, etc.; secretly, confidentially* (like Fr. *entre nous*): Cic.—

B. In composition: 1. Prop.: In space: *Between*: intercedo.—2. Meton.: a. *Of local relations: (a) Among, in the midst of*: intermisce.—(b) *Of one thing united in any way to another*: *Between, within*: internecto.—(c) *Of intervals or distances: Between, at intervals, here and there*: intervieo.—(d) *Of separation or division: Between, through, apart*: intercido.—b. *Of time: (a) Between*: interquiesco, interregnum.—(b) *At intervals*: interquoror.—(c) *For an interval*: intermunus.—(d) *During, in the course of*: interdin, interea.—c. *Of persons, etc., between whom any thing takes place in any way*: *Between*: intermundo.—d. *Of division or distribution: Among, between*: interdo.—e. *Of an action, etc., between persons, etc.*: *Mutually, one with another*: intermuto.—f. *Of choice or distinction: Between*: intelligo, interosco.—g. *Of a state or condition: Between*: intermorior.—h. *Of augmentation, from the idea of passing through*: *Quite, thoroughly, completely, entirely*: intorascor.—N. B. The augmentative force sometimes disappears, and the compound word has much the same force as the simple verb; interminor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *entre*.

inter-āment-a, ōrum, n. [inter; āment-um] (Prop.: *The inner ties or fastenings*; Meton.) *Timber for the lower part and hold of a ship of war, prob. for the ribs of the vessel*: Liv.

Inter-amna, a, ō, f. [inter; amnis] (*The city between the streams*) *Inter-amna*: 1. *A city of Umbria on the river Nar, surrounded by a branch of that river (now Terni)*.—2. *A city of Latium on the banks of the Liris, at its conflu-*

INTERARESCO — INTERCURSUS

ence with a small river.—Hence, **Interamn-as**, *ātis*, *adj.* *comm. gen.*, *Of, or belonging to, Interamna.*—As *Subst.*: **Interamn-as**, *ātis*, *m. (sc. civis)*: A man of Interamna.

inter-aresco, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *ēre*, 3. *v. n.* **I. Prop.**: To become quite dry, to dry up: Virg. **II. Fig.**: To dry up, decay: nihil enim interarescere debet eorum, in quibus vita beata consistit, Cic.

intercāl-āris, *e*, *adj.* [Intercal(a)-o] *Of or for insertion; that is to be or is inserted; intercalary*: dies, *an intercalary day*, Pl. ¶ Hence, **Fr. intercalaire**.

intercālār-ius, *a, um, adj.* [Intercalar-is] *Of or for insertion, intercalary*: mensis, *an intercalary month*, Suet.—As *Subst.*: **intercalarius**, *ii, m. (sc. mensis)*: An intercalary month: Cic.

inter-cālo, *āvi, ātum, āre*, 1. *v. a.* **I. Prop.**: Of time: To proclaim that something has been inserted among; to intercalate a day or month: Cic. **II. Meton.**: To put off, defer, delay: pena intercalata, Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. intercaler**.

inter-cāp-ēdo, *mis*, *f.* [inter; cap-io] (A taking between: hence) *An intermission, interval, respite*: Cic.

inter-cēdo, *cessi, cessum, cēdere*, 3. *v. n.* **I. Prop.**: Of motion in space: To go or come between, to intervene: inter singulas legiones impeditum eorum magnum numerum intercedere, Caes. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: To be, stand, or lie between: silvæ paludisque intercedebat, Caes.—**B.**: Of time: To intervene, to pass or come between: unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic.—**C.**: To occur, happen, come to pass, take place: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: 1. To come between two persons in character or attainments: Cic.—2. Polit. *t. t.*: Of Magistrates, esp. of the Tribunes of the people; with the accessory idea of hindrance: To come between (a person and his object); to hinder, obstruct, oppose a thing or person; put a veto upon any thing: nisi mihi levis tribunus plebis tum intercessisset, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) saepe est intercessum, id.—3. **A.**: Of persons: To oppose, obstruct, hinder, withstand: iniquitibus magistratum, Pl.—**B.**: Of things: To come in the way of, prevent, hinder, forbid: gaudio, Ter.—4. To interpose on behalf of a person, to intercede, plead strongly: quum vestra auctoritas intercessisset, ut ego regem tuerer, Cic.—5. To interpose one's credit, to become surety: promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic.—**B.**: To be or exist between persons: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. interceder**.

intercep-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for intercap-tio; fr. INTERCAP, true root of intercept-io] *A taking away; poultice*, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. interception**.

intercep-tor, *ōris, m.* [for intercept-or; fr. id.] *An interceptor, usurper, embezzler*: praedæ, Liv.

intercep-tus (for intercept-us),

a, um, P. of intercept-io, through true root INTERCAP.

interces-sio, *ōnis, f.* [for intercept-sio; fr. intercept-o] **1.** *An intervention, interposition, protest (on the part of a tribune of the people, who annulled a decree of the Senate by his veto)*: Cic.—**2.** *An interposition (in behalf of a person)*: Cic.—3. *A becoming surety for*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. intercession**.

interces-sor, *ōris, m.* [for intercept-sor; fr. id.] **1.** *Of a tribune of the people who interposes his veto: A prolester against any thing; a hinderer, opposer*: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *A hinderer, preventer*: Cic.—3. *An intercessor, one who intercedes or interposes on behalf of another*: Cic.—4. *A surety*: Sen. ¶ Hence, **Fr. intercesseur**.

1. inter-cido, *cidī, cidum, cīdere*, 3. *v. a.* [for inter-cædo] **I. Prop.**: To cut between, so as to effect a division or separation; to cut asunder, cut through, pierce through, divide: montem, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To divide, separate: intercessi vallibus colles, Hirt.

2. inter-cido, *oldi, no sup.*, *cīdere*, 3. *v. n.* [for inter-cædo] **I. Prop.**: To fall between: ut vix ullum telum vanum intercideret, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: To fall out, happen, come to pass: si que interciderunt, Cic.—**B.**: To fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish: inimici intercidunt, Cic.—**Particular phrase**: Intercidit mihi aliquid, *Something escapes me, I have forgotten something*: Hor.

inter-cīno, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *ēre*, 3. *v. a.* [for inter-cano] *To sing between: medios actūs*, Hor.

inter-cipio, *cēpi, ceptum, cīpere*, 3. *v. a.* [for inter-capio] **I.** *To take any object by coming, or by putting any thing between it and its destination; hence*: **A.**: 1. *Prop.*: To take or catch between two points, to intercept: aliquid sago, Pl.—2. *Meton.*: **a.**: To interrupt, obstruct, block up: itinera, Liv.—b. (a) *Gen.*: To take away, remove: colla, Ov.—(b) *Esp.*: With accessory notion: (a) *Of force*: To take, tear, wrest away: iliam regi, Ov.—(b) *Of fraud*: To rob, steal, intercept, purloin: pecuniam, Tac.—(γ) *Of death*: To snatch away, carry off or cut off (esp. suddenly): aliquem veneno, Tac.—3. **Fig.**: **a.**: To interrupt, hinder, break off: sermones, Quint.—b. *To prevent*: nsum auriūm fremitt, Curt.—c. *To remove, destroy the recollection of any thing*: Pl.—d. *To take away, deprive of*: landem, Phaed.—**B.**: With accessory notion of hostility, force, etc.: 1. *Of living beings*: To intercept, cut off: numerum jamentorum, Caes.—2. *Of things*: To seize in transitu; to intercept: literas, Cic.—**C.**: With accessory notion of slaughter: To cut off, cut up, kill, slaughter, slay: exercitum, Tac.—**D.**: With accessory notion of occupation: To seize, take possession of, occupy, hold a position between two persons or things: loca, Liv. **II.**: **A.**: *Prop.*: (To receive or get by coming or being between any

thing and its place of destination; hence) *To get in the place, or instead, of another; to intercept, come in the way of*: hastam, Virg. **B. Meton.**: To take that which was intended for another: venenum, Cic.

intercis-e, *adv.* [intercis-us] *In a broken or interrupted manner, confusedly*: dicere, Cic.

intercis-us (for intercid-sus), *a, um, P.* of intercid-o.

inter-clūdo, *clūsi, clūsum, clādere*, 3. *v. a.* [for inter-claudo] **I.**: *Prop.*: To shut or close a passage or way between places; to stop, close, or block up: viam, Liv. **B. Meton.**: **1.**: To stop, hinder, check, prevent: supe illos aspera ponti Interclūsit hymeni, Virg.—2. *Milit. t. t.*: To cut off: commatūs, Liv. **C. Fig.**: **1.**: To stop up, hinder, prevent: aditūs ad Syllam, all means of access, Cic.—2. **a.**: To cut off from doing, to hinder: Interclūdor dolore, quominus, etc., Cic.—b. *To cut off, destroy*: spem, Liv. **II.**: **A. Gen.: To shut up within; to enclose, surround: metuo ne jam interclūdatur, Cic. **B. Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: To enclose, hem in, invest, encompass: aliquem insidiis, Caes.****

interclū-sio *ōnis, f.* [for interclūd-sio; fr. interclūd-o] *A shutting up, hindering, preventing, animæ*, Cic.

interclū-sus (for interclūd-sus), *a, um*: 1. *P.* of interclūd-o.—2. *Pat. a.*: Stopped, closed, blocked up—via, Cic.—b. (Prop.) *Cut off from*; (Fig.) *Removed from, shaken off from*: Cic.—c. *Hemmed in, invested, encompassed*: Cic.; libertas, Cic.

inter-colum-num, *ii, n.* [inter; colum-n-a] (The thing pertaining to that which is between columns: hence) *The space between (two) columns*: Cic.

inter-curro, *curri, cursum, currēre*, 3. *v. n.* (in tmesis, Lucr.: inter plaga currere) **I.**: *(A. Prop.)*: To run between; hence) *Meton.*: *Of water*: To flow between: fretum, Pl. **B. Fig.**: To stop between, to intercede: Cic. **II.**: To run over or traverse an intervening space, whether by land or sea: Liv. **III.**: *(A. Prop.)*: To run among; hence) *Meton.*: *Of inanimate things*: **1.**: *Of a district or tract of country*: To extend among: Lucr.—2. *Of variety or difference of shape, etc.*: To exist, occur, or prevail amongst a number of things: Lucr. **B. Fig.**: To be intermingled with; to be found or occur among: laboriosis exercitationibus dolor intercurrit nonnumquam, Cic. **IV.**: To run or hasten in the meanwhile: ipse interim Vefos intercurrit, to Veit, Liv.

inter-curso, *avi, ātum, are*, 1. *v. n. freq.* (in tmesis: inter enim cursant, Lucr.) *To run between*. **I. Prop.**: *Intercursum barbaris*, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *inter enim cursant primordia principiorum Motibus inter se*, Lucr.

1. inter-cursus (for inter-cur-sus), *a, um, P.* of intercur-o.

2. inter-cursus, *ūs, m.* [for intercur-sus; fr. intercur-o] **I. Prop.**: *A running between*: Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Intervention, interposition*, Liv.

INTERCUS

inter-cu-s, ūtis, *adj.* [for inter-out-s; fr. inter; cut-is] *Under the skin, intercutaneous*: aqua intercus, the dropsy, Cic.

interdā-tus, a, um, *P.* of interd-a(-o).

inter-dīco, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** (To pronounce, give, or deliver judgment between two parties; hence) **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: To make a decree or order; to interpose: de fossis interdicti, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To make an order or decree that something be surrendered or given up: Cic.—b. To make an interdict or prohibitory order in some matter: Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1. To make use of the praetor's interdict: Quint.—2. To contradict: aliquid, Cic.—3. To forbid, prohibit, interdict: a. Neut.: mihi, ne faciam, Cic.; patribus commercio plebis, Liv.—Particular phrase: Interdicere (alicui) aqua et (que, atque) igni, or simply interdicere, To forbid one the use of fire and water; i. e. to put one under the ban, to deprive of civil rights, to banish: Cses.; Cic.—b. Act.: feminis purpura usum, Liv. (with Objective clause) commeatūs peti, Suet. **II.** To say, tell, or mention among other matters: In praesenti hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interdicere*.

interdic-tio, ōnis, *f.* [interdicere] *A* prohibiting, interdicting: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interdiction*.

interdictum, i, n. [id.] 1. Judicial: i. t. A decree or order of judge; esp. of the praetor; a praetorian interdict: Cic.—2. A prohibition: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interdit*.

inter-diu (-dius), *adv.* During the day, in the daytime, by day: Plaut.; Liv.

inter-do, no perf., dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. To distribute: cibus interdatus, i. e. through the body, Lucr.

inter-ductus, ūs, *m.* *Interpunctuation*: Cic.

inter-dum, *adv.* 1. Sometimes, occasionally, now and then: Cic.—2. Meanwhile, in the meantime: Tac.

inter-ēa, *adv.* [inter; ea(m), Acc. of is] **I. Prop.**: *Meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim*: Cic. (with Gen.) loci, Plaut. **II. Meton.** (Notwithstanding, however): Cic.

interem-ptio (-tio), ōnis, *f.* [interim-o, through true root INTEREM] *Destruction, slaughter*: Cic.

interem-ptor (-tor) ōris, *m.* [fr. id.] *One who destroys or kills, a slayer, murderer*: Vell.

inter-ēo, īi, itum, ire, v. n. (To go among things, so as to be no longer perceived; hence) **I. Prop.**: To mingle or commingle with, to be lost among: interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To perish, to go to ruin or decay, to die: interunt pecudes, Virg. **III. Fig.**: To perish, be undone: interii, I am ruined, undone: Plaut.

inter-ēquito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. To ride between, Liv.

interfā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [interf(a)-or]

An interrupting or interruption in speaking: Cic.

interfā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for interfā-tio; fr. interfā-tio, through true root INTERFAC] *A killing, murdering*: Script. ap. Cic.

interfec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for interfā-tor; fr. id.] *A slayer, murderer*: Cic.

interfec-trix, icis, *f.* [for interfā-trix; fr. id.] *A murderess*: Tac.

interfec-tus (for interfā-tus), a, um, *P.* of interfā-tio, through true root INTERFAC.

inter-ficio, fēcī, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for inter-facio] (To make something to be between the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) **I. Gen.**: To destroy, consume, bring to naught; to mow: Virg. **II. Esp.**: A. To kill, slay, murder, put to death any living being in any way: eum per insidias, Cic.—B. Of an army, troops, a large number of people, etc.: To slaughter, slay, cut up: barbarorum exercitus interfectus est, Nep.

inter-fio, no perf., fieri, v. n. pass. irreg. To be consumed, devoured, eaten up, destroyed: Lucr.

inter-flūo, fluxi, no sup., flūere, 3. v. n. (in thesis: Lucr) **I. Prop.**: To flow between: Tac.; Pl. **II. Fig.**: Of time: To pass away or elapse between: Cic.

inter-fōdio, fōdī, fossum, fōdere, 3. v. a. To pierce between: Lucr.

inter-for, fātus sum, fari, 1. v. dep. **I. Prop.**: To speak during the time that or while another person is speaking; to interrupt or break in upon the conversation or speech: Venus medio sic interfata dolore est, Virg. **II. Meton.**: To interrupt a person while speaking: orsum eum dicere Phaeacis interfatus, Liv.

interfos-sus (for interfod-sus), a, um, *P.* of interfod-io.

inter-fugio, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To flee between: Lucr.

inter-fulgēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To shine or glitter between: Liv.

inter-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fund-ēre, 3. v. a. **I.** (To pour between; hence, Pass. in reflexive force): Of water: To spread itself between, to extend or flow between: (with acc. dependent on prep. in verb) interfusa nitenates Vites aequora Cycladas, Hor. **II.** To scatter or spread at intervals, or here and there: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) maculisque tremantes Interfusa genas, Virg.

interfusi-sus (for interfud-sus), a, um, *P.* of interfud(n)-o.

inter-im, *adv.* [inter; im=eum] **I. Prop.**: In the mean time, meanwhile: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. During a while, for a while: Tac.—B. However, but for all that, notwithstanding: Cic.—C. 1. Sometimes, occasionally, now and then, at times: Tac.; Pl.—2. Interim... interim, Sometimes... sometimes; at one time... at another time: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *interim*.

INTERJACIO

inter-im-o, ēmi, emptum or em-tum, imēre, 3. v. a. [for inter-em-o; v. emere] (To go into the midst and take away out of it; hence) **I.** (Gen.): To destroy, bring to naught, annihilate, take away, do away with: interimentorum sacrorum causā, Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: To kill, slay, put to death: Mercurius Argum dicitur interemisse, Cic. **B. Fig.**: Of personal objects: To kill, i. e. greatly vex or annoy: me interimit hae voces Milonis, Cic.

in-tēr-tor, lus, Gen. lōris, *adj.* [Comp. from obs. In-tēr-us, a, um; Sup., in-timus, a, um, q. v.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Inner, interior: pars, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. The inner part of any thing: domus, Virg.; epistola, Cic.—2. More on the inside; nearer or closer to any object: interioris notā Falerni, i. e. nearer to the wall of the cellar, Hor.—3. Of a racecourse, etc.: Nearer to the goal, more to the left, as the charioteers turned from right to left: rota, Ov.—4. Of locality: More in the interior, more up the country, dwelling in the interior; distant or remote from the sea, inland: nationes, Cic.—As Subst.: a. interiores, um, m. (sc. homines), Persons dwelling in, or the inhabitants of, the interior of a country: Tac.—b. interiora, um, n. (sc. loca), The interior or inland parts of a country: Liv.—5. Too near for any thing: interior periculo vulneris factus, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Inner, inward, interior: salus interioris hominis, i. e. of the heart and affections, Plant.—B. More close or intimate: amicitia, Liv.—C. Belonging or attaching to one in reference to what one does, etc., at home, domestic, private: vita, Suet.—D. Deeper; i. e.: 1. Entering more deeply: timor, Cic.—2. More secret, hidden, concealed: Cic.—3. Demanding a closer investigation: literae, Cic.—E. More strict: custodia, Liv. **III. Meton.**: **A.** To the left: Virg.—B. In sailing: Nearer to, or close in shore: Virg.—C. Nearer to the centre, smaller, shorter: seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intérieur*.

interi-tio, ōnis, *f.* [INTERI, true root of intere-o] *Destruction, ruin*: Cic.

interi-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Destruction, ruin, annihilation*: Cic.

interi-us, *comp. adv.* [interi-or] **I. a. Prop.**: (a) Gen.: In the inside, within: Ov.—(b) Esp.: (a) More inland, further up the country, far into the interior: Vell.—(b) Of an arm or gulf of the sea: More within, further in, at the further or upper end: Pl.—b. Fig.: Of the mind: Within, internally, deeply: Juv.—2. More or too closely or narrowly; in a smaller or shorter circuit: ne oratio insistat interius, Cic.

inter-jācēo, no perf. nor sup., jācēre, 2. v. n. To lie between: campus interjacentis Tiberi ac montibus Romanis, Liv.

inter-jācō (-jācō), jēcī, jectum, jācēre, 3. v. a. (in thesis: inter enim jecta est, Lucr.) **I. A.** (Prop.: To

INTERJECTIO — INTERNUNTIUS

throw or cast between; hence) Meton.: **I.**: a. Gen.: *To put, set, or place between*: aer interjectus inter mare et caelum, Cic.—b. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: Of troops, etc.: *To set, post, draw up, station between*: Cæs.; Tac.—2. Of locality: Part. Pass.: *Lying, placed, or situated between*: flumine interjecto, Tac.—3. Of space: Part. Pass.: *Being interposed, being or existing between two objects*: intervallo interjecto, Cic.—4. Of time: a. Part. Pass.: *After an interval of; intervening*: anno interjecto, Cic.—b. *To intersperse*: mensem, Suet. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Part. Pass.: Of persons: *Occupying a middle position between*: interjecti inter philosophos et eos, qui, etc., Cic.—2. Part. Pass.: *Interspersed among*: his alia interjecta, Cic.—3. Of delay or hindrance: *To interrupt*: Tac.—4. Of entreaties or threats: *To intermix, intermingle*: Tac.—5. Of conversation, etc.: *To intermix, introduce*: Tac. **II.** Part. Pass.: *(Cost here and there; hence) Of the hair: Disturbed, disordered, dishevelled*: Claud.

interjēc-tio, ōnis, f. [for interjactio; fr. interjēc-io, through true root INTERJAC] (A setting, placing, or putting between; hence) Of words: A insertion: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. interjection.

1. interjēc-tus (for interjact-tus), a, um, P. of interjact-io.

2. interjēc-tus, ōis, m. [for interjactus; fr. interjēc-io, through true root INTERJAC] (A casting between; hence, in reflexive force) A putting of one's self between, a coming between, intervention: Cic.—2. Of time: An intervening, an interval: Tac.

interjēc-tus, ōis, v. interjactio.

interjunc-tus (for interjunct-tus), a, um, P. of interjunc-go.

inter-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a. *To join one within another; to join, unite, clasp*: dextræ interjunctæ, Liv.

inter-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. *To fall, slip, slide, or glide between*: (in thesis) inter enim labantur aque, Virg.

inter-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, 3. v. a. *To cull or pluck off here and there*: (in thesis) frondes interque legendæ, Virg.

inter-lino, lēvi, litum, linere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *To smear, besmear, or anoint between*: Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of writings, etc.: *To smear for the purpose of removing from the body of the document; to blot out, falsify*: testamentum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of stones, bricks, etc., used in buildings: *To spread any thing between, to interlay with any thing*: cæmentā, Liv.

interli-sus (for interlid-sus), a, um, P. of interlid-o.

interli-tus, a, um, P. of interli(n)-o.

inter-lōquor, lōquutus (or lōcū-tus) sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. *To speak during the time another person is speaking; to interrupt in speaking*: sicine

mihi interloquere? Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. interloquer.

inter-lūcō, luxi, no sup., lūcere, 2. v. n. **I.**: A. Prop.: *To be light between; to have or admit the light between*: corona, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To stand out conspicuously, to be clearly manifest*: Auct. Her.—2. *To be distinguished, to have some distinct mark*: inter gradus dignitatis aliquid interlucet, Liv. **II.**: *To shine or glitter at intervals of time*: duos soles visos, et nocte interlucisse, Liv.

inter-lūn-ium, ū [inter; lun-a] (A being between moons; hence) Change of the moon, time of new moon: Hor.; Pl.

inter-lūo, no perf. nor sup., lūere, 3. v. a. *To go between and wash; to wash or flow between*: urbes angusto interluit astu, Virg.

inter-menstrūus, a, um, adj. *Between two months*: tempus, Cic.

inter-mīco, mīcti, no sup., mīcāre, 1. v. n. *To glitter among, to gleam forth*: squamis, Claud.

1. intermīnātus, a, um, adj. *Unbounded, endless, boundless, immense*. **I.** Prop.: magnitudo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: cupiditas, Vell.

2. intermīnā-tus, a, um, P. of intermīn(a)-o and intermīn(a)-or.

inter-mīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to inter-minor] **I.** Prop.: *To threaten, menace*: quis homo interminatur? Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To forbid or deny with threats, etc.*: interminato cibo, Hor.

inter-mīnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To threaten or menace*: interminari alium vitam, *To threaten one's life, i. e. to threaten to take it*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To forbid with threats or menaces*: interminatus sum ne faceres? Ter.

inter-miscēo, miscēi, mixtum or mistum, miscere, 2. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To mix among*: sic tibi . . . Doris amara suam non intermiscuit undam, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To mix one's self among others, to intermingle with*: Liv.

intermiss-sio, ōnis, f. [for intermitt-sio; fr. intermitt-o] **I.** A breaking off, interruption, intermission, discontinuance: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: A cessation, ceasing, discontinuance: Cic.—b. Esp.: Of language, etc.: An abrupt breaking, discontinuance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. intermission.

intermiss-us (for intermitt-sus), a, um, P. of intermitt-o.

inter-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. and n. (To make to go apart; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of local relations: A. Pass. Part.: **1.** Gen.: *Placed apart, asunder, or at intervals*: paribus intermissæ (sc. trabes) spatii, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. *Interrupted, discontinued; not joined or connected*: intermissa moenia, Liv.—b. *Not surrounded or enclosed by*: a flumine, Cæs.—c. *Not occupied by, free from, without*: plauties intermissa collibus, Cæs.—d. *At an interval or distance of; being separated to intervene*: intermissis passibus.

quadringentis, Cæs.—**B.** Nent.: *To leave an interval*: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of temporal relations: **1.** Act.: a. Gen.: *To leave off or give over a thing for a time; to discontinue or neglect for a while; to intermit, to break off*: stultia, Cic.; bella, Hor.—b. Esp.: (a) *To let pass or leave off; to suffer to elapse*: diem, Cic.—(b) *Part. Pass. Discontinued for a long interval*: varia, Cic. **2.** Nent.: *To leave off, cease or pause for a while*: Cic.—**B.** Part. Pass.: Of persons: *Pass over, excluded from participation in any thing*: intermissis magistratibus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s')entremettre.

intermixtus (-mistus) (for intermixtus-tus), a, um, P. of intermixco.—**inter-mōrīo**, mortuusum, mōrī, 3. v. dep. **I.**: A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To be in a state or condition between dying and living; to be half dead*: Suet.—2. Esp.: *To be in a swoon or fainting fit; to swoon or faint*: Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To be half dead, to be almost perished*: memoria pene intermorta generis, Cic.—2. *To be lifeless, spiritless; to be devoid of power, energy, or animation*: conciones, Cic. **II.** *To die at intervals of time; to perish or decay gradually; to wither away*: Liv.; Pl. **intermor-tūs**, a, um, P. of intermor-ior.

inter-mund-ia, ōrum, n. plur. [inter; mund-us] *Spaces between the worlds* (in which, acc. to the opinion of Epicurus, the gods reside): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. intermonde.

inter-mūrālis, e, adj. *That is between two walls*: amnis, Liv.

inter-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. *To grove between or among*: virgulta internata, Liv.

internā-tus, a, um, P. of internā-scōr.

internēc-ō (internec-), ōnis, f. [internec-o] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *A massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination*: Cic.; Lucr. **II.** Fig.: Of the memory: *Utter loss*, Pl.

internēc-ivus (-inus), a, um, adj. [internec-o] *Deadly, murderous, destructive*: bellum, Cic.

inter-nēcō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To kill, to destroy utterly*: internecatis hostibus, Plaut.

inter-necto, no perf. nor sup., necre, 3. v. a. *To bind together, bind up*: crinem Auro, Virg.

inter-nōd-um, ū, n. [inter; nod-us] *The space between two knots or joints; an intermode or joint*: Ov.; Pl.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, noscere, 3. v. a. *To distinguish between, to tell apart; to discern, distinguish*: mater geminos internoscit, Cic.

inter-nuntia (-nuncia), æ, f. *A female messenger between two parties; a go-between*: Cic.

inter-nuntio (-nuncio), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To send mediators between one another; to mediate*: Liv.

inter-nuntius (-nuncius), ū, m. *A messenger between two parties*:

INTERNUS

INTERREGNUM

a go-between: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *int-rhonce*.

inter-nus, a, um, *adj.* [inter] **I.** Prop.: *That which is between any person or thing; internal, interior, inward*: are, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Internal, domestic, civil*: discordia, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **interna**, ōrum, n. *Internal or domestic affairs or concerns*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *int-erne*.

in-ter-ro, trivi, tritum, tēre, 3. v. a.: *To rub, break by rubbing, crumble*: in. **I.** Prop.: *intrito cibo*, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *tute hoc intristi: tibi omne exodendam est, you have crumbled this into the dish, and must eat it up, i.e. you have begun the affair, and must carry it through*, Tor.

interpella-tio, ōnis, f. [interpell] (a)-o] **I.** *An interruption, disturbance, hindrance*: Cic.—**2.** *An interruption in or by speaking*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpellation*.

interpella-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **1.** *A disturber, hinderer*: Cic.—**2.** *One who disturbs, interrupts, or hinders another in or by speaking*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpellateur*.

inter-pello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (*To drive or impel something between an object and the place of its destination*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To hinder, obstruct, molest, disturb*: victoriam, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To interrupt or disturb by speaking, etc.*: allicum, Cic.—**2.** *To make disturbing remarks, etc.*: Sall. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To urge, importune, press upon or annoy with entreaties, demands, etc.*: Suet.—**2.** *Of judges, etc. To appeal to or supplicate urgently*: Suet.—**3.** *Of the tribunes of the people: To prevent, hinder, forbid by their veto*: Liv.—**4.** *To bring forward or urge as an objection*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpeller*.

inter-pōl-is (-us), c [inter; polio] **I.** (Prop.: *That is polished or furnished up here and there; vamped up, repaired, altered so as to present another appearance (in a bad sense)*; Fig.) *Changed, altered, patched up*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of old women: Patched up, made up, painted up, rigged out*: Plaut.—**B.** *That can or may be repaired*: Pl.

interpōl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [interpol] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish or vamp up here and there; to give a new face or appearance to a thing; to repair*: togam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of persons: To give a new appearance to; to patch or make up, etc.*: novā picturā interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, etc.: Plaut.—**B.** *To prepare, make up, manufacture*: thura, Pl.—**C.** *Of writings: To interpolate, to insert what is false; to falsify, corrupt*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpōler*.

inter-pōno, pōsui, pōstum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *Of place: To put, place, set, or lay between*: elephantos, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Of time: a.* *To insert between*: menses, Liv.—**b. *To cause or suffer an interval to elapse between*: spatio interposito, Cic.—**c.** *To take in the interval between***

certain points of time: frigidam, Pl.—**d.** *To interpose an interval of something*: inedium unius diel, Suet.—**e.** *To bring forward or introduce at intervals*: triviales ludios, Suet.—**2.** *To insert, introduce in writings, etc.*: paucis interpositis versibus, Cic.—**3.** *To introduce in any character to any person or thing; to admit to, at, or among*: dis immortalibus interpositis, Cic.—**4.** *To intermix with, mix among*: condimentis interponitur cuminum, Pl.

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To cause to enter or come between; to interpose, admit, introduce*: moram, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Of conversation, entreaties, opinion, etc.*: *To interpose, introduce, utter*: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *Of an oath, verdict, sentence, etc.*; whether for mediating or obstructing: *To interpose, utter, pronounce, pass*: Cic.; Liv.—**c.** *To interpose any thing as an obstacle*: interpositā religione, Cic.—**d.** *To interpose, assign, allege, introduce as a reason or excuse*: gladiatores interpositi, Cic.—**e.** *To interpose one's word in behalf of another: to pledge one's credit*: Cæs.; Hirt.—**f.** *To oppose*: suum consilium meo, Liv.—**g.** *With Personal pron.*: (a) *To mix one's self up with, engage in, enter into, have to do with*: Cic.; Liv.—(b) *To use one's endeavours or good offices in behalf of any one*: Nep.—(c) *To place one's self in the way for the purpose of hindering; to offer an obstruction or hindrance*: Cic.; Liv.—(d) *To expose one's self to any harm, to place one's self in the way of being hurt or injured*: audacia tue, Cic.—(e) *To thrust or force one's self, to insert one's writings amongst the compositions of another*: Hirt.—**h.** *To interpolate, to falsify*: rationes, Cic.

II.: **A.** Prop.: *To place or set among*: lapides, Curt. **B.** Meton.: *To assign one a geographical position among*: quidam interponunt Ambros, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interposer, entreposer*.

interpōs-ſtio, ōnis, f. [interpos, root of interpo(s)-no] **I.** (Prop.: *A putting or placing between any thing*; Fig.) *An introduction, citing, or bringing forward of individual persons in speaking*: Cic.—**2.** *An insertion of words in a writing, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interposition*.

1. **interpōs-ſtus**, a, um, *P.* of interpo(s)-no. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *entrepōt*.

2. **interpōs-ſtus**, ōis, m. [interpo(s)-no] (only in *Abi. Sing.*) *A putting between, interposition*: terrae, Cic.

inter-pre-s, ōtis, c. [etym. dub: prob. inter and prae, akin to Gr. πρῆ-σθαι, from Sanscrit root kṛi, to buy] **I.** Prop.: *One who conducts the business of a sale between two parties; an agent, factor, broker*: **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A go-between, agent, negotiator in any affair*: Cic.—**B.** *An explainer, expounder*: Cic.; Liv.—**C.** *A translator*: Cic.—**D.** *An interpreter*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interprète*.

interpṛē-tā-tio, ōnis, f. [interpṛet(n)-o] **1.** *An explanation, exposition, interpretation*: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *An*

explanation of one expression by another: Auct. Her.—**3.** *Signification, meaning*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interprétation*.

Interpṛēt-or, ātus sum, āri (in *in*ess: inter quescumque pretantur, Lucr.), 1. v. dep. (interpres, interpret) **I.** (Prop.: *To be an interpres or agent*; Fig.) *To assist, aid*: memoria, Plaut. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To expound, explain, interpret, give the explanation or interpretation of*: monstra aut fulgura, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *In reflexive force: To interpret for one's self; to grasp the meaning of, comprehend, understand*: sententiam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To put a meaning, interpretation, or construction upon; to judge of*: qui bene dicta male interpretantur, Cic.—**2.** *To interpret, look upon, regard*: victoriam ut suam, Vell.—**3.** *To acknowledge, recognise*: felicitatem non satis grato animo interpretamur, Cic.—**4.** *To comprehend, understand, fathom the character of persons*: Tac.—**5.** *To deem, conclude, infer*: liberatum se esse iurejurando interpretabatur, Cic.—**6.**: **a.** Gen.: *To pronounce an opinion, decide*: Nep.—**b.** Esp.: *To pronounce an opinion or decide for one's self; to determine*: neque, recte an perperam, interpretor, Liv.—**7.** *To augur, forebode, foretell that something will or will not come to pass, etc.*: Suet. **III.** *To translate*: Græca, Suet. ¶ In Pass. force:

a. (a) *Part. Perf.*: *Explained or expounded*: somnium, Cic.—(b) *Fut. Part.*: *That is to be, or must be, explained or expounded*: scriptores, Cic.—**b.** *Part. Perf.*: *Translated*: verba, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpréter*.

interpung-tio, ōnis, f. [for interpung-tio; fr. interpung-o] *A placing of points between words; interpunctuation*: Cic.

interpunc-tum, i, n. [for interpung-tum; fr. id.] *Interpunctuation*: Cic.

interpunc-tus (for interpung-tus), a, um, *P.* of interpung-o.

inter-pungo, punxi, punctum, pungere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To place points between words; to point, punctate*: Sen. **II.** Fig.: *Part. Pass.*: *Well or properly divided*: clausula, Cic.

inter-quōrōr, quēstus sum, quēri, 3. v. dep. *To complain at intervals, while one is speaking or doing anything; to interrupt with complaints*: Liv.

inter-quiesco, quēvī, quētum, quiescere, 3. v. n. *To rest between whiles, rest a while, pause*: Cic.

inter-regnum, i, n. (*That which is, or comes, between kingdoms or reigns*; hence) *An interregnum*; i.e. **I.** Prop.: *The time that a throne is vacant between the death of one king and the election of another*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *During the Republic: A. The interval of time during which the state, from any fortuitous circumstance, was without its proper chief magistrates*: Cic.—**B.** *The time during which the chief magistracy of the state was held by an interrex*: Liv.—**C.** *The authority or*

INTERREX

INTERVALLUM

office of an interrex: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intérogne*.

Inter-rex, régis, m. (A. Gen. to separate two points of time; hence) I. Prop.: *One who holds the royal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex:* Liv. II. Meton.: During the Republic: *One who holds the supreme power from the death or absence of the chief magistrates till the election of new ones:* Cic.

in-territus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Of living beings: Not frightened, undaunted, undismayed:* Ov.; Tac. II. Meton.: A. Of vessels: *Unobstructed, not hindered by accidents, etc.: classis, Virg.—B. Undaunted at, that feels no alarm at:* (with Gen.) *mens interrita leti, Ov.*

interrogā-tio, ōnis, f. [interrog-(a)-o] I.: a. Prop.: *A questioning, interrogating:* Quint.—b. Meton.: *A thing enquired or asked; a question, an enquiry:* Quint.—2. *An examining, questioning, interrogating; a judicial examination:* Cic.; Tac.—3. *An argument, syllogism:* Cic.—4. Rhct. t. t.: *An interrogating:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interrogation*.

interrogātiun-cūla, ō, f. dim. [for *interrogation-cula*; fr. *interrogatio*, *interrogation-is*] *A short argument or syllogism:* Cic.

inter-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: A. *Of persons:* *To question, interrogate:* (with double Acc.) *posuimone quendam interrogat Socrates quendam, Cic.: (Pass. with Acc. of thing) interrogatus causam discessit, Tac.—B. Of things:* *To ask or enquire about; to make enquiries about:* sed quid ego hanc interrogo? Liv. II. Esp.: A. In law: 1. Prop.: *To examine, question, interrogate a witness:* testem, Cic.—2. Meton.: *To bring an action against, sue, go to law with, prosecute:* qui me nunquam ullā lege interrogavit, Cic. (with Gen. of charge) alique repetundarum, Tac.—B. Of a god or oracle: *To consult, enquire of:* Jovem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interroger*.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpe-re, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To separate or divide by breaking or rending; to break, burst, or tear asunder or apart; to break off:* nihil, Cic.—B. Esp.: *With accessory idea of destruction, etc.: To break up, break to pieces, break down, destroy:* pontem, Cæs. II. Fig.: *To interrupt, hinder, break off:* orationem, Cæs. III. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: *To separate, divide, part:* vides eos, qui incolunt terram, non modo interruptos ita esse, ut, etc., Cic.—2. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: *To break through the ranks or line of the enemy: extremum agmen, Cæs.—B. To scatter about here and there:* ignes, Virg.—C. *To interrupt, hinder:* radios, Lucr.: somnos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interrompre*.

interrupt-e, a.ſc. [interrupt-us] *Interruptedly:* Cic.

interrupt-us, a, um, P. of *interruptum*(p)-o.

inter-scindo, scidi, scissum, scindere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To separate or divide by cleaving or splitting; to cut or tear asunder; to cut through or apart:* aggreom, Cæs.: venas, Tac. B. Esp.: *With accessory idea of destruction, etc.: To cut down, hew to pieces, destroy:* pontem, Cic. II. Meton.: *To separate, divide:* arcto interscindi froto, Liv.

inter-sēpio (-sēpio), sēpsi, septum, sēpire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: *To separate, part, or divide from something, by means of enclosing or surrounding; to fence in, surround, compass, enclose:* foramina, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *To cut off, separate:* vallo urbem ab urbe, Liv.—B. *To block up, obstruct:* itinera, Liv.—C. *Of the sight:* *To hinder, prevent, obstruct:* conspectum, Liv.

intersep-tus, a, um, P. of *intersep-io*.

1. **inter-sēro**, sēvi, sētum, sētere, 3. v. a. *To sow, set, or plant between:* pomis intersita dulcibus, Lucr.

2. **inter-sēro**, sērūl, sortum, sēre-re, 3. v. a. *(To entwine among; hence) I. Prop.: To intermingle, commingle, interpose among:* mediis interserit oscula verbis, Ov. II. Fig.: *To interpose, insert, assign:* cansam, Nep.

intersti-tus (for *intersa-tus*), a, um, P. of *inter-se*, through true root *INTERSTA*; v. 1. scro *itūl*.

inter-spirātio, ōnis, f. [inter; spir(a)-o] *A breathing or felching of the breath between or during (the course of any thing):* Cic.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternere, 3. v. a. *To streo or lay between or among:* bitumen, Just.

interstinc-tus (for *intersting-tus*), a, um, P. of *intersting-uc*.

inter-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stingere, 3. v. a. I. (only in Part. Pass.) (Prop.: *To prick or puncture here and there, or at intervals of space:* Meton.) *To spot or speckle with anything:* facies interstincta medicaminibus, i. e. *patched about with plasters, Tac. II. To extinguish, quench, put out:* ignes, Lucr.

inter-stitium, īi, n. [for *interstadium*; fr. *inter*; st(a)-o] *A standing between; hence) 1. Of space:* *An interval of space, distance or space between:* Macr.—2. *Of time:* *An interval, space between:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interstices*.

interstrā-tus, a, um, P. of *interster-no*, through root *INTERSTRA*; v. sterno *itūl*.

inter-strēpo, no perf. nor sup., strēpere, 3. v. n. *To make a noise among; to resound, roar in the midst of:* (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) *videtur . . . argutos interstrepere anser olores, Virg.*

inter-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. *To squeeze tight:* alieul gulam, *to throttle him, Plaut.*

inter-sum, fūl, esse, v. n. I.: A. *Of space:* 1. Prop.: *To be between:* ut Tiberis inter eos et pons intersesset, Cic.—2. Meton.: *To be distant or*

apart (by a space existing between things): clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato.—3. Fig.: a. *To be different or differ:* qui illa visa negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic.: ut fustia matrona moveri jussa diebus Intererit Satiyris paulum pudibunda protervis, Hor.—b. Interest, interesse, etc.: *There is a difference:* (Impers.) *inter res gestas et annales interesse, Gell.* (with Neut. pron., Neut. adj., or nihil as subject) *quid illis et nobis interest, Sen.: plurimum interest, Cic.: ut nihil intersit, id.—c. Interest, etc.: To point out that which is of importance, etc.: It is of importance, interest, or consequence; it interests, concerns, imports; it matters; it is of advantage or moment:* (a) Personal: (Foll.) by Abl. of Possessive pron.) *non quo mea interesset loci natura, sed, etc.: Cic. (with Subjective clause; also, foll.) by Gen.) interest omnium recte facere, id.—(b) Impersonal: (with ut c. Subj.) interest, te ut videam, Cic.: (with ne c. Subj.; also, foll.) by Abl. of Possessive pron.) *vestra interest, ne imperatore pessiimi faciant, Tac.—B. Of time:* *To be, pass, come or elapse between:* inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic. II. (To be amongst other persons or things; hence) A. Of persons: 1.: a. Gen.: *To be present:* si ipse interfuerit, Cic.: spectaculo, Liv.—b. Esp.: *With accessory notion of taking part in a matter:* *To be present at, and take a share in; to attend; to assist in or at:* divinis, Cæs.—2.: a. Gen.: *To be present at or with:* cui (sc. senatus) novissime interfuit, Suet.—b. Esp.: *With accessory notion of attending upon or serving:* *To be present with and attend upon or serve:* sacrificanti, Suet.—3. *To be, or live, among:* populo Quirini, Hor.—B. In time, or of abstract subjects: *To be present:* quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell.: quibus in rebus tabulae auctoritas videbatur interfuisse, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intéresser*; also (subst.), *intérêt*.*

inter-texo, texti, textum, texere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To interweave:* chlamys auro intertexta, Virg. II. Meton.: *To intertwine:* flores hederis intertexti, Ov.

intertext-us, a, um, P. of *intertext-o*.

inter-tri-mentum, ī, n. [inter; TRI, root of ter-o] *A rubbing between; hence, as a result) I. Prop.: Loss or injury by attrition, wear and tear:* Liv. II. Meton.: *Loss of weight by melting of metals:* Liv. III. Fig.: *Loss, damage:* Cic.

interturbā-tio, ōnis, f. [interturb(a)-o] *Disquietude, confusion:* Liv.

inter-turbo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To produce confusion or disturbance between:* Plaut.

inter-vallum, ī, n. I. (Prop.: *The space or distance between the mounds or ramparts of a camp and the soldiers' tents:* Meton.) A. *Of locality:* *Space between, interval, distance:* Cic.; Virg.

—**B.** Of time: **1.** *Interval, distance, intervening space:* Cic.—**2.** *Intermission, temporary cessation:* Cic.; Liv.—**3.** *In music, sound, rhythm, etc.: The interval or space of time that takes place between sounds:* Cic.—**4.** *Rhet. i. e. A pause or interval in speaking:* Cic.—**5.** *Prosod. i. e. The interval or time occupied in pronouncing a foot:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Difference, dissimilitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intervalle*.

inter-vello, vulsi, vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a. *To pull or pluck here and there; to pull or pluck out, off, or up at intervals of space; to thin out by pulling, etc.: qui aut vellunt barbam aut intervellunt, Sen.*

inter-vēno, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *With persons as subjects: To come between; hence, with reference to the limit of the intervening space:* A. Gen.: *To come up, arrive:* Cassius intervenit, Cic.: vobis, id.: *(Impers. Pass.)* interven-tum est casu, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *With accessory notion of aiding or assisting: To succour, aid, help by coming up to any one: si mihi intervenissas, Liv.—2.* *To come up while any thing is being done, or is taking place: querelis, Cic.—3.* *To be present: ut interveniret Macro, Suet. II. Meton.: In time: A. Gen.: To fall, happen, take place between: verboque intervenit omni Plangor, Ov.—B. Esp.: With accessory notion of hindrance, etc.: To prevent, hinder, interrupt: nox praelio intervenit, Liv. III. Fig.: A. Of events, passions, etc.: 1. A. Gen.: To take place, arise, happen, occur, intervene: inter se certamen intervenisse, Liv.—b. Esp.: With accessory notion of obstruction, etc.: To obstruct, oppose, stand in the way of, resist, prevent, disturb: bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv.—2.* *To take place, to be done or made between parties: fœdus intervenisse, Sall.—3.* *To take place, arise in the midst of other matters: intervenit his cogitationibus regni cupidus, Liv.—4.* *To befall, fall to the share or lot of, occur or happen to any one: fortunam intervenire sapienti, Cic.—B. Of persons: 1. Gen.: A. In a good sense: To interfere, interpose in behalf of anyone: villicus interveniens, Suet.—b. In a bad sense: To interfere with, oppose, hinder, disturb: alienae glorie, Tac.—2.* *Esp.: Of public authorities: To interfere, exercise official power, interpose, intervene: senatu interveniente, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. intervenir.*

inter-ven-tor, ōris, m. [*Interven-io*] *One who comes in, a visitor:* Cic.

inter-ven-tus, ūs, m. [*id.*] **1.** *A coming up, arriving, arrival:* Cic.—**2.** *A coming on or arrival of any thing causing hindrance, etc.: interven-tu noctis, Ocs.—3.* *A taking place, occurring, happening, intervening: malorum, Cic.—4.* *But, surlyship: re-tinentes creditores interven-tu sponsorum removit, Suet.*

inter-ver-sus (for intervert-sus), a, um, *P. of intervert-o.*

inter-vert-o (-vorto), verti, ver-sum, vertere, 3. v. a. *(To turn by placing something between so as to separate; hence) (Prop.: To turn aside, divert; Fig.): A. In a bad sense: To alter, change: intersersa plerumque sunt, Sen.—B. To purloin, pilfer, embezzle, intercept: regale donum, Cic.—C. To cheat or defraud: ut me muliere intervorteret, Plaut.—D. To take away, deprive of: consulatum, Cic.—E. To squander, waste, spend in extravagance: interservis patroni rebus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. intervertir.*

inter-virēo, no perf. nor sup., virēre, 2. v. n. *To be green here and there, or at intervals:* Claud.

inter-vīso, visi, visum, visēre, 3. v. a. **I.** *To look after; to come or go to see between whites, etc.: urbanam expolitum . . . ipse crebro intervīso, Cic. II.* *To visit at intervals or from time to time: nos minus intervīsis, Cic.*

inter-vōlito, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. *Freq. To fly about between or among:* Liv.

inter-vōmo, vōmāi, vōmitum, vōmēre, 3. v. n. *(To vomit forth among; hence) To pour forth among: dulces inter-salas undas, Lucr.*

inter-vul-sus, a, um, *P. of inter-vello, through root INTERVUL: v. vello init.*

in-testābilis, e, adj. **I.** Prop.: *Law. i. e. That has not the power or is incapable of being a witness:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Execrable, accursed, detestable, abominable, vile: Of persons or things: Is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor.: sevitia, Tac. (Comp.)* intestabilior, Sext. Aur. Vict.

intestāt-o, adv. [*intestāt-us*] *Without making a will: mori, Cic.*

in-testā-tus, a, um, adj. [*2. in; test(a)-or*] **1.** *Not convicted by witnesses:* Plaut.—**2.** *That has made no will: intestate:* Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestat.*

intes-tinum, i, n. [*for intus-tinum; fr. intus*] *(The thing pertaining to intus; hence) A gut:* Nep.:—*Plur.: The guts, intestines, entrails; the lower parts of the alimentary duct or canal: laborare ex intestinis, i. e. to be disordered in the bowels:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestin.*

intes-tinus, a, um, adj. [*for intus-tinus; fr. id.*] *(Pertaining to that which is intus; hence) I.* Prop.: *Internal, inside, within; in the interior or inside: opus, i. e. joiner's work in the interior of a building; inlaid or chequered work: Vitr.—As Subst.: in-testinus, i, m. (sc. canalis) (The inside duct, i. e.) A gut:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Of the state, etc.: Intestine, domestic, civil: bellum, Cic.—B.* *Of one's family, etc.: Intestine, domestic, in the bosom of one's family: scelus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestin.**

in-ter-ro, texti, textum, textere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To weave in or into; to invade, interweave: purpureasque notas illis intexit albis, Ov. II. Meton.: A. To embroider: purpurea intexti tollant anlea Britannii, Virg.—B. 1. Gen.: To interlace: frondibus atris*

Intextum latera, Virg.—2. *Esp.: Pass in reflexive force: Of the veins: To interlace each other: vena corpora intextas, Cic.—C. To intermingle, mix together: casia . . . intextus snavibus herbis, Virg.—D. To surround, cover, bind, wind round about, entwine, encircle: utque solent hederæ longos intextere truncos, Ov.—E. To form, make, construct by intermingling or joining materials: tribus intextum tauris opus (i. e. corlis taurinis), formed by the combination of three bull-hides, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To inter-weave together on, i. e. to describe upon, commit to: facta chartis, Tib.—B. To intermingle with, mix up with: incredibilia probabilibus, Cic.—C. To introduce, bring forward, mention, make mention of: aliquid, Cic.*

intex-tus, a, um, *P. of intex-o.*

Intibilli, indecl. n., -is, is, f. *Intibilli or Intibilis; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

intim-e, adv. [*intim-us*] **1.** *Most intimately, in the closest or most friendly manner:* Nep.—**2.** *Most heartily, warmly, affectionately:* Cic.

in-tim-us, a, um, sup. adj. [*Comp.* interior, a. v.] [*in*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Innmost, inmost: tribus intima pars, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. Intima, ōrum, n.: a. (sc. loca) The innermost parts or places: Liv.—b. (sc. membra) The inmost parts of the body, the intestines: Pers.—2. Intimus, i, m. (sc. locus) The innermost part, the inside: Cic. B. Esp.: Where a thing is inmost or innermost; the inmost or innermost part or interior of a thing: sacrarium, Cic.: regna Liburnorum, Virg. II. Meton.: In the innermost part of a country, most remote: vires intimas molemque belli ciet, Tac.;—acc. to some as in no. III. G. III. Fig.: A. Deepest, excessive, intense, immense: vis, Cic.—B. Of the mind, feelings, etc.: Innermost, inward: Cic.—As Subst.: Intima, ōrum, m. Innermost thoughts or feelings, secrets: Suet.—C. Of the passions, etc.: Most deeply seated, most profound: odium, Cic.—D. Of learning, etc.: Deepest, most profound or abstruse: philosophia, Cic.—E. Of intimacy, friendship, etc.: 1. Of things: Most intimate, most secret, deepest, closest: amicitia, Nep.—2. Of persons: Most intimate, friendly, closely attached or connected: amici, Cic.—As Subst.: Intimus, i, m. (sc. amicus) A most intimate, closely attached, or very close friend; a bosom friend: Cic.; Nep.—F. 1. Of counsels, plans, etc.: Deepest, most secret, innermost: consilia, Cic.—2. Of persons acquainted with one's counsels, etc.: Most deeply or thoroughly acquainted with, most thoroughly versed in or entrusted with: intimus est eorum consiliis, Ter.—G. Of the power or resources of the state, etc.: Ulterior: vires intimas molemque belli ciet, Tac.;—acc. to some as in no. II. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intime.**

intine-tus (for inting-tus), a, um, *P. of inting-o*

m-tingo (-guo), tinxi, tinctum, tingere, 3. v. a. To dip or steep in: Intinctus (sc. faces) gemitus accendit in aris, Ov.

in-tolerābilis, e, adj. Insupportable, intolerable: fustitas, Cic. (Comp.) intolerabilis nihil est, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérable*.

in-tolerāndus, a, um, adj. Insupportable, not to be borne, intolerable, unendurable: tyrannus, Cic.: dominatio nobilitati pibique juxta intoleranda, Tac.

in-tolerāns, antis, adj.: 1. Impatient or intolerant of, unable to bear or support: (with Gen.) laborum intolerans, Tac.: (Sup.) quorum intolerantissima gens, Liv.—2. Insufferable, intolerable, not to be endured: (Comp.) intolerantior servitus iterum victis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérant*.

intolerān-ter, adv. [for intolerant-ter; fr. intolerans, intolerant-is] (Prop.: Intolerably; Meton.) Immoderately, excessively, intensely, violently: dolere, Cic.: (Comp.) intolerantius insequi, Cæs.: (Sup.) intolerantissimo gloriari, Cic.

intolerānt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality or state of the intolerans; hence) Insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérance*.

in-tōno, tōnāi, tōnātum, tōnāre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To thunder: Of living beings or things as subjects: intonerare polli, Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) intonuit dicente dei, Ov. B. Meton.: I. Gen.: To thunder forth, make a great noise or sound: horrendum intonat armis, Virg.: clypeum super intonat ingens, id.—2. Esp.: a. Of speaking, etc.: To thunder out or forth; to cry out vehemently, to call out loudly: (with Acc. of Neut. pron.) quum hæc intonisset plenus ire, Liv.—b. Of the woods, etc.: To bellow, roar, re-echo, crash: silvæ intonare profunda, Virg.—c. Of fortune: To become stormy or tempestuous, to become unfavourable: quas (sc. Fortuna) simul intonuit, proxima quasque fugat, Ov. II. Act.: (Prop.: To thunder upon; Meton.) Of a storm: To make to roar upon: Eois intonata fluctibus Hiems, Hor.

2. in-ton-sus, a, um, adj. [for intond-sus; fr. 2. in; tond-co] I. Prop.: Unshorn: Of persons, parts of the human body, sheep, etc.: Cynthis, Hor.: avi, Ov.: bidens, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of trees, etc.: Covered with leaves, leafy: Virg.—B. Of mountains, etc.: Wooded, from which the trees have not been felled: Virg. III. Fig.: Unpolished, rude, uncultivated: homines, Liv.

in-torquēdo, torsti, tortum, torquere, 2. v. a. I. A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: To twine, twist, or bend round: Intorqueri cunilis debet, Pl.—2. Meton.: To twist, or make by twisting, etc.: fuses, Ov.—3. Fig.: Of morals: To distort, pervert, corrupt: Ters. B. Esp.: 1. Pass. In reflexive force: A.

Prop.: To turn, twist, or bend, one's self round: Plaut.; Pl.—b. Fig.: Of conversation, etc.: To become involved, confused, or perplexed: Plaut.—2. To whirl or twirl round, to twist about, to turn round with rapidity or violence: navem, Liv.—3. a. To wind, twine, or twerp: paludamento circa levum brachium intorto, Liv.—b. With Personal pron.: To wrap one's self round, to cover or surround one's self: procella Nubibus intorsit sese, Lucr.—4. To wrench, twist, sprain, dislocate: talum, Hirt.—5. Of the eyes, face, etc.: To turn or roll round fiercely: Virg.—6. Of the features, etc., in speaking: To distort, twist about, turn awry: mentum in dicendo, Cic.—7. Of the hair: To curl: Mart.—8. Of the snakes of the Furies: To entwine, to wind or twine about: Hor.—9. With accessory notion of casting: To brandish and throw; to hurl, cast: a. Prop.: Of weapons: jaculum, Ov.—b. Fig.: Of reproaches, etc.: To hurl forth; to throw or cast out: contumelias, Cic. II. Of weapons: To hurl, cast, or throw against: telum in hostem, Virg.

intor-tus (for intorqu-tus), a, um, P. of intorqu-co.

intrā, adv. and prep. [confr. from intrā (sc. parte). I. Adv. A. Prop.: On the inside, within: intraque lectus eburneus, etc., Suet.: (Comp.) ipsa quoque Interius cum duro lingua palato Congelat, Ov. B. Fig. expressions: 1. Interius attendere, To look more narrowly into a matter, to observe it more closely: Juv.—2. Of speech: Interius insistere, To stop too short: Cic. II. Prep. e. acc.: A. Prop.: Of space: 1. Gen.: Within, inside, in the interior of: intra præsidia, Liv.—2. Esp.: a. Of a country, sea, etc.: Within the boundaries, bounds, or extent of: locus intra oceanum, Cic.—b. With verbs of motion, to express arriving, etc., at a place, and then being within it: Into, within, inside: nosse regiones, intra quas venere, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of local relations: a. (a) Gen.: Of a boundary, limit, etc., or any thing being or regarded as such: Within, on the inner side of, inside: intra parietes mœs, Cic.—(b) Esp.: With verbs of motion, to express going, etc., to a boundary and passing within it: Within, inside, to the inside of: primusque Thymætes Ducit (sc. equum) intra muros hortatur, Virg.—b. Of weapons, etc.: Within (the distance a weapon may be thrown, within throw): intra jactum telli progressus uterque, Virg.—2. Of time: a. Within the, or a, space of: in the course of, in: Cic.—b. During, throughout: Cæs.—c. (a) Within, before the expiration or lapse of, in less than, under: Liv.—(b) With quam, ellipt. for post quam: Within, etc., after that: intra decimum diem, quam Phœras venerat, Liv.—3. Of number: Within, under, below: intra centum, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. With Personal pron.: Mentally: (Within one's self; hence)

a. Inwardly, mentally: Quint.; Pl.—b. Secretly kept, in secret, in one's own breast: Pl.—2. (Within the bounds or limits of any thing; hence) a. Not including the limit: Within, coming short of: epulati intra legem, i. e. less expensively than the law allows, Cic.—b. Including the limit: Within, coming up to, or comprising, but not exceeding: intra Fortunam debet quisque manere summa, i. e. contented with his lot, Ov. 1638 After its case: lucem intra, Tac.

intrā-bilis, e, adj. [2. intr(a)-o] That can be entered: Liv.

in-tractābilis, e, adj. I. (Prop.: Not to be handled; Fig.) A. Of living beings: 1. Gen.: Not to be managed, intractable, unmanageable, unyielding: (Comp.) homo naturā intractabilior, naturā very intractable, Gell.—2. Esp.: Unmanageable for the purpose of subjection: unyielding, indomitable, unconquerable, not to be subdued: genus intractabile bello, Virg.—B. Of winter, etc.: Wild, stormy, boisterous: bruma, Virg. II. Meton.: Uninhabitable; not to be held or occupied: loca, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intraitable*.

in-tractāt-us (-trect-), a, um, adj. [2. in; tract(a)-o] (Unhanded, not taken in hand; hence) I. Prop.: Of a horse, etc.: Unbroken, not broke: Cic. II. Fig.: Untried, unattempted: Virg.

in-trēmō, trēmū, no sup., trēmēre, 3. v. n. I. Gen.: To tremble, quiver, shake: intremuit quercus, Ov. II. Esp.: With accessory notion of fear, trepidation, horror, etc.: To tremble, quiver, quake, shake with dread, alarm, etc.: intremuisse pedes, Ov. **in-trēpid-æ**, adv. [in-trēpid-us] Without trembling, undauntedly, boldly, fearlessly: Liv.

in-trēpid-us, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Of persons: Not alarmed or frightened, undaunted, unshaken in mind, etc.: Tac.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of things: A. Not betraying alarm or fright, undaunted, bold, fearless: Ov.—B. Undisturbed, quiet, free from alarms of war, etc.: hiems, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intrépide*.

in-tric-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; tric-o] To entangle, perplex, embarrass: lenonem intricatum dabo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intriquer*.

in-trin-sēcus, adv. [intr-a; in; secus] I. Prop.: (Following into the inside; hence) Towards the inside, inwards: Suet. II. Meton.: On the inner side of any thing, inside: Lucr. ¶ Hence, (adj.) Fr. *intrinsèque*.

1. **in-tri-tus**, a, um, P. of inter-o, through root INTU; v. tero init.

2. **in-tri-tus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Not rubbed or worn away; Fig.) Not worn out or exhausted: cohortes, Cæs.

1. **intrō**, adv. [prob. for intero(m)= interum] To the inside, within, in: Cic.

2. **in-tr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [prob. 1. in; and root TRA, akin to Sanscrit root trā, to step beyond; and Lat. tra-ns, through] I. Prop.: A Gen.: 1. Of personal sub

INTRODUCO

INTUS

jects: *To step, go, or walk into, within, or into the inside of any place, etc.*, so as to be surrounded by it; to enter: *a. Act.*: urbem, Ov.—*b. Neut.*: in Capitolium, Cic.—*2.* Of things as subjects: *To go or get into, to enter*: medullas intravit calor, Virg. *B. Esp.*: *1.* With accessory notion of force or violence: *To penetrate*: *a. Act.*: angustias, Hirt.—*b. Neut.*: intra, presidia, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) quo non malo intrari possit, id.—*2.* Of persons in reference to the sea, etc.: *To enter upon or into, sail into*: tot maria intravi, Virg. *II. Meton.*: *A.* *To go or come to the inner side of anything, to go or come inside of, to enter*: *1. Act.*: limen, Cic.—*2.* *Neut.*: intra limen, Plant.—*B.* *To come or arrive between*: fluminis intrastis ripas, Virg. *III. Fig.*: *A.*: *1. Neut.*: *To go or enter into*: qui in tuam familiaritatem penitus intrārit, Cic.—*2. Neut.*: *Of a cause or matter*: *To go deeply or thoroughly into*: intrabo etiam magis, Cic.—*3. Act.*: *To occupy, take possession of*: intravit animū gloriæ militaris cupidō, Tac.—*B.* *To penetrate or pierce into*: *1. Act.*: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quæ . . . terram intrare possit, Cic.—*2. Neut.*: In mentem judicis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intrer*.

intrō-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, *3. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To lead or bring into a place; to conduct within or inside*: cohortes, Cæs.: aliquem in senatum, Liv. *II. Fig.*: *A.* *To introduce or bring in*: consuetudinem, Cic.—*B.* *To introduce to one's notice, to bring forward*: Catonem senem disputantem, Cic.—*C.* *To set forth, assert, or maintain*: that a thing is: introducebat Carneades summum bonum esse frui his rebus, quas, etc., Cic.—*D.* *To set forth, exhibit, represent*: animas sensibus auctas, Lucr. *III. Meton.*: *A.* *In law*: *To bring into court on one's behalf, to employ*: procuratores, Cic.—*B.* *To bring to or lead into the inner side of any thing*: in fines exercitum, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduire*.

intrōduc-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*introduc-o*] *A bringing or leading in*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduction*.

intrōduc-tus, a, um, *P.* of *introduc-o*.

intrō-ēo, ivi or īi, tum, ire, *v. a.* and *n.* *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To go into, in, or inside; to enter*: *1. Act.*: domum, Cic.—*2. Neut.*: in urbem, Cic. *B. Esp.*: *Of the sea, etc.*, *To sail into*: tresemes, quibus introierat Oceanum, Suet. *II. Fig.*: *Of life*: *To enter into life, i. e. to be born*: Cic.

intrō-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* *irreg.* *To carry or bring in*: Cic.

intrō-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, *3. v. dep.* [*for intro-gradiōr*] *To step or go in, to enter*: Virg.

1. intrōī-tus, a, um, *P.* of *introe-o*; through root *INTROI*.

2. intrōī-tus, ōis, *m.* [*introe-o*, through id.] *I. Prop.*: *A. going in or into, an entering, entrance*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A.* *Of an office, etc.*: *Entrance upon, admission in o.* Pl.; Suet.—*B.*

An entering upon: defensionis, Cic.

III. Meton.: *A.* *A place or way of entrance; a way, passage, path*: Cæs.; Cic.—*B.* *Of a building*: *The entrance, porch, vestibule*: Nep.—*C.* *Of a harbour, river, etc.*: *The mouth, entrance*: Cic.; Suet.—*D.* *Of a book or composition*: *The outset, commencement*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduit*.

intrōiā-tus, a, um, *P.* of *introe-o*, through root *INTROIA*; *v. fero* *inil*.

intrōmis-sus (*for intromitt-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *intromitt-o*.

intrō-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, *3. v. a.* (*To cause to go inside; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *To send inside, in, or within*: legiones, Cæs. *II. Esp.*: *A.* *With accessory notion of invitation*: *To cause or get to come inside by inviting or sending for one; to invite, summon, or send for to come inside a house*: Phædriam intromitamus commissatum, Ter.—*B.* *To admit, receive, or let into or inside*: intromissus jure amicitie, Cic.

intrō-rsum, adv. [*contr. fr. intro-versum*] *I. Prop.*: *Towards the inside or interior; inwardly, internally*: Sext. Aur. Vict. *II. Meton.*: *In the inside or interior; inside, within*: Liv. *III. Fig.*: *Inwardly, within*: turpis, Hor.

intrō-rsus, adv. [*contr. fr. intro-versus*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Towards the inside or interior; inwardly*: Cæs. *B. Esp.*: *Towards the inner part of the sea, towards or into the open sea*: Tac. *II. Meton.*: *A.* *Into the interior of a place*: Cæs.—*B.* *Of tears, etc.*: *Inwardly, within*: Ov. *III. Fig.*: *Inwardly, internally*: turpis, Hor.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpēre, *3. v. n.* *To break or burst into; to break in, enter by force*: in aedes, Plaut.: eā, Cæs.

intrō-specto, no perf. nor sup., āre, *1. v. a. freq.* *To look into*: Plaut.

intrō-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spicēre, *3. v. a.* [*for intro-specto*] *I. Prop.*: *To look into any thing*: domum, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *To look at*: aliorum felicitatem agris oculis, Tac. *III. Fig.*: *To inspect, examine, observe attentively*: fortunam suam, Tac.: (*without Object*) introspectie penitus in omnes reipublice partes, Cic.

intrō-vēco, no perf. nor sup., āre, *1. v. a.* *To call in*: filiam ad nos, Cic.

intrūdō, trāsi, no perf., trūdēre, *3. v. a.* *To thrust into a place; se, to obtrude one's self*: Cic.

intrū-sus (*for intrud-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *intrud-o*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intrusus*. **intūbus** (-ybus, -ibus), *1. m.* or *f.*; **intūbūm** (-ybum, -ibum), *1. n.* [*εἰνυβον*] *Endive, succory*: Pl.; Virg.

intū-tiōr, tūtius sum, tūtēre, *2. v. dep.* *I. Prop.*: *To look towards, at, or upon; to behold, see*: *A. Gen.*: *aliquod oculis, Cic.* (*without Object*) *in te intuens, id.* *B. Esp.*: *To look at, watch, observe*: nutum illius, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A.* *To regard, observe, contemplate, consider, look at, reflect upon*: volutatem, Cic.—*B.* *To turn or direct*

one's thoughts or attention: (*without Object*) in homines, Cic.: ad finendum bellum, Liv.—*C.* *To regard, pay regard to, have respect to*: id potius, Nep.—*D.* *To look up to, look at with admiration; to regard with amazement*: omnes Pompeium, sicut allicum de oculo delapsum intuentur, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *Of localities*: *To look to, have the aspect towards*: cubilicium montes intueatur, Pl. *III. In Pass. force*: *Part. Fut. in dus*: *1. Prop.*: *To be looked at or upon; intuenti nobis sunt oratores, Cic.*—*2. Fig.*: *To be regarded, considered, kept in one's mind or thoughts*: veterani intuenti, Cic.

intū-itus, a, um, *P.* of *intu-eor*. **intū-mesco**, tūmūi, no sup., tūm-escēre, *3. v. n.* *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To begin to swell, to swell or rise up*: viri virgines intumuisse genas, Ov. *B. Esp.*: *Of the ground*: *To swell up, rise, be elevated*: nec intumescit alta viperis humus, Hor. *II. Meton.*: *A.* *Of the voice*: *To swell up, increase*: Tac.—*B.* *Of a commotion, etc.*: *To grow strong, become more violent, increase*: Tac.—*C.* *Of passion, etc.*: *To swell, grow violent*: Pers. *III. Fig.*: *A.* *To be elated or puffed up*: intumuerē superbiā ferociāque, Tac.—*B.* *To become angry, swell with rage*: intumui, Ov.: (*with Dat.*) vati, id.—*C.* *Of the effect of care or anxiety*: *To be filled*: curis, Ov.

intūmūlātus, a, um, *adj.* *Unburied*: Ov.

intū-tiōr, no perf., tūi, *3. v. dep.* *I.* *Old form for intuior. To look at; intuitur nos, Ter. II. To see, behold*: cornicem, Plaut.

inturbidus, a, um, *adj.* *Undisturbed, quiet; not turbulent*: vir, Tac.

intus, adv. [*1. in*; and the suffix *tas*, akin to Sanscrit *tas*, which expresses distance from a place; also Gr. *ἐν-τός*] *I. Prop.*: *From within; in, Thessalia, intus pateram profero* *tas*, Plaut. *II. Meton.*: *A.*: *1. Gen.*: *In the inside, within*: quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Cæs.—*2. Esp.*: *A.* *Of a house, building, etc.*: *In the inside or interior; inside, within*: ubi enim id, quod intus est, impune evolare potest, etc., Cic.: (*with Gen.*) intus adium, App.: (*with Acc.*) intus collam, Liv.: (*with Abl.*) intus templo, Virg.—*b.* *Within, at home*: Cic.—*c.* *Inside the walls, within the city*: Cic.—*d.* *Inside, within one*: intus habes, quod poscis, Ov.—*B.* *With verbs of motion*: *1. Gen.*: *To the inside, within, in*: intus est itum, Cæs.—*2. Esp.*: *Into the house, indoors*: intus novam nuptam deduxi, Plaut.—*C.* *Towards the inside, inwards*: Quint.

—*Particular expression*: *Intus canere, To play on a harp, etc., on the inner side, and hence, with the left hand*: Cic.—*D.* *Of a composition, etc.*: *Within, in it*: Pers. *III. Fig.*: *Inwardly, in the mind or soul*: Cic.; Pers.; Ov.—*Particular phrase*: *Intus canere, To take care for one's own interest, to promote one's own object* . . .

ends (the figure being probably taken from the great skill of the Aspendius citharista): Cic.

in-tūtus, a, um, adj.: 1. Of places: *Un guarded, defenceless, insecure*: urbs, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **intuta**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) *Unsafe places or parts*: Tac.—2. *Unsafe, not safe, dangerous*: amicitia, Tac.

intybū, intybūm, v. intubus.

Inuicasterum, v. Inuuis.

Intula, æ, f. [ἐλάτιον] The plant *elecampane*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aunée*.

inult-e, adv. [inult-us] *Without being avenged, without revenge*: Curt.

in-ul-tus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Unavenged, unrevenged; for whom vengeance is not or has not been taken; who does not or cannot take revenge*: ne inultus esset, Cic.—B. *Unavenged; on whom vengeance is not inflicted or revenge taken; unpunished*: vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui, etc., Cic. II. Meton.: *A. Unhurt, safe, secure, without danger, untested*: feras, Hor.—B. *Of entreaties; That do not obtain satisfaction, i.e. unheard*: Hor.

in-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To cast a shadow or shade upon; to shade, overshadow*: palmaque vestibulum aut ingens oleaster inumbret, Virg. II. Meton.: *A. To occasion shade; to cause or bring on darkness*: inumbrante vesperā, Tac.—B. *To cover*: colla obtentu pallae, Claud.

inunc-tus (for inung-tus), a, um, P. of inung-o.

Inundatio, ōnis, f. [inund(a)-o] 1. *Of water, etc.*: *An overflowing, a flooding upon the land, an inundation*: Suet.—2. *Of the land: An inundation, flooding*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inondation*.

In-undo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *A. Prop.*: *Of fluids: To overflow, flood, inundate, deluge, etc.*: terram, Cic. B. Meton.: *To spread like a flood or torrent over a place; to inundate, overflow, over-spread, cover*: Cimbrois inundasse Italiam, Just. II. Neut.: *A. Prop.*: *Of fluids: To flow over, overflow, cause an inundation*: fluvius Arnus per eos dies solito magis inundaverat, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. *Of personal subjects: To spread like a flood or torrent*: densi rursus inundant Troes, Virg.—2. *Of things as subjects: To be full of*: inundant sanguine fosse, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inonder*.

In-ungo (-unguo), unxi, unctum, ungēre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To put ointment or unguents upon; to anoint*: aquilae certe ac signa inunguntur festis diebus, Pl. II. Esp.: *Of medical remedies: To anoint*: oculos, Hor.

inurbān-e, adv. [inurban-us] *Rudely, inelegantly, without wit*: Cic.

in-urbānus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Of manners: Unpolished, unrefined, uncultivated, rude, unmanly, rustic, boorish*: Cic.—2. *Of appearance: Uncomely, unseemly, ungraceful, awkward, inelegant*: Quint.—3. *Of style: Not*

witty, uncouth, inelegant, blunt, devoid of polish: Cic.; Hor.

in-urgēo, ursi, no sup., urgēre, 2. v. a. *To push or thrust against, make an attack upon, attack*: Lucr.

in-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To burn into*: inuritur lien, Pl.—2. Esp.: *a. Of encaustic painting: To burn in*: picturas, Pl.—b. *To burn in, imprint, brand marks upon*: notas et nomina gentis inurit, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *a. To brand, stamp, fix upon*: quas ille leges . . . fuerit imposturus nobis omnibus, atque inusturus? Cic.—b. *To brand, mark, or stamp with*: aliquem censoria severitatis nota, Cic.—2. Esp.: *a. Of the mind, memory, etc.*: *To brand, stamp, impress, imprint, indelibly*: odium animis, Cic.—b. *Of character, etc.*: *To brand or stamp with, to attach indelibly to*: alicui crudelitatis famam, Cic.—c. *Of evils*: *To inflict upon any one*: mala republicae, Cic.—d. *Of grief: To stamp, inflict permanently upon*: alicui dolorem, Cic. C. Meton.: *To make or form in any thing by burning; to burn in*: inusta vapore Signa, Lucr. II.

To burn upon: truncum rogo, Sext. Aur. Vict. III.: *A. Prop.*: (Gen.): *To burn*: hence, (Esp.) *To burn up, off, or away; to destroy or consume by fire, etc.*: vulnere (= torri flagrant) sanguis inustus Terribilem stridore sonum dedit, Ov. B. Fig.: *Of style: To burn*: calamistris inurere, *to burn with crimping irons, i.e. to deck out or embellish in an affected manner, or with great flourish of words, Cic.*

Inusitat-e (-o), adv. [inusitat-us] *In an untested manner, unusually, strangely*: Cic. (Comp.) inusitatus, id.: (Sup.) inusitatissime, Macr.

In-usitātus, a, um, adj. *Unusual, uncommon, extraordinary*: magnitudo, Cic.: (Comp.) species navium inusitatae, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inusité*.

Inus-tus (for inur-tus), a, um, P. of inur-o.

In-utīlis, e, adj.: I. Prop.: *A. Of persons: 1. Gen.*: *Useless, of no use, unserviceable, unprofitable*: Cic.: (with Dat.) sibi, id.: (with Abl.) valitudine, Cæs.—2. Esp.: *Fit for no use or purpose, powerless, weak*: ille pedem refertens, et inutilis, inque ille pedem Cedeat, Virg.—B. *Of things: Useless, unserviceable, unprofitable*: inutile ferrum, Virg. II. Meton.: *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*: *Of persons, animals, or things*: (Comp.; also, with Dat.) sibi inutilior (sc. Ulysses), Ov. (Sup.) vinum stomacho inutilissimum, Pl.: (with Supine in u) inutile factu, Hor. ¶ Hence Fr. *inutile*.

Inūtil-itas, ātis, f. [inutil-is] (The quality of the inutilis; hence) 1. *Uselessness, unprofitableness, unserviceableness*: Lucr.—2. *Hurtfulness, injuriousness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inutilité*.

Inūtil-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Uselessly, unserviceably, unprofitably*: Liv.—2. *Hurtfully, injuriously*: (Comp.) late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Var.

Inū-us, i, m. [for Ini-us; fx. ino-o,

through root INI] (The Impregner), *Inuus*; the god supposed to give fruitfulness to herds: 1. The same as *Pan* Liv.—2. The same as *Faunus* or *Silvanus*: Sext. Aur. Vict.—3. *Castrum Inui, The Camp of Inuus; the name of an ancient city of Latium*: Virg.: called *Castrum*, only, Ov.

in-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, vādere, 3. v. n. and a. I.: *A. Prop.*: *Of place*: 1. Gen.: *To go, come, or get into or within; to enter*: portus, Virg.: urbes vi, Cic.—2. Esp.: *Of a country, etc.*: *To make an irruption into, make an invasion of, invade, attack*: Egyptum, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. *To rush eagerly among persons*: medios, Virg.—2. *To rush eagerly into a thing*: invadunt Martem clipeis atque ære sonoro, Virg. C. Fig.: *To rush eagerly or headlong into a thing; to undertake, attempt*: aliquid iudicium invadere magnam Mens agitat mihi, Virg. II.: *A. Prop.*: *To go or come upon, proceed or walk upon*: viam, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. *To go, proceed, accomplish a distance*: biduo tria millia stadiorum invasit, Tac.—2. In embracing: *To fall upon*: in collum invasit, Cic. III.: *A. Prop.*: (To go against; hence, with accessory notion of hostility) 1. Gen.: *To assault, assail, attack; to fall, rush, or make an attack upon*: a. Act.: ni gens crudelis madidā cum veste gravatum . . . Ferro invasisset, Virg.—b. Neut.: ut in Cæcinam adventicem cum ferre invaderet, Cic.—2. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: *To rush against, make an attack upon, attack, assault, assail*: a. Act.: mecum invadit trepidantia castra, Virg.—b. Neut.: in latera, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. *Of personal subjects: To make an attack upon, seize, lay hold of*: tu andax invadit capillos, Prop.—2. *Of things as subjects: To attack, fall upon, seize*: a. Act.: eum gravis morbus invasit, Plaut.—b. Neut.: in corpus vis morbi invasit, Liv.—3. *Of language: To attack or assail with hard words, etc.; to accost, speak to one reproachfully or indignantly*: a. Act.: aliquem, Tac.—b. Neut.: continuo invadit, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. *To make an attack upon, assail*: Neut.: in philosophiam, Cic.—2. a. Gen.: *To attack, fall or seize upon, take possession of*: (a) Act.: defunctæ bona invasit, Suet.—(b) Neut.: in viri fortunas, Cic.—b. Esp.: *Of office, political power, etc.*: *To seize violently or wrongfully upon, to take violent or wrongful possession of, to usurp*: dietaturam, Suet.—3. *Of abstract subjects: To attack, fall upon, seize, lay hold of, take possession of, befal a person or thing*: a. Act.: ingens terror patres invasit, Liv.—b. Neut.: hoc malum in hanc rempublicam invasit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *envahir*.

in-vālō, vālui, no sup., vālere, 2. v. n.: I. Gen.: *To be strong*: Lucr. II. Esp.: *To be in good health, to be quite well*: Plaut.

in-vālēsco, vālui, no sup., vālēsco, 3. v. n. incl.: I. (Prop.) *To become strong physically; hence* Fig.: 2.

To become powerful or mighty: Mithridates opibus contaque invaluat, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of inanimate subjects: *To prevail; obtain extensively:* appellatio invaluat, Suet.—**B.** *To become strong or powerful; to become of great force:* vitis invalescentibus, Suet.—**C.** *To predominate, arrive at a great height; luxuria, Suet.*

in-vālētūdo, inis. *Infirmity, illness, indisposition:* Cic.

in-vālūds, a, um, adj.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Not strong or vigorous; weak, feeble, impotent, infirm:* (Sup.) invalidissimum urso caput, Pl. **B.** Esp.: *Of health: Not strong in health; weak, feeble, ill, sickly, sick, invalid:* milites, Liv.: artūs, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Weak, feeble:* (Comp.) invalideiores Parthi, Just. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Weak, inefficient, not sufficient for a purpose:* mœnia adversum inrumpentes invalida erant, Tac.—**B.** *Of a fire:* Feeble, low: Tac.—**C.** *Of poison:* Weak, inefficacious: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invalidé*.

invā-sor, ōris, m. [for invad-sor; fr. invad-o] *An invader of a country:* Sext. Aur. Vict.

invā-sus (for invad-sus), a, um, P. of invad-o.

invec-tio, ōnis, f. [for inveh-tio; fr. inveh-o] **I.** *An importing of merchandise, etc.; importation:* Cic.—**2.** *An attacking or assailing (with words); an inveighing against, invective:* Cic.

invec-tus (for inveh-tus), a, um, P. of inveh-o.

in-vēho, vexti, vectum, vēhère, 3. v. a.: **I.** **A.** Gen.: **I.** Prop.: *To carry, bear, convey or bring into a place; to carry, etc., to:* Mesopotamiam fertilen efficit, Euphrates, in quam quotannis quasi novos agros invehit, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To convey into or raise up to a place; (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb):* ætherias meritis invecutus es arces, Ov.—**3.** Fig.: *To introduce, bring in:* avaritiam, Liv.—**b.** *Of feelings as object:* *To convey, impart:* sensūs, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** **A.** Prop.: *To bring into a place or country from abroad; to introduce into a country; to import:* vinum, Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *To introduce from abroad:* victoria tabulas pictas invehit, Pl.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: **(a)** Prop.: *To ride into a place; (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv.—(b) To sail into: ex alto in portum, Cic.—(c) To burst into a place: quum utrimque invehit hostem nunciaretur, Liv.—b. Meton.: *To ride, break, dash, burst into or among:* ordines, Curt. **II.** **A.**: **1.** (Gen.): *To carry, convey on or upon the back, etc.;* Esp.): *To convey one's self upon, to ride on:* Triton natantibus invehens beluis, Cic.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: **(a)** Prop.: *To ride on or upon a horse, chariot, etc.:* aurascque invecta tenebat, Virg.—**(b)** Meton.: *To be drawn by animals in a car, etc.:* perque leves domitis invecta leonibus auras, Ov.—**b.** *Of a**

ship, as the conveyance: *To be or be conveyed on board of:* Centauro invehitur magnā, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *(To carry or convey something upon or over an object; hence) To ride or drive over an object; invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, Liv.—2.* Fig.: *To bring on or upon one, etc.:* tibi mala, Cic. **III.** (Gen.): *To carry or convey against; Esp.* With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Milit. t. t.: To advance against or to the attack; to fall upon, assail, assault, attack:* Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *Pass. in reflexive force, or simply inchoate:* *Of language:* *To attack or assail; to inveigh against; to make an attack on:* Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—**B.** *Of ships:* *To make an attack upon, bear down upon, attack, assail:* Liv.; Curt.

in-vendibilis, e, adj. *Unsaleable, merx, Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *invendable*.

in-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a.: **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To come upon, light upon, find, hit upon, meet with, stumble upon by chance:* thesaurum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To find, meet with, light upon:* tolerabiles oratores, Cic.—**2.** *To happen to come by or obtain; to acquire, procure, get, obtain, earn:* hoc nomen, Cic.—**3.** *To find, get, procure:* viginti minas, Plaut.—**4.** *To procure, effect, achieve, bring about, cause:* perniciem aliis, Tac.—**5.** *To discover, find out by chance:* mellis colligendi usum, Just. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *With accessory notion of seeking for or searching after:* *To find, discover:* meliorem, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To find out by meditation, discover, devise, invent:* invidia Sculi non invenere tyranni Majestorem, Hor.—**2.** *To find out, devise, contrive how to do a thing:* quomodo crimen confirmaret, Cic.—**3.** **a.** *To find out, discover, observe, detect:* nihil acute inveniri potuit in eis causis, Cic.—**b.** *To find out, discover, detect a person in any thing:* matrem ex cā me re in culpā inventurum arbitror, Ter.—**4.** *To find out, discover, ascertain:* prodigii piacula, Liv.—*Particular expression:* With Personal pron.: *Of grief:* *To show or exhibit itself:* Ov.—**5.** *To find out or discover a person, etc., to be something:* (with *Acc. of further definition*) quem si invenisset idoneum, Nep.: (Pass. with Inf.) . . . primus et invenior piper album circumposuisse catillis, Hor.—**6.** *To find out, know, perceive, understand:* nec quid agam invenio, Ov.—**7.** *To find out by searching written documents, etc., to find by reading, to find written:* apud auctores invenio eodem anno descesse Antiates, Liv.—**8.** *To find, obtain, effect or bring about:* adiutum sibi ad obsides, Liv.—**9.** *Of death:* *To meet with:* suo ictu mortem, Tac.—**10.** *Of fire:* *To find out, discover; to rouse, kindle up:* flammās, Ov.

inven-tio, ōnis, f. [inven-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An inventing, devising, invention:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Of laws:* *A devising, drawing up, framing:*

Just. II. Meton.: *The faculty of invention:* Anct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *invention*.

inven-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **1.** **a.** Prop.: **(a)** Gen.: *A finder out, contriver, deviser, inventor, author, originator:* Cass.—**(b)** Esp.: *Of laws:* *A deviser, framer, first proposer:* Liv.—**b.** Meton.: **(a)** *A producer, originator, maker, creator:* Aristæus, qui olivæ dictator inventor, Cic.—**(b)** *A founder of a sect:* Cic.—**2.** *A discoverer or searcher out; one who discovers, searches out, or ascertains what a thing is:* Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inventeur*.

inven-trix, icis, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *She that finds out or invents, an inventress:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Of laws:* *She that frames, draws up or devises:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *She that produces, originates, makes, creates:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inventrice*.

inven-tum, i, n. [id.] **1.** (That which has been found out by meditation; hence) *A device, contrivance, invention:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.** (That which has been discovered; hence) *A discovery:* Cic.

inven-tus, a, um, P. of inven-io. **in-vēnustus**, a, um, adj.: **1.** (Prop.: *Not endowed with or possessing Venus;* Fig.) *Unfortunate in love:* Ter.—**2.** *Of persons:* *Not beautiful, devoid of beauty or loveliness, ugly:* Cat.—**3.** **a.** Prop.: *Of persons:* *Not graceful, devoid of grace or elegance, ungraceful:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Of actions:* *Ungracious, unbecoming:* Cat.

in-vērecundus, a, um, adj. *Without or devoid of shame, shameless, immodest:* deus, i. e. Bacchus, Hor.: (Comp.) quid illis invecundus, Val. Max.: (Sup.) inverecundissimus, Plaut.

in-vergo, no perf. nor sup. vēgēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *(To bend or turn a thing upon any thing; hence) Of a bowl or vessel:* *To empty upon one:* invergens tepidi carchesia lactis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Of liquids:* *To pour or pour out upon:* invergit fronti vina sacerdos, Virg.

inver-sio, ōnis, f. [for invert-sio; fr. invert-o] **1.** *A transposing, transposition of words:* Quint.—**2.** *A changing of language from its strict and proper meaning; allegory, metaphor, figure:* Quint.—**3.** *Inversio verborum, An ironical reply or rejoinder; a derisive remark:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inversion*.

inver-sus (for invert-sus), a, um, P. of invert-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inverse*; also (subst. and prep.), *envers*.

in-vertō, verti, versum, vētēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** **A.** Gen.: *To turn upwards from below; to turn bottom upwards, to turn upwards or up, to invert:* anulum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of the soil:* *To turn or plough up:* Virg.—**2.** *Of trees:* *To overturn, overthrow, uproot:* Luc.—**3.** *Of the sea:* *To turn up from the very bottom:* Ilor. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn downwards from above; to turn upside down; to turn down or downwards; to invert, reverse:* iteram

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Quint.—2. Esp.: a. Of vessels, bowls, etc.: To turn upside down; to upset, empty. Hor.—b. Of time: To consume, bring round again. Hor.—B. Meton.: Of order or arrangement: To invert, transpose, change, alter. Cic. C. Fig.: 1. Of language: a. To alter, give in another form, express differently, or in other words. Tac.—b. To turn from its strict and proper meaning; hence, in Part. Pass.) Ambiguous, dark, obscure: Lucr.—2. Of character or morals: To pervert, corrupt, deprave, make degenerate. Hor.—3. To misrepresent, speak ill of: virtutes ipsas invertimus. Hor.—4. With Personal pron.: To change one's time or course of conduct. Cic. III. (Prop.: To turn against; Fig.) Of language: With accessory notion of ridicule: Invertere verba, To direct or employ an expression, remark, etc., for the purpose of ridicule, against some person; to make an ironical reply or derisive rejoinder; to use words ironically, Cic.

in-verperascit, no perf. nor sup., 3. v. imp. It becomes evening, evening is approaching: Liv.

investigā-tio, ōnis, f. [investig-(a)-o] A searching, inquiring into, an investigating: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. investigation.

investigā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One that searches or inquires into; an investigator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. investigateur.

in-vestigō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: Hunting t. t. To track or trace out, as a dog: Cic. II. Meton.: A. To search or seek after, to trace: Plaut.—B. To find out by searching, to discover: adolescentem, Cic.—C. To find or discover any object in a certain state or condition: vidualum, Plaut. III. Fig.: A. To search or look after: to trace out: omnia, Cic.—B. To search or inquire into, to investigate a matter: conjurationem, Cic.—C. To enquire or make enquiry about: de Lentulo investigabo diligentius, Cic.—D. To find out or discover a matter, etc.: aliquid conatus, Cic.—E. To decipher, make out things written in secret characters: Suet.

in-veterāscō, vētērāvi, no sup., vētērāscere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: (To become vetus; hence) A. Of persons: To be of long standing; to continue for a long time, grow old: bellis, Cæs.—B. Of things: To endure, continue, remain to a distant time or for a long time: res nostræ monumentis literarum inveterāscunt, Cic. II. Meton.: Of the result or effect of becoming vetus: A.: 1. Of persons: To become settled, fixed, or established in a place; to gain a firm footing: in Gallia, Cæs.—2. Of things: a. Gen.: To become established, fixed, permanent: inveteravit opinio, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Of a play: To become established in the public favour, to have a long run. Ter.—(b) Of a custom or habit: (a) To grow into use, prevail, become established: Cæs.—(β) Impers.: To grow into or become a custom: intelligo in nostrā

civitate inveterāsse bonis temporibus, ut, etc. Cic.—B. Medic. t. t. To become fixed, deep rooted, obstinate, inveterate: ulcus, Lucr.—C. In a bad sense: 1. To become obsolete, pass away, vanish, disappear: Tac.—2. To become enfeebled; to grow weak; to become powerless, or insufficient: Cic.—3. Of a debt: To become lost through length of time; to die out or away: Nep.—E. Impers.: Inveteravit, etc. The matter is deferred, delayed, or put off: Cic.

invētērā-tio, ōnis, f. [inveter(a)-o] (Prop.: A becoming deep-rooted or inveterate; Meton.) An inveterate disease whether of body or mind: Cic.

in-vētēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [1. in; vetus, veter-is] (To make vetus; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To keep or retain for a long time: vasa, Pl. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: 1. (To make one's self or itself vetus; to become vetus; hence) To endure, continue, remain for a long time: opinio, Cic.—2. Part. Perf.: Of long standing, long established, deeply rooted, firm, fixed: amicitia, Cic. II. Meton.: Neut.: To endure, remain, continue for a long time: nec una cum sæculis ætatisque hominum inveterare potuissent, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. invétérer.

in-vicem, adō. (in vices: Ov.; Virg.) [1. in; vicem, Acc. of vici] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: By turns, in turn, alternately: Cæs.; Liv. B. Esp.: Mutually, reciprocally: Tac. II. Meton.: A. In one's place or room: Cæs.—B. In the room or place of: (with Gen.) sociorum, Liv.—C. To the post or position of: (with Gen.) imperii tui, Liv.

in-victus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Unconquered, unvanquished, unsubdued; not yet or up to this time conquered, etc.: guntus, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Unconquerable, invincible, not to be conquered, vanquished, or subdued: imperator, Cic. (Sup.) arx invictissima, Tac.—B. Incorruptible, indestructible, not to be destroyed: Ov.—C. Of places: Insurmountable, not to be passed or crossed: Alpium juga, Just. III. Fig.: A. Unalterable, unchangeable: pietas, Plaut.—B. Not to be refuted or disproved; irrefutable, unanswerable: invicta defensio salutis meæ, Cic.—C. Not to be surpassed, unsurpassable: facta, Plaut.

in-vīdendus, a, um: 1. P. of invide-o.—2. Pa.: Envidiable: aula, Hor.

invidēns, ntis, P. of invide-o.—As Subst.: comm. gen.: An envious person: Cic.

invidēt-ia, æ, f. [invidens, invidēt-is] An envying, envy: Cic.

in-vīdēō, vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre, 2. v. a. and n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To look towards, regard: mortallum vitam divino numine invideri, Sall. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of malevolent feeling or evil intent: To look askance, maliciously or spitefully at; to regard with evil eye; to cast the evil eye upon one: ne quis malus invideret, Quam, etc. Cat. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: To envy or feel envy,

to feel or be envious: invādia, Lou in eo, qui invidet, solum dicitur, set, etc. Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) quum invidetur, when envy is felt, id.—2. Esp.: To hate, bear hatred or malice through envy: Cic.—B.: 1. Gen.: To envy, to feel envy at or towards; to be envious of: (with Dat.) probus invidet nemini, Cic.—2. Esp.: To slight or disregard through envy: cui nisi invidisset, Cic.—C.: 1. In a bad sense: To be vexed, annoyed, grieved, or to feel regret at: (with Dat.) dignitati, Cic.—2. In a good sense: To feel an anxious desire for; to long to possess: gloriæ, Val. Max.—D. To envy, feel envy on account or because of any thing: invidere forem, rectius quam flori, Cic.—E. To begrudge one any thing; to take away from one, deprive one of, refuse or deny one any thing from a feeling of envy: ut nobis naturam invidisse videntur, qui, etc., Cic.—F. (Without the concomitant notion of envy): 1. Gen.: To deny, refuse: Liber pampinens invidit collibus umbræ, Virg.—2. Esp.: With the accessory notion of hindering or rescuing through a refusal, etc.: To rescue from: juvenem Orco, Hor.—G. To deprive of: (with Abl. of thing of which one is deprived) ne hostes quidem sepulcrā invident, Tac.—H. To begrudge, hold back: (with Gen. of that which is begrudged, etc.) neque ille (at illi) Sepositi cicoris nec longæ invident avenæ, Hor.—J. To hinder, oppose, obstruct, be an obstacle: invidit fortuna militi, ne regna videret Nostra, neque, etc., Virg.—(with Inf.) plurima, quæ invidentur, pure apparet libi rem, Hor.—K. To begrudge: to be loath or unwilling: invidisse deos, ut . . . Calydonia viderem? Virg.—L. To scorn, spurn, disdain: invadins Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. envier.

invid-ia, æ, f. [invid-us] (The quality of the invidus; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: (a) Sing.: Envy, jealousy, grudge, ill-will, hatred, which a person has towards another person or a thing: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Absit verbo invidia, May envy (or ill-will) be far away from the language, etc. (a deprecatory expression used to avert envy and its supposed consequences at language which wears, perhaps, the appearance of over confidence or boasting): Liv.—(b) Plur.: Repeated instances, repetitions, different modes or species of envy, ill-will or jealousy: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) An object of envy, jealousy, etc.: Prop.—(b) Envy personified: (a) Of envious persons: Prop.—(β) Of Envy, as a goddess: Ov.—2.: a. Gen.: Envy, ill-will, odium, hatred, in which a person or thing is held: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: Public odium, popular ill-will, hatred, detestation or abomination: Of persons or things: Cic.; Sall.; Liv.—(b) Meton.: (a) A cause, source or origin of public odium, of popular hatred, ill-will, detestation or abomination.—(β) An earnest appeal, etc. (which cannot

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be neglected without the incurring of odium, etc.): Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. envie.*

invidiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*invidios-us*] **1.** *Enviously, with hatred, spitefully, maliciously:* Cic.—**2.** *Of speech; Bitterly, with bitterness, in an acrimonious spirit or manner:* Cic.—**3.** *In a way producing or entailing public odium:* (Comp.) quæ ne invidiosus in se uno conspiceretur, Just.—**4.** *In a hateful or odious manner, hatefully, odiously:* Auct. Hor.

invidiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*invidi-a*] (*Full of invidia; hence*) **1.** *a. Gen.: Full of envy, spite, grudge, or hatred; envious, spiteful, malicious:* vetustas, Ov.: joci, Suet.—**b.** *Producing or entailing envy, hatred, etc.; productive of odium:* (Comp.) damnatio invidiosior, Cic.—**c.** *Causing or productive of public odium, etc.:* (Sup.) quod crimen illi invidiosissimum esse vulerunt, Cic.—**2.** *a.* *In a bad sense: Odious, hated, detestable, hateful, abominable:* causa, Ov.: superiore vita, Cic.—**b.** *In a good sense: (a) Envid, desired, longed for, coveted:* spes, Ov.—*(b) Envid by persons who wish to be similarly prosperous:* invidiosa suis; at nunc miseranda vel hosti, Ov.—**c.** *Envidable, that is to be envied:* turba, Ov.—**d.** *Admired, or coveted for or on account of:* nec caris erat invidiosus (sc. Pactolus) arenis, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. envieux.*

invid-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*invid-eo*] **1.** *Envious:* imperator, Cic.—*As Subst.:* **invidus**, *i*, *m.* *An envier, one who envies, an envious person:* Cic.—**2.** *Fezed, grieved, or annoyed at:* (with Dat.) viciis gemit, invidus egriss, Qui, etc., Hor.—**3.** *Hindering, obstructing, opposing, unfavourable to:* invida (sc. nox) ceptis, Ov.

in-vigilo, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *i*, *v. e. n.* **I.** *a. Prop.: To be or to keep awake:* malis, Ov. **B.** *Fig.: To be on the watch or the alert; to be watchful or vigilant:* invigiles, igitur, nostris procasibus, oro, Ov. **C.** *Meton.: To labour or toil with diligence in, to apply one's self diligently to:* Pleris applicat choris, Ov. **II.** *a. (Prop.): To be awake upon or over anything; hence:* Fig.: *To watch over, be vigilant for or on account of:* publicis utilitatibus, Pl. **B.** *Meton.: To bestow pains or attention upon; to diligently employ one's self about:* nannque alie (sc. apes) victa (=victui) invigilant, Virg.

in-violabilis, *e*, *adj.* **I. Prop.: Not to be hurt, violated, or injured; that cannot be hurt: inviolabile tellis caput, Sil. **II.** *Meton.: Not to be destroyed, indestructible:* Lucr. **III.** *Fig.: a.* *1. Inviolable, safe, secure:* perfugium, Tac.—**2.** *Chaste, pure, virgin, maiden:* concilium, Claud.—**B.** *Inviolable, sure, certain, firm:* pignus, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. inviolable.***

inviolat-e, *adv.* [*inviolat-us*] *Inviolably:* Cic.

in-violā-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*2. in; viol(a)-o*] **I. Prop.: Unhurt, uninvolved, inviolate, to which violence is not done: inviolati vixerunt, Cic. **II.****

Meton.: That must not be hurt or injured, inviolable: religionem inviolatus, Liv. **III. *Fig.: a.* **1. Gen.: Inviolable, unharmed, uninjured: initia setatis inviolata, Cic.—**2.** *Esp.: a.* *Of public faith:* Inviolata, strictly kept, faithfully or honourably observed; Sall.—**b.** *Of law, justice, etc.:* Inviolata, unbroken; Just.—**c.** *Of friendship:* Inviolata, unbroken, faithful, constant; Cic.—**d.** *Of holy places:* Unpolluted, undefiled, holy; Liv.—**e. *Of women:* Chaste, virtuous, undefiled; Virg.—**B.********

1. *Inviolable, that must not be profaned by violence:* templum, Liv.—**2.** *Of character: That cannot be impeached, unimpeachable:* Sall.

in-visitā-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*2. in; visit(a)-o*] **1.** *a. Gen.: Not seen or beheld in time past; not before seen; hitherto or previously unseen:* acies, Liv.: species, Tac.—**b.** *Esp.: Not before seen by one; heretofore unknown to one; unwonted, unusual, strange:* quum formas hominum invisitatas cernerent, etc., Liv.—**2.** *Not visited, unvisited:* invisitanti alienigenis, Liv.

in-viso, *visi*, *visum*, *visere*, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.: a. Gen.: To look upon or at; to behold, see, view: urbes, Virg. **B.** *Esp.: To go to for the purpose of seeing in what condition some object is:* ad meam majorem filiam invisit domum, I am going to my eldest daughter's to see how her house is, i. e. to see in what state it is, Plaut. **II.** *Meton.: a. Gen.: To go to see, to visit:* fines Latinos, Virg.: res rusticas, Cic. **B.** *Esp.: 1.* *a.* *Of persons:* To visit, pay a visit to, come and stay with: ut jam invisas nos non solum rogo, sed, etc., Cic.—**2.** *Of place:* To visit, pay a visit to, stay at or in: domos, Liv.: Delum, Virg.—**2.** *To go and look after; to go and inspect, observe, take notice of, take care or trouble about:* domum nostram, Cic.—**3.** *To go and see or take part in:* sacrificium, Cic.—**4.** *To go and see; to go and find out or test by ocular proof:* invisere uxorum ingenia, Liv. **I. Invisus** (for invid-us), *a*, *um*: **1. P.** *Of invid-eo* **2. Pr.: a. *Ilated, detested, hateful, detestable:* Of living beings or things: persona, Cic.: (Comp.) auctu invisor, Tac.: (Sup.) ipsi invisissimus, Pl.—**b.** *Hating, hostile to:* alicui, Virg.****

2. in-vi-sus (for in-vi-d-us; *fr. 2. in; vi-d-eo*) **1.** *Of time past:* Not seen hitherto; that has not up to this time been seen; that has never been seen: Cic.—**2.** *Of time present relatively to the time indicated by the verb:* a. *Of persons:* Unseen, not to be seen, without being seen: aris invisæ sedebat, Virg. (acc. to some to be referred to I. invisus, not 2. a.).—**b.** *Of things:* Unseen, not to be seen, that are not seen or do not meet the eye: res. Cæs.

in-vitā-mentum, *i*, *n.* [*in-vit(a)-o*] (*That which allures; hence*) **I. Prop.: An allurements, enticement, inducement: Cic.; Liv. **II.** *Meton.: An alluring or enticing pursuit, etc.:* Cic.**

in-vitā-to, *onis*, *f.* [*id.*] **1.** *An inviting or invitation of a person in order*

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to show hospitality, etc.: Cic.—**2.** *An inviting or asking of a person to come to a place:* Cic.—**3.** *An entertainment, feast, carousal:* Liv.—**4.** *An invitation, summons, call to do something:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. invitation.*

in-vitā-tus, *us* (only in *Abl. sing.*), *m.* [*id.*] *An inviting, invitation:* Cic. **in-vit-e**, *adv.* [*in-vit-us*] *Unwillingly:* Cic.: (Comp.) invitum, *id.*

in-vit-o, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *i*, *v. a.* [*1. in; vi-*] the latter member is assigned by Curtius to Sanscrit root VACH, "to speak," whence Greek *Feat-eiv*; thus the word means to call one into a place; but Benfey considers it akin to Sanscrit root *vi*, to go; so that the word implies, in causative force, to cause to go into a place) **I.** *To ask, beg, request, invite a person to come and be or stay in a place for the purpose of receiving hospitality, etc.:* aliquem tecto ad domo, Cic. **II.** *a. Prop.: 1.* *To ask, beg, request, invite a person to come into or to some place for the purpose of receiving hospitality, etc.:* aliquem ad cenam in hortos, Cic.—**2.** *To ask, invite, give an invitation to a person, to receive hospitality, etc.:* senatorem populi Romani, Cic. **B.** *Meton.: 1.* *a. Gen.: To entertain, give an entertainment to, feast, etc.:* invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv.: (without Object) invitandi causa, Cæs.—**b.** *Esp.: with Personal pron.:* To treat, indulge, feast, or regale one's self; to carouse: Plaut.—**2.** *a. Gen.: To invite, summon, call:* accipit Æneam, solioque invitat acerno, Virg.—**b.** *Esp.: (a)* *To invite, call a person to an office, etc.:* a Cassare invitat in legationem, Cic.—*(b)* *Milit. t. t.:* (a) *To summon:* hostes ad deditionem, Hirt.—*(b)* *To challenge:* ad cinctandum, Hirt.—**3.** *To ask, beg, request, entreat, invite:* invitati, uti ab Rheno discederent, Cæs. **C.** *Fig.: 1.* *a.* *To invite, allure, entice, attract, tempt:* iucunditate ad legendum invitati, Cic.: decedere, Virg.—**b.** *(a)* *Of personal objects:* To invite, instigate, stimulate, rouse, urge: Plaut.; Sen.—*(b)* *Of things as objects:* To stimulate, rouse, kindle: ingenia gloria, Cic.—**c.** *Of mental feelings, etc.:* To incite, call forth: appetitum animi, Cic.—**d.** *Of flattery:* To incite, encourage, court, seek: vanitatum, Cic.—**e.** *Of actions:* To invite; to persuade or lead to the commission of: culpam, Ov.—**f.** *Of a physical state or condition:* To irritate, induce, produce, bring on, encourage: somnos, Hor.—**2.** *a.* *To feast or entertain mentally:* non hic librorum, per quos inviter alarque, Copia, Ov.—**b.** *To cherish, foster, favour:* luxuriam, Vell. ¶ Hence, *Fr. inviter.*

in-vit-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*2. in; vi*, which is assigned by Benfey to Sanscrit root *vi*, to desire, to like—but, by Curtius and Leo Meyer, the second member is considered akin to Sanscrit root VAG, to desire, whence Gr. *Feat-eiv*, and so, in-vec-tus, in-vit-tus, in-vi-tus] **I.** *Prop.: a.*

Gen.: That does not wish, not willing, unwilling, against one's will, reluctant: oratio, Cic. : viatores, Cæs. (Sup.) me invittissimo, i. e. most contrary to my inclination, Cic.—**Prov.**: Invitā Minervā, Against the will of Minerva, i. e. contrary to the bent of one's genius or natural abilities, Cic. **B. Esp.**: In Adverbial force: Unwillingly, reluctantly: invitus feci, Cic. **II. Meton.**: That happens or is done contrary to one's wish: invitā sepe juvatur ope, i. e. involuntarily afforded, Ov.

in-vi-us, a, um, adj. [2. in; vi-a] 1. That has no way, without a road, pathless, trackless: per invias rupes, Liv.—As Subst.: **invia**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) Trackless places: Liv.—2. That affords no way; impassable, impenetrable: saxa, Virg.—3. Where there is no way; in secret or hidden places: lustra, Virg.—4. To which there is no way; inaccessible, unapproachable: regna invia vivis, Virg.

invocā-tio, ōnis, f. [invoc(a)-o] An invoking, invocation: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. invocation.

1. **invocā-tus**, a, um, P. of invoc(a)-o.

2. **in-vocā-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; voc(a)-o] **I. Gen.**: Uncalled, not called, without being called for: Cic. **II. Esp.**: Uninvited, without being asked or invited to a feast, etc.: Plaut.

in-voco, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: Of living beings as objects: 1. **Gen.**: To call on or upon; to address or call by name; to invoke: ipsum, Cic.; Phrygiam matrem, Virg.—2. **Esp.**: a. To call on or invoke for aid, etc.: deos, Ov.: Lucinam, Cic.—b. To call on, appeal to or invoke as a witness, etc.: (with second Acc. of further definition) deos testes perfidii adiuvī invocare, Liv. **B. Meton.**: Of things as objects: 1. To invoke, implore, earnestly beg or entreat: sociorum subsidium, Cic.—2. To call upon, appeal to for protection or redress: leges, Tac.—3. Of a name: To call upon: Just. **II. A. Gen.**: To call, call for: lucem, Suet. **B. Esp.**: To call, name, term, designate: (with second Acc. of further definition) aspicie hoc subline candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. invoque.

in-volātus, ōs (only in Abl. Sing.), m. A flying, flight: Cic.

involvere, are, v. involvo.

involū-to, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. n. freq. (A. Prop.): To fly upon: Meton. Of the hair: To float or wave upon: humeris involtant comae, Hor.

in-volo, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. n. 1. To fly into a place: in villam, Var. **II. A. Prop.**: Of flying creatures: To fly on or upon: nidis, Col. **B. Meton.**: 1. v. a. **Gen.**: To fly upon, make an attack upon, assail, fly at: si mihi detur, Ut ego unguibus facile illi in oculos involant venefico, Ter.—b. **Esp.**: Milit. t. l. To attack, assault or assail; to rush upon, dash upon: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) adeoque improvisi castra involavere, ut,

etc., Tac.—2.: To seize, pounce upon, take forcible possession of any thing: patium, Cat. **C. Fig.**: Of abstract subjects or objects: To seize or pounce upon: in quā (sc. possessionem) involaverunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s')envolver.

involū-cre, is, n. [for involv-cre; fr. involv-o] (That which serves for enveloping: hence) A cloth or napkin wrapped round one, as in shaving: Plaut.

involū-erum, i, n. [for involv-erum; fr. id.] (id.) **I. Prop.**: A wrapper, covering, case, envelope: Cic. **II. Fig.**: A covering: simulationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. involucere.

involū-tus (for involv-tus), a, um: 1. P. of involv-o.—2. Pa.: Involved, intricate, dark, obscure: (Sup.) res involutissima, Cic.

in-volve, volvi, volūtum, volvere, 3. v. a. **I. (To roll one thing, etc. in another; hence) A. Prop.**: 1. **Gen.**: To surround or cover; to wrap, envelop, envelope, enclose: caput, Cic.: flammis nenus, Virg.—2. **Esp.**: To cover, overwhelm, engulf in water, etc.: aquā involvens navemque virosque, Virg. **B. Fig.**: 1. **Gen.**: To wrap, envelop, surround: mea Virtute me involvo, Hor.—2. **Esp.**: a. To disguise, conceal, hide: pacis nomine bellum, Cic.—b. To shroud, envelope: latet causa, obscuritate involuta Nature, Cic.—c. Of a transaction, etc.: To mix up, involve: iniquitatem, Tac.—d. Part. Pass.: Filled with, full of: fraudibus involuti, Tac. **II. (To roll against; hence) Pass.** in reflexive force: To roll one's self against, to strike or knock against in rolling over: involvitur aris, Virg. **III. A. Gen.**: To roll upon anything: cupas, Cic. **B. Esp.**: To heap or pile upon by rolling: Ossæ Olympum, Virg. **IV. To roll, roll along:** silvas, armenta, virosque involvens (sc. annis) secum, Virg.

involv-ulus, i, f. [involv-o] (The one wrapping itself in something; hence) A worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in the leaves of the vine: Plaut.

in-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. a. To make a deposition, give evidence: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, Cic.

in-vulnērātus, a, um, adj. Unwounded: Fig.: Cic.

1. **Int.**: [wō] 1. Expressing joy: *Ho! huzzah! hurrah!* Hor.; Pl. 2. Expressing pain or grief: *Oh! ah!* Virg.; Ov.—3. Calling attention: See, look, mark, behold: Suet.

2. **Int.**, ōs, **Iōn**, ōnis, f. *lō*. Io or Ion; a daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed, through fear of Juno, into a cow. Subsequently, at Jupiter's request, she was restored to her former shape, married King Osiris, and was after death worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis. **Iōnia**, interj. Iohia (an exclamation of denial): Plaut.

Iōlāus, i, m., *Iōlaos* (Violet-stone). Iolans; a son of Iphiclus and

Clymene; an Argonaut, and the chariot-
eer and constant companion of Hercules.

Iolcos (-us), i, m., *Ἰωλλός*. Iolcos or Iolcus; a town and harbour of Thessaly, in Magnesia, on the Pelasgic Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts.—Hence, **Iolc-lācus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Iolcus; Iolchian.

Iōlē, es, f., *Ἰόλη* (She with violets). Iole; a daughter of Eurypus, king of Oechalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deianira, and whom Hyllus afterwards married.

Iollas, æ, m. Iollas: 1. A Trojan follower of Aeneas.—2. A shepherd mentioned by Virgil.—3. A son of Antipater, accessory to the poisoning of Alexander the Great.

Iōn, ōnis, m., *Ἴων*. Ion: an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia.—Hence, 1. **Iōnia**, æ, f., *Ἰωνία*. Ionia; a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Eolia, first colonized by Ion.—Hence, a. **Iōn-lācus**, a, um, adj., *Ἰωνικός*. Ionian.—b. **Iōn-lcus**, a, um, adj., *Ἰωνικός*. Of, or belonging to, Ionia; Ionic: motus, i. e. the Ionic dance, Hor.—c. **Iōn-lus**, a, um, adj., *Ἰωνίος*. Of, or belonging to, Ionia; Ionian: attagen, Pl.—As Subst.: **Iōn-ium**, i, n. (sc. mare) The Ionian sea.—2. **Iōn-es**, um, m. The people led into Asia by Ion; the Ionians: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Jonique.

Iordānes, æ, -is, is, m. Iordanes or Jordan; a river of Palestine (now the Jordan).

Iōsēphus, i, m. Josephus; a Jewish historian, taken prisoner by Flavius Vespasian, of whom he foretold that he would become emperor.

Iōta, n. indecl. and æ, f. = *ἰωτα*. The name of the Greek letter ι: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. iota.

Iphānassa, æ (Gen. Iphianassa), Lucr.), f., *Ἰφάνασσα* (She who rules by might). Iphianassa = Iphigenia.

Iphias, ādis, f. The daughter of Iphis, i. e. Eudæne.

Iphiclus, i, m., *Ἰφικλος* (One famed for might). Iphiclus: 1. A son of Phylacus and Clymene, an Argonaut.—2. The father of Iolans (= Proteus-laus), who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy.

Iphicrātes, is, m., *Ἰφικράτης* (One with mighty strength). Iphicrates; a celebrated Athenian general.—Hence, **Iphicratensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Iphicrates.

Iphigēnia, æ (Gen. Iphigenian, Ov.), f., *Ἰφίγεια* (Strong-born One). Iphigenia; daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who because her father had killed a hart belonging to Diana, was to be offered up by way of expiation; but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese: there she became a priestess of Diana, and with her brother Orestes carried off Diana's image.

1. **Iphis**, is, m., *Ἴφίς* (Mighty One). Iphis; a youth of Cyprus, who hanged himself because of unrequited love.

2. **Ip̄his**, *Id̄is*, *f.*, **Ip̄his* (*Id̄is*). *Ip̄his*; a *Cretan girl who was changed into a man.*

Ip̄h̄tus, *l.*, *m.*, **Ip̄h̄tus* (*Id̄is*). *Ip̄h̄tus*: 1. *A Trojan*.—2. *A king of Elis who restored the Olympic games.*

ipse, *a*, *um* (*Nom. masc. ip̄sus*, *Plant.*; *Ver.*—*Sup. ip̄sissimus*, *Plant.*), *pron. demonstr.* [for *is* *p̄se*; *fr. is*, and the suffix *p̄se*, the *Gr. φ̄ς*; in the old writers the pronominal part is often declined, while the suffix remains unchanged; e. g. *Nom. fem. eap̄se* = *ip̄sa*, *Plant.*;—*Acc. fem. eap̄se*, *id.*;—*Abl. eap̄se*, *id.*;—*Acc. masc. eump̄se* = *ip̄sum*, *id.*;—*Abl. masc. eop̄se*, *id.*] **I. Gen.**: (*The person or thing already mentioned, himself, etc.*; *This* or *this very person or thing*; hence) *Self*, *very*, *identical*: *de me ip̄so*, *Cic.*; *rex ip̄se*, *id.*; *ip̄sa fama*, *id.*; *quum vivere ip̄sum turpe sit nobis*, *id.*—*As Personal pron.*: *One's own self*, *its own self*: **A.** Of third person: *Himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *etc.*: *quod ip̄se non habeat*, *Cic.*; (*Sup.*) *ip̄sissimus*, *His own very self*, *Plant.*—**B.** Of second person: *Your own self*, *etc.*: *ip̄se polliceris*, *Cic.*—**C.** Of first person: *My own self*, *etc.*: *quum ip̄se tam multa dixissem*, *Cic.*—*So*, strengthened by *per me*: *per me ip̄se molliar*, *Cic.*—*Particular expressions*, *etc.*: 1. Of the master or mistress of a house: **a. Prop.**: *He, she; himself, herself*: *Plant.*—**b. Meton.**: Of an owner: *Cat.*—2. *Ipsa dixit*, *Himself*, *i. e. the master or teacher said so* (an expression employed by the disciples of *Pythagoras*, in speaking of that philosopher's dicta): *Cic.* **II. Esp.**: **a.** In nature or character: 1. *In*, or of, *one's own self*, or *itself*, *etc.*: *natura serpentium ipsa perniciosa*, *Sall.*—2. *Of*, or *for*, *himself*, *etc.*: *on one's own account*: *ip̄sum equitatem amant*, *Cic.*—**B.** *Of*, or *by*, *one's self*, *etc.*: *of one's*, *etc.*, *own accord*: *de manibus arma ipsa ceciderunt*, *Cic.*—**C.** *One's self*, or *itself*, *alone*, or *apart from all else*: his *actis*, *alind genitor secum ip̄se volutat*, *Virg.*—*As Subst.*: *One's self alone or apart from all else*: *Sall.*—**D.** For more precise definition: 1. Of number: *Just*, *very*, *precisely*, *exactly* (*i. e. the number itself*, and *neither more nor less*): *anni octoginta tres ip̄si*, *Cic.*—2. Of time: *The exact*, *very*, *precise*: *in tempore ip̄so mī advenis*, *in the very nick of time*, *Ter.*—*Particular phrase*: *Nunc ip̄sum*, *Just now*, *at this very moment*: *Cic.*

ira, *ae*, *f.* (*Gen. Sing. irā*, *Lucr.*, [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A. Angry*, *wrath*, *rage*, *ire*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*; *Ov.*—**B. Plur.**: *Passions*, *angry* or *wrathful feelings*; *emotions of rage*: *Virg.*; *Liv.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *An object of anger*, *etc.*: *Virg.*—**B.** *A ground or cause of anger*: *Ov.*—**C.** *An angry desire to do something*: *Virg.*—**D. Plur.**: *Quarrels*, *disagreements*: *amantium*, *Ter.*—**E. Plur.**: *Personified: The Angry Passions* (*as attendants of Mars*): *Virg.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* (*old*) *ire*.

iracund-e, *adv.* [*iracund-us*] *Angryly*, *passionately*, *wrathfully*; *in* or *with* *anger*, *passion*, or *wrath*; *in* *return*: *unda*, *Virg.*

angry or *passionate manner*, *etc.*: *agere*, *Cic.*; (*Comp.*) *iracundus*, *id.*

iracund-la, *ae*, *f.* [*id.*] (*The state or condition of the iracundus*; hence) 1. *Great anger*, *hastiness* or *impetuosity of temper*, *irascibility*: *Cic.*—2. *Violence of temper*, *anger*, *wrath*, *rage*, *fury*: *Cic.*

iracundus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [*ira-scor*] (*Very angry*; hence) 1. Of living beings, the mind, *etc.*: *Prone to anger*, *irascible*, *irritable*, *passionate*, *choleric*, of a hot or quick temper, *hasty*: *nimis in se iracundus*, *Cic.*; (*Comp.*) *iracundior*, *Just.*; (*Sup.*) *iracundissimus*, *Sen.*—2. Of things: *Violent*, *furious*, *raging*: *fulmina*, *Hor.*

ir-ascor, *irātus sum*, *irasci*, 3. v. dep. [*ira*] **I.** To be angry, to be in a rage: *nunquam sapiens irascitur*, *Cic.*; (*with Dat.*) *amicis*, *id.*; (*Impers. Pass.*) *irascendum inimicis*, *id.* **II.** To be furious or violent: *mare*, *Pl.*—*Particular phrase*: Of a bull: *Irasci in cornua*, *prob.* To collect or gather rage into the horns: *irasci in cornua discit*, *Arborea obnixus trunco*, *i. e. learns or practices how to butt with violence and rage*, *Virg.*

irāt-e, *adv.* [*irat-us*] *Angrily*, *with* or *in* *anger*, *in an angry way* or *manner*: *irate dimissus*, *Phaed.*; (*Comp.*) *iratus*, *Col.*

irāt-us, *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of *ira-scor*. 2. *Pa.*: **a.** Of living beings: *Angry*, *angered*, *enraged*: (*Comp.*; also, *with Dat.*) *villicio iratior*, *Cic.*; (*Sup.*) *iratissimus illis*, *id.*—**b.** Of things: (a) *Violent*, *furious*, *raging*: *mare*, *Hor.*—(b) Of thirst: *Furious*, *raging*, *excessive*: *Prop.*—(c) Of the stomach: *Raging with hunger*, *hungry*, *ravenous*, *gnawing*: *Hor.*

irler, *v. l. co.*

Iris, *Id̄is* (*Acc. Irim*, *Virg.*: *Irin*, *App.*—*Abl. Iri*, *Pl.*) *f.*, **Iris* (*The Speaker*). *Iris*, the daughter of *Thaumas* and *Electra*, the sister of the *Harpyies*, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods, *esp. of Juno*.

irnea, *ae*, *v. hircna*.

irōnia, *ae*, *f.* = *ειρωνεία*. *Irony*: *Cic.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *ironie*.

irpini, *ōrum*, *v. Hirpini*.

ir-r. In composition for *ir*.

ir-rā-sus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adv.* [for *in-rad-sus*; *fr. 2. in*; *rad-o*] *Unshorn*, *unshaven*, *i. e. having long hair*: *Plant.*

ir-raucio (*in-*), *rausi*, *no*, *sup.*, *raucire*, 4. v. n. [for *in-raucio*] To be hoarse: *si paulum irrauserit*, *Cic.*

ir-rēdivivus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adv.* [for *in-redivivus*] (*Not to be repaired or restored*: *assuli*, *Cat.*

ir-rēligātus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adv.* [for *in-religatus*] (*Not bound or fastened*; hence) Of the hair: *Unbound*, *loose*: *Ov.*

ir-rēligōs-e (*in-*), *adv.* [*irreligios-us*] *Impiously*, *wickedly*: *dicere*, *Tac.*; (*Comp.*) *irreligiosus*, *Quint.*

ir-rēligōsus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adv.* [*irreligiosus*] *Impious*, *wicked*: *Liv.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *irreligieux*.

ir-rēmēabilis (*in-*), *e*, *adj.* [for *in-remēabilis*] *From which one cannot return*: *unda*, *Virg.*

ir-rēpārābilis (*in-*), *e*, *adj.* [for *in-reparabilis*] *Irreparable*, *irreversible*, *irretrievable*: *tempus*, *Virg.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *irréparable*.

ir-rēper-tus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adv.* [for *in-reper-tus*; *fr. 2. in*; *reperio*] *Not found*, *undiscovered*: *aurum*, *Hor.*

ir-rēpo (*in-*), *repsi*, *no*, *sup.*, *rēp̄ere*, 3. v. n. [for *in-repo*] **I.** *a. Prop.*: To go slowly, creep or crawl into; to creep in: *Snet.* **B. Meton.**: To get by stealth into a place; to creep into a place unawares: *Pl.* **C. Fig.**: 1. *Gen.*: To creep, come, or get into in an imperceptible or stealthy manner; to insinuate one's self or itself into; to steal into: *eloquentia irrepit in sensus*, *Cic.*—2. *Esp.*: **a.** Of public documents, wills, *etc.*: To creep into; to obtain admittance into by artful means or surreptitiously; to get named or mentioned in through intrigue, artifice, *etc.*: *Cic.*—**b.** Of friendship, intimacy, *etc.*: To creep into (a person's) good graces; to insinuate one's self into (a person's) favour, *etc.*: *Tac.* **II.** **a. Prop.**: To creep or crawl up into or on: *arbori irrepit salamandra*, *Pl.* **B. Meton.**: Of a family name: To creep upon; to get by degrees added to or engrained upon: *Scipionum nomeni*, *Pl.*

ir-rēprēhen-sus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adv.* [for *in-reprehend-sus*; *fr. 2. in*; *reprehend-o*] *Not to be blamed*, *blameless*, *without blame*: *probitas*, *Ov.*

ir-rēquēt-us (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adv.* [2. in]; requires, *requiet-is*] **I. Prop.**: **a.** Of living beings: *Without*, *not taking*, *rest*; *restless*; *that knows not quiet or repose*: *Charlydis*, *Ov.*—**B.** *Never ceasing*, *pausing*, *resting*, or *leaving off*: *incessant*, *ceaseless*: *bella*, *Ov.* **II. Meton.**: *Causing or entailing want of rest*; *restless*, *unquiet*: *sors*, *Ov.*

ir-rēsec-tus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adv.* [for *in-resec-tus*; *fr. in*; *resec-o*] *Un-cut*, *unpared*: *pollex*, *Hor.*

ir-rēt-i-o (*in-*), *rētivi*, *rētium*, *rētire*, 4. v. a. [for *in-ret-i-o*; *fr. 1. in*; *ret-eo*] (*Prop.*: To take, enclose, or catch in a net; *Fig.*) 1. To ensnare, catch, captivate: *cantiunculis vir irretitus*, *Cic.*—2. To ensnare, entangle, catch: *aliquem illecebris*, *Cic.*—3. To entangle, implicate, involve: *se adolescens irreperat erratis*, *Cic.*—4. To entangle, impede, hinder: *loquacitatem interrogationibus*, *Cic.*

ir-rēt-i-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *irreti-o*.

ir-rētor-tus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adv.* [for *in-retorqu-tus*; *fr. 2. in*; *retorqu-eo*] *Not turned back*: *oculo irretorto Spectat acervos*, *i. e. without looking back again*, *Hor.*

ir-rēvēre-us (*in-*), *ntis*, *adv.* [for *in-revere-us*; *fr. 2. in*; *revere-o*] *That does not show due respect or veneration*, *disrespectful*, *irreverent*: (*with Gen.*) *operis*, *Pl.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *irrévérent*.

ir-rēvēren-ter, *adv.* [for *irreverent-ter*; *fr. irreverens*, *irreverent-is*] *Disrespectfully*, *irreverently*: *Pl.*

ir-rēvērentia (*in-*), *ae*, *f.* [*fr. id.*] **I. Prop.**: (*The quality*, or *condition*, of the irreverens; hence) *Want of due*

respect or reverence, disrespectfulness, irreverence: Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Disregard or neglect*: stidiorum. Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irrévérence*.

ir-révôcâbilis (in-), e, adj. [for in-revocabilis] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Not to be recalled; that cannot or will not be called back; that will not return on being called*: vulgus, Luc. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Not to be recalled or brought back; that will not or cannot return, irrevocable*: actus, Lucr.: verbum, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Not to be revoked, altered, or changed; unalterable*: casus, Liv.—**2.** Of character or disposition: *(Not to be called back from its purpose; hence, in a bad sense) Implacable*: (Comp.) Domitiani natura. . . quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irrévocable*.

ir-révôcâ-tus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-revocatus; fr. 2. in; revoc(a)-o] **1.** *(Not called back; hence, with reference to the purpose for which a person is called back) Not asked to repeat a thing; not entreated or requested*: Hor.—**2.** *Not to be called back or off*: irrevocatus ab acri Cæde lupus, etc., Ov.

ir-ridêo (in-), risi, risum, ridere, 2. v. n. and a. [for in-rideo] **I.** Neut.: *To laugh in ridicule or mockery; to joke, jeer, deride*: in philosophum, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To laugh in ridicule; to mock, jeer, jest, scoff*: voce suavi et canorâ, Cic. **III.** Act.: *To laugh at, ridicule, mock, laugh to scorn*: deos, Cic.

ir-ridicûle (in-), adv. *Unwittily, without humour*: dicere, Cæs.

ir-rigâ-tio (inriga-), ônis, f. [ir-rig(a)-o] **I.** *Irrigating, the act of irrigating*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irrigation*.

ir-rigo (in-), âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [for in-rigo] **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: **A.** Gen.: *To wet or moisten*: fletu genas, Sen. **B.** Esp.: Of streams, etc.: *To water, irrigate, convey moisture to*: radicis fibras labentibus irrigat undis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of fluids: **1.** *To overflow, inundate, flood*: Egyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.—**2.** Of artificial means: **a.** Gen.: *To water, supply water to*: hortos, Just.—**b.** Esp.: *To cover meadows, etc., with water; to irrigate meadow land, etc.*: Cic.—**3.** *To bring, lead, or conduct water, or other liquid, into a place*: amicos irriget imbres, Virg.—**4.** *To sprinkle*: nectaris imbres, Claud.—**5.** *To supply with nourishment, etc.*: artâs, Flor.—**B.** Of non-fluids as objects: **1.** *To wet, moisten, i. e. to cheer, nourish, strengthen*: vino etatam, Plaut.—**2.** *To overspread*: sopor irrigat artâs, Virg.—**3.** *To diffuse*: per membra quietem, Virg.—**4.** Part. Pass.: *Inundated, overwhelmed*: irrigatus plagis, i. e. soundly cudgelled, Plaut.

ir-rig-ûs, a, um, adj. [irrig-o] **1.** *Watering, moistening, irrigating; that waters, moistens, or irrigates*: irrigumque bibant violaria fontem, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Watered, irrigated*: prat-um, Prop.—**b.** Esp.: *Well soaked, saturated, well moistened with wine*: Irrigumque micro sub noctem corpus habento, Hor.

irriô, ire, 4 v. n. *To snarl*: Fest. **irris-io (inris-), ônis, f.** [for irridio; fr. irrid-co] **A.** *deriding, mocking, mockery*: Cic.

irri-sor (inri-), ôris, m. [for in-rid-sor; fr. id.] *A derider, mocker, scoffer*: Cic.

1. irri-sus (for irrid-sus), a, um, P. of irrid-co.

2. irri-sus (inri-), ûs, m. [for in-rid-sus; fr. irrid-co] **I.** Prop.: *A scoffing, mocking, mockery, ridicule, derision*: Liv.: Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A cause or object of laughter, ridicule, etc.; a laughing stock*: Cæs.

irritâ-bilis (inritâ-), e, adj. [irrit(a)-o] *Easily excited, enraget, or exasperated; prone to passion, anger, or rage; passionate, irritable*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irritable*.

irritâ-men (inritâ-), mnis, n. [fr. id.] **1.** *That which exasperates or serves to exasperate; that which provokes, enrages, renders angry or furious; that which irritates*: Ov.—**2.** *That which excites, stimulates, provokes, stirs up, an incitement*: Ov.—**3.** *That which kindles or inflames; a provocative of love*: Ov.

irritâ-mentum (inritâ-), i, n. [fr. id.] **1.** *That which chafes, renders angry or furious; a cause of fury or violence*: Pl.—**2.** *That which stimulates, etc.; a stimulant, provocative*: Sall.—**3.**: **a.** In a bad sense: Of war: *A kindling, rousing, or producing*: Liv.—**b.** In a good sense: *An inducement to any thing*: Tac.—**4.** *That which excites, stirs up, provokes, or stimulates; an incitement*: Ov.; Liv.—**5.** *That which provokes or inflames; a provocative*: Jav.

irritâ-tio (inritâ-), ônis, f. [fr. id.] **1.** *A stimulating caused by any thing*: Tac.—**2.** *That which exasperates or irritates; an exasperation, irritation*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irritation*.

irri-to (inri-), âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. and n. (Perf. Ind. irritât for irritât, Lucr.:—Perf. Subj. irritâtis for irritaveris, Plaut.) [Prob. freq. of irri-o] **I.** (Prop.: Of dogs: *To snarl often or greedily*: hence) Meton.: **A.** Of dogs as objects: *To cause or make to snarl; to make to show the teeth; to exasperate, provoke, make angry, enrage, irritate*: Plaut.—**B.** Of living beings or things as objects: *To exasperate, provoke, rouse to wrath, enrage, make angry, annoy, vex, irritate*: aliquem, Cic.: virum telis, Virg.—**C.** *To instigate, stimulate, rouse, urge on or forward, stir up*: tribunos plebis fama irritaverat, Liv.—**D.** Of fire: *To kindle*: irritat cortice flammâs, Ov.—**E.** Of death: *To provoke, cause, bring on*: ingenii violentia exitum irritaverat, Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract objects: **A.** *To exasperate, rouse, provoke to anger*: animos, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** In a good sense: *To incite, excite, stimulate, move, stir up*: signis irritant animos demissa per aurem, Quam, etc., Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To excite, stir up*: suspiciones, Tac.—**C.** *To inflame, kindle, arouse*: amores, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irriter*.

ir-ritus (in-), a, um, adj. [for

in-ratus] **I.** Prop.: Of things: **A.** Gen.: *Not ratified or settled; unsettled, undetermined, undecided*: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of no effect, void, null, invalid*: testamentum, Cic.—**2.** Of injuries, etc.: *Of no effect, harmless, powerless*: Cic.—**3.** Of a purpose, design, intention, etc.: *Of no effect, not carried out, frustrated*: Suet.—**4.** Of dreams: *Not confirmed by the event*: Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: *Vain, useless, ineffectual, of no avail*: tela, Virg.: spes, Liv.—**As Subst.**: irritum, i, n.: **a.** Sing.: *Nothing, fruitlessness, vanity*: Tac.—**B.** Plur.: *Useless, fruitless, or ineffectual words*: Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Of the tongue: *That speaks in vain, or in a way that does not obtain credit*: Prop.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** *That does or undertakes any thing in vain or to no purpose; that does not effect or attain one's object*: variis assultibus irritus arget, Virg.—**2.** *Ineffective with respect to; unfortunate with respect to or in; that fails with respect to or in any thing*: (with Respective Gen.) irritus legationis rölit, Tac.

irrogâ-tio (inrôgâ-), ônis, f. [irrog(a)-o] *An imposing, adjudicating of a fine, etc.*: Cic.

ir-rôgo (in-), âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. (Irrogâssit for irrogaverit, Cic.) [for in-rôgo] **I.** Prop.: Of measures brought before the people: *To propose against one*: leges, Cic.: privilegia, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of the magistrates, people, or any legally constituted authority: *To impose, lay, or inflict upon; to order or adjudicate to*: exilium accusatori irrogatum, Tac.: multam, Cic.—**2.** Of an accuser: *To name, fix, appoint, lay*: multam irrogavit, Cic.—**B.** Of other persons: **1.** *To inflict upon; to sibilmet mortem*, Tac.—**2.** *To impose or lay upon*: imperia dira in ipsos, i. e. **III.** Fig.: *To impose or lay upon; to assign to*: adisit Regula, pueris cæcis que pueras irroget æquas, Hor.

ir-rôro (in-), âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. and a. [for in-rôro] **I.** Act. (Prop.): *To wet with dew; Meton.* **A.** Of fluids: *To moisten gently as with dew; to bedew, wet, besprinkle*: crimem aquis, Ov.—**B.** Of things not fluid: *To render humid or moist*: flatibus annum, Claud. **II.**: **A.** Neut.: (Prop.): *To fall in dew upon some person or thing*: Meton.: **1.** *To fall as dew upon any thing; to fall in large clear drops upon*: lacrimæ . . . Irrorant foliis, Ov.—**2.** *To bring water upon; to render humid, wet, or watery*: extremoque irrorat Aquarius anno, Virg.—**B.** Act.: **1.** Of fluids: *To sprinkle upon*: liquorces Vestibus et capiti, Ov.—**2.** Of things not fluid: *To sprinkle upon*: sacrum irrorans patinæ piper, Pers.

ir-ructo (in-), no perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. a. [for in-ructo] *To belch into*: in os mihi eructas? Plaut.

ir-rumpo (in-), rûpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. n. and a. [for in-irumpo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To break, burst, force one's way, rush vio-*

cently into, the interior of a place or thing: in *erarium*, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) *opidium*, Caus.: (with *Dat.*) *irrupunt thalamo*, Virg.—2. Bsp.: Of hostile invasion: To burst one's way into, to make an irruption into, to invade a country, etc.: provinciam, Cic.: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) *majoribus copiis Marsos (=agrum Marsum) irrumpit*, Tac. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To break, burst, rush, or force the way into: in domum luxuries, Cic.—2. Esp.: To rush into and seize upon; to appropriate to one's own use: philosophi in nostrum patrimonium irrumpunt, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. Of personal inspiration by a deity: To burst into, to take possession of: non unquam plenior artibus Irrupit Pæan, Luc.—2. Of sound: To burst into, reach, pierce, penetrate: Luc.—3. Of lamentation or weeping: To burst in upon; i.e. try to stop or put an end to: Cic.—4. Of the inner side of any thing: To rush, burst, or force one's way into, within, or inside of a thing: (with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) *portam*, Sall. II. Neut.: To burst or rush against, to attack: totidemque videntur, Quot veniant fluctus, ruere atque irrumpere mortes, Ov. III. Act.: To break, break down, destroy: pontem, Tac.

ir-rūo (in-), rūl, no sup., rūre, 3. v. n. and a. (for in-ruo) I. A. Prop.: Neut.: To rush or force one's way in or into: irraerant Danai, Virg.: in medicam aciem, Cic. B. Meton.: Act.: With Personal pron.: To force one's self into, to rush into a place: Ter. C. Fig.: Neut.: 1. Gen.: To rush into, force one's way into: verecunda debet esse translatio, ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse . . . videretur, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To rush into: to run heedlessly or recklessly into: in odium offensionemque, Cic.—b. To be eager for, to be forward to engage in: cladihus, Luc.—c. To rush into and seize upon; to take possession of; to appropriate to one's own use or purpose: in alienas possessiones, Cic. II.: A. Gen.: (Prop.) To rush or dash against; Fig.) To rush heedlessly against (some matter in speaking), i.e. to commit some blunder through heedlessness: permulta sunt circumspicienda, ne quo irruas, Cic. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of hostility, etc.: 1. Prop.: To rush or make an attack upon; to make an attack; to fall upon; to attack furiously, vigorously, or impetuously: irrimus ferro, Virg.—2. Fig.: a. To make an attack upon any one; to attack, assail, assault any one: impetum furoris in civem, Cic.—b. To attack with art, cunning, or fraud: aliquam, Ter.

irrup-tio, ōnis, f. [irru(m)p-o] 1. A bursting or rushing into a place: Pl.; Flor.—2. An invasion of a country, etc.: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. irruption.

1. **irrup-tus (inrup-), a, um, P.** of irru(m)p-o.

2. **ir-ruptus (in-), a, um, adj. [for**

in-ruptus; fr. 2. in; ru(m)p-o] *Unbroken, unsevered*: copula, Hor.

Irus, i. (Gr. Acc. Iron, Ov.), m., *Iros (Speaker). Irus, i. Prop.: The name of a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca. His original name was Arneus. II. Meton.: Of any poor person or beggar: Ov.

I-s, ōa, id, Gen. ejus, Dat. ōi (Sing. Dat. ejus, Lucr.: ei, monosyllable. Cic.—fem. ee, Cato.—Acc. im in Frgm.—XII. Tab. ap. Gell.: m, Frgm. ap. Cic.—Plur.: ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in mss. and insert.:—Dat. and Abl. iibus and ihus, Plant.:—Fem. cabus, for iis, Cato) [akin to Sanscrit pronominal root i] pron. dem. I. Prop. A. Referring to what precedes: This, that, i.e. the person or thing already mentioned: Idibus Januarii in senatu nihil confectum est: . . . eo die, etc., Cic.—As Subst.: 1. Of first person: I, the person just or already mentioned: Plant.—2. Of third person: He, she, it: Cic.—3. Neut.: a. Sing.: That, that thing, that which was just mentioned: Cic.—b. Plur.: These or those things already mentioned: Cic.—Particular expressions or constructions: (a) In explanations: Id est, That is: Cic.—(b) Ad id (sc. tempus), Up to that time: Liv.—(c) Id with follg. Gen., instead of the Acc. of such Gen.: id oneris, Cic.—(d) Id genus, Of that sort or kind: Cic.—(e) Id temporis, At that time: Cic.—(f) Id, On that account: Ter.—(g) With Conj., both affirmative and negative: (a) Affirmative: Et is, isque, atque is, etc., And that too, etc.: et is quidem, etc., And that, indeed, etc.: cum una legione, et ac vacillante, fratrem expectat, Cic.—(b) Negative: Nec is, And that or this, etc., not: certa flagiti merces, nec ea parva, Cic.—(h) As a correlative: (a) Is qui, etc., He, or she, who; that which, etc.: officia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, Cic.—(b) Is quicumque, etc., This, or that, person, whoever; this, or that, thing, whatever: Cic.—(j) Added to the relative for the purpose of emphasis: Who . . . himself, herself: quorum eorum opo ac consilio, etc., Liv.—(k) Prefixed to the relative for the purpose of emphasis: The very one who, the very thing which: diem consumi volebant; id quod est factum, Cic.—B. Referring to what follows: This, or that, which follows; this (namely), etc.: ea maxime ratione fecit, quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discescerant, vacare, Cæs.—As Subst.: Id, This, or that, thing which follows: Cic.—A dverbial expressions: 1. Id, Therefore, for the following reason, on the following account: Plaut.—2. Eā, By, or on, that way; there: Cic.—Particular phrases or constructions: a. Ad or in id, For this following purpose, viz.: Liv.—b. Neque (etc.) multum abest (impers.), etc. quin, follg. by Subj.: It is not far distant from this which follows, viz., that; i.e. it is not far from something being or occurring:

Cæs.—c. Tantum abest (impers.) ab eo, ut, follg. by Subj.: It is so far removed from this which follows, viz., that; i.e. it is so far from something being or occurring: Cic.—d. Cum eo, ut, follg. by Subj.: With the agreement, understanding, or undertaking which follows, viz., that: Liv.—e. Ex eo, quod, follg. by Indic.: From, or in consequence of this which follows, viz., that: Cic.—f. In eo, In this matter following, viz.: Cic.—g. Est (impers.) in eo, ut, follg. by Subj.: (a) It is at this point which follows, viz., that; is at the very point of being or occurring: Liv.—(b) It depends on this which follows, viz., that: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Such; of such a kind or character; of such a sort: (with ut c. Subj.) ne tamen eas cenas quero, ut magnas reliquie fiant, Cic.—As Subst.: Such a person; a person of such a kind or sort: Liv.—Particular phrases or constructions: 1. Is, qui, follg. by Subj.: Such a person as: Cic.—2. Id, with dependent Gen.: a. Of time: Id temporis, At such a time: Cic.—b. Id loci, Such a condition: Ter.—3. Ad id (sc. tempus), At such a time: Liv.—4. In eo est, It is at such a pass, it is come to that: Cic.—B. Of degree: 1. Such; so great: ea mecum consuetudine conjunctus est, Cic.—Particular phrases: Id, with Gen.: a. Such a point or pitch; so great, or high, a degree: ad id ventum est inopie, ut, etc., Liv.—b. Id temporis, At such a time; at so late, or advanced, an hour: Cic.—c. Id etatis, Of such, or so advanced, a season of life: Cic.—2. Such, so small, so trifling, so little: eorum semulatio, ut, etc., Liv.—Particular phrase: Id etatis, Of such, or so tender, an age: Cic.—C. Of kind or quality: Such, so glorious, so great, so high: ea auspica, Liv.

Isæus, i, m., Ἰσᾱῖος (Equal or Impartial). Isæus; a Greek orator, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.

Isauria, æ, f., Ἰσαυρία. Isauria; a country of Asia between Pamphylia and Cilicia.—Hence, 1. Isaur-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Isauria; Isaurian.—As Subst.: Isauricus, i, m. Isauricus; an agnomen of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria.—2. Isaur-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Isauria; Isaurian.—As Subst.: Isauri, ōrum, m., a. Prop.: The people of Isauria; the Isaurians.—b. Meton.: The country of the Isauri.

Ischōmāche, æ, f., Ἰσχυμάχη (Battle-checker). Ischomache; the daughter of Atreus or Atrox; called, also, Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

Isīdus, a, um, v. Isīs.

Isīdorus, i, m. Isidorus: 1. A mime mentioned by Cicero.—2. A Cynic philosopher who publicly censured Nero.

Isīs, is, and Idīs (Acc. Isin, Ovid., J., Ἰσις, Isis; an Egyptian goddess.—Hence, Is-īdus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Isis.

Ismärä, örüm, *n.* *Ismara; a city at the foot of Mount Ismarus.*

Ismärüs (-ös), *i. m.*, **Ismärä**, örüm, *n.*, Ἰσμάριος, *Ismarus, Ismaros, or Ismara. I. Prop.*: A mountain in Thrace.—Hence, **Ismär-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Prop.*: Of, or belonging to, *Ismarus; Ismarian. B. Meton.*: Thracian: tyrannus, *i. e.* Tereus, *Ov. II. Meton.*: The territory or country around the city *Ismara.*

Ismäniäs, *æ, m.*, Ἰσμηνίας, *Ismenias; a Theban general.*

Ismänenus (-ös), *i. m.*, Ἰσμηνός, *Ismenus or Ismenos; a river of Boeotia, near Thebes.*—Hence, **1. Ismäen-ius**, *a, um, adj.*, Ἰσμηνίος (*Prop.*: *Ismenian; Meton.*) *Theban.*—**2. Ismäenis, Idis**, *f. adj.* (*Prop.*: *Ismenian; Meton.*) *Theban.*—*As Subst.*: (*sc. mulier*) *A Theban woman.*

Isocrätes, *is, m.*, Ἰσοκράτης (*One with equal might*). *Isocrates; a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens, and the friend of Plato.*—Hence, **Isocrät-ëus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Isocrates; Isocratic.*

Issa, *æ, f.*, Ἰσσα. *Issa; an island in the Adriatic Sea, near Illyria, with a town of the same name.*—Hence, **Iss-æus** (-äicus), *a, um*; also, **Iss-ënsis**, *æ, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Issa; Issæan.*

Isse, *es, f.* *Isse; the daughter of Macareus.*

Issus, *i, f.*, Ἰσός. *Issus; a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Ananus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander (now Lazzo).*

ist-æc, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. Sing. Fem. of ist-ic*] *There, this way; Ter.*

istac-tënus, *adv. Thus far; Plaut. istac-tënos*, *um, m.* *The istac-tënos; a people of Germany bordering on the Rhine.*

ist-æ, *ta, tud.* *Gen. istius, Dat. isti* (the poets often make the penult of the *Gen.* short: *istius, Virg.*—old form of the *Gen. isti, Plaut.*—[*Dat. fem., istæ, Plaut.*], *pron. dem.* [*is*; suffix *tæ*, akin to Sanscrit pronominal root *to*, *this*; and to the *Gr.* demonstr. suffix *δε*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *This of yours, this your*: nec enim ab isto officio . . . abduci incommodo meo debui, *from that duty of which you speak, Cic.*—**B.** *This or that (person or thing) to whom or which the attention, etc., of the person addressed is directed*: **1.** In good sense: isto modo nutrices et pedagogi jure vetustatis plurimum benevolentie postulabant, *Cic.*—**2.** In a bad sense: With the notion of contempt, scorn, etc.: arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex his capiuntur, *Cic.*—*As Pron. Subst.*: **a.** (a) In a good sense: *This or that person or thing, to whom, etc., the attention of the person addressed is drawn by the speaker, etc.* *He, she, it, Cic.*—(b) In a bad sense: *This, or that fellow: Cic.*—**b.** *Neut.*: (a) *Sing.*: *That thing just mentioned: Ter.; Nep.*—(b) *Plur.*: *Those things: Cic.*—Particular phrase: *Quis*

iste? etc., Who is this? etc., this whom you say? etc., or whom you mean? etc., that: Auct. Her. II. Meto n.: **A.** *Such, of such a kind*: servi, mēhercule, mei si me isto pacto metuerent, *ut, Cic.*—**B.** *Such, so distinguished, so great*: quum ista sis auctoritate, *Cic.*

Ister (**His-**), *tri, m.*, Ἰστρος, *Ister or Hister; the lower part of the Danube (the upper part is called Danubius).*

Isthmus (-ös), *i. m.*, Ἰσθμός, **I. Prop.**: (*Gen.*: *An isthmus; a neck or narrow strip of land between two seas; Esp.*) *The Isthmus of Corinth (where the Isthmian Games were celebrated; the victors in which received a pine garland).*—Hence, **Isthm-ius**, *a, um, adj.*, Ἰσθμικός, *Of, or belonging to, the Isthmus; Isthmian.*—*As Subst.*: **Isthmia**, örüm, *n.* (*sc. certamina*) *The Isthmian games (celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth).* **II. Meton.**: *Of water: A strait: Proponticæ qua fluit Isthmos aqua, i. e. the Dardanelles, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. isthme.*

1. ist-i-c (-hic), *æc, oc, and uc, pron. demon.* [*contr. fr. ist-i-ce; fr. ist-; (i); ce*] **I. Prop.**: *This same, this very, this*: sin autem ille circum istæc loca commoraretur, *Cic.*—*As Pron. Subst.*: **A.**: **1.** In a good sense: *This person or thing of which the person addressed speaks, etc.* *Plaut.*—**2.** In a bad sense: *This or that fellow, etc.* *Ter.*—**B. Neut.**: **1. Sing.**: *This or that thing, of which the person addressed speaks, etc.* *Cic.; Ter.*—**2. Plur.**: *These or those things, etc.* *Cic. II. Meton.*: *Such, of such a kind, etc.* (*so, prps. only of time*): istuc ætatis *A. Of, or at, so advanced a time of life: Plaut.*—**B. Of, or at, so early a season of life: Ter.**

2. istic (-hic), *adv.* [**1. istic** **1.** *There, here: Cic.*—**2.** *In that or this matter of which you speak; istic sum, I am in the matter, i. e. I am fully attentive: Cic.*—**3.** *On your part or side: Script. ap. Cic.*

ist-im, *adv.* [*ist-e*] *Thence, from that place: Cic.*

ist-inc (-hinc), *adv.* [*ist-e; hinc*] **1.** *From there, thence: Cic.; Virg.*—**2.** *Thereof, i. e. of that thing: Plaut.*

istius-mōdi, *adv.* [*Adverbial Gen. of iste; modus*] *Of that kind, such: Plaut.; Cic.*

ist-o, *adv.* [*ist-e*] **1.** *Of place: Thither, to that or this place: Cic.*—**2.** *Therein, in that matter, etc.* *Cic.*—**3.** *Therefore, on that account, for that cause or reason: Plaut.*

istoc, *adv.* [*Adverbial Neut. Acc. of istic*] **1.** *Of place: Thither, into or to that place: Plaut.*—**2.** *Therefore, on that account, for that cause or reason: Plaut.*

ist-orsum, *adv.* [*contr. fr. isto-vorsum; fr. isto; vorsum*] *Thitherward: Ter.*

Istri (**His-**), örüm, *m.* *The Istri or Istri; the inhabitants of Istria; the Istrians.*—Hence, **1. Istr-la** (**Histr-**), *æ, f.* *The country of the Istri; Istria; a country of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea,*

and bordering on Illyria.—**2. Istr-us** (**Histr-**, -Icus), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Istria; Istrian.*

istuc (-huc), *adv.* [*Adverbial Neut. of istic*] **1.**: **a.** *Thither, to this or that place: Plaut.*—**b.** *In letters: To your place, to the place where you are: Cic.*—**2.** *Thither; to that point or matter: Ter.*—**3.** *From that place: Ter.*

Ita, *adv.* [*akin to Sanscrit iti, and Zend. ita, "thus"*] **1.** Referring to what precedes: **a.** *In this way or manner, as already stated, commanded, etc.; thus, so: est ita, iudices, ut dicatur, Cic.*—*With suffix ne: itane vero? Cic.*—*Particular phrase: Quid ita? Why so? how so? Cic.*—**b.** *In replies: In this way or manner; thus, so, just so; yes: Davusne? Ita, Hor.*—Particular phrases: (a) *Ita est, So it is, as you say; yes, it is so; true indeed: Ter.*—(b) *Ita loquor, So I say; thus I say; yes: Plaut.*—(c) *In perorations, etc.: Quæ quæ ita sint, And since these things are so: Cic.*—**c.** (a) *On this account, hence, therefore; for this reason: ita per se nomen Cœnium in agrum Romanum impetum facit, Liv.*—(b) *In logical deductions, inferences, etc.: Hence, therefore: expers virtutis igitur; ita ne beatius quidem, Cic.*—**d.** *By this means, thus: ita fit, ut, etc. Cic.*—**e.** *In appeals to the deity, oaths, asseverations, etc.: So, thus, on these terms or conditions: ita me dil juvent, Cic.*—(also, with ellipse of verb) *ita me dī deaque, superi atque inferi et mediocum (sc. ament), Plaut.*—**2.** Referring to what follows:

a. *In this way that follows, in the following way or manner; thus, so: quas ob res ita censeo; eorum, qui cum M. Antonio sunt, qui, etc.*—**b.** *Of the following kind; thus, as follows: ita est amor: balista ut jaciatur, etc.* *Plaut.*—Particular phrases and constructions: (a) *Ita si: (a) Under the following circumstances, viz., if; thus, if: Liv.*—(b) *On the following condition or conditions, viz., if; on the following terms, viz., if: Cic.; Liv.; Suet.*—(c) *On these or the following grounds, viz., if: Cic.*—(d) *Ita ut: (a) On the following conditions, viz., that: Liv.*—(b) *For this or the following purpose, viz.: Liv.*—(c) *Ita comparative statements: Ut, ita; sicut, ita: (a) As, . . . so, also; as on the one hand, . . . so, also, on the other: Script. ap. Cic.; Liv.*—(b) *As, . . . so; in proportion as, . . . so, in corresponding proportion: Cic.*—(c) *As, . . . so; in the same way that, . . . so, in like manner: Liv.*—(d) *Although . . . still; indeed . . . but: Liv.*—**3.** *In such a way or manner: a.* *With ut c. Subj.*: (a) *In such a way or manner . . . as or that: Cic.*—(b) *In a restrictive force: In such a manner . . . as that; only in so far . . . that or as that: Cic.*—**b.** *As a correlative to quædammodum, quasi, etc.: In such a way or manner . . . as, etc.: Cic.; Liv.*—**c.** *Ita esse or se habere, To be such of such a kind: Plaut.*—**d.** *Ita ut: (a) In such a state, or condition, . . . as*

just so . . . as: Cic.—(b) *In such a manner . . . as; just so . . . as; in the same way or manner . . . as: Ter.*—4. *In such a way or manner; so admirably, with such skill, etc.: ita instruxit aciem loco ac subsidii, Liv.*—5. *So, under such circumstances as those that have been detailed: quid ita male credito priore consulatu alterum credentur? Liv.*—6. *Of extent or degree: a. In an intensive force: So, to such an extent or degree; so very much, greatly, exceedingly, excessively, thoroughly or entirely: ita aliquid mandare, Cic.: ita pulcher, id.: ita multum, id.—b. In a restrictive force: So, in such a way, only to such an extent or so far; so little, so slightly; in so small, limited, or trifling a degree: ita triumpharunt imperatores, ut Mithridates pulsus superatque regnaret, Cic.*

Itália, æ, f. [Ἰταλός, a bull, on account of the abundance and excellence of its horned cattle, —but acc. to Serv., from some man named Italus] **I.** Prop.: *Italy.*—Hence, **A.** Italicus, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian:* bellum, the *Italian (Marsian or Social) war.*—**B.** Italus, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.*—**C.** Itális, idis, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.*—**As Subst.: Itáldes**, um, f. (sc. femine) *Women of Italy, Italian women:* Virg.—**D.** Itál-us, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.*—**As Subst.: Itáli**, ōrum, m. (sc. viri) (*Gen. Pl.: Italum for Italorum, Virg.*) *Men of Italy, Italians.* **II.** Meton.: *The people or inhabitants of Italy.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Italie.*

Itálica, æ, f. *Italica: A city of Hispania Bætica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birthplace of the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian.*—Hence, **Italic-ensis**, is, m. *A man or native of Italica; an Italican.*

Itá-que, conj. **1.** *And thus, and so, and in this way:* Cic.—**2.** *And so, on this account, hence, therefore, consequently, in consequence:* Cic.; Liv.—**3.** *And so, and thus, and on these terms or conditions:* Ter.—**4.** *And in such a way or manner:* Cic.—**5.** *And so very or so exceedingly:* Cæs.—**6.** *In entering upon the elucidation of a new subject: Then:* Cic.

Item, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *ittham*, "so"] **1.** *So, even so, just so, just in this way or manner:* Plant.—**2.** *In like manner, in the same or a corresponding way:* Cic.—**3.** **a.** *In introducing something entirely new in addition to what has been previously mentioned: Also, likewise:* Romulus angur cum fratre item angure, Cic.—**b.** *In comparisons:* Ut . . . item: As, . . . so, also; as, on the one hand . . . so, also, on the other: Cic.—**4.** *In enumerations, etc.: a. The second time:* See.—**b.** (—tertio) *Thirdly, in the third place:* Stat.—**5.** *So very:* is item at ægrotis, Plant.

I-ter, inĕris, n. (*Nom. itiner*, Manil.:—*Acc. itiner*, Plant.; *Luor.:*

—*Abl. itere*, *Luor.; Prop.; Ter.*) [*I*, root of *eo*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A going, the act of going, a walking or proceeding onwards, etc.: Ov.; Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of travellers, etc.: A journey:* Cic.—**2.** *Of troops, etc.: A march:* Cic.—**3.** *Of passage through the air:* *Course, flight, way:* *Luor.; Virg.; Ov.*—**4.** *Of passage over water, etc.: Course, voyage:* Virg.—**5.** *Of rivers, etc.: Course:* Curt. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of that along which the going takes place: 1. A road, way, path:* Cic.; Hor.; Ov.—**2.** *Of the voice: A way, passage, outlet:* Virg.—**3.** *Of rivers, etc.: a. A channel or bed:* Curt.—**b.** *The stream, or water-way:* Curt.—**B.**: **1.** *Passage, roadway; leave of going:* Cæs.—**2.** *Means, or power, of going:* Liv.—**C.** *Law f. f.: Right of foot-way:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A course, way, road, path: salutis, Cic.: glorie, Virg.: amoris et officii, Cic.—B.* *Way, method, course, means, mode: eloquentiæ, Tac.**

Itērā-tio, ōnis, f. [iter(a)-o] *A repetition or repeating a thing; a saying a thing over again:* Cic.

Itērāt-o, adv. [iterat-us] *A second time: Just.*

Itērā-tio, a, um, P. of iter(a)-o.

Itēr-o, avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [iter-um] **I.** Gen.: *To do, or go over, a thing again or the second time; to repeat:* arationem, Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To repeat, tell over again or a second time: ista, Cic.—2.* Meton.: *a. To rehearse, tell, relate; to repeat: sic iterat voces, Hor.—b.* *To sing of, or celebrate in song, over and over again: truncis Lapsa cavis iterare mella, Hor.—Particular phrases:* (a) *Iterare pugnam or prælium, To renew, or restore, the engagement:* Liv.—(b) *Of the sun: Iterare ortūs, To rise a second time:* Ov.—(c) *Iterare cursus, To retrace one's course, to sail back again:* Hor.—(d) *Iterare janam, To find again or regain the gate:* Ov.—(e) *Iterare lanam, To dip fleeces in dye a second time; to dye twice over:* Hor.—(f) *Iterare tumulum, To re-erect, or re-construct, a mound:* Tac.—**B.** *To plough a second time, anew, or afresh: 1.* Prop.: *Agricult. f. f.: segetes, Pl.—2.* Meton.: *Of the sea: æquor, Hor.*

Itēr-um, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *itār-a*, "the other"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Passing over, or beyond, this; further, besides:* Pl. **B.** Esp.: *Of order or succession: 1. Next, in the second place, afterwards:* Plant.—**2.** *Anew, afresh, a second time, the second time:* Cic.; Hor.—**C.** *In enumerations: A second time, the second time, again:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *On the other hand, on the contrary:* Cæs.

Itihā-c, æ (æ, ſs, Hor.), f., *Itā-cē, Itahæ or Itahæ; an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses.*—Hence, **1. Itihā-c-ensis**, æ, adj., *Itahcan.* **2. Itihā-c-us**, a, um, adj.: **a.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Itahæ; Itahcan.*—**As Subst.: Itihac-us**, i, m. (sc. vir) *The man of Itahæ, the Itahcan, i. e.*

Ulysses: Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, Ulysses:* puppis, Ov.

It-i-dem, adv. [it-a; (i); suffix dem] (*Prop.: In this very way;* Meton.) **1.** *Of manner, etc.: In like manner, in the same way:* Cic.—**2.** *Of degree: Equally, in an equal degree:* Ter.; Cic.—**3.** *Also, in addition, moreover, further:* Liv.

Itiner, v. iter inĭt.

I-tio, ōnis, f. [*I*, root of e-o] **A** going, walking, travelling: crebrae itiones, Cic.: (with *Acc. of place*) domum, id.

Itius (Icci-) Portus, *Itius or Iccius Portus; a port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Cæsar passed over to Britain (acc. to Ukert, near Calais; acc. to Mannert, now Boulogne).*

I-to, avi, no sup., āre, v. n. *Intens.* [e-o, through root I] *To go: cœnas, Cæs.*

Itōnē, ēs, f.; -us, i, m. *Itone or Itonus; a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas.*—Hence, **Itōn-us**, a, um, adj., *Itonian.*

Itūræus, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Ituræa (a country of Cælestria); Ituræan:* arcus, Virg.—**As Subst.: Itūræi**, ōrum, m. *The Ituræans (celebrated as archers): Cic.*

I-tus, ūs, m. [e-o; through root I] **I.** Prop.: *(The act of going; hence) A going away, a departure:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The means of moving, that by which motion is effected:* Luor.

Itŭlus, i, m., Ἰτυλος, *Itylus; the son of Zethus and of Aëdon daughter of Pandarus. He was killed by his mother, who mistook him for the son of Amphion.*

Itys, Itŭos, m., Ἴτυς (Edgæ or Rim). *Itys: 1. Son of Tereus and Progne. He was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Progne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into an owl.—2. A Trojan killed by Turnus.*

Itŭlus, i, m., Ἰούλος (Down), *Iulus: 1. The mythic and poetic name of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, whom the gens Julia regarded as their ancestor.*—Hence, **Itŭl-ŭs**, a, um, adj.: **a.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Iulus; Iulian.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Of, or belonging to, Julius Cæsar.*—(b) *Of, or belonging to, Augustus.*—**2. Iulus Antonius**, son of the triumvir Antonius and Fulvia.

Ixiōn, ōnis, m., Ἰξίων (Suppliant). *Ixiōn; the son of Phlegyas (acc. to others, of Jupiter), king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel.*—Hence, **1. Ixiōn-ŭs** (-us), a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Ixiōn.*—**2. Ixiōn-ides**, æ, m. *The Ixiōnide, i. e. Pirithous.* Prop.—**3. Ixiōn-ideæ**, ōrum, m. *The Centaurs.*

Iynx, iyngis, f., = ἰυνξ (Screamer). *The iynx or wyrrneck; a bird used in conjuring and charms, with which it was thought that slighted lovers could procure a return of affection:* Pl.

J

J, j, n. indecl. or f. I. The tenth letter of the Roman alphabet, a consonant, originally represented by the same character as the vowel *i*. Its consonantal nature is most clearly proved by the fact that, with a preceding consonant, it always forms position. **II.** The pronunciation of *j* was like that of English *y*; only where *j* occurs as a medial between two vowels, it is, according to the statement of the grammarians, to be pronounced double; wherefore, in such cases it is also written double by many, as *ajjo*, *Majja*, *eijus*, *peijus*, etc. **III.** The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*, and hence, in the course of formation and inflection, it was very often changed into the latter: Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; ajo, aium. — On the other hand, *j* was often hardened by the poets into *j*, in order to form position: abjete, abjctibus, for abiete, abietibus. — *J* is related to *g*, as *mag-is*, major (= *mag-ior*). **IV.** *J* is sometimes elided, especially in the poets, in the compounds of *jacio* before an *i*: abicet, adicet, obicet, etc., for abjicet, adijcet, objicet, etc., and in synæresis with a preceding vowel: eicit, reicit (dissyll.), for ejcicit, rejcicit. **jāce-nis**, ntis: **1.** *P.* of *jace-o*. **jāc-ēo**, ūi, itum, ere, **2.** *v. n.* [root *jak*, akin to Sanscrit *ṛā*, to go] (in causative pass. force. *To be made to go, to be thrown or cast; hence*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lie, lie down:* in limine, Cic.: campo, Virg.: per herbas, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of sick persons: *To lie ill, to be sick:* Cic.: Hor.—**2.** Of persons dead or slain: **a.** *To lie, lie dead:* *jacēt* altus Orosdes, Virg.—**b.** *To have fallen, to be lying slain:* bene pro patria cum patriâque, Ov.—**c.** *To lie, to be buried:* arenâ, Ov.—**3.** *To lie, be, or continue long:* Brundisii jacere in omnes partes molestem est, Cic.—**4.** Geographically or locally: *To lie or be, be situated:* alto sub sole, Virg.—**5.** Of extent: *To extend, stretch, etc.:* tantum campi *jacēt*, Virg.—**6.** Of position: *To lie or be low; to be situate low:* quaque *jacēt* valles, Ov.—**7.** Of the sea, etc.: *To be level or flat; to be calm, quiet, still:* Juv.—**8.** Of the soil, etc.: *To lie, be, remain in a certain condition:* non segnes *jacēt* terræ, Virg.—**9.** *To lie or be laid waste; to lie or be in ruins, etc.:* *jacēt* Ilion ingens, Ov.—**10.** **a.** *To lie prostrate or on the ground from any cause:* hostis, Hor.—**b.** *To lie on the ground asleep:* Tib.—**11.** Of garments, etc.: *To lie upon, to sweep or trail along the ground, etc.:* Ov.—**12.** *To lie or hang loose:* crine *jacente*, Ov.: quæ (sc. lora) postquam summum tetigere *jacentia* tergum, id.—**13.** Of the eyes, countenance, etc.:

To be downcast; to be turned downwards or towards the ground: Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lie or be in any state:* *jacēt* in mœrore frater meus, Cic.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: *To be indolent or inactive:* in pace, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To be reduced to a state of inactivity; to be worn out or exhausted:* Virg.—**C.** *To be cast down or deflected:* militum *jacere* animos, Liv.—**D.** **1.** *To lie prostrate or overthrown:* *justitia*, Cic.—**2.** *To lie or be in a low, mean, abject or pitiable condition:* priora tempora in ruinis reipublicæ nostris *jacere* acuerunt, Cic.—**E.** *To lie dormant; to be disused or neglected; to be of no effect or avail:* virtutes omnes, Cic.—**F.** *To be in a state of dullness; to be flat:* Scrip. ap. Cic.—**G.** **1.** *To be in low estimation, to be despised or of no account:* ut neque *jacere* regem poterunt, Cic.—**2.** *To be of small importance, to be valueless:* ars, Ov.—**H.** *To be low in price or value:* pretia prædiorum, Cic.—**J.** Of an argument, etc.: *To fall to the ground, fail to be established, come to nothing:* Cic.—**K.** In legal proofs, etc.: *To fall to the ground, fail to establish a point, lose the cause, etc.:* Cic.—**L.** Of money: *To lie idle or unemployed:* Cic.—**M.** Of an account, etc.: *To lie, be, continue, remain in the creditor's ledger, etc.:* Cic.—**N.** Of words: *To lie before one; to be obvious, known, at hand, in common or daily use:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gêsir*. **Jacētāni**, ōrum, *m.* The *Jacētani*; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis. **jāc-īo**, jēci, jactum, *jāc-ēre*, **3.** *v. a.* [akin to *jac-eo*] (*To make or cause to go; hence*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cast, throw, hurl, fling:* saxa, Cic.: tela ab equo, Ov.: *jacere* oscula, *To throw kisses, i. e. to kiss the hand (to any one):* Tac. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw or cast one's self:* Ov.; Pl.—**2.** Of dice, etc.: *To cast, throw:* Cic.—**3.** Of flowers, etc.: *To streu, scatter, sprinkle:* Virg.—**4.** Of seeds, etc., sown: *To scatter, cast, sow:* Virg.—**5.** *To throw or cast away:* scuta, Plant.; rudera, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** Of earth-works, etc.: *To construct by throwing up; to throw up, construct:* aggerum, Cæs.; vallum, Liv.—**2.** Of foundations: *To lay:* urbi fundamenta, Liv.—**3.** Of buildings, etc.: *To erect, build, raise, construct, etc.:* muros, Virg.—**4.** Of marine works: *To form, build, make, construct:* ab utroque portus cornu mœles *jacimus*, ut, etc., Cic.—**B.** Of trees, etc.: *To bear, produce, bring forth:* *jacturas* poma myricas Speret, Ov.—**C.** Of scents, fire, etc.: *To send forth, emit:* odorem, Lucr.: igniculos, Cic.—**D.** Of stags: *To shed the horns or antlers:* nec *fiant* cervos cornua *jacta* senes, Ov.—**E.** Of

snow: Part. Pass.: *Lying, fallen:* vis per *jactas* candida facta nives, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To throw, to cast:* *jecit* quidam casus caput meum in medium contentionem, Cic.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of persons: *To throw out in speaking; to utter, give utterance to, tell, declare, say:* unde petitum Hoc in me *jacis*? Hor.—**b.** Of animals: *To utter, pour forth, give utterance to:* longe alias alto *jaciunt* (sc. volucres) in tempore vocos, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To throw out obscurely:* to hint at, allude to, darkly intimate, etc.: quod *jacis* obscure, Cic.: (without Object) quisnam is esset, qui per ambages de lacu Albano *jecerit*? Liv.—**b.** *To throw out against or upon one; to cast against, impute or object to one:* in feminas illustres probra *jecrat*, Tac.—**c.** Of mention: *To throw out or make:* mentionem, Vell.—**C.** Of complaints: *To pour forth, give utterance to:* Poet. ap. Cic.—**D.** *To agitate, bring forward, propose, discuss:* pacis conditiones, Liv.—**E.** Of injury, ridicule, suspicion, etc.: *To hurl, launch, or direct at any one:* Cic.—**F.** Of evil passions, etc.: *To sow, scatter, disseminate:* odia, Tac. **jacta-nis**, ntis: **1.** *P.* of *jact(a)-o*. **2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Boasting, boastful, bragging, vain-glorious, vaunting:* epistolæ *jactantes*, Pl.: (Comp.) *jactantior*, Virg.: (Sup.) plebis *jactantissimus* amator, Spart.—**b.** Meton.: *Proud, noble, splendid:* annus, Claud. **jactan-ter**, adv. [for *jactant-ter*; fr. *jactans*, *jactant-is*] *Boastfully, ostentatiously; in a boastful or ostentatious manner:* minas *jactanter* sonantes, Amm.: (Comp.) *jactantius*, Tac. **jactant-ia**, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] **1.** *A boasting or bragging about one's self; a vaunting of self:* Tac.—**2.** *A boasting or bragging:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jactance*. **jactā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [jact(a)-o] **1.** Of the limbs, etc.: *A throwing, tossing, or flinging about:* Cic.—**2.** *A tossing about, a driving hither and thither or to and fro at sea:* Cic.—**3.** *A shaking, jolting, etc., on a road or in travelling:* Liv.—**4.** Of words, etc.: *A hurling at one:* Scrip. ap. Cic.—**5.** *A tossing, agitating, roasting, exciting, stirring up:* popularis, Cic.—**6.**: **a.** Gen.: *Vainly, conceit; vain or conceited conduct, ostentation:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Vain show or display:* cultūs, Tac.—**7.** (An extolling; hence) *Reputation, esteem, character:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jactation*. **jactā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A boaster, braggart, vaunter:* Quint. **1.** *jactā-tus*, a, um, *P.* of *jact(a)-o*. **2.** *jactā-tus*, ūs, *m.* [jact(a)-o] **1.** *An agitating; a rapid movement:* Ov.—**2.** *A tossing or shaking about:* Pl. **jact-ito**, no perf. nor sup., āre, **1.**

v. a. freq. [jact-o] **I.** To pour forth or utter much or frequently; ridicula, Liv. **II.** To make an abundant, very great, or ample display of any thing: officium, Phaed.

Jactō, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. freq.* [jact-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To throw, fling, toss, cast, hurl: hastas, Cic.: ossa post tergum, Ov.—Particular phrases: **1.** Jactare a facie manūs, To throw the hands from the face, i. e. to throw kisses or kiss the hand: Juv.—**2.** Jactare basia, To throw kisses, i. e. to kiss the hand: Juv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** To throw, fling, or cast one's self: Curt.—**b.** To throw, fling, or toss one's self about: Cic.—**c.** Pass. in reflexive force: Of forms, etc.: To flit hither and thither: Ov.—**2.** Of dice, etc.: To cast or throw: Plant.; Cic.; Ov.—**3.** Of flowers, fire, etc.: To throw about, strew, scatter: Ov.—**4.** To sow, cast, scatter: semina, Ov.—**cinerem**, Virg.—**5.** **a.** To toss, shake, or throw about: non ore solutos Imundi meminere suos jactare manipulos, Virg.—**b.** To move backwards and forwards: to waver to and fro; to waver about: ramos oleae, Liv.; togas, Ov.—**6.** To throw, fling, or toss about: brachia mari, Ov.—**7.** Of the eyes: To turn, cast, or throw about; to roll: Ov.—**8.** Of wings: To agitate; to move much or quickly: Ov.—**9.** To toss to and fro or about; to drive hither and thither: fluctu jactante saburrum, Virg.—**10.** Of trees, as object: To sway backwards and forwards: Ov.—**11.** Of the sea as object: To toss to and fro or about; to agitate, disturb violently, render rough: Ov.—**12.** Of implements: To use or ply with vigour: bidentes, Virg.—**13.** Of a road, as subject: To shake, toss, jolt: in viā jactanti, Liv.—**14.** To plunge: manūs ac pedes alternis (sc. aquis) jactare, Suet.—**15.** To throw away: passim arma, Liv.—**16.** Of cattle, as subject: To toss, throw into the air: jactabantque suos tauri, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of scents, light, etc.: To throw out, emit, send forth: odorem, Virg.: lucem, Lucr.—**B.** Of wounds: To inflict: Virg.—**C.** Of soil taken in the hands: To turn over and over; to rub, press, crush, crumble: Virg.—**D.** Of persons: **1.** To drive hither and thither; to toss to and fro: toto jactatus in orbe, Ov.; fati, Virg.—**2.** To knock or push about: jactatur domi suae vir primus, Cic.—**E.** Of colour, as object: To cast forth, produce or cause by reflexion: Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** To throw, cast, fling out, hurl forth: minas, Cic.: convicia lingua, Prop.—**B.** Of an accusation: To hurl at one (i. e. to bring forward for the purpose of annoying, etc., though the accused is out of reach): jactarique magis quam peragi accusatio poterat, Liv.—**C.** Of public matrons: To refer or turn over: rem ad populum, Liv.—**D.** Of a cause or reason: To throw out as true, to advance or allege as real, when it is not: Liv.—**E.** Of speech, sounds, etc.: (To

throw by the voice; hence) **1.**: **a.** Of personal subjects: To pour forth, utter, etc.: voces, Virg.: haec incondita solus Montibus et sylvis studio jactabat inani, id.—Particular phrase: Prae se jactare, To bring forward, adduce, utter, etc., in a boastful way: Virg.—**b.** Of things, as subject: To pour forth, raise, lift up: voces ad sidera tollunt Intonsi montes, Virg.—**2.** To call out aloud: nomina nostra, Ov.—**3.** To mention, utter, speak, tell: jactasse indigno nomina tanta pudet, Ov.—**4.** To mention frequently; to speak often of or about: Caesaris caput proximo cuique, Suet.—**5.** To utter, give utterance to: proverbium, Suet.—**6.** To say, declare, state that something is, etc.: jactantibus hand obscure Gallis hand magnā mercede se adduci posse, ut obsidionem relinquunt, Liv.—**7.** To declare, affirm, assert or maintain publicly or openly: jactamus iampudicum omnis te Roma beatum, Hor.—**8.** To declare, affirm, maintain or assert a thing in a boastful way or manner; to boast: arrogantia fuit tanta, ut secum et natus et montibus literas jactaret, Suet.—**9.** To boast or vaunt of, either in a good or bad sense: Jovis . . . virtutem filia jactat, Ov.—**F.** Of complaints: To throw out, pour forth, give utterance to: Liv.—**G.** Of things under consideration, discussion, etc.: **1.** To speak or make mention of; to bring forward: disceptationes, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) jactatum in conditionibus, id.—**2.** To agitate, discuss, examine: eas res jactari notebat, Caes.—**H.** Of the passion of love, as object: To dart forth: e corpore amorem, Lucr.—**J.** Of quarrels: To stir up: Virg.—**K.** Of cares, etc.: To agitate, revolve, turn over: Virg.—**L.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** To bear, carry, or deport one's self: Cic.—**2.** **a.** In a bad sense: To carry or conduct one's self in a proud, conceited, ostentatious, or haughty manner: Cic.—**b.** In a good sense: To pride one's self: Virg.—**3.** To boast or vaunt one's self: Liv.; Virg.—**4.** To be active; to employ one's self sedulously; to engage diligently: Cic.; Liv.—**5.** Of opinions, etc.: To waver or fluctuate; to toss to and fro or backwards and forwards: Cic.—**M.**: **1.** To toss from one to another or from mouth to mouth; to bandy about: versus licentia jactati, Liv.—**2.** To employ in discussions, etc.: verba, Liv.—**N.**: **1.** To disquiet, disturb, agitate, distress, harass, perplex: te omni ratione, Cic.—**2.** To torment, torture, pain: animum, Lucr.—**3.** To attack, assail: aliquem convicio, Cic.: maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem, Hor.—**4.** Of value: To fluctuate; to have no publicly recognised, fixed, or established value: Cic.—**5.** Of fortune, etc.: To toss about: jactamur varietate fortunae, Curt.—**O.** To display, make a show of: officium, Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. jeter.

Jac-tīra, ō, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: A throwing away; a casting overboard: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: Loss,

damage, hurt, detriment: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of property, etc.: Loss: Caes.; Cic. **2.** Of men: Loss, destruction: Liv.; Ov.—**3.** Expense, outlay, cost: Caes.; Cic.—**4.** Of blood: Cost, outpouring, waste: Claud.—**5.** Of time: Loss, waste, throwing away: Liv.—**6.** Loss, deprivation: sepulchri, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** A throwing overboard; i. e. an omitting to specify or mention: jacturam criminum facere, Cic.—**B.** Loss of honour, etc.: Caes.; Cic.—**C.** Harm, detriment, injury: etsi magnam jacturam causae fecero, si, etc., Cic.

1. jac-tus, a, um, P. of jac-io. **2. jac-tus**, ūs, m. [jac-io] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: A throwing, casting, hurling: Cic.; Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Of weapons: A throw, cast: Liv.—(b) Of nets, etc.: A cast, haul, draught, etc.: Val. Max.—(c) Of stones, etc.: A throw: Ov.—(d) Of rays of light, etc.: A throwing, casting, projecting: Pl.—**2.** A throwing or casting of one's self; a leap: Virg.—**3.** A throwing or casting: a cast or throw: taliorum, Cic.—**4.** Of an arrow: A shot: Virg.—**5.** Naut. l. i.: **a.** Prop.: A throwing away, a casting overboard: Sen.—**b.** Fig.: Wrecking of life: loss, death: rapiti jacturā lesus amici, Ov.—**6.** A throwing out, uttering: vocis, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. jet.

jacūlā-bilis, ē, adj. [jacul(a)-or] That may be thrown, cast, hurled, or flung: telum, Ov.

jacūlā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **1.**: **a.** Gen.: One who throws a dart or javelin; a thrower of the dart or javelin: Ov.—**b.** Esp.: A dartsman (a name given to a kind of light-armed soldier, who carried only a dart or javelin): Liv.—**2.** One who hurls, casts, or throws any thing; a hurler, etc.: Hor.; Stat. **jacūlā-trix**, icis, f. [id.] She that hurls the javelin: Ov.

jacūl-or, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* [jacul-um] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: To hurl, throw, fling, or cast a javelin or javelins: equitanto jaculando, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of language, etc.: To make an attack or assault: probris in ipsum Macedonasque jaculati sunt, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To hurl, throw, fling, cast, or aim a javelin, etc., at; to attack or assail with a javelin or javelins: pedes elephantorum jaculari, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: With accessory notion of the result of throwing at: **1.** To hit, strike, pierce, transfix with a javelin or javelins: cervos, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: To throw, cast, hurl, fling: ornos, Juv.: silicem in hostes, Ov.: puppibus ignes, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (a) With Personal pron.: To throw, cast, fling, or hurl one's self: Pl.; Flor.—(b) Of comets, etc., as subject: To toss or waver; to throw wildly about: crines, Claud.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: To throw, cast, hurl, fling, or aim at: te ferro nondum jaculabor acuto, Ov.—**b.** Esp.: With accessory notion of the results of throwing at: (a) To strike, hit, smite: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, Hor.—(b) Of the air: To part,

inde, cleave: aëra si misso vacuum jaculabere disco, Ov. C. Fig.: To aim at; strive after: quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo Multa? Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. jactilur.

jaculum, i, v. 1. jaculus.

jac-ulus, a, um, adj. [jac-ulo] *That is, or that may be, thrown, cast, flung, or hurled; that is used in, or for, throwing, etc.: rete jaculum, a casting net, Plaut.—As Subst.: jaculum, 1, n.: 1. (sc. rete) A casting net: Ov.—2. (sc. telum) A missile, dart, javelin: Cic., Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. jalon.*

jam, adv. [Prob. = cum, fr. is] **I.** Of time: **A.** Referring to time past: **1. a.** Prop.: (a) With past tenses: *At that time, then; or like the idiomatic English, at this time, now; jam ad vesperscescat, Liv.—(b)* With Historic present: *At this time, now; et jam fama volans, . . . mœnia complet, Virg.—Particular phrases and combinations: (a)* Jam jamque, *Then and then, i. e. at that very time or moment: Virg.—(B)* Jam tum or tunc: *Then, at that time, i. e. at that very time: Cic.—(y)* As a Correlative to quum, postquam, ut, or Abl. Abs.: *To mark two things as coincident in time: At that time . . . when; then . . . when: Cic.; Quint.; Liv.—(8)* Quum jam, jam ut, *When now, i. e. at the very time that: Cic.; Ter.—(e)* Jam primum, jam primo, primum jam, *Then, in the first place; i. e. in the very beginning or outset; quite at the commencement; first of all; before all; before any thing or every thing else: Ter.; Virg.—(5)* Jam jam primum, *Quite in the very beginning: Liv.—(y)* With negatives: *To denote a cessation in past time from a previously existing condition: (aa)* Jam non, *Then, or now, not; i. e. no longer, no more, as it before was, etc.: Liv.—(ßß)* Jam ne . . . quidem, *Then, or now, not even, i. e. no longer . . . even: Cic.—(e)* With numerals in designations of time, to point out what time was current at some given past time: *Then, now; quintus et vigesimus jam dies, Cic.—(c)* With Partic. and Adj.: *Then, now, already; even now: Cic.; Virg.—b.* Meton.: *Previously, in time past or gone by; already; before that or this; before now; ere this: id nomen durius jam effecit votustas, Cic.—Particular phrase: Jam jam, For this long time past; long, long ago: Cic.—2. a.* Prefixed to other words or expressions of time for the purpose of more distinctly marking the commencement of some particular time, age, season, etc.: *From that time, viz.: i. e. even, quite; jam ab illo tempore, Cic.—b.* With negatives: *To denote a cessation thenceforth from a condition, etc., present in past time: (a)* Non jam or nihil jam, *Not from that time forth, or that time forward; not at all thenceforth; no any longer, or any more: Cæs.; Cic.—(b)* Nec jam, *And not from that time forth or this time forward; and no longer or no more: Virg.—B.* Referring to time follow-

ing: **1.** Prop.: *Then, at that time: de quibus jam dicendi locus erit, quum de senicibus pauca dixerò, Cic.—Particular phrases or combinations: a.* Quum jam or jam quum, *When then, or then when; i. e. at the time that; as soon as ever: Cic.; Virg.—b.* With Adj.: *Already, even now: jam constans ætas, Cic.—2. Meton.: a.* To denote the all-but immediate arrival of what is to happen, etc.: *Now, immediately, directly, forthwith, soon, very soon; jam faciam quid vultis, Hor.—Particular phrases or combinations: Jam jam or jam jamque, Now, now; now and now; i. e. at this very instant, without any delay, instantly, immediately, or directly: Cic.; Virg.—b. (a)* Hereafter, in time to come: *hic jam tercentum totos regnabitur annos, Virg.—(b)* With negatives: (a) Non jam, *Not . . . hereafter; not . . . in time to come: Prop.—(ß)* Nullus jam, *None or not any . . . in time to come or hereafter: Virg.—C.* Referring to time present: **1. a.** Prop.: (a) *At this time, i. e. to which reference is made; now: quod jam tenebris et sole cadente, etc., when darkness is now falling, and the sun is now setting, Virg.—Particular phrases or combinations: (a)* Jam jam or jam jamque, *(At this time, at this time; at this time and at this time, i. e.) at this very time; now at this very moment: Cic.—(B)* Jam tum, *At this denoted time, at this very time: Virg.—(y)* As a correlative to postquam: *At this time, . . . when: Plaut.—(8)* With negatives: (aa) Jam non, *Now, or at this time, not; i. e. no longer, no more: Cic.—(ßß)* Jam jam nec, *And no more, or no longer, at all: Virg.—(c)* Jam . . . jam, *At this time . . . at that time; at one time . . . at another time: Hor.—(b)* Now at length, at last: jam melior, jam, Diva, precor, Virg.—(c) In describing something future as so close at hand, resolved upon, or so certain that it is regarded as actually present: (a) *Already: jam galeum Pallas et ægida, Curriusque et rabien, parat, Hor.—Repeated for greater force: Jam jam, Already, now: Virg.—(ß)* At this very time, moment, or instant; instantly: Plaut.—Repeated for greater force: Jam jam, Instantly, instantly; i. e. at this very present instant: Virg.—(d) With words denoting time to specify a space of time beginning in the past, and continued on into the present: *Already: jam biennium est, Plaut.: aliquot jam per annos, Cic.—Particular phrases or combinations: (a)* Jam nunc, *Already at the present time; even now: Cic.—(ß)* Nunc jam, *At the present time, already; now even: Cic.—b.* Meton.: = nunc: *Now, at this time: stabat modo consularis, modo septemvir epulonum: jam neutrum, Pl.—2. = ab eo ipso tempore: a.* With negatives: *To denote a cessation from an antecedent condition, etc.: (a)* Non jam, *Not henceforth: no longer not any*

longer; no more, not any more: Virg.—(b) Neque jam or nec jam, *And not henceforth; and no longer, and not any longer; and no more, and not any more: Virg.; Hor.—(c)* Nihil jam, *Nothing henceforth or any more: Cic.—(d)* Nullus jam or jam nullus, *Not any or none henceforth or any more: Ter.; Quint.—b.* Henceforth, instantly, immediately: saxum . . . e summo jam vertice rursum Volvitur Lucr. **II.** For clearer distinction or closer definition: *Indeed, even: jam hoc quoque prope iniquissimum comparatum est, Cic. **III.** In good truth, forsooth, indeed: jam subrusticum, Cic. **IV.** In affirming, declaring, etc.: A. In truth, in very deed, truly: loquor enim jam, ut paulo ante dixi, Cic.—Particular combinations: 1. Jam jam, In truth, in truth, i. e. in very deed, in very truth: Cic.—2. Jam ergo or ergo jam: In truth indeed, i. e. in all truth, in very deed or fact: Cic.; Tac.—B. With Negatives: 1. Non jam or jam non, Not indeed; not in good truth: Ter.; Quint.—2. Nec jam, Not not indeed; and in good truth not: Cic.—3. With negative verb: Indeed . . . not; in truth . . . not; jam suam clementiam laudari magnopere volebant, Cic.—4. Jam nemo, Assuredly or truly no one, or not any one: Cic. **V.** In restricting, limiting, etc., a statement, etc.: A. Jam prope or prope jam; jam ferme; jam fere; jam pene or pene jam: Indeed almost; almost indeed; with the accessory notion of "not quite, however." Cæs.; Cic.; Quint.—B. With Negatives: 1. Jam non: Indeed, truly, or certainly not: Cic.; Virg.—2. Jam nec, Indeed, truly, or assuredly also, not: Virg.—3. Non jam . . . sed, qualifying the limiting clause: a. Not indeed . . . but; not in truth or assuredly . . . but: Cic.—b. Not merely . . . but; not only . . . but: Cic.—4. Nec jam . . . sed, And not merely . . . but; not only . . . but: Cic. **VI.** In extending a statement, etc.: A. Multis etc., jam, Much indeed, i. e. very much: multo jam fractus membra labore, Hor.—B. Multi, etc., jam or jam multi, etc., Many indeed, i. e. very many: multi jam excretos prohibent a matribus hædos, Virg.—C. Jam permulti, etc., In truth very many, i. e. very many indeed: Cic.—D. Intensifying the word it follows: Even, very: extremo jam littore, Tac. **VII.** In introducing any fresh matter: A. Moreover, besides, now, again: jam hortum ipsi agricolæ succidiam appellat, Cic.—B. In the next place, further: Cic.—C. In a climax: Even, even besides or further: carcere effracto, solvunt vincula, desertoresque ac rerum capitalium damnatos sibi jam miscent, Tac. **VIII.** With comparative words: A.: 1. Still, yet, beyond this or that: talibus incensa est juvenum sententia dictis Jam magis atque magis, Virg.—2. Jam jamque magis, Still more and more: Virg.—B. Far, much: mitiora jam hominum ingenia, i. e. which had become far milder: Liv.*

IX. To call attention to a new subject or circumstance: *Now, behold, see: et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant*, Virg. **X.** In conclusions, suppositions, etc.: *Now, then; now indeed: age, jam concedo, non, etc.*, Cic. **XI.** Of a consequence, result, etc.: *A. Si . . . jam, if . . . then; if . . . now; et . . . in that case: Cic.—B. Jam . . . si, in that case . . . if; then . . . if: Virg.—XII.* With Imperatives, as a hortatory and illative particle: *Now, now then, now therefore; now, I pray; desine, Menalios, jam desine, tibia, versus*, Virg. **XIII.** Of a source or origin: *Jam ab, Thence or even from: Cic. XIV.* In conclusions, inferences, etc.: *Hence, therefore, for this cause or reason: Plaut. XV.* Of degree or proximity: *Almost, all but, very nearly: Cic.*

jam-dūdum (and separately, **jamdūdum**), *adv.* **I.** Prop. **A.** Gen.: (*At that time, some time since; hence*) *A long time since or ago: Ter.—B. Esp.: I. a.* With Pres.: To indicate that the existing state or action of the verb began long since: *Is and has been: do and have done: quæ jam dudum loquor*, Cic.—**b.** With Perf.: To indicate that the past state or action of the verb is continued into time present: *Has been and is; have done and do: jamdūdum, si des, porreximus*, Plaut.—**c.** With Imperf. Indic.: To indicate what was going on in time past, and had been so for a long time previously: *Was, and had been: jamdūdum flebam*, Ov.—**2.** With quum: To mark the coincidence of two conditions or actions: *Long ago or since . . . when: Plaut.—3.* With negative word interposed: *Jam non dudum: Not very long ago, no long while since: Plaut. II. Meton.: A.* At once, forthwith, directly, immediately, instantly: *jamdūdum dominæ more venire jube*, Ov.—**B.** *1.* Even now, at this very moment, or present time: *jamdūdum nubes et ævas perdimus undas*, Luc.—**2.** Polid. by dum: *Even now, or at this season . . . whilst: Virg.—C.* During, or for, a long time past: Ov.

jam-prīdem (and separately, **jamprīdem**), *adv.* (Then, a long time ago; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A very long time ago, very long since: is jamprīdem mortuus est*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With Verbs: **1.** With Pres.: To indicate that the existing state or action of the verb began long since: *Is and has long been; does and has long done: jamprīdem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum*, Virg.—**2.** With Perf. or Perf. Part.: To indicate that the past state or action of the verb is continued into time present: *Has long been and is; have long done and do: nihil jam sum prīdem admiratus magis*, Cic.—**3.** With Imperf. Indic.: To indicate what was going on in time past, and had been so for a long time: *Was and had long been: qui bellum jamprīdem parabat*, Just.—**B.** With Adj. and Subst.: **1.** To indicate

ate a present condition commencing in time long past: *Now for a long time past: jamprīdem avidi certaminis*, Liv.—**2.** To indicate a state that existed in past time, and had long done so: *Was and long had been: jamprīdem hostis*, Liv.

Jān-ālis, *e, adj.* [Jan-us] *Of, or belonging to, Janus: virga*, Ov.

Jān-icūlum, *i, n.* [id.] (*That which serves for Janus*) *Janiculum; one of the seven hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber, on which, according to tradition, Janus built a fortress or town.*

Jān-l-gēn-a, *æ, f.* [Jan-us; and] *gen-ō* *One begotten by Janus; a child of Janus: Ov.*

janī-tor, *ōris, m.* [for janu-tor; fr. janu-a] **1.** **a.** Gen.: *One who has charge of the janua; a door-keeper, porter: Cic.—B.* Esp.: *a door-keeper of a dwelling-house; a house porter (a slave who sometimes was fastened to the door-post by a chain, in the same way as the house-dog; and was furnished with a rod or staff): Ov.; Hor.—2.* A guard or keeper of the entrance, portals, etc.: Virg.

janī-trīx, *icis, f.* [for janu-trīx; fr. id.] *A female porter or door-keeper, a portress: Plaut.; Pl.*

jan-ūa, *æ, f.* [Jan-us] (*The thing pertaining to Janus; hence*) **I.** Prop. **A.** Of profane buildings: **1.** Gen.: *The outer door of a building: Cic.—2.* Esp.: *The outer or street-door of a dwelling-house; a house-door: Cic.; Ov.—B.* The door or gate of any building dedicated or reserved for other than common (profane) use: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a territory: *The entrance: Cic.—B.* Of any entrance or passage leading to an abode, domain, etc.: Virg.—**C.** Of a sea or gulf: *Entrance, mouth: Ov. III. Fig.: A.* Access, entrance: *quā nolui janūa sum ingressus in causam*, Cic.—**B.** Of the mind: *An index: animi, Cic.*

Janū-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [for Jano-ārius; fr. Janus, (uncontr. Gen.) Jano-ī] *Of, or belonging to, Janus: mensis, the month dedicated, etc., to Janus, i. e. January: Cic.—As Subst.: Januarius, ī, m.* (sc. mensis): *The month of January; Caesar:—Hence, Januari-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, January: Calendæ Januariae, the Calends of January, i. e. the first day of January, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Janvier.*

Jān-us, *i, m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit *dyāvān*, "the sun," as "the glittering or shining one," from root div, "to glitter" or "shine"] **I.** Prop.: *Janus; an ancient Italian divinity, a deified king of Latium, the sun-god, represented with two faces, one in front, the other behind. II. Meton.: A.* The temple of Janus: Liv.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: *An arched passage, a covered way or passage, a covered thoroughfare.—2.* Esp.: *A covered street, arcade, etc., contiguous to the Forum at Rome: Hor.*

jēcūr, **jēcōris**, and **jēcūnōris** and

jēcūnōris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *yakrit*, Gr. *ἡπαρ*] *The liver: Cic.; Liv.; Hor.; Cels.*

jēcūs-cūlum, *dim.* [for jecor-cūlum; fr. jecur, jecor-is] *A little liver: Cic.*

jējūn-e, *adv.* [jejūn-us] *Meagrely, dryly, barrenly, jejunely; without spirit or energy: Of style or speaker: agere jējūne: Cic.: (Comp.) jejūnius dicere, id.*

jējūn-itas, *ātis, f.* [jejūn-us] (*The state or quality of the jejūnus; hence*) **1.** Fasting, abstinence from food: Plaut.—**2.** A being devoid of anything: *artium, i. e. ignorance of the arts, Cic.—3.* Of style: *Dryness, poverty, meagreness: Cic.*

jējūn-tum, *ī, n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A fasting; a not breaking one's fast; a not taking any thing either to eat or drink: Ov.; Liv. II. Meton.: A.* Hunger: Ov.—**B.** Thirst: Luc.—**C.** Leanness, poorness: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeûne*.

jējūn-us, *a, um, adj.* [most probably akin to Sanscrit root *yām*, to tame, govern, restrain, etc.] (Hence, in reference to the appetite) **I.** Prop.: *That refrains from food or from eating; fasting; that has not broken one's fast, i. e. has not eaten nor drunk: biduum jejūnus*, Cic. **II. Meton.: A. Of, or belonging to, one who fasts, or is in a state of fasting: *saliva, Pl.—B.* Of the results, effects, etc., of not eating or drinking: **1.** Of not eating: *a. I.* Hungry, feeling hunger: *canis, Ilor.—b.* Affected by, or sinking from, hunger: corpora, Liv.—**C. Resulting from, or telling of, hunger: *sonus, Prop.—2.* Of not drinking: *Thirsty: Of living beings: Prop.—C.* Of the soil, etc.: *Dry, barren, unproductive, as the result of want of moisture, manure, etc.: agri, Cic.: glareæ, Virg.—D.* Scanty, trifling, or insignificant in quantity: *sanies, Virg.—E.* Dry or devoid of: *succo jejuna (sc. corpora), feruntur, Lucr. III. Fig.: Of things: A. 1.* Hungry: *dentes, Hor.—2.* Thirsty: *cupido, Lucr.—3.* Thirsting for, hungering or hankering after; anxious or eager for: (with Gen.) *jejunæ . . . orationis aures, Cic.—B. 1.* Gen.: *Poor, barren, insignificant, trifling, contemptible, mean, low, narrow: plebscula, Cic.—2.* Esp.: *Of style or speaker: Meagre, dry, spiritless; devoid of spirit, energy, or nerve: jējūne: concenteratio verborum, Cic.: (Comp.) in orationibus jejuniior, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adv.) (à) jeun.*****

jēntā-cūlum, *i, n.* [jēnt(a)-o] (*That which serves for breaking the fast; hence*) *A breakfast: Mart.*

jen-to, *āvi, no sup., āre, ī, v. n.* [prob. akin to jejūnus; q. v.] (*To take food after fasting; hence*) *To breakfast: Suet.*

jēcā-tiō, *ōnis, f.* [joc(a)-or] *A joking, joke: Cic.*

jēcō-o, *no perf. nor sup., āre, v. n.* [joc-us] *To jest, joke: jocabo, Plaut.*

jēcō-or, *ātus sum, āri, ī, v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Neut.: *To jest, joke: Cic. II.*

Act.: To say in jest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jouer*.

jocōs-e, adv. [jocos-us] In a sportive or mirthful way or manner; jestingly, jocosely: *jocose satis*, Cic.: (Comp.) *jocosius*, Hor.

joc-ōsus, a, um, adj. [joc-us] (Full of joc-us; hence) Full of jesting, jocos, humorous, facetious, sportive: Cic.: Ov.

jocūl-āris, e, adj. [jocul-us] (Pertaining to joculus; hence) Facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: *jocularē istuc*, Cic.—As Subst.: *jocularia*, ium, n. *Jests*, jokes: Hor.

jocūlār-iter, adv. [jocular-is] Jocosely, in a sportive manner: Suet.

jocūl-ārius, a, um, adj. [jocul-us] Pertaining to joculus; hence) *Ludicreus*, droll: *malum*, Ter.

jocūlā-tor, ōris, m. [jocul(a)-or] A jester, joker: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jongleur*.

jocūl-or, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [jocul-us] To jest, joke: Liv.

jocū-lus, i, m. dim. [for jocu-lus; fr. *jocus*, (uncomfr. Gen.) *joco*-i] A little jest or joke: Plaut.

jocundus, a, um, v. *jucundus*, **jō-cus**, i, m. (in plur. also **jō-ca**, ōrum, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *div* or *dyu*, *videre*] I. Prop.: A jest or joke; sport or sportiveness in words: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. A cause for jesting; a subject for mirth: Cic.—B. Personified: *Jocus*; the god of sportive mirth: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeu*.

Jōvis, is, v. Jupiter init.
1. **jūba**, a, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The flowing hair (on the neck of an animal); the mane: Cæs.; Pl. II. Meton.: Of the crest of a helmet: Virg.

2. **jūba**, ōm, m. *Juba*; the name of two Numidian kings.

jū-bar, āris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *div* or *dyu*, *to glitter or shine*] I. Prop.: Splendour, shining light, brightness, brilliancy, rays, beam of the heavenly bodies, fire, etc.: Ov. II. Meton.: A. The morning star, *Lucifer*: Virg.—B. A comet, constellation, star: Ov.

jūb-ātus, a, um, adj. [1. *jub-a*] (Provided with or having a juba; hence) Of a serpent: *Ilaving a crest*, crested: Liv.

jūb-ō, jussī, jussum, **jūb-ēre**, (jussō for jussor, Virg.), 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *yu*, to bind] I. Gen.: To order, command, bid; to order, etc., one to do something, or that something be done: *scelerā*, Tac.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) to aliquid, Cic.: (Pass. with Acc. of thing) quod jussī sunt, faciunt, Cæs.: (with Subj.) rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. II. Esp.: A. To wish, desire, entreat, request, exhort, bid: sperare nos amici jubent, Cic.—B. Medice, t. t.: To order, prescribe: quod jussī ei dari bibere, Ter.—C. Polit. t. t.: 1. To order, decree, ratify, approve, sanction: de legibus jubendis, Cic.: (with Objective clause) **si** populus jussit me tuum . . . serv-

um esse, id.—Particular expression: Velle, jubere, To will, to ordain (a formula with which the magistrates called upon the people to confirm any thing proposed to them): Liv.—2. To appoint a person to an office; to order, direct, decree that a person be something: (with Acc. of person, and Acc. of that which designates the office) *Tullium Hostium regem populus jussit*, Liv.—3. To give or allot a thing or office by public decree, etc.: ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, Sall.

Juberna, æ, v. **Juverna**.

jucund-e, adv. [jucund-us] Agreeably, pleasantly, in a pleasant manner; with pleasure, delight, etc.: *prorsus jucunde*, Hor.: (Comp.) *jucundius* bibere, Cic.: (Sup.) *jucundissime* vivere, id.

jucund-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the *jucundus*; hence) Agreeableness, pleasantness, delight: Cic.

jū-cundus (jō-), a, um, adj. [for *juv-cundus*; fr. *juv-o*] (Delighting much; hence) Pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing: *amicus*, Hor.: (Comp.; also, with *Supine* in u) *jucundiora cognita*, Val. Max.: (Sup.) *conspicuous jucundissimus*, Cic.

Jūdæus, i, m. A Jew: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Juif*.

jūdex, icis, comm. gen. [= *judec-s*, for *judic-s*; fr. *judic-o*] 1. A judge: Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Of a plaintiff: *Judicem ferre alicui*, To offer or propose a judge to any one: Cic.—b. Of a defendant: *Judicem dicere*, To name a judge: Liv.—c. Of the pretor: *Dare judicem*, To grant a judge: Cic.—2. A judge in any matter; one who gives or pronounces an opinion or decision; an umpire: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juge*.

jūdicā-tio, ōnis, f. [judic(a)-o] 1. a. Gen.: A judicial inquiry or investigation; a judging: Cic.—b. Esp.: The examination of a plea in defence: Cic.—2. A judgment, affirmation, decision: Cic.

jūdicā-tum, i, n. [id.] 1. A thing, or matter, already decided: Cic.—2. A judgment, decision: Cic.—3. An award, etc.: solvi, Cic.

1. **jūdicā-tus**, a, um, P. of *judic(a)-o*.

2. **jūdic-ātus**, ūs, m. [judex, *judic-is*] (The office of a judge; hence) A judgeship, the office of a judge: Cic.

jūdic-ālis, e, adj. [judic-i-um] Of, or belonging to, the courts of justice; judicial: *jus*, Cic.

jūdic-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, the courts; judiciary: *lex*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *judiciaire*.

jūdic-ium, ii, n. [judic-o] I. Prop.: A. A judging; a judicial investigation or inquiry; a legal trial: Cic.—B. A sentence or decision of a judge, or of a body of persons acting as judges: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A process or suit at law: Cic.—B. Jurisdiction, legal authority: Sall.—C. A place where a trial is held, a court of justice: Nep.—D. Those who conduct the trial;

judges; a body of judges: Cic. III. Fig.: A. A judgment, decision, opinion with regard to any thing: *meo judicio*, in my judgment, according to my opinion, Cic.—B. The power of judging, judgment, discernment: *si quid meo judiciali est*, if I can judge of it, Cic.—C. Consideration, discretion: Cic.

jū-dico, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (judicāssit for *judicaverit*, Cic.) [for *jur-dico*; fr. *jus*, *jur-is*; root *dic*: cf. 1. and 2. dico] 1. v. n. and act. 1. Prop.: Law t. t.: A. Gen.: Neut.: To point out or declare what is law; to judge; to be or sit as a judge; to investigate a cause, etc., judicially: *quam poene . . . judicantem vidimus Æacum*, Hor. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of pronouncing the sentence required by the law: 1. Neut.: a. To give sentence, to pass judgment; to determine, decide: *ordine et recte*, Cic.—b. Of an accuser, as if anticipating the result of a trial: To pronounce sentence against one on a charge of any kind: *perduellionis Fulvio*, Liv.—2. Act.: a. With things as objects: (a) To give sentence or pass judgment about a matter; to decide, determine a matter: *ex æquo et bono rem*, Cic.—(b) Part. Pass.: That has been judged, or about which sentence has been already given; decided, settled: *infirmatio rerum judicatorum*, Cic.—b. Part. Pass.: Of persons: That has been sentenced, condemned: Cic.; Liv.—c. Of the magistrate: To adjudge something to one; i. e. to pronounce sentence against one of being guilty of any crime: *Horatio perduellionem*, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Neut.: 1. To pronounce an opinion or decision; to pass judgment: *multis post seculis de* to *judicabant*, Cic.—2. To decide: *quum contra*, ac *Deiotarus sensit*, *victoria belli judicavit*, Cic.—3. To resolve, fix, settle, determine, or decide in one's mind: *de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicatorum*, Cæs.: (Impers. Pass.) *mihi judicatorum est*, Cic.—4. To judge, form an opinion, think: *de Cæsaris consilio*, Cæs.—B. Act.: 1. To pronounce an opinion or decision about; to pass judgment on or concerning: *aliquid*, Cic.—2. To pronounce, declare, proclaim a person to be something: (with second Acc. of further definition) *Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano*, Cic.—3. To deem, consider, hold, think: (with second Acc. of further definition) *quod tu . . . Dignum longā judicatis memoriā*, Phaed.: (with Objective clause) *qui se vobis omnia debere judicant*, Cæs.—4. To imagine, suppose, conclude: *quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicāram*, Cic.—5. To judge of, form an opinion about: *ex aliarum ingeniiis nunc me judicet*, Ter.—6. To settle, fix, decide: *concio . . . judicare solet quid inter sit inter popularem*, etc., Cic.—7. To determine, declare: *sic judico*; *neminem omnium*, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juger*.

jūg-ālis, e, adj. [jug-um] (Of, or belonging to, a yug; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, a yoke; yoked together:

equi, Curt.—As *Subst.*: **jugales**, *ium*, *m.* (sc. equi) *Chariot horses*: Virg.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, the bonds of matrimony*: *matrimonial, nuptial*: *vinculum*, Virg.

jūgā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [1. *jug(a)-o*] **A** *binding of a vine to rails*: Cic.

jūgērūm, *i* (*Plur. acc. to the third declension*, *jugera*, *um*: *Dat. and Abl. Plur.* *jugeris*, *Var.*), *n.* [etym. dub.] *An acre (or rather, juger of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length, by 120 in breadth, whereas the English acre measures 43,560 square feet)*: Cic.; Juv.

1. jūg-is, *e*, *adj.* [*jug-um*] **Relig. t. t.**: (*Of, or belonging to, yoked animals*; hence) *Caused by yoked animals*: *juge auspiciūm*, *i. e.* *married auspices* (occasionally by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time): Cic.

2. jūg-is, *e*, *adj.* [*ju(n)g-o*] (*Joined*; hence) *Of water*: *Always flowing, perennial*: *puteus*, Cic.: *fons*, Hor.

jū-glans, *dis*, *f.* [*acc. to Var. = Jovis glans, Jove's nut*; and so, for *Jov-glans*; fr. *Jupiter, Jov-is*; *glans*: —but prob. for *jug-glans*; fr. *ju(n)g-o*; *glans, the joined nut*] **I.** *Prop.*: *A walnut*: Pl. **II.** *Meton.*: *A walnut tree*: Cic.

jūg-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [*jug-um*] **I.** *Prop.*: *To join, give, or unite in marriage*; *to marry*: *cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jūgātār* *Omnibus*, Virg. **II.** *Fig.*: *To join, connect*: *virtutes inter se*, Cic.

jūg-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Full of, or abounding in, mountain summits*; *mountainous*: *silvæ*, Ov.

jūglā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*jugal(a)-o*] *A cutting of one's throat*; *a murdering*: *Hirt*.

jūglū-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [*jugal-um*] **I.** *Prop.*: *To cut the throat*; *to stick*; *to kill, murder*: *hominēs*, Hor.: *jugalatur sus*, Cic.—*Particular phrases*: **A.** *Jugulare aliquem suo gladio, To kill one with one's own sword, i. e. to foil one with one's own device*: Ter.—**B.** *Jugulare aliquem plumbeo gladio, To kill one with a leaden sword, i. e. to overcome with a poor weapon or without difficulty*: Cic. **II.** *Fig.*: *To kill, destroy, annihilate*; *convict, confute, refute, etc.*: *multis eum factis decretisque*, Cic.

jūglū-um, *i*, *n.*, *-us*, *1. m.* [*ju(n)g-o*] (*The joining thing*; hence) **I.** *Prop.*: *The collar-bone (which joins together the shoulders and the neck)*: Pl. **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *The hollow part of the neck (above the collar-bone)*: Cic.—**B.** *The throat*: *dare, to present the throat (to be cut, as was done by conquered gladiators)*: Cic.

jūg-um, *i*, *n.* [*ju(n)g-o*] (*The joining thing*; hence) **A.** *1. Prop.*: *Of draught animals*; *A yoke, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *Meton.*: **a.** *Of draught cattle*: *A yoke, pair, team*: Cic.—**b.** *A juger of land*: Pl.—**c.** *The constellation Libra*: Cic.—**d.** *The beam of a weaver's loom*: Ov.—**e.** *A rover's bench*: Virg.—**f.** *A height or summit of a mountain*: *div.*; Virg.—**3.** *Fig.*: **a.** *Yoke, bonds*

of affection, marriage, slavery, misfortune, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**b.** *The height or eminence of learning*: Cic.—**B.** *The yoke (formed by a spear fastened to the top of two other spears set upright in the ground, under which a vanquished force was made to pass in token of subjection)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *joug*.

Jūgūrtha, *æ*, *m.* *Jugurtha*; the nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius in the war with the Romans.—Hence, **Jūgūrth-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Jugurtha*; *Jugurthine*.

Jūlius, *ii*, *m.*, *-a*, *æ*, *f.* *Julius*, and *Julia*; the name of a Roman gens: esp. *C. Julius Cæsar* and his adopted son, *C. Julius Cæsar* (Octavianus) *Augustus*.—Hence, **Jūli-us** (*-ānus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Julius*; *Julian*.—As *Subst.*: **Jūlius**, *ii*, *m.* (sc. mensis) *The month of July* (so called after Julius Cæsar); *July* (previously called *Quintilis*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *Juillet*, “July.”

jū-mentum, *i*, *n.* [*for jug-mentum*; fr. *ju(n)g-o*] (*The yoked animal*; hence) *A beast for drawing or carrying*; *draught-animal*; *beast of burden*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jument*.

junc-ūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*junc-us*] (*Pertaining to a juncus*; hence) **1.** *Made of rushes*; *rush*: *vincula*, Ov.—**2.** *Rush-like, i. e. slender, thin*: *virgines*, Ter.

junc-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Full of, or abounding in, rushes*; *rushy*: *litora*, Ov.

junc-tim, *adv.* [*for junc-tim*; fr. *jung-o*] (*By a joining*; hence) *Of time*: *Successively, one after another*: *Suet.*

junc-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for junc-tio*; fr. *id.*] *A joining, connection, union*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jonction*.

junc-tira, *æ*, *f.* [*for junc-tura*; fr. *id.*] **1.** (*Prop.*: *A joining*; *Meton.*) *A joint*: Virg.; Ov.—**2.** *Of words*: *A joining, composition, compounding*: Hor.—**3.** *Of family*: *Relationship, connection*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jointure*.

junc-tus (*for junc-tus*), *a*, *um*: **1.** *P. of junc-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *a. United, connected*: (*Comp.*) *causa . . . cum exitu junctor*, Cic.—**b.** (*a*) *Devoted, attached, bound*: (*Sup.*) *junctissimus illi comes*, Ov.—(*b*) *Nearly or closely related*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) *joint*.

junc-tus, *i*, *m.* *A rush*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jonc*.

ju(n)g-o, *jūnxī*, *junctum*, *jūngēre*, *3. v. a.* [*akin to Sanscrit root yuj, Gr. ζῶν, as in ζεύω-ναι*] **I.** *Prop.*: **A.** *G. en.*: *To join, unite, bind or fasten*; *to join, fasten, etc., together*: *narissum et florem jūngit bene olentis anethi*, Virg.; *figus inter se*, Cæs.—*Particular phrases*: **1.** *Jungere dextram or dextrās, To join the right hand, etc., in token of amity*: Virg.—**2.** *Jungere manūs, To close, or clasp, the hands*: Ov.—**3.** *Jungere oscula, To join kisses*; *i. e. to bestow mutual kisses, to kiss mutually*: Ov.—**4.** *Jungere pedem cum pede, To join foot with foot, i. e. to stand foot to foot*: Ov.—**5.** *Jung-*

ero verba, To join or unite words; **1. a.** *To form phrases*: Cic. **B.** *Esp.*: **1.** *Of draught animals, etc.*; also, of chariots, etc.: **a.** *To join or put together*; *to yoke, harness, or fasten together*: *tauros*, Virg.—**2.** *To yoke or harness to something*: *rhedæ equis juncta*, Cic.: *jungentur iam gryphes equis*, Virg.—**2.** *To make fast, join on*: *ut edificio jūngatur* (sc. opus), Cæs.—**3.** *To close, shut, fasten*: *fenestras*, Hor.—**4.** *To join or connect*; *to form or make a connection between two things*: *pontes et propugnacula*, Virg.—**5.** *To connect or join the opposite sides of a river, etc.*: *Romani ponte Ticiūm jūngunt*, Liv.

6. *To join together the different parts of any erection, etc.*; *to construct, form, make*: *pontem*, Tac.—**7.** *To unite, connect, form a communication between*: *omnia vallo ac fossâ*, Liv.—**8.** *To bring close up to some object*: *equum equo*, Hirt.—**9.** *Of water, etc.*: *To unite, mingle*: *cæruleis jūngitur Ister aquis*, Ov.—**10.** *Part. Pass.*: *Of locality*: *Joined on, adjoining, contiguous*: *juncta phæreatris Sarmatis ora Getis*, Ov.

11. *Of persons*: **A.** *To join, combine with*: *junctæque Nymphis Gratia decentes*, Hor.—**b.** *To add*: *Gratia Nudis junctasoribus*, Hor.—**12.** *Of forests*: *Part. Pass.*: *Joined, intermingling*: *saltis duo . . . inter se juncti*, Liv.

II. *Fig.*: **A.** *G. en.*: *To join, unite*: *sapientiam eloquentia*, Cic. **B.** *Esp.*: **1.**: **a.** *Of persons*: *To join, unite, match, pair*: *se viro*, Virg.—**b.** *Of animals*: *To pair*: *prius Appulius Jungentur capræ lupis*, Hor.—**2.** *Of friendship, relationship, etc.*: **a.** *Of personal objects*: *To join, unite, bind together, connect, etc.*: *amicos*, Hor.: *se ad cos*, Cic.—**b.** *Of things as objects*: *To make, contract, form*: *consuetudines, amicitias*, Cic.—**3.** *Of a treaty, alliance, society, etc.*: **a.** *To connect, bind, unite, ally*: *si populus Romanus federe jungeret regi*, Liv.—**b.** *Of things*: *To form, make, conclude, enter into*: *federa*, Liv.—**4.** *To add*: *ad illa, quæ semper habuit, jūngit ea, quæ, etc.*, Cic. **III.** *Meton.*: *Of time*: *To add*: *diei noctem*, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *joindre*.

jūnior, *us*, *v.* *juvenis*.

jūnpīpers, *i*, *f.* *The juniper-tree*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *genévrier*.

Jūnius, *ii*, *m.* *Junius*; the name of a Roman gens: e. g. *M.* and *D. Junius Brutus*.—Hence, **Jūni-us** (*-ānus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Junian*: *mensis, the sixth month, June*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Jūnius**, *ii*, *m.* (sc. mensis) *June*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juin*.

Jū-nō, *ōnis*, *f.* [*akin to Ju-piter*] **I.** *Prop.*: *Juno*; *a heathen goddess, the daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women*; *as the foundress of marriage, she is also called promuba Juno*; and as the protecting goddess of lying-in women, *Juno Lucina*.—Hence, **A.** **Jū-nōn-i-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Juno*; *Junonian*.—**B.** **Jū-nōn-ālis**, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Juno*; *tempus, i. e. the month of June*, Ov. **II.** *Fig.*: **A.** *Of a wife*: *Junc: mea*

Juno, Plant. — **B.** (With some epithet referring to the lower world, to denote) *Proserpine*, as the *Juno* or queen of that place. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Junon*.

Jūnōn-i-cōl-a, æ, comm. gen. [Juno, Junonis; (i); col-o] *A worshipper of Juno*: Ov.

Jūnōn-i-gēn-a, æ, m. adj. [Juno, Junonis; (i); gen-o] *Juno-born*, i. e. *Vulcan*, Ov.

Jū-piter (**Jupp-**), Jōvis (regular only in *Nom.* and *Voc.*; the other cases are supplied from a form *Jovis*), m. [akin to Sanscrit *dyo* or *dyu*, "heaven," and Gr. Ζεύς; with pater] (*Heaven's father*) I. Prop.: *Jupiter* or *Juppiter*, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno. II. Fig.: With some epithet referring to the lower world to denote the supreme ruler of that place; the *Jove* of Tartarus, etc.: Virg. III. Meton.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *The sky, open air, heaven*: Hor.—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of rain: *A rainy sky*: Virg.—**B.** *The atmosphere*: Hor.—**C.** *Temperature, climate*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Jupiter*.

Jūra, æ, m. *Jura*; a chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.

Jūra-ndus, i, n. [Jura-ndus; *Put. Part.* of jur(a)-o] (*A thing to be sworn; hence*) *An oath*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jurande*.

jūre-consulatus, v. jurisconsulatus.

Jūr-ē-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [2. jus, jur-is; (e); juro] *To swear with an oath*: Liv.

jūr-ē-pēritus, v. jurisperitus.

jurg-ium, il, n. [jurg-o] 1. (*A proceeding at, or according to, law; hence*) *Law proceedings; a suit, dispute*: Cic.; Ov.—2. *A quarrelling; a quarrel, strife, dispute, altercation, contention*: Cic.; Tac.—Particular phrases: **a.** *Jurgia jactare*, *To hurl or aim quarrels*, i. e. *to assail in a quarrelsome manner*: Virg.—**b.** *Jurgia nectere*, *To join or unite quarrels*, i. e. *to add quarrel to quarrel; to carry on a continued quarrel*: Ov.—**c.** *Per jurgia dicere*, *To say through quarrels*, i. e. *to say or speak under the influence of anger, resentment*, etc.: Ov.

jur-go, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [2. jus, jur-is] I. Prop.: *In a good sense: To proceed at law, to sue, to take or institute legal proceedings against any one*: apud ediles adversus lenones jargare, Just. II. Meton.: **A.** Neut.: 1. *To quarrel, dispute, chide*: ne mea rēvus Jurgare ad te quod epistola nulla veniret, Hor.—2. *To upbraid*: simul jurgare, querens, Liv.—**B.** Act.: *To chide, blame, censure*: jurs, inquit, Transis istis jurgatur verbis, Hor.

jūridic-ŭlis, e, adj. [juridic-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a juridicus; hence*) *Relating to right or justice*: Cic.

jūr-i-dic-us, a, um, adj. [2. jus, jur-is; (i); root dic; v. dico inquit] (*Speaking jus; hence*) *Relating to the administration of justice, judiciary*: juridici conventus, i. e. *assize towns*, Pl.—As Subst.: **jūridicus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *One who administers justice; a*

judge: Capitol. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juridique*.

jūris-consul-tus (**jure-**), (also *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*) [2. jus, jur-is; consul-o] (*One consulted in, or as to, jus; hence*) *One skilled in the law, a lawyer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jurisconsult*.

jūris-dictio, ōnis (in *tnesis*, *jurisque dictio*, Liv.; and separately: *juris dictio*, f. [2. jus, jur-is; dictio]) I. Prop.: *Administration of justice, jurisdiction*: Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** *Legal authority, jurisdiction*: Cic.—**B.** *A place where justice was administered, an assize-town*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jurisdiction*.

jūris-pēritus (**jūr-ē-**) (also written separately), i, m. [2. jus, jur-is; peritus] *One skilled or learned in the law*: Cic.

jū-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root *ju*, *jungere, colligare*] (*To bind one's self, morally; hence*) I. Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To swear, take an oath*: si aram tenens juraret, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Jurare in verba, or conceptis verbis*, *To swear according to or after certain words*, i. e. *to take a prescribed form of oath*: Liv.—2. *Jurare aliquid in litem*, *To swear or make oath respecting the value of a thing which has become the subject of legal proceedings*: Cic.

B. Meton.: 1. *To conspire*: in facinus jurasse putes, Ov.—2. *Jurantia verba*, *The words or terms in which an oath is couched*: non ego juravi; legi jurantia verba, Ov. C. Fig.: Of things: *To conspire*: in me jurarunt somnus ventusque fidesque, Ov. II. Act.: **A.** *To swear; to take an oath about, or to: jusrurandum*, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) se eum non deserturum, Cass.—Particular phrase: *Jurare calumniam*, *To take an oath about calumny*, i. e. *to swear that one is not guilty of it*, Liv.—**B.** *To swear by*: Stygias undas, Ov.—**C.** *To swear to, or take an oath respecting, something: morbum*, i. e. *to swear that one is sick*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jurere*.

jū-ror, ātussum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] (id.) I. Neut.: *To swear, take an oath*: Regulis juratus missus est ad senatum, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Jurari in legem*, *To swear or take an oath to a law*, i. e. *to observe it*: Cic. II. Act.: *To swear; to take an oath about or to: juratus* se eum interempitum, Liv.

1. **jū-s**, jūris, n. [akin to Sanscrit *yu-shas* or *yu-sham*; from Sanscrit root *JA*, "to boil," whence Gr. ζέω; and so "that which boils or is boiled," acc. to some—acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root *ju*, "to join," "to mix," etc.; and so "that which is mixed"] 1. *Broth, soup*: Cic.—2. *Sauce*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jus*.

2. **jū-s**, jūris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *yu*, *to join*] I. Prop.: (*That which morally joins or unites together; that which is morally binding in its tendency or character; hence*) *Law*: whether natural, human, or divine; whether

written or unwritten; whether in principle or in practice: **A.** Of Natural Law: 1. *That which in and of itself possesses the principles of law; that which is good, right, proper, fair, just*: Cic.—2. *Justness, fairness, equity*: Cic.—A verbal expression: *Jure*, *With justness or fairness; justly, fairly; equitably*: Cic.—**B.** Of Human Law: 1. *The Law commonly in force amongst nations or mankind collectively*: Cic.—2. Of Civil Law, or the law of particular states: *Law, statute law, constitutional law*: Cic.—Particular phrases, etc.: **a.** *Jus prætorium*, *The prætorian law*, i. e. *emendations of the laws introduced from time to time by prætors*: Cic.—**b.** *Jus adoptionis*, *The law of adoption*, i. e. *as applicable to adoption*: Cic.—**c.** Of a lawyer, giving a legal opinion: *Jus* or *de jure respondere*, *To give a reply respecting law*: Cic.—**d.** *Jus dicere*, *To pronounce or give the laws; i. e. to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*: Cic.—3. Plur. (*Parts more or less of jus*) *Laws, enactments, ordinances*: qui leges juraque servat, Hor.—**C.** Plur.: *Divine law or ordinances*: Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** *A right or privilege resulting from law of any kind*: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *Permission, liberty, conceded right; power of doing any thing founded on another's permission or leave*: Cic.; Liv.—**C.** *Power, authority, as resulting from law of any kind*: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrase: *Sui juris esse*, *To be one's own master; to be independent*: Cic.—**D.** *A place where justice is administered; a court of justice*: Ter.; Cic. III. Fig.: **A.** *A right or title to any thing*: Ov.—**B.** *Power, authority over any thing*: Ov.

jū-s jūra-ndum, jurisjurandi, n. (in *tnesis*: *jurisque jurandi*, Cic.)—*in incoerced order*: jurando jure, Plant. [2. jus; jur(a)-o] (*A right to be sworn to; hence*) *An oath*: Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Jusrurandum ad testimonium accommodare*, *To adapt one's oath to testimony*, i. e. *to receive it and decide accordingly*: Cic.—2. *Jusrurandum jurare*, *To swear, take, or make oath of one's own accord*: Cic.—3. *Jusrurandum accipere*, *To receive an oath respecting any thing from another*: Cass.—4. *Jusrurandum aliquem adigere*, *To impose an oath on one, to make one take an oath*: Cass.

jus-sum, i, n. [for jub-sum; fr. jub-co] I. Gen.: *An order, command*: Plant.; Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: *An ordinance, decree, law*, etc.: Cic. 1. **jus-sus** (for jub-sus), a, um, P. of jub-co.

2. **jus-sus**, ūs (only in *Abl.*), m. [for jub-sus; fr. jub-co] I. Gen.: *An order, command*: Liv. II. Esp.: *An ordinance, order, decree*: Cic.; Liv.

just-ē, adv. [just-us] 1. *Justly, equitably, in an upright way, fairly, according to the principles or dictates of (natural) law*: imperare, Cic. (Sup.) *Justissime*, id.—2. *Rightly, properly, with reason, correctly, on good grounds*:

•Comp.) quanto id facilius fieri poterit, et justius? Cic.

just-ī-tia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality or condition of the justus; hence) **I.** Justice, uprightness, upright conduct: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Justice, conduct in accordance with the (civil) law: Val. Max.—b. Meton.: (a) Personified: Justitia or Justice; as a goddess: Virg.—(b) The whole body of laws: Flor.—(c) Mildness, clemency, gentleness: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. justesse, justice.

ju-sti-ti-um, i, n. [for jur-stati-um; fr. jus, jur-is; STA, root of sist-o] (A making or causing of the (civil) law to stand still; hence) **I.** Prop.: Cessation from business in the courts of justice; a formal closing of the law-courts; a suspension of the sittings of the judges, etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A public mourning: Tac.

jus-tus, a, um, adj. [for jur-tus; fr. jus, jur-is] (Provided or furnished with jus; hence) **1. a.** Prop.: (a) Of persons: That acts in accordance with the principles of law or justice; just, upright, etc.: vir, Cic.—(b) Of things: That is in accordance with the principles of law; founded or resting on (natural) law; equitable, just: causa, Cic.—As Subst.: (a) **justum**, i, n. That which is just, right, or proper in and of itself; justice, equity: Cic.—(b) **justa**, òrum, n. Just actions, etc.: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Proper, reasonable, well-grounded: timor, Hirt.—(b) Proper, right, just, what ought to be: justì honores, Cic.—As Subst.: **justum**, i, n. That which is right or proper; what ought to be; plus justo, more than is right, too much, Hor.—(c) In military matters, etc.: (e) Of an engagement: Regular, thorough, pitched: prelium, Liv.—(f) Of a victory: Full, complete, entire: victoria, Cic.—(g) Of an army, line of battle, etc.: Full, complete, regular, perfect, having the full number of soldiers: acies, Liv.: classes, Suet.—(d) Of soldiers: Regular, of the regular army: miles, Liv.—(e) Of military service: Regular, in the regular army: militia, Suet.—(f) Of a march: Regular, customary, full: iter, Cres.—(d) Accustomed, customary, usual, etc.: pedites operi aliusque justis militariis ita assuefecit, ut, etc., Liv.—(e) Of places: Level, flat, even, plain: Tac.—(f) Moderate, mild, gentle, easy: servitus, Ter. (Comp.) ut justioribus utamur iis, qui, etc., Cic.—2. a. That acts in accordance with the (civil) law; just: (Sup.) justissimus iudex, Cic.—b. Appointed by or in conformity with the (civil) law; legitimate, legal: supplicia, Cic.—Particular phrase: Justus triumphus, A just or legitimate triumph; i.e. a triumph in accordance with the conditions imposed by law: Hor.—c. Recognised by the law; lawful, rightful, legitimate: uxor, Cic.—3. Rightfully belonging or due to any one; so, prps. only as Subst.: **justa**, òrum, n.: a. Rights, privileges, etc.: Cic.—b. Due ceremonies or formalities: Liv.—c. Of funerals: Rites, obsequies: Cic.; Ov.—

d. Of hospitality: Rites, dues, claims, demands: Liv.—e. Of games: Right, proper, or due observances, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. juste.

Juturna, æ, f. **Juturna**, 1. A Naid, sister of Purnus, king of the Rutuli.—2. A fountain and pool near the Numicus; from which water was brought to Rome for the sacrifices.

1. jüvën-älis, e, adj. [juven-is] Belonging to a juvenis; agreeable to the nature of a juvenis; youthful: corpus, Virg.

2. Jüvënälis, is, m. [1. juvenalis] Juvenal (D. Junius); a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.

jüvenca, æ, v. l. juvenicus.

jüvencü-lus, i, m. [for juvenco-lus; fr. juvenco, (uncontr. Gen.) juvenco-lus] A youth, young lad: Cat.

1. jüvën-cus, a, um, adj. [juven-is] (Belonging to a juvenis; hence) Youthful, young: equus, Lucr.—As Subst.: **1. juvenco**, i, m.: a. Of persons: (Prop.): A young person or youth: Meton.: A son: Hor.—b. Of neat cattle: A young bullock; a steer: Hor.—2. **jüvenca**, æ, f.: a. Of persons: A young woman; a girl: Ov.—b. Of neat cattle: A young cow, a heifer: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. juvenceau.

2. juvenco, i, v. l. juvenicus.

jüvën-esco, ñi, no sup., escere, 3. v. n. inch. [juven-is] **I.** Gen.: To become, or advance to the age of, a juvenis; to grow up: vitulus . . . largis juvenescit in herbis, Hor. **II.** Esp.: To become a juvenis again; to return to the age of a juvenis; to grow or become young again: illius ad tactum Pylus juvenescere posset, Ov.

jüvën-ilis, e, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: (Belonging to a juvenis; hence) Youthful, young: juvenis quædam dicendi licentia, Cic.: caput, Ov. **II.** Meton.: A. Appearing like a juvenis or young person; appearing young: (Comp.) Silvanusque suis semper juveniler annis, appearing younger, Ov.—B. Of time: Early: annis juncti juvenilibus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. juvénile.

jüvën-il-ter, adv. [juven-il-is] **I.** Gen.: After the manner of a juvenis; youthfully, as a youth: exsultans, Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. With the accessory notion of strength, etc.: With the vigour or strength of a young person: Ov.—B. With the accessory notion of want of thought, etc.: Inconsiderately, improvidently: Ov.

jüvën-is, is, adj. comm. gen. (Comp. juvenior, for the contr. and usual junior, Pl.) [akin to Sanscrit *gyavan*, "young," and *dyäna*, "sportive, playful" from root *div* or *dyu*, "to play" or "sport"] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: Young, youthful (inasmuch as in the early part of life the animal spirits are more exuberant): (Comp.) qui vel mense brevi, vel toto est junior anno, Hor.—As Subst.: A. juvenis, is, comm. gen. A young person whether of the male or female sex (between seventeen and forty-five or forty-six years of age): Cic.; Suet.; Phaed.—B. From the Comp.: **jünior**, òris, m.: **1. A young man**: juniores . . . ad nomina respondent, Liv.—2. Polit. i. l. Plur.: The young men of a tribe: those, i.e., under forty-six years of age: Liv. **II.** Meton.: Early, youthful; belonging to, or such as belongs to a young person: anni, Ov.—As Subst.: = filius, A son: telluris juvenes, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. jeune.

jüvën-or, no perf., ñri, 1. v. dep. [juven-is] (To act like a youth; hence) To act with youthful indiscretion, to sport wantonly: juvenari versibus, Hor.

jüven-ta, æ, f. [id.] (The quality or state of the juvenis; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: The age of one who is a juvenis; youth, youthful age, the age of youth: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Personified: Juventa; the goddess of youth: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) jeunesse.

jüven-tas, ätis, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the juvenis; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: Youth, the season of youth, the age of youth, youthful age: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of persons or animals: The youth, young persons: Cic.; Virg.—Particular expression: Princeps juventutis, Chief of the youth: A title: A. Under the republic, of the first of the knights: Cic.—B. Under the empire, of the imperial princes: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. jeunesse.

Jüvërna (Jüb-), æ, f. Ireland. **Jüv-o**, jüvi, jütum, jüväre (ju-criñt, for juverint, Cat.: juvaturns, Sall.) [akin to Sanscrit root *div* or *dyu*, *ludere*] 1. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: A. Prop.: (To sport or play; causative, To make to sport or play; hence) To delight, please, gratify, give pleasure to: multos castra juvant, Hor. **B.** Meton.: 1. With Persons as objects: a. Gen.: To help, aid, assist: duces auxilio, Cic.: (with Neut. adj. or pron. as second Acc.) multum potes nos apud Pöncum juvare, Cic.: quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germanas juvare? Virg.—b. Esp.: Of medical treatment, etc.: To aid, assist: qui salutare juvat arte fessos, Hor.—2. With things as objects: a. To benefit, profit, advantage, aid, help: juvantibus arva Imbribus, Ov.—b. To promote, further, advance: beatæ vitæ disciplinam, Cic. **II.** Neut.: A. Prop.: To delight, please, gratify: forsant et hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. **B.** Meton.: 1. a. Gen.: To give help, aid, or assistance; to help, etc.: diis juvantibus, Cic.—b. Esp.: Medically: To give aid or assistance; to aid, etc.: juvans (sc. herba), Ov.—2. a. Gen.: To benefit, avail, profit, prove serviceable, help: vitæque magis, quam morte juvatis, Ov.: (with Acc. of Neut. prom.) quid labor aut benefacta

juvant? Virg.—**b. Esp.**: Medically: *To be beneficial*: quæ juvet herba, Ov.

Juxtā, *adv. and prep.* [probably for jug-sta; fr. JUG, root of jungo: STA, root of sto] (*Standing closely joined or connected together*; hence) **I. Adv.**: **A. Prop.**: Of space: **1. Close together, adjoining one another**: Pl.—**2. Close, close beside, hard by, close or very near at hand**: Cæs.; Virg.—**3. In the immediate neighbourhood, at no great distance, not far off**: Pl.—**4. Near or about one's person, etc.; in close intimacy with a person**: Suet.—**5. With verbs of motion towards: Close up to any person or thing; close**: neque enim est accedere juxta Ausa, Or. **B. Meton.**: **1. Of degree or amount: Equally, alike, in equal degree**: castella juxta ignobilia, Liv.—**Partic.**: **1. Of order or succession; also, of time: Next to, immediately after**: Liv.; Pl.; Tac.—**b. Ac juxta, atque juxta,**

que juxta, et juxta: *And . . . alike; and . . . equally*: Tac.; Liv.; Sall.—**c. Juxta ac si, Equally as if; equally as though; just as if; just as though**: Cic.—**d. Juxta quam, Equally as**: Liv.—**e. Juxta aut, Alike . . . or**: Tac.—**f. Juxta cum, Equally with or as; in like manner with or as**: Sall.; Plaut.—**2. Moreover, further, beyond this, likewise**: Pl. **II. Prop. c. Acc.**: **A. Prop.**: Of space: **1. Gen.**: *Close to, close beside*: juxta murum castra posuit Cæsar, Cæs.—**2. Esp.**: **a. Bordering upon, on the borders of a country, etc.**: juxta Cappadociam, Nep.—**b. With words denoting motion towards a place: Close up to; provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg. B. Meton.**: **1. Of equality**: juxta se conjuges liberosque vexari, Liv.—**2. Of order or succession; also, of time: Next to, immediately after**: Liv.; Pl.—**3. Of approximation, whether in condition or time: Near to; hard, close,**

or near upon: Tac.—**4. Of a character, quality, etc.**: *Bordering upon, nearly or closely allied to or connected with*: Tac.—**5. Together or along with; in the midst of, amongst**: juxta suam centuriam, Tac.—**6. Of a state or condition: Together with**: juxta libertatem, i. e. among a free people, Tac.—**7. In consequence of**: hinc consuetudo juxta vicinitatem cum Æbutio fuit, Liv.—**8. In accordance with, according to, in conformity with**: juxta nocturnum visum, Just. **¶ 33** Folg. its case: e. g. humilis volat aequora juxta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *jouste*.

juxtim, *adv. and prep.* [prob. for jug-st-im; fr. id.] **I. Adv.**: **A. Close, close beside, hard by, close or very near at hand**: assidat juxtim, Suet.—**B. In the immediate neighbourhood, at no great distance, not far off**: cur ea, quæ fuerint juxtim quadrata, prout sunt Visa rotunda, etc., Lucr. **II. Prop.**: *Close to, close beside*: juxtim se ut assidat effect, App.

K

K, k, *indecl. n. or f.*, the eleventh letter of the Roman alphabet, used in the most ancient times of the language as a separate character for the sound *k*, while *c* was used for the sound *g*. When, in course of time, the character

c came to be used also for the *k*-sound, and, after the introduction of the character *g*, was used for it alone, the *K* disappeared almost entirely from the Latin orthography, except in cer-

tain abbreviations, as *K.* for *Cæso*, *K.* or *Kal.* for *Calendæ*.

Kæso, v. *Cæso*.

Kalendæ, v. *Calendæ*.

Karthago, v. *Carthago*.

L

L, l, *indecl. or f.*: the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I. In power** it corresponds with the Greek *λ*. It is a liquid or semivowel; and possesses a threefold force according to its collocation. When it follows another *l* its sound is slight, as in *ille, Metellus*: when it ends a noun or syllable, it has a full sound, as in *sol, sylva*: in all other cases it has an intermediate power, as in *lectus, lecta, lectum*. **II. L** is interchanged: **A. In simple words**: **1. With d**; v. letter *D*.—**2. With n**; as in *lympha* from *λύπη*.—**3. With r** (so most comm.): *lilium* from *λεῖον*; *libellus* for *libertus*; *agellus* for *agerius*.—**4. With x**; as *maxilla* for *malilla* from *mala*; *verillum* for *vetillum* from *vetum*.—**B. In compound words**: **1. With d**; as *altiligo* for *adtiligo*; *allego* for *adlego*.—**2. With n**; as *colligo* for *conligo*; *colloco* for *conloco*. **III. L** is dropped by syncope in *vis* for *velis*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, *L* denotes most frequently the prænomen *Lucius*; it, however, also represents *lutum, libens, libertus, longum, lyciorum*. **¶ 33** The numerical mark *L*, for the number 50, is not

properly the letter *L*, but a sign formed by placing a horizontal line at right angles to the lower part of the perpendicular line by which the number one is represented.

lāba-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n. *incl.* [lab(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *To begin to totter, to be about or ready to fall*: Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *To waver, give way, yield*: Ter.—**B. To give way, to break down, to be found in the wrong**: Plaut.

lābē, ārum, v. *labia*.

lābē-cūla, æ, f. *dim.* [labes, (antr. Gen.) labe-is] *A small stain; a slight disprace, or discredit*: Cic.

lāb-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fāciēre, 3. v. a.: *Pass.*: **lāb-ē-fio**, factus sum, fēri [lab-o; (e); facio] **I. Prop.**: **A. Of persons**: *To make to reel or to be ready to fall*: mota loco labe-factaque, Val. Fl.—**B. Of things**: **1. Gen.**: *To make or cause to totter; to shake violently, to make an object ready to fall*: labe-factā parte muri, Cæs.—**2. Esp.**: *To loosen*: dentes, Ter. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: **1. To cause to waver, hesitate, or falter**: to shake in mind, purpose, principles, fidelity, etc.: ali-

quem, Cic.—**2. To shake, disquiet, agitate, disturb**: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) animū labe-factus amore, Virg.—**B.**: **1. To shake, weaken, impair**: Liv.—**2. To cause to fall, to impair in health, to destroy**: corpora, Tac.—**3. To cause to totter; to bring near to ruin or overthrow**: respublicas, Cic.—**4. a.**: *Of the body, limbs, etc.*: *To cause to relax in power or vigour; to weaken*: labe-facta per ossa, Virg.—**b.**: *Of the heat of the sun*: *To weaken or impair; to diminish in power*: labe-factus (sc. solis ignis) aëre multo, Lucr. **III. Meton.**: **A. Of the soil**: *To prepare by digging, etc.*: jugera, Virg.—**B. Of the snow: *Part. Perf. Pass.*: *Loose, drifting*: nix, Sen.—**C. Of the effect of fire: *To weaken, impair*: ne quid labe-factum viribus ignis, Ov.****

lābē-fac-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* (Inf. Pass.: labe-factari, Ter.) [labe-fac-io] **I. Prop.**: *To cause or make to totter; to shake violently; to make an object ready to fall*: signum vectibus labe-factare conantur, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To injure, ruin, demerit*: labe-factat onus gravidī temeraria ventris, etc., Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A. To**

LABORO

LACHESIS

(Sup.) operum longe laboriosissimum, Liv.—b. Inclined to labour, laborious: homines, Cic.—2. That undergoes much trouble and hardship; troubled, harassed: (Comp.) quid enim nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. laborieux.

lābōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut. A.: 1. Prop.: To toil, labour, etc., whether physically or mentally: sitque laboranti similis (sc. equus), Virg.: in spem, Ov.—2. Fig.: a. (a) Gen.: To toil, labour, make efforts or exertions: obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, Hor.—(b) Esp.: To make a painful effort; to act or move with difficulty: Cic.—b. To struggle; to be struggling or making struggles: quantā laboras in Charybdi, Hor.—c. To be anxious, solicitous, very careful, or concerned: placuisse, Ov.—B. To suffer fatigue, to be fatigued, to be distressed with toil, etc.: Cic.—C.: 1. Prop.: To suffer, to be distressed or troubled: ex invidia, Cic.—2. Fig.: a. To be distressed or oppressed: negligens, ne qua populus laboret, Hor.—b. Milit. 4. l.: To be hard pressed; to be in distress, difficulty, or danger: Cæs.—c. Of things: To be in peril or danger: laborans ratis, Ov.—D. To be sick or ill: quum sine febrī laborāsem, Cic.—E.: 1. Prop.: To be in pain, anguish, or suffering, arising from illness: ex intestinis, Cic.—2. Fig.: To suffer from, to be afflicted with: non ab avaritia, aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor.—F.: 1. Of child-birth: To be in pain, to be in labour: Hor.—2. Of the moon: To be in throes; i. e. to be eclipsed: Cic. II. Act.: A. To labour or work out; to produce by labour; to elaborate: quale non perfectus Mæe laborārint manūs, Hor.—B. To prepare with toil or labour, to labour at; to labour to accomplish or effect: noctibus hibernis castrēnsia pensa laboro, Prop.—C. To bestow labour upon: dona laboratæ Cereris, Virg.—D. To make with toil, to laboriously make: vestes, Virg.—E. Of the productions of the earth: To bestow labour upon, to cultivate assiduously: frumenta ceterosque fructūs patientius laborant, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. labourer.

lābōr, v. 2. labor.

Lābros (-us), 1. m. = λάβρος (Greedy). Labros; the name of a dog. 1. **lā-brum**, 1. n. [for lap-brum; akin to Sanscrit root LAP, loqui] (That which effects the speaking; hence) I. Prop.: A lip: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—¶ Particular expression: Primitis or primoribus labris aliquid gustare or attingere, To taste or touch something with the tip of the lips; i. e. to get only a slight or superficial acquaintance with a thing: Cic. II. Meton.: The edge of any thing: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. lèvres. 2. **lā-brum**, 1. n. [for lab-brum; fr. root LAB, akin to λαβ-, whence λα(ν)θ- (That which effects the taking; a taking or receiving thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A vessel for containing any liquid: Virg.; Liv. B. Esp.:

1. A large flat basin in the caldarium of a bath: Cic.—2. A basin for water in a garden, etc.: Pl. II. Meton.: A bathing place: Ov.

lābrusca, æ, f., -um, i. n. The wild vine: Virg.

lāburnum, i. n. The laburnum tree or shrub: Pl.

lābyrinthus, i. m. = λαβύρινθος. A labyrinth; esp. the labyrinth constructed by Dædalus near Gnossus in Crete: Virg.—Hence, **lābyrinth-us**, a, um, adj. Of the labyrinth: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. labyrinthe.

lac (lacte), lactis, n. [akin to Sans. root मृज्, "to stroke;" Greek γάλα, γα-λακ:-os] I. Prop.: Milk: Virg. II. Meton.: A. Milk or milk-like juice of fruits, plants, or trees: Ov.—B. Milk-white colour: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lait.

Lācæna, æ, f., adj., Λάκαινα. Lacedæmonian, Spartan: virginibus bacchata Lacedænis Taygeta, Virg.—As Subst. (sc. mulier): A Spartan woman: scelus extitit Lacedæne, i. e. Helen, Virg.

Lācædæmon, ōnis, f., Λακεδαίμων (Gr. Acc. Lacedæmonia, Virg.:—Abt., Lacedæmonia, Nep.). Lacedæmon, the otherwise Sparta; a city of the Peloponnesus (now Mistra).—Hence, **Lācædæmoni-us**, a, um, adj. Lacedæmonian, Spartan.—As Subst.: Lacedæmonionis, i. n. A Lacedæmonian or Spartan.

lāc-er, ēra, ērum, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root दाच्, Gr. δάκ-, root of δάκ-ναι, to bite] I. (Bitten) and with accessory idea of result produced, Bitten to pieces; hence) A. Prop.: Torn or mangled by biting or rending with the teeth or beak: funus lacerum tellus habet? Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Torn or rent to pieces; otherwise said by biting, etc.: corpus, Tac.—2. Mangled, maimed, mutilated: aliquis, Virg.—3. a. Shattered, shivered: currus, Ov.—b. Of buildings: Torna down, or pulled to pieces: Tac. C. Fig.: Torn to pieces: gentilitates, Pl. II. (Prop.: Biting; Meton.) Tearing, lacerating, mangling: ipse suos artūs lacero divellere morsu Cœpit, Ov.

lācēra-tio, ōnis, f. [lacer(a)-o] A mangling, tearing, lacerating: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. laceration.

lāc-erna, æ, f. [akin to παγ, root of πρήναι, to break] (A torn thing; hence) A lacerna; an outer garment or covering worn by the Romans over their other clothing for the purpose of protecting them from the weather: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacerne.

lācērn-ātus, a, um, adj. [lacern-a] (Provided with a lacerna; hence) Wearing a lacerna: Juv.

lācē-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lacer] I. To tear or mangle by biting, etc.: corpus, Lucr. II. A. Prop.: To tear or rend in pieces, otherwise than by biting: vestem, Ov. B. Fig.:

1. Of character, etc.: To pull to pieces, i. e. to defame: virum incocto ore, Cic.—2. Of a composition: To pull to pieces, carp at, etc.: carmina, Ov.—3.

Of property, etc.: a. To waste, squander, dissipate: Sall.—b. To seize upon, plunder: Cic.—4. Of time: To fritter away, waste, consume: Plaut.—5. To tear to pieces, overthrow, destroy: patrimonium, Cic. III. To mangle, maim, mutilate: ferro, Hor.: corpus, Liv. IV. To shatter, shiver, break, or dash in pieces: regie naves lacerate naufragis, Liv. V. A. Prop.: To tear, lacerate: genas, Ov. B. Fig.: To rend, tear, torture, wring, vex, pain: meus me mœror lacerat, Cic. VI. Of the hair as object: To tear or pull up by the roots; to tear; tear out or off. Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacerer.

lācerta, æ, f., -us, i. m. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: A lizard: Hor. II. Esp.: A sea lizard (a species of sea fish now unknown): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lizard.

lācert-ōsus, a, um, adj. [l. laceratus] (Full of, or abounding in, lacertus; hence) Full of muscular power, strong, powerful, sneaky: centuriones, Cic.

1. **lācertus**, i. m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The upper part of the arm; the upper arm between the shoulder and elbow: Ov. II. Meton.: The arm: A. Of persons: Cic.—B. Of bees: Virg. III. Fig.: A. Muscular power, vigour, strength: oratoris, Cic.—B. Might, strength, power: Hor.

2. **lācertus**, i. v. lacerata.

lācēs-ītus, a, um, P. of lacess-o.

lāc-esso, essivi or essi or essi, essitum, essere, 3. v. a. intens. [akin to Sanscrit root दाच्, Gr. δάκ-, root of δάκ-ναι, to bite] I. Prop.: To bite eagerly, to mangle: parvulus aut pulex irreprens dente lacessit (sc. suta), Col. II. Meton.: A. To attack, fall upon, assault, assail: ferro lacessere virum, Cic.—B. To strike repeatedly, to keep dashing against: fores, Ov.—C. Of inanimate objects: To fall upon, strike, smite: æraque fulgent Sole lacessita, Virg.—D. Of the sea, etc., as object: To chafe: Hor.—E. To stimulate or animate by patting: manibus lacessunt Pectora plausa cavis, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To attack, assail, assault, harass: nevo Eddus injuriā lacesseret, Cæs.—B. To exasperate, enrage, provoke: nisi lacessatur, Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: To provoke, stimulate, urge on through a feeling, or through exciting a feeling, of exasperation, etc.: aliquem epistolis ad'scribendum, Cic.—2. Esp.: To provoke or challenge to a contest: efficiam posthac ne ququam voce lacessas, Virg.—D. To assail, importune: nihil super Deos lacesso, Hor.—E. Of language, etc.:

To provoke, call forth, give rise to; cause to be spoken, etc.: Cic.—F. Of the sword: To arouse; to provoke; to call forth from the scabbard: Virg.

lāchān-isso (-izo), no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. = λαχαιζω (Prop.: To resemble (λάχων) potter's in character; i. e. to be weak or trashy; hence, Fig.): To be feeble, etc.: Suet.

Lāchēsīs, is, f., Λαχέσις (Acc. Lachesin, Ov.) (The Allotter, Lachesis; that one of the three Fates who

allotted to man and things the termination of their continuance; and also fixed the certain arrival of future events.

lāchrīma, æ, etc., v. lacr.

Lāclades, æ, m. *A man of Laciadæ; an Athenian borough, which took its name from the hero Laciæ.*

lāclīa, æ, f. [acc. to Pott akin to Sanscrit root DAC, Greek δάκνν, to bite; but perhaps rather to be referred, like *lacerna*, to pay, the root of πῑννν, to break or rend] (acc. to l. etym., *A biting; hence, concr., A thing bitten: acc. to 2. etym., A rending; hence, concr., A thing rent; hence*) I. Gen.: *A fragment or small piece of cloth, etc.* Pl. II. Esp.: *A small piece of cloth or other material, sewn on to the border or edge of a garment; the angular extremity of a garment; a lapet or drop-like appendage at the end of various articles of dress; a corner of the toga, etc.* Cic.—Prov.: *Laciū aliquid obtinere, To lay hold of anything by the lapet, i. e. just to grasp it, or catch hold of it; barely to seize it: Cic.*

Lāclīnum, i, n., Λακλίνον. *Lacīnum* (now Capo delle Colonne or Cape Nau); a promontory on the eastern coast of the extreme south of Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii, celebrated for a temple of Juno.—Hence, **Lāclīnus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lacīnum; Lacīnian.*

lāc-īo, ēre, 3. v. a. *To induce by deception to do what is wrong; to entice, allure: Fost.*

Lāco (-on), ōnis, m., Λάκων. I. Prop.: *A. Sing.: A man of Laconia; a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan.*—As Adj.: *Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan:* Hor.—B. Plur.: I. Gen.: *The Laconian people or nation; the Laconians, Lacedæmonians, Spartans.*—Hence, a. **Lācōn-īa**, æ, f. *Laconia; a country in the centre of Southern Greece, or the Peloponnesus; of which the chief city was Sparta or Lacedæmon.*—b. **Lācōn-īcus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Laconians; Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan.*—As Subst.: (a) **Lācōn-īca**, æ, f. (sc. terra); also, —B. ōis, f. *The land or country of Laconia.*—(b) **Lācōn-īcus**, i, n. (sc. hypocaustum) *A laconicum; the sweating room in a hot bath (invented and first used by the Laconians): Cic.*—c. **Lācōn-īis**, īdis, adj., f., Λακωνικός. *Laconian, Lacedæmonian.*—2. Esp.: Plur.: *The Laconians; i. e. Castor and Pollux:* Mart. II. Meton.: *Of dogs: A Spartan dog or hound:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laconique, "laconic," "short," "concise."*

lāchrīma (lacr-), -īma, -īma), æ, f. [Greek δάκρυ; Sanscrit root DAC, to bite] *A tear: Cic.* Virg.—Particular phrases: 1. *Lacrimas dare, To weep, shed tears:* Virg.—2. *Lacrimis se tradere, To give up one's self to tears, to abandon one's self to weeping:* Cic.—3. *Lacrimas profundere, To pour forth or shed tears in abundance:* Cic.—4. *Lacrimas effundere, To pour forth or shed tears; to weep:*

Cic.—5. *Lacrimas mittere, To dismiss, lay aside, cease from, tears or weeping:* Ter.—6. *Lacrimis opplere, To fill or cover over with tears:* Ter.—7. *Lacrimas clere, movere, commovere, To arouse, excite, the tears of another; to cause another to weep:* Virg.—8. *Lacrimas excutere alicui, To shake tears out of one; i. e. to compel one to weep:* Ter.—9. *Lacrimas tenere, To restrain, check, keep in one's tears:* Cic.—10. *A lacrimis temperare, To refrain from tears; not to allow one's self to weep:* Virg.—11. *Lacrimas confingere, To make up tears, i. e. to feign weeping; to put on a show of weeping:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *larme.*

lāchrīma -bīlis (lacrīma-), æ, adj. [lacrīma(-) + bīlis] I. Prop.: *That is to be, may be, or can be wept; for which tears are to be shed; tearful: nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov.* II. Meton.: *Producing or calling forth tears: bellum, Virg.*

lāchrīma-abundus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Shedding tears in abundance, weeping copiously: Liv.*

lāchrīma-or (lacrīma-, lacrum-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [lacrīma(-) + or] I. Prop.: *A. Neut.: To shed tears, weep, cry: multo sepius lacrimasse Priamum, quam Troilum, Cic.*—B. Act.: *To shed tears, weep, or cry for or on account of: num id lacrimat virgo?* Ter. II. Meton.: *Of plants, trees, etc., from which anything naturally distils: A. Neut.: To weep, to shed tears or drops of gum, etc.: lacrimantes calami, Pl.*—B. Act.: *To pour forth or shed as if by weeping; to exude, distil: lacrymatas cortice myrrhas, Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *larmoyer.*

lāchrīma-or (lacrīma-, lacrum-), ātus snm, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] *To shed tears, weep, cry: equis fuit, quin lacrimaretur? Cic.*

lāchrīma-ōsus, a, um (lacrūma-, lacryma-), ādi, ādi. [id.] (Full of, or abounding in, lacrimæ; hence) I. Prop.: *Full of, or abounding in, tears; that sheds tears in abundance; weeping much or profusely: lacrimosque vino Lumina, i. e. eyes, Ov.* II. Meton.: *A. Of physical causes: Causing or producing tears; productive of tears: fumus, Hor.*—B. Of other than physical causes: *Calling forth tears: 1. Mourful, lamentable: funera, Hor.*—2. *Of composition: Piteable, abject, wretched, miserable: poemata, Hor.*—3. *Tearful, accompanied with much weeping or many tears: carmen, Ov.*

lāchrīma-ūla (lacrīma-, lacrum-), æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little tear: Cic.*

lacruma (-yma), æ, lacruma-bīlis (-ymabilis), æ, v. lacri.

lacte-ns, ntis, P. of lacteo-—As Subst.: n. (sc. animal) or f. (sc. hostia). *A suckling animal; a young unweaned animal offered as a victim: Liv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *laitance.*

lact-ēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [lac, lact-īis] I. *To take milk, suck, take the breast, etc.: A. Prop.: Of*

persons or animals: *lactens (sc. Jupiter puer), Cic.: mulus, id.* B. Fig.: *Of the season of the year: annus, Ov.* II. *Of plants, fruit, etc.: To have a milk-like juice; to contain milk, be milky, to swell with milk: frumenta, Virg.*

lactēō-lus, a, um, adj. dim. *lacte-us, (unconfr. Gen.) lacteo-ī* (Somewhat milk-white; hence) *Of fair or beautiful complexion: puellæ, Cat.*

lact-ēso, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [lac, lact-īis] *To become milk, be turned or changed into milk: cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.*

lact-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Of, or pertaining to, lac; hence) I. a. Gen.: *Of, or pertaining to, milk; milky: humor, Ov.*—b. Esp.: *Milky, containing milk: ubera, Virg.*—2. a. Gen.: *Milky, of the colour or appearance of milk, milk-white, white as milk: lactea colla Auro innectuntur, Virg.*—b. Esp.: *Of the milky way: Cic.: Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *lacté.*

lact-īs, is, f. [lact-ēo] (The milk; thing; hence) I. Prop.: *The small guts, so named from their colour or peculiar softness: Pl.* II. Meton.: *The guts or intestines, in general; the belly, bowels, inside: Plant.*

1. **lact-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [lac, lact-īs] *Of the breasts, etc.: To have, be filled with, or contain milk: ubera lactantia, Ov.*

2. **lact-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. freq. [lac-īo] *To entice, allure, flatter, coax, cajole, try to ensnare, or deceive: nisi me lactasses amantem, Ter.*

lact-īca, æ, f. [lac, lact-īs] (The thing having milk-like juice; hence) *A lettuce: Mart.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *laitue.*

lactūc-ūla, æ, f. dim. [lactuc-a] *A small or young lettuce: Suet.*

lact-ūna, æ, f. [lac-us] (The thing having a lacus or hollow; hence) I. Prop.: *A. A natural cavity; a cavern: Lucr.*—B. Of Orcus: *A pit, depth: Lucr.* II. Meton.: *A. A natural cavity or hollow filled with water; a pool, pond: Virg.*—B. Of the sea: *A depth, or deep place: Auct. Her.*—C. Of the body: (Gen.) *A hollow cavity; Esp.) A dimple: Ov.* III. Fig.: *A gap, want, deficiency, defect: lacuna rei familiaris, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *lacune.*

lācūn-ar, āris, n. [lacūn-a] (A thing belonging to lacuna or cavity; hence) *A panelled or fretted ceiling; a ceiling with indented or panelled compartments: Cic.*—Particular phrase: *Doctus spectare lacunar, Skilled in gazing at the ceiling, i. e. in pretending not to see nor know what is passing around one, Juv.*

lācūn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] (To make a lacuna or cavity, hence) *To ornament like a carved or fretted ceiling: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ, Ov.*

lācūn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of lacunæ; hence) *Full of holes or cavities: nihil lacunosum, i. e. unvenen, Cic.*

lācus, ūs, m. [akin to Gr. λάκκος] I. Prop.: *(Any thing hollowed out, or*

LÆVUS

Unfavourable, unlucky, unpropitious: piens, Hor.: pedes, Ov.—D. In augury: *Favourable, fortunate, lucky, propitious*: nambura, Virg.: tonitrus, Ov.

lāgānum, *i. n.*, = λαγάνον. *A laganum*: i. e. a cake made with flour and oil: Hor.

lāgēna (lagoe-, lāgo-), *æ, f.* [λαγώνος] *A large vessel with neck and handles; a flagon, whether of earthenware or other materials*: Cic.: Phaed.

lāgēos, *i. f.* [λαγείος, belonging to a hare] *Ligeos; a species of vine*: Virg.

lāgō-is, *idēs, f.* [λαγώς, lagōi, a hare] *The lagōis; a bird which derived its name either from being feathered about the legs, or from being of the colour of a hare; moor-game, heath-cock, or grouse*: Hor.

Lagos, *i. f.* *Lagos; a city of Phrygia Major*.

lāgūn-cūla, *æ, f. dim.* [for lagon-cula; fr. lagon-a] *A small flagon or bottle (with a neck and handles)*: Pl.

Lāgus, *i. m.* *Lagus; the father of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt*.

Laiades, *æ, v.* *Laius*.

Lāis, *idēs and Idos, f.*, Λαΐς (*Booty*). *Lais; a celebrated Corinthian woman*.

Lāius (Lāj-), *i. m.*, Λαΐος. *Laius; a son of Labdacus and king of Thebes; the father of Œdipus*.—Hence, **Lāi-ādes**, *æ, m.* *A son of Laius; i. e. Œdipus*.

Lālāge, *es, f.*, Λαλαγή. *Lalage; the name of a girl sung by Iliocæ*.

lallo, *grps.*, non perf. nor sup., āre, *l. v. n.* [onomatop. la] (*To say la, āre*) *Of an infant: To utter an inarticulate sound, to cry out or prattle as an infant*: Pers.

lāma, *æ, f.* [λάμος] *A slough, bog, fen*: Hor.

lamb-o, *i.* *Itum, ēre, 3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root LABH, to take; and Lat. labrum] *I. Prop.*: *To lick*: canes tribunal meum vides lambere, Cic.: tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A. Of a stream, etc.*: *To wash, bathe, lave*: quæ loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor.—B. 1. Of fire: *To seize upon, to lay hold of*: vaga flamma . . . summum propebat lambere tectum, Hor.—2. Of the flames of Etna: *To reach up to, to mount up to*: sidera lambit (sc. Etna), Virg.—C. Of the ivy: *To adhere or cling to*: *to encompass, encircle, embrace, surround*: quorum imagines lambunt Hederæ sequaces, Pers. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lamper, laper**.

lāmel-la, *æ, f. dim.* [for lāmin-la; fr. lāmin-a] *A small plate (of metal)*: argenti, Sen. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lanelle**.

lāmētā, *as, e, adj.* [lament(a)-or] *I. Prop.*: *A. Uttering lamentation; doleful, lamentable*: vox, Cic.—B. *To be lamented or deplored; deplorable, pitiable; deserving or worthy to be pitied, etc.*: regnum, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A. Causing lamentation, lamentable*: tributum, Ov.—B. *Attended or accompanied with lamentation*: lamentable: funera, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lamentable**.

lāmētā-tīo, *ōnis, f.* [lament(a)-or] *A weeping, moaning, weeping, la-*

menting, lamentation: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lamentation**.

lāmēt-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* [lament-um] *I. Neut.*: *To lament, bewail, give utterance to one's grief or sorrow in lamentations or outcries; to make lamentation, etc.*: flebiliter Ulixes lamentatur in vulnere, Cic. **II. Act.**: *To weep over, to lament or bewail*: mortem, Cic.: (with Objective clause) lamentamur non apparere labores Nostros et, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lamenter**.

lā-mentum, *i. n.* [etym. dub. acc. to Tott either akin to Gr. root λαι, whence λαισσω, perf., λείλακα; and so, the screaming thing; or Gr. root λαι, whence λαιω, λαιω; and so, the lamenting thing] (Only **Plur.** in classical authors) *I. Of persons*: *A bewailing, lamentation, cry of grief or sorrow*: Cic.: Virg.—2. *Of a hen*: *A scream of distress*: Pl.

1. **Lāmīa**, *æ, f.*, Λαμία. *A sorceress, witch, enchantress*: Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lamie**.

2. **Lām-ia**, *æ, m.* [Lamus] (One pertaining to Lamus) *Lamia; a cognomen in the gens Ælia; derived from Lamus, the founder of Formice*.—Hence, **Lāmī-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Lamia; Lamian*.

3. **Lāmīa**, *æ, f.* *Lamia*: **I. Prop.**: *A town of Thessaly (now Zeitun or Zeituri)*. **II. Meton.**: *The district or territory of Lamia*.

4. **Lāmīa**, *æ, f.* *Lamia; a woman of Segeste*.

lā-mīna (-mna), *æ, f.* [etym. dub.; perhaps akin to Gr. root λα, whence ἐλάω, ἐλα-νω; in the meaning of to beat out metal] (*The metal beaten out*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *A plate, leaf, layer, etc., of metal*: Cæs.; Hor. **B. Esp.**: *1. A plate of iron, as an instrument of torture when heated*: Cic.—2. *Of a saw, etc.*: *A thin blade*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A. Of bone*: *A thin plate*: Pl.—B. *Of wood for a cask*: *A thin piece of wood*—**Plur.**: *Slaves*: Pl. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lame**.

lāmpās, *ādis, f.*, Λαμπάς: **1. a. Prop.**: *A light, torch, flambeau*: Cic.: Virg.—Particular expression: *Tradere lampada, To give up the torch*: i. e. *To finish or bring to a close what one is about, and allow another to succeed, etc.* (a figure taken from the Greek torch-race, in which the object proposed to each runner was that he should keep the torch alight while running, and hand it unextinguished to his successor). **Luer.**—b. **Meton.**: *Of the sun, moon, or early morn, as the torch of the world*: Virg.; Val. Fl.—2. **A lamp**: Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lampe**.

Lāmpētē, *ēs, f.*, Λαμπετή. *Lampetie; a daughter of Phœbus and sister of Phœthon, who was changed into a tree*.

Lāmpsacum, *i. n.*, -us (-os), *i. f.*, Λάμψακος. *Lampsacum, Lampsacus or Lampsacos; a city of Mysia on the Hellespont*.—Hence, **Lāmpsac-ēnus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Lampsacum; Lampsacene*.—As Subst.: **Lāmpsacēni**, *ōrum, m.* (sc. viri) *The men of Lampsacum, the Lampsacenes*.

Lāmus, *i. m.*, Λάμος. *Lamus: 1. A king of the Læstrygonians, a son of Neptune, and the founder of Formice*.—2. *A son of Hercules and Omphale*.

Lāmyrus, *i. m.* *The lamyus; a sea-fish*: Ov.

Lāna, *æ, f.* [λαύνη; cf. aranea init.] **I. Prop.**: *Wool*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A. Any thing spun from or made of wool; a woollen article*: Ov.—B. 1. *Of quadrupeds*: *Soft, woolly, or wool-like hair*: alter rixatur de lanā saepe caprina, i. e. about mere bagatelles, Hor.—C. *Lanæ vellera, The fleecy or fleecy-like clouds*: Virg. ¶ Hence, **Fr. laine**.

Lānāta, *æ, v.* *lanatus*. **Lān-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [lan-a] **I. Prop.**: *Provided or furnished with wool; covered with wool, woolly*: quam stultissima animalium lanata, Pl.—As Subst.: **Lānāta**, *æ, f.* (sc. ovis) *A woolly one, a sheep*: Juv. **II. Meton.**: *A. Wool-like, i. e. of the nature of wool*: (Comp.) folia lanatiore cantilæ, Pl.—B. *Of trees, etc.*: *Having a down-like covering; covered with down*: Pl.

lancēa, *æ, f.* [λάνχη, acc. to Fest.:—acc. to Var. of Spanish origin] **I. Prop.**: *A light spear (with a leathern strap attached to it)*: a lance: Hirt. **II. Meton.**: *The head of a lance*: Virg. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lance**.

lanc-ino, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DANC, to bite] **I. Prop.**: *To tear or rend by biting*: balenas, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *A. To tear or rend to pieces otherwise than by biting*: Sen.—B. *Of a bay*: *To cut into, indent*: Pl. **III. Fig.**: *A. Of property*: *To waste, squander, dissipate*: Cat.—B. *Of time*: *To waste or fritter away; to consume in frivolity, etc.*: Sen.

lān-ēus, *a, um, adj.* [lan-a] (*Partaining or relating to wool; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Made of wool, woollen*: pallium, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Soft as wool, wool-like*: latusculum, Cat.

Langōbardi, *ōrum, m.* *The Langobardi; a people of Northern Germany*. ¶ Hence, **Fr. Lombard**.

languē-fācio, *fēci, faciō, fēcīre, 3. v. a.* [languē-o; factum] *To make faint, weary, or languid*: Cic.

languē-us, *ntis*: **1. P.** of languē-o.—2. **Pa. a.**: (a) **Prop.**: *Weak, languid, faint*: commovere languentem, Cic.—(b) **Meton.**: *Of a flower*: *Causing faintness; faint-smelling*: hyacinthus, Virg.—b. (c) *Weak, languid through illness, etc.*: stomachus, Script. ap. Cic.—(b) *Of trees, etc.*: *Drooping, losing vigour*: rami, Suet.—c. (a) *Languid, inert, inactive in mind, etc.*: Cæs.—(b) *Of the voice*: *Feeble, weak*: Cic.—(c) *Languishing, fainting, drooping, timid*: cor, Cat.

lang-ueo, *ti, no sup., 2. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit dergha (compare drāghīas), “long”]: Gr. λαγν-αίειν, “to slacken”] (*To be drawn out, to be slack*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To be weak or languid; to be faint*: de viā languere, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To be weak, faint, feeble, or languid from disease*: languente corpora morbo,

Virg.—2. Of flowers, etc.: To droop, languish, wither: Prop. II. Fig.: A. Of persons: To be languid, inert, inactive in mind, etc.: languet juvenutus, Cic.—B. Of abstract things: 1. To grow faint, feeble, or weak; to diminish, become less: languet amor, Ov.—2. To be unoccupied; to be passed in inaction or idleness: Cic. III. Meton.: Of persons: To relax one's efforts: Sall.

languē-sco, langūi, no sup., languescere, 3. v. n. inch. [languē-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To become faint, to grow weak or languid: ipsa illa Martia legio . . . hoc nuntio languescet, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of persons: To grow weak, to become enfeebled: orator, metuo, ne languescat senectute, Cic.—2. Of flowers, etc.: To droop, hang down, wither: Virg. II. Fig.: A. To become inert or languid; to grow inactive: non est cur . . . languescat industria, Cic.—B. Of wines: To lose fiery strength, to grow mellow: Hor. III. Meton.: Of the moon: To lose colour, to become utterly pale, to be obscured or eclipsed: Tac.

languid-e, ade. [languid-us] I. In a weak or spiritless manner; feebly, without spirit: Cic.—2. In a way devoid of energy; in a relaxed way; without effort or exertion: (Comp.) languidus in opere versari, Cæs.—3. In a slight manner; slightly, faintly: Pl.

languidū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for languidus-lus fr. languidus, (un-contr. Gen.) languid-o] Of sleep: Relaxing the limbs: Cat.

languidus, a, um, adj. [languē-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Weak, languid, feeble, faint: pecus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Weak, enfeebled with disease; sick, ill: Mart.—2. Of leaves, etc.: Drooping, hanging down: Pl. II. Fig.: A. Feeble, weak: studium, Cic.—B. Of wine: That has lost its fiery strength; mellowed, mellow: (Comp.) languidiora vina, Hor.—C. Of age, etc.: Languid, feeble, weak: Cic.—D. Mentally: 1. Feeble, enervated: philosophus, Cic.—2. Faint, listless, apathetic: animus, Cæs.—3. Devoid of interest, indifferent about a matter: Cic.—E. Destitute of energy, relaxed in one's efforts: Sall.—F. Of colour: Becoming weaker or less; turning pale, paling off: Pl. III. Meton.: A. Dull, heavy, inanimate: vultus, Quint.—B. Of water: Slow, dull, sluggish: Hor.—C. Paint, weak, slight: languida quo fessi vix venit aura Noti, Ov.—D. Of snails: Languid; hanging loose; not swelled out by the wind: Luc.—E. Of sleep: Relaxing the limbs: Virg.

langu-or, ōris, m. [languē-o; langu-esco] I. A. Prop.: Weakness, faintness, languor, lassitude: Ter.; Cic.—B. Fig.: (a) Languor, indifference, apathy, inertness, listlessness: Cic.—(b) A relaxation of efforts, etc.: Tac.—C. Meton.: A relaxing of the limbs in sleep: Ov.—2. Weakness, feebleness, debility, or languor arising from disease: Suet.—3. Sickness, disease, in-

firmity, illness: aquosus languor, i. e. the dropsy, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. langu-eur.

lānīā-tus, ūs, m. [lanī(a)-o] I. Prop.: A. A rending, tearing, tearing in pieces by biting, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: Of the mind: A rending or gnawing, remorse: Tac.

lān-īcum (-ītum), īi, n. [lan-a] (A thing pertaining to wool; hence) I. Wool, a fleece: Virg.—2. The wool-like production of trees: Pl.

lānī-ēna, æ, f. [lanī-us] (A thing pertaining to a lanus; hence) A butcher's shop or shambles: Liv.

lān-ī-fic-um, īi, n. [for lan-i-fac-um; fr. lan-a; (l); fac-io] A making up or manufacturing of wool; wool-spinning; wool-weaving: Just.

lān-ī-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for lan-i-fac-us; fr. id.] Making up or manufacturing wool; that spins or weaves wool: ars, Ov.

lān-ī-ger, ēra, ērum, adj. [lan-a; (l); ger-o] That bears or produces wool; wool-bearing, woolly, fleecy: greges, Virg.—As Subst.: lānīger, ēri, m. (sc. agnus) A woolly one; i. e. a lamb: Phaed.

1. lān-īo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root दाहि or DAG, and Gr. δάκ-vo, to bite] I. Prop.: To tear or mangle by biting: lanabant dentibus artus, Virg. II. Meton.: A. To rend, mangle, tear in pieces, lacerate otherwise than by biting: ora digitis, Ov.—(Pass. with Gr. acc.) lanata grasses, Virg.—B. Of the hair: To tear, pull out: comas, Ov.—C. To rend or tear in pieces: vestem, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Of vices, as subject: To tear in pieces, rack, rend asunder: Sen.—B. Of compositions, as object: To pull to pieces, carp at, find fault with: Ov.

2. lānī-o, ōnis, m. [1. lani-o] (One who rends or tears asunder or in pieces; hence) A butcher: Petr.

lānīōn-īus, a, um, adj. [2. lani-o, lanion-is] Qf, or belonging to, a butcher; butcher's: mensa, Suet.

lānī-sta, æ, m. [perhaps 1. lani-o; STA, root of sto] (One who stands at—i. e. presides over—a lacerating, mangling, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A trainer or teacher of gladiators: Cic.; Juv. II. Fig.: A. One who instructs or trains another in evil, an instructor or trainer in evil: Cic.—B. An instigator: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. laniste.

lanitium, īi, v. lanicium. lānī-us, īi, m. [1. lani-o] I. Prop.: (One who rends or tears in pieces or asunder; hence) A butcher, slaughterman: Liv. II. Meton.: Of an executioner: Plaut.

lanterna (lāt-), æ, f. [λαμπτήρ] I. Prop.: A lantern: Cic.; Pl. II. Meton.: Lamp-oil: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. lanterne.

lantern-ārius (lāt-), īi, m. [lanti-er-a] (One pertaining to a lanterna; hence) A lantern-carrier; i. e. Fig.: A guide, one who shows the way: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lanternier, "a lantern-maker;" also, (fig.) "a trifler."

lānūgīn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [lan-

ugo, lanugin-is] (Full of, or abounding in, lanugo; hence) Covered with down, downy: Pl.: (Comp.) lanuginosior, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. lanugineux.

lān-ūgo, īnis, f. [lan-a] (A kind of lan-a; hence) A wool-like production, down, etc., on the face, fruits, etc.: Lucr.; Virg.; Pl.

Lānūvium (Lānī-v-), i, n. I. Prop.: Lanuvium or Lanivium; a town of Latium on the Appian Way.—Hence, Lānūv-inus (Lanī-v-), a, um, adj. Qf, or belonging to, Lanuvium; Lanuvian.—As Subst.: A. Lanuvini, ōrum, m. (sc. viri) The people of Lanuvium, the Lanuvians.—B. Lanuvium, i, n. (sc. predium) An estate at Lanuvium. II. Meton.: The people of Lanuvium.

lanx, lancis, f. [akin to Gr. πλάξ (πλακ-ος), anything flat or broad; also, Gr. πλάτ-vo, and Sanscrit, prithu, broad; cf. also Lat. plano-a, Eng. plank] (Any thing flat or wide; hence) 1. A dish, a platter: Cic.; Hor.—2. One of the dishes or plates of a pair of scales; a scale: Cic.; Virg.

Lāōcōōn, ōntis, m., Λαοκόων (Re-gard of the people). Laocoon; a priest of Apollo, who endeavoured to prevent the Trojans from receiving the wooden horse within the walls. He was subsequently, together with his two sons, destroyed by serpents, while offering sacrifice.

Lāōdāmia, æ, f., Λαοδάμεια (Subduer, or Tamer, of the people). Laodamia; the wife of Protesilaus; to whom she was so fondly attached, that, when she heard he had been slain by Hector, she destroyed herself.

Lāōdicē, ēs, f., Λαοδική (She who is tried by the people). Laodice: 1. A woman mentioned by Ovid.—2. The wife of Antiochus, king of Syria.

Lāōdicea, æ, f., Λαοδίκεια (The city of Laodice). Laodicea; the name of various cities: 1. In Phrygia Major (now Eski Hisar).—2. In Syria, on the sea-coast; hence called Laodicea ad mare (now Latikiah or Ladikivah).—Hence, Lāōdicensis, is, adj. Qf, or belonging to, Laodicea.

Lāōmēdon, ōntis, m., Λαομέδων (Guardian of the people). Laomedon; the father of Priam and Ganymede, king of Troy.—Hence, 1. Lāōmē-dont-ēus (-īus), a, um, adj. (Prop.: Qf, or belonging to, Laomedon; Meton.) Trojan.—2. Lāōmēdon-tādes, æ, m.: A. Prop.: A male descendant of Laomedon.—b. Meton.: Plur.: Trojans.

Lāpāthum, i, n., Λαπάθιον (-ος), i, f. or m.=Λαπαθιον, or Λαπαθιος. Sorrel: Pl.

lāpī-cid-a, æ, m. [for lapid-cid-a; fr. lapis, lapid-is; cid-o] A hewer or cutter of stone; a quarryman: Liv.

lāpīcid-inæ, ārum, f. [lapicid-a] (Things pertaining to a lapicida; hence) Stone-quarries: Cic.

lāpīdā-tio, ōnis, f. [lapid(a)-o] I. Prop.: A. Sing.: A throwing of stones, a pelting with stones: Cic.—B. Plur.: Repeated acts of stone-throwing: Ck.

II. Meton.: *A shower of stones hurled by the enemy:* Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lapidation*.

Lāpīdā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who throws stones; a stoner:* Cic.

Lāpīd-ŕus, a, um, adj. [lapīd, lapīd-is] (*Of, or belonging to, stone; hence*)

1. *Of a shower of stones; consisting of stones, of stones:* Imber, Cic.—**2.**

a. Prop.: *Formed or made out of stones:* Cic.—**b. Fig.: *Irritated by some sudden or violent emotion:***

Plaut.—**3. Formed, made, built, or constructed of stone; stone-; murus, Liv.—**

4. Containing stones, having stones in it: curialium, Pl.—5. Abounding in stones,****

stons; campi, Pl.—**6. Stone-like, stony;** duritia, Pl.

Lāpīd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.

and n. [id.] **I. Act.:** *A. Gen.:* *To stone, throw stones at, pelt with stones:*

aliquem, Hirt. **B. Esp.:** *1. To stone to death; imperatore, Flor.—2. Pass.:*

To be struck with stones from heaven; to be struck with a shower of stones:

lapidata sunt templa, Suet. **II. Neut.:**

Impers.: Lapidat, etc. *Stones fall, etc., from heaven; there is, etc., a fall or*

shower of stones: Reate imbrī lapidavit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lapidier*.

Lāpīd-ŕus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.**

Prop.: *A. Gen.:* *Abounding in, or full of, stones; stony:* jussit lapidosos

surgere montes, Ov. B. Esp.: *Full of, or abounding in, pieces of grit or*

stone; gritty: panis, Hor. **II. Meton.:**

A. Hard as stone; like stone: lapideus (*Comp.*) sory . . . est lapidosus, Pl.—**B. Of gout in the hand: Produ-**

cingit, or accompanied with chalk-stones: Pers.—**C. Of fruit-trees and fruits:**

Abounding in stones: Virg.

Lāpī-lus, i, m. dim. [for lapīd-lus; fr. lapīd, lapīd-is] *A small or little*

stone; a pebble: Ov. **II. Esp.:** *A. A pebble:* used at trials (a white pebble

denoting acquittal, a black one condemnation); Ov.—**B. A precious stone,**

jewel, etc.: Hor.—**C. A small piece of stone or marble (used in tessellated pavements): Hor.**

Lāpīd, īdis, m. (used in Ennius once or twice *f.*) [akin to Greek *lā-as*] **I.**

Prop.: *A. Gen.:* *A stone; Cic.:* Virg.—*Particular combinations:*

1. Lapis bibulus, Drinking stone; i. e. *pumice or sand-stone:* Virg.—**2. Lapis incusatus, An indented or chiselled stone;**

i. e. a mill stone: Virg.—**3. Lapis parinis, Stone of Paros, i. e. Parian marble: Virg.—**4. Lapis candidus, A white stone (used as a mark of good fortune):** Cat.—**5. Lapis sacer, A sacred****

or consecrated stone, i. e. a boundary stone: Liv.—**6. Lapis ultimus, or simply ultimus, The last stone, i. e. a**

monumental stone: Prop.; Tib. **B. Esp.:** **1. A stone placed at the end of every 1000 paces (=Roman mile):** i. e. *a mile-stone:* Ov.; Tac.—*also, with ellipse*

of lapis: ad duodecimum a Crenonā, id.—**2. A stone, or stone elevation, on which the preces stood at slave-sales:**

Cic.—**3. A precious stone, jewel, etc.: Hor. **II. Fig.:** *Of a person who is***

stupid, or destitute of tender feelings,

etc.: *A stone of a person:* hei quid stas, lapis! quin accipis? Ter.; Tib.

III. Meton.: *Of anything made of stone: A stone- or marble-table:* Hor.

Lāpīthā, æ, m. (Gen. Plur.): *Lapithum* for *Lapitharum, Virg.:* *A Lapitha:* one of the Lapithæ, a Thes-

salian people inhabiting the mountainous districts in the neighbourhood of Olympus and Pelion, and more especially

famed for their combat with the Centaurs, at the marriage of Pirithous, the king of the Lapithæ,—Hence, 1. Lāpīth-æus(-elus), a, um, adj. Of, or

belonging to, the Lapithæ: Lapithean.

2. Lapith-a, æ, f. adj. *Lapithean.*

1. lappa, æ, f. [acc. to Pott akin to carp-a; but pp. akin to Sanscrit root *lap*, scindere, cellere] (*The tearing or rending thing*) *A bur:* Virg.

2. Lappa, æ, m. [1. lappa] *Lappa; a Roman cognomen.*

lap-sŕo, ōnis, f. [for lab-sŕo; fr. 1. lab-or] (*Prop.:* *A sliding; Fig.:* *An inclination, tendency:* Cic.

lap-so, no perf. nor sup., ære, i. v. n. freq. [for lab-so; fr. id.] **I. To slip:**

lapsantem sanguine nati, Virg. II. To fall or slip down on the ground, etc.:

lubricio paludum lapsantes, Tac.

1. lap-sus (for lab-sus), a, um, P. of 1. lab-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. (canon law) laps.

2. lap-sus, ūs, m. [for lab-sus; fr. 1. lab-or] **1. Of living beings or**

things: *A. Of motion horizontally:* (a) *Gen.:* *A gliding, a gliding along, a moving along with gentle or easy*

motion: Cic.; Hor.—(b) *Esp.:* (a) *A slipping or tripping:* Liv.—(b) *Of the shoots of the vine:* *A gliding, spreading, or growing here and there:* Cic.—

b. Of motion downwards: (a) *Gen.:* *A gliding downwards:* Val. Pl.—(b) *Esp.:* (a) (a) *Prop.:* *A falling; Virg.—(b) Fig.:* *A falling, fault, error:*

Cic.—(b) *Of buildings, etc.:* *A falling down or into ruins:* Luc.—(c) *Of the earth, soil, etc.:* *A slipping, slip:* Liv.—

2. A falling into misfortune or ruin: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laps*.

lāqu-āre(-ar), is, n., -ārūm, īi, n. [akin to lac-us] (*A thing belong-*

ing to a lacus or hollow; hence) *A hollow or sunken place in a ceiling; a*

paneled or fretted ceiling: Cic.

lāqu-ŕo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] (*To make a lacus or hollow place,*

etc., in a ceiling; hence) **I. Prop.:** *To make or form panels in a ceiling; to panel, to adorn with fret-work:* tectum pulcherrime laqueatum, Cic. **II.**

Meton.: *To adorn with anything after the manner of panels or fret-work:* Liv.

lāqu-ŕus, ŕi, m. [id.] (*That which is hollowed; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *A noose:*

Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A.:** **1. Gen.:** *A rope (having a noose in it):* Cæsar.—**2. Esp.:** *A halter for hanging or strangling:* Tac.—**B. A snare or noosed rope used in taking animals:**

Virg.—**C. Plur.:** *A toil or net:* Ov. **III. Fig.:** *A snare, a trap:* verbi laqueo capi, Cic.—**B. Subtly, intricacy, nicety of reasoning, expression,**

etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lacs, lace, lacies*.

1. Lār or Lars, tis, m. Lar or Lars; a prenominal of Etruscan origin (=English *Lord*; and a younger son was called *Aruns*): Cic.

2. Lar, aris, v. l. Lares.

Lāra, æ, f. Lāra; *a daughter of the river-god Almo.*

Larcŕus(-itius), īi, m. Larcŕus or Lartius; *a Roman name.*

lardum, i. v. laridum.

Lārentia (also called *Acca Larentia*), æ, f. *Larentia; the wife of Faustulus, foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.—Hence, Lārent-alla, ūm, n. plur. The Larentia, or festival of Larentia.*

1. Lār-es (Lās-es), ūm and ūm, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *LAS, lucere*] (*The bright or shining ones; hence*) **I.**

Prop.: *The Lares; tutelary deities of a house, domestic or household gods (their images were placed either in a little shrine (aedes) by the hearth, or in a small chapel (lararium) in the interior of the house).—Sing.:* *Lar, Laris, m.:*

One of the Lares, a Lar: Plaut. **II. Meton.:** *A. The tutelary deities of cities, roads, etc.:* Ov.; Suet.—**B. A**

hearth, dwelling, home: Hor.—**C. Of a bird's nest: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lares*.**

2. Lāres, ūm, f. Lares; *a city of Numidia.*

larg-ē, ade. [larg-us] **1. Abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally:**

large dare, Cic.—2. Abundantly, in a great degree, to a great extent, very much: (*Comp.*) largius ridere, Hor. (*Sup.*) largissime, Cic.

larg-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for larg-i-fic-us; fr. larg-us; (i); f. f. larg-us] (*Doing liberal things; hence*) *Bountiful:* Lucr.

larg-i-fŕu-us, a, um, adj. [1. larg-us; (i); flu-o] *Flowing in abundance or copiously; copious:* fons, Lucr.—*Imber, Cic.*

larg-ŕor, itus sum, īri (Imperf. largiari, Prop.: — *Fut., largire, Plaut.:* — *Inf., largior, id.), 4, v. dep. [1. larg-us] I. Prop.:* *A. Gen.:* *To give bountifully; to bestow, dispense, distribute, impart:* qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. **B. Esp.:**

To give largesses, to bribe: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri querentes, Liv. **II. Fig.:** **A.:** **1. Gen.:** *To bestow, confer, grant:* Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. (with *Dependent clause*) quidquid solamen humani est largior, Virg.—**2. Esp.:** *To concede, make a concession of something:* idque largiamur inertie nō trā, Cic.—**B. To condone, forgive an injury, by, as it were, making a present of one's desire for revenge, etc.: reipublice injurias, Tac. **3. In Pass. force:** largita tuis sunt multa silentia votis, Tib.**

larg-ŕitas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality or condition of the largus; hence*) **I.**

Of persons: *Magnificence, liberality:* Ter.; Cic.—**2. Of things: *Abundance, profusion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *largesse***

larg-iter, adv. [id.] *Abundantly, to a great extent, very much*: Cæs.

largi-tio, ōnis, f. [largi-or] 1. *A giving freely; a bestowing, dispensing, distributing, imparting*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. In a bad sense: **a.** *Bribery, corruption (esp. to obtain a public office)*: Cic.—**b.** *Prodigal bestowal*: Cic.—3: **a.** *A granting, conferring, or bestowing*: Cic.—**b.** *An administering, dispensing, distributing*: Cic.

largi-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *A liberal giver; a bestower, grantor, dispenser, distributor, imparter*: Sall.; Liv.—2. In a bad sense: *One who bribes, a briber*: Cic.

largi-tus, a, um, *adj.* *P.* of largi-or.

larg-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *lāgha*, "longus"; from root *lāgh*, *evacere*] 1. *P.* Prop.: *Of size*: A. Gen.: *Large, long, great*: pili, Pl. B. Esp.: *Extensive*: (Comp.) largior actor, Virg. II. Meton.: *Of quantity*: *Abundant, copious, plentiful, much*: lux, Cic. (with Gen.) largus opum, Virg. III. Fig.: *Giving abundantly or much, bountiful, profuse, liberal*: largissimus esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. large.

lār-idum (-dum), i, n. [akin to λαρ-ός, *lār-iv-ós*, fattened, fat] *The fat of bacon, lard*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. lard.

Lārissa, ōis, f., Λάρισσα. *Larissa*: 1. *A city of Thessaly, on the Peneus (now Larissa)*.—Hence, **a.** *Lāriss-us*, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Larissa*.—As Subst.: **Lārissai**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Larissa*.—**b.** *Lāriss-enses*, ūm, m. *The inhabitants of Larissa, Larisseans*.—2. *A city of Phthiotis (also called Larissa Cremastæ)*.—3. *A fortress of Argos*.

Lārissus (-isus), i, m. *Larissus or Larissus; a river of Achaia (now Mana)*.

Lārīus, ūi, m. *Larius; a lake of Gallia Cisalpina (now Lago di Como)*.—Hence, **Lārī-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Larius; Larian*.

Lārīx, ūis, comm. gen. = λάρηξ. *A larch, larch-tree*: Luc.

Lars, artis, v. 1. *Lar*.

Lartidius, ūi, m. *Lartidius; an imitator of Ulysses*.

lar-va, ōis, f. [2. lar] (*A thing pertaining to a lar*; hence) 1. *P.* Prop.: *A ghost, spectre*: Plaut. II. Fig.: *As a term of reproach: A hobgoblin*: Plaut. III. Meton.: *A mask*: Ilor. ¶ Hence, Fr. larve.

lāsānūm, i, n. = λασάνων. *A cooking utensil, cooking pot*: Hor.

lasciv-e, adv. [lasciv-us] *In a lewd or wanton manner*: Mart.

lasciv-ia, ōis, f. [id.] *The quality or state of the lascivus; (hence) 1. a. Prop.: Sportiveness, playfulness, friskiness, frolicsomeness*: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *An object of sport*: Plaut.—2. *Wantonness, petulance, sauciness, impudence*: Tac.—3. *Insolence, haughtiness, overbearing*: behaviour or conduct: Liv.—4. *Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness, licentiousness, volup-tuousness*: Sall.

lasciv-i-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [lasciv-i-o] *Wanton, full of petulance*: Plaut.

lasciv-io, ūi, Itum, ūre, 4. v. n. [lasciv-us] 1. *A. Prop.: To be sportive or playful; to sport, wanton, play about, frisk*: exsilit agnus, Lascivivogue fugā, Ov. B. Fig.: *To be sportive, merry, mirthful*: in aliquā re, Quint. II. **a.** Gen.: *Of conduct*: *To be saucy, insolent, or impudent; to act with insolence, etc.*: Liv. B. Esp.: *Of the soldiers of a victorious or triumphant general*: *To behave in an unrestrained manner; to conduct one's self without restraint*: Suet.

lasc-ivus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *LANGH*, *salire*] (*Bound-ing, leaping*; hence) 1. *P.* Prop.: *Of living beings: Frisky, playful, frolicsome, sportive*: puella, Virg. (Comp.) tenero lascivū hiedo, Ov. II. Meton.: **a.** 1. *Wanton, petulant, saucy, impudent*: pueri, Hor.—2. *Insolent, haughty, overbearing*: Epicurean suspici- pueri lascivum fuisse, Cic.—**b.** 1. *Lascivious, lewd, wanton, lustful, voluptuous, licentious*: Ov.—2: **a.** *Of books, etc.: Containing lewd or lascivious language*: Mart.—**b. *Of pictures, statues, etc.: Pourtraying or representing lewd or lascivious objects*: (Sup.) lascivissimæ picturæ, Suet.—**c.** *Of the ivy: Lurariant; or prps. closely clinging as it were in wantonness, etc.*: lascivis hederis ambitior, Hor.**

III. Fig.: *Sportive, playful, mirthful*: arida Pellente lascivos Amores Canitie, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. lascif.

Lāserpiti-fer, ūis, fœra, ferum, *adj.* [lāserpiti-um; fer-o] *Bearing or producing lāserpitiūm*: Cat.

lāserpitiūm, ūi, n. 1. *P.* Prop.: *A plant called by the Greeks silphion; lāserwort*: Pl. II. Meton.: *The juice of the plant lāserpitiūm*: Pl.

Lases, v. 1. *Lares*.

lass-itūdo, ūis, f. [lass-us] (*The condition or state of the lassus; (hence) Faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lassitude.

lass-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To make weary, faint, or languid; to tire, weary, fatigue*: corpus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lasser.

lassi-lus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [for lass-o-lus; fr. lassus, lasso-l] *Somewhat wearied*: Cat.

Lassus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to lacus] 1. *P.* Prop.: *Faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted*: ut lassus vni de viā, Plaut. (with Gen.) lassus maris, Hor. II. Fig.: **a.** *Exhausted, enfeebled, weak*: humus, Ov.—**b.** *Tired, fatigued, wearied*: aures, Hor. III. Meton.: *Of a flower: Drooping as if from weariness*: lassove papaverum collo Demisere caput, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. las.

lastaurus, i, m. = λασταυρος. *A lewd person, debauchee*: Suet.

lat-e, adv. [1. lat-us] 1. *a. Prop.: Widely; in width; extensively*: hinc populum late regem, etc., Virg. (Sup.) agor latissime continuatus, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *To a great extent or degree; freely, liberally*: (Comp.) Ofellum In-

tgris opibus novi non lacus usum, etc., Hor.—2. *Copiously, diffusively, length*: loqui, Cic.—3. *Far and wide, extensively; in a wide-spread manner; on all sides; amongst all men, etc.*: Ov.

lāt-ēbra, ōis, f. [lat-eo] (*That which effects or brings about the lying hid*, hence) 1. *P.* Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *A hiding- or lurking-place*: Hor.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *Of a weapon: The hiding or lurking-place (i.e. where it is embedded in the body)*: tell, Virg.—2. *Plur.*: *Of the vital principle: The hiding-place, secret abode*: animæ, Virg. II. Fig.: **a.** 1. Gen.: *A lurking-place; hidden or secret retreat*: obscuritatis, Cic.—2. Esp.: *A subterfuge, shift, cloak, pretence, feigned excuse* (so, only in Sing.): Cic.—**b.** *Concealment, means of hiding*: et latebras vitibus nox dabit ipsa tuis, Ov.—**c.** *Secrecy*: tabellæ, Cic. III. Meton.: *Of the moon: A hiding; etc.*: an eclipse: Lucr.

lātēr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [latebr-a] (*Full of latebræ*; hence) *Full of, or abounding in, hiding- or lurking-places*: via, Cic.: pumex, Virg.

lātē-ns, ōntis: 1. *P.* of late-o.—2. *Pa.*: **a.** *Prop.*: *Lying hid, hidden, concealed*: saxa, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *Hidden, secret, concealed*: res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. latent.

lātēn-ter, adv. [for latent-ter; fr. latens, latent-is] *Secretly, in a secret way or manner, privately*: Cic. Ov.

lāt-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to λαθ, root of λανθάνω] 1. *P.* Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To be or lie hid; to be concealed*: occultate latet, Cic.: latet anguis in herbā, Virg. B. Esp.: *Lat. t. t.*: *To conceal or hide one's self, get into concealment; keep out of sight so as not to appear in court, etc.*: Cic. II. Fig.: **a.** *To lie hid, be concealed, buried in obscurity, etc.*: alia causa latet, Cic.—**b.** *To lurk, have a hidden or secret place*: quæ (sc. mens) latet in animis hominum, Cic.—**c.** *To lurk, lie hidden, or be cloaked (unter)*: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic.—**d.** *To live in retirement*: erode mihi, bene qui latuit, ben. vixit, Ov.—**e.** *To lie in safety, to be sheltered*: sub umbrā Romanæ amicitiae latebant, Liv.—**f.** 1. *Neut.*: *To escape notice or observation*: *to be unknown*: quæ tantum accenderit ignem Causa, latet, Virg.—2. *Act.*: *To escape the notice or observation of; to be concealed or hidden from*: nec latere doli fratrem Junonis ire, Virg.

lāter, ūis, m. [etym. dub.] *A brick or tile*: Cæs. Cic.

lātēr-āmen, īnis, n. [later] *Any thing made like bricks: lateramina vasis, earthenware*, Lucr.

Lātērānus, i, m. *Lāterānus; a man's name*.

lātēr-cūlis, i, m. dim. [later] 1. *P.* Prop.: *A small brick or tile*: Cæs. II. Meton.: *From similarity of shape: A brick or tile; i.e. a kind of pastry, so called*: Plaut.

Lātērēnsis, -is, m. *Lāterēnsis; a Roman name*.

lātēr-īcius (-īfius), a, um, *adj.*

[later] (*Pertaining to a later; hence*) *Made, consisting, or built of, bricks; brick-*: muri, Cæs.—As Subst.: **lateritium**, *li*, *n.* (sc. opus) *Brickwork*: Cæs.

Läterium, *li*, *n.* *Laterium; the name of a villa belonging to Q. Cicero in Arpinum.*

laterina, *æ*, *v.* *lanterna.*

lâte-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scôre, 2. *v. n. inch.* [late-o] *To hide one's self, be concealed*: Cic.

lâtex, *icis*, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A liquid, fluid of any kind: deslit in latices, i. e. into the waters*, Ov.: Lygaeus, i. e. *vine*, Virg.: Palladii latices, i. e. *oil*, Ov.

Lâtialis (-âris), *e*, *v.* *Latium.*

Lâtior, *âris*, *n.* [Latiar-is] *The Latiar: the festival of Jupiter Latiaris, or the Feriæ Latiinæ*: Cic.

lât-ibûlum, *i*, *n.* [lat-œo] (*That which brings about the lying hid; hence*) *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: *A hiding- or lurking-place*: Cic. B. Esp.: *Of animals: A hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den*: Cic.: Cat. II. Fig.: *A hiding-place: doloris*, Cic.

lât-i-clav-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [1. lat-us; (i); clav-us] *Having a broad purple stripe, broad-striped*: tunica, Val. Max.: tribunus, Suet.—As Subst.: **laticlavus**, *li*, *m.* (sc. vir) *One entitled to wear the tunica laticlavâ; a senator, patrician*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laticlave*.

Lâtine, *ârum* (sc. ferie), **Lâtini**, *ôrum*, *v.* *Latium.*

Lâtine, *adv.* [Latin-us] (*In the Latin way; hence*) 1. *Latine loqui*: a.: (a) *To speak in the Latin tongue or language*: Liv.—(b) *To speak according to or in the Latin idiom (i. e. with correctness and propriety)*: Cic.—b. *To speak in the Latin way, as a Latin or Roman would (i. e. in a plain, open, straightforward manner)*: Cic.—2. *Latine scire*, *To have a knowledge of the Latin tongue, to know or understand Latin*: Cic.—3. *Latine reddere*, *To render or translate into Latin*: Cic.—4. *Latine dicere*, *To speak in the Latin tongue or language*: Cic.—5. *Latine pronuntiare*, *To speak in the Latin tongue or language*: Nep.—6. *Latine componere or formare*, *To compose or write in the Latin language*: Suet.

1. **Lâtiniensis**, *e*, *v.* *Latium.*

2. **Lâtiniensis**, *is*, *m.* *Latiiniensis; a Roman name.*

lât-in-tas, *âtis*, *f.* [Latin-us] (*The state or quality of the Latins; hence*) 1. *Latin style, Latinity*: Cic.—2. *The Latin law (also called jus Latii)*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latinité*.

Lâtinius, *li*, *m.* *Latinius; a Roman name.*

1. **Lâtinius**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Latium.*

2. **Lât-in-us**, *i*, *m.* [Lat-ium] (*The one pertaining to Latium*) *Latinus; a king of the Laurentians, who hospitably entertained Æneas and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage.*

lâ-tio, *ônis*, *f.* [root LA, whence la-tus; v. fero init.] 1. *A bearing, bringing*: auxilii, Liv.—2. *Suffragii*

latio, a voting or right of voting: Liv.—3. *Legis latio, A proposing of a law, a project of law, a bill*: Cic.—4. *Ex-pensi latio, A settling down of expenditure*: Gell.

lât-ito, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, 1. *v. n. in-tens*. [lat-œo] *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: *To lie or be hid; to be concealed or conceal one's self; to lurk, hide*: fruticeto, Hor. B. Esp.: *Law i. t. To lie hid, keep out of the way, in order not to appear in court*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Part. Pres.*: *Hidden, concealed, buried in obscurity*: latitantibus rebus confidere, Cæs.

lât-itûdo, *inis*, *f.* [1. lat-us] (*The quality of the latus; hence*) 1. *Breadth, width of any thing*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. *Extent, breadth, large size*: Cic.—3. *Of pronunciation*: *Broadness*: Cic.—4. *Copiousness, fullness, richness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latitude*.

Latium, *li*, *n.* [etym. dub.; by the ancients it was derived sometimes from *latere*, because here Saturnus lay concealed from his son, Ov.; Virg.; and so, the concealing place, or the place of concealment:—sometimes from King *Latinus*: Var.; a derivation which is contrary to all accepted rules of the formation of words:—but by Donaldson's derivation of "Latini," it would seem to be connected with *ἐλευ-ερός*, *lib-er*, and so, the *free-place, or the land of the free*] *Latium; a country of Italy in which Rome was situated (now Campagna di Roma, and a part of the Terra di Lavoro)—Particular expression*: *Jus Latii, or simply Latium, The Latin right; i. e. the political rights which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterwards granted by the Romans also to other people*: Tac.—Hence, 1. **Lât-i-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: a. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Latium; Latian, Latin*—b. Meton.: (a) *Roman*: turba, Ov.—(b) *Inflicted upon or suffered by Romans*: vulnera, Ov.—2. **Lât-i-âlis** (-âris), *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Latium, Latin*—3. **Lât-in-us** (contr. fr. *Lât-i-nus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Latium; Latin*—As Subst.: **Lâtini**, *ôrum*, *m.* (sc. homines) a. *The inhabitants of Latium, Latins*: nomen, *Latin citizenship (=jus Latii)*, Cic.—Hence, **Lât-in-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Latin*—As Subst.: **Lâtinienses**, *im*, *m.* *The Latins*—b. *Those who possessed the Latin rights of citizenship (jus Latii, Latinitas)*. ¶ Hence Fr. *Latin*.

Latmus, *i*, *m.*, *Λάτμος*, *Latmus; a mountain in Caria*—Hence, **Lat-mi-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mount Latmus; Latmian.*

Latobrigi, *ôrum*, *m.* *The Latobrigi; a Gallic people, situated probably on the Rhine.*

lât-ôn-ise, *ârum*, *v.* *lautumia*.

Lâtônia, *æ*, *Lâto*, *ûs*, *f.* *Latona or Lato; a daughter of the Titan Cæus and of Phœbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the island of Delos*—Hence, 1. **Lât-ôn-i-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Latonia; Latonian*—As Subst.:

Latonia, *æ*, *f.* (sc. virgo, puella, filia, or dea) *The Latonian virgin, etc.; i. e. Diana*.—2. **Lâtô-i-us** (Lêtô-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Lato; Latonian*—As Subst.: **Lâtô-i-us**, *li*, *m.* (sc. filius, puer, or deus) *The Latonian god, etc.; i. e. Apollo*.—3. **Lâtô-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Lato; Latonian*—As Subst.: **Lâtous**, *i*, *m.* (sc. filius, puer, or deus) *The Latoan god, etc.; i. e. Apollo*.—4. **Lâtô-is** (Lêtô-) *idis or idos, f.* *Of, or belonging to, Lato; Latonian*—As Subst.: **Lâtô-is**, *idos*, *f.* (sc. virgo, puella, filia, or dea) *The Latoid virgin, etc.; i. e. Diana*.

Lâtôn-i-gên-a, *æ*, *comm. gen.* [Laton-a; (i); gen-o] *One brought forth by Latona; a child of Latona: Latoni-gene duo, i. e. Apollo and Diana*, Ov.—**lâ-tor**, *ôris*, *m.* [root LA, whence latus; v. fero init.] *A mover or proposer of a law*: Cic.; Cæs.

Lâtous, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Latona.*

lâtra-nis, *ntis*, *f.* of **lât-r(a)-o**.—As Subst.: *comm. gen.* (sc. canis) *A barker; i. e. a dog*: Ov.

lâtrâ-tor, *ôris*, *m.* [lât-r(a)-o] 1. *A barker; i. e. a dog*: Virg.

lâtrâ-tus, *ûs*, *m.* [id.] 1. Sing.: *A barking*: Virg.—2. Plur.: *Acts or repeated acts of barking; repeated barkings*: Ov.

lâtrina, *æ*, *v.* *lavatrina*.

Lâtris, *îdis*, *f.* [λâtrîs] (*Hand-maid*) *Latris; a woman's name.*

1. **lâtro**, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, 1. *v. n.* and *a*. [etym. dub.] *I. Neut.*: A. Prop.: *To bark; si canes latrant, Cic. (Impers. Puss.) scit cui latretur, quum solus obamulante ipse*, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. *Of the stomach: To rumble*: Hor.—2. *Of persons: To bawl, yelp, or shout violently; to roar, rant, bluster*: latrant jam quidem oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To bark or bay at*: venaticus (sc. catulus) ex quo Tempore cervinam pœll-em latravit in aula, Hor. B. Fig.: *To bark after; i. e. to eagerly seek, demand, or require*: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, nisi, ut, etc., Lucr.

2. **lâtro**, *ônis*, *m.* [λâtrps] *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: *A hired servant, hireling*: Enn. B. Esp.: *Of mercenary soldiers: A mercenary, hired soldier: satellite, body-guard, man*: Plaut. II. Meton.: A. A freebooter, highwayman, robber, bandit, brigand; Cic.: Juv.—B. Of a hunter, as a slaughterer of animals: Virg.—C. Of a wild beast, as a ravager or seizer of prey: Phœd.—D. (=latrunculus) *A chessman; pawn*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *larron*.

lâtrô-cin-um, *li*, *n.* [latrocín-or] 1.: a. Prop.: *Freebooting, robbery, highway robbery*: Cæs.—b. Meton.: (a) *A band of robbers*: Cic.—(b) *An engagement of freebooters or robbers*: Sall.—(c) *A marauding incursion, etc.*: Cic.—c. Fig.: *Artifice, roguery, knavery, etc.*: Cic.—2. *Robbery, or freebooting at sea; piracy*: Vell.—3. *A chessman*: Ov.

lâtrô-cinor, *âtus sum*, *âri*, 1. *v.*

ſep. [for latron-cinor; fr. 2. latro, latron-is] **I.** To perform military service for pay, to be a hired soldier: Plant. **II.** **A.** To practice freebooting or highway robbery, to rob on the highway: **Cic.—B.** To rob on the seas, to commit piracy: Cic.

lātrun-ōulus, *i. m. dim.* [for latron-culus; fr. id.] (*A little latro; hence*) **I.** A highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand: Cic.—**2.** A man, pawn, in chess: Sen.

l. lātus, *a, um, adj.* [acc. to some for status=stratus;—acc. to others akin to Sans. *prith-u*, “large;” fr. root *PRATH*, to extend; Gr. *πλάτος*] **I.** Prop. **A.** Gen.: Broad, wide: (Comp.) terra verticibus angusta, lateribus latior, Cic.: (with Gen., Acc., or Abl. of space) areas latas pedum dendum facto, Col.: duas fossas . . . quindecim pedes latas perduxit, Cass.: faciemus (sc. scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, duobus semis latas, etc.: Pall.—As Subst.: **lātum**, *i. n.* Width, breadth: Ov. **B.** Esp.: Extensive, extended, wide: (Sup.) quam latissimas solitudines habere, Cass. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of pronunciation: Broad, broadly pronounced: Cic.—**B.** Of speech or speaker: Copious, diffuse, full, rich: Cic.; Quint.—**C.** Wide-spread: gloria, Pl.—**D.** Of persons, from the idea of spreading out the clothes in ostentatious display: Elated, haughty, proud: latus ut in circo spatio, Hor.

2. lātus, *ōris n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root *PRATH*, *projicere, extendere*; *πλάτος*] The thing extended or the wide thing; hence **I.** Prop.: The side or flank of men or animals: Cic.; Lucr.—Particular phrases: **A.** Lateris or laterum dolor, Pain in the side, pleurisy: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Artifex lateris, An artist of (or with) the side, i. e. one who makes artistic movements with the side or sides; a ballet-dancer: Ov.—**C.** Fencing *i. t.*: Latus dare, To give, i. e. to expose the side or lay it open to one's adversary: Tib.—**D.** Tegere, etc., claudere or dare latus alicui, To cover the side for a person; To give one's side to a person; i. e. to walk close by, or by the side of, a person: Hor.—**E.** Latus alicui præbere or obdere, To give or lay open one's side to a person or thing; i. e. to expose one's self to the assaults of a person or thing, etc.: Sen.; Hor.—**F.** Latere tecto abscondere, To depart with one's side covered; i. e. to get off unharmed, to escape safe and sound: Ter.—**G.** Ab latere alicujus, One close to a person's side; i. e. a person's intimate friend, constant attendant, etc.: Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: Of orators: The lungs, as lying by the side: Cic.—**B.** The body: Hor.—**C.**: The side or lateral surface of a thing: Cic.; Cass.—**D.** Milit. *i. t.*: Of an army: The flank: Cass.; Tac.—Particular phrases: **A.** latere, On or at the side or flank; a or ex lateribus, On or at the sides or flanks: Cass.; Sall.; Cic.

3. lā-tus, *a, um, P.* of fero; *v. fero* *inil.*

lātus-ōlūm, *i. n. dim.* [for later-culus; fr. latus, later-is] *A little side*: Cat.

laudā-bilis, *e, adj.* [laud(a)-o] (*That may or can be praised; hence*) Deserving or meriting praise or commendation; praiseworthy, laudable: Of persons or things: vita, Cic.: (Comp.) multo modestiā . . . laudabilior, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *louable*.

laudābīl-iter, *adv.* [laudabil-is] *In a praiseworthy, commendable, or laudable way or manner; praiseworthily, commendably, laudably*: laudabiliter vivendum Cic.: (Comp.) multo laudabilius, Val. Max.

laudā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [laud(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Praising; the act of praising: Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of that wherein the praising consists: **I.** Gen.: Praise, commendation: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Legal *i. t.*: A speaking to a person's good character; testimony to character: Cic.—**b.** A funeral oration (in which the virtues and good qualities of the deceased were made the subjects of praise): Cic.; Liv.

laudā-tor, *ōris, m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: One who praises; a praiser, eulogizer: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Legal *i. t.*: A witness to a person's good character: Cic.—**B.** One who pronounces a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person; a funeral orator: Pl.

laudā-trix, *icis, f.* [id.] *She who praises*: Cic.; Ov.

laudā-tus, *a, um*: **I.** P. of laud(a)-o.—**2.** *P. t. a.* Prop.: Praised, commended, excellent: vir, Cic.: (Comp.) saccharon laudatus, Pl.—**b.** Meton.: Beautiful in appearance: laudatissima virgo, Ov.

laud-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [laus, laud-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To praise, extol, commend, laud: pudorem, Hor.: quis laudare bonos ornatus . . . potest? Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To extol or praise as happy: laudet diversa sequentes, Hor.—**2.** To pronounce a person's last praises; i. e. to pronounce a funeral oration over one: quem quum supremo ejus dei Maximus laudaret, etc., Cic. **II.** Meton.: To address, name, quote, cite a person as any thing: (with Second Acc. of further definition) quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *louer*.

laurea, *æ, v.* laureus.

laurē-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [laure-a] (*Provided with laurel; hence*) Adorned, crowned, or decked with laurel; laurelled: imago, Cic.—Particular expressions: **1.** Laureatæ fæces, Fæces encircled with laurel in token of some great victory; laurelled fæces, Cic.—**2.** Laureatæ literæ or tabellæ, Letters encircled with laurel, in token of their conveying information of some great victory having been obtained; laurelled letters: Liv.—As Subst.: **laurē-ātæ**, *æ, f.* (sc. litera or tabella) *A laurelled letter*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lauréat*.

Laurentum, *i. n.* Laurentum; *a maritime town of Latium, between Ostia*

and Lavinium (now Torredi Paterno).

—Hence, **1. Lauren-s** (for Laurent-s), *entis, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Laurentum, Laurentian.—As Subst.: **Laurentes**, *um, m.* (sc. homines) The people of Laurentum, the Laurentes.

—**2. Laurent-ius**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Laurentum, Laurentian.

laurē-ōla, *æ, f. dim.* [laure-a] (*A small laurea; hence*) **1.** A small laurel crown or garland: Prov.: Laureolan in mustaceo querere, To seek for a laurel crown in or on a laurelled cake, i. e. to look for reputation in trifles: Cic.—**2.** A small or slight triumph; a small degree of reputation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lauréole*.

Laurēolus, *i, m.* Laureolus; *a notorious robber*.

laur-ētum, *i, n.* [laus-us] (*A place provided with laureis, hence*) A laurel-grove or plantation: Suet.

laur-ēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, laurel; laurel: virga, Ov.—As Subst.: **laur-ēa**, *æ, f.* (sc. arbor) A laurel-tree, laurel: Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Made of laurel: laurel: coronatus laurel coronā, Liv.—As Subst.: **laurēa**, *æ, f.* (sc. corona) A laurel crown; a crown or garland of laurel: Cic.

laur-ē-cōm-ūs, *a, um, adj.* [laurus; (ū); com-a] Prop.: Laurel-foliaged; Meton.: Covered with laurel trees: montes, Lucr.

laur-ī-ger, *era, ūrum, adj.* [laurus; (i); ger-o] **I.** Gen.: Laurel-bearing; manus, Prop. **II.** Esp.: Crowned or encircled with laurel: Phœbus, Ov.

Laurōn, *ōnis, f.* Lauron; *a city in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

laurus, *i* (Gen. laurus, Pl.: Abl., lauru, Hor.: Nom. Plur.: laurids, Tib.), *f.*: **I.** Prop.: A laurel-tree; a laurel (veraths of which were worn by victorious generals): Ov.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: Triumph, victory, success: Cic. ¶ Hence Fr. *laurier*.

1. laus, *laudis, f.* [prob. akin to clu-o, Greek *κλύω*, and Sanscrit *clv*, to hear] (*That which one hears of one's self; hence, in good sense*) **I.** Prop.: Praise, commendation, good report: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: A thing or deed deserving or obtaining praise; a praiseworthy or commendable action; a glorious or noble deed: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of an orator: Merit, excellence, superiority: Cic.—**B.** Of things: Value, repute, estimation, worth: Pl.

2. Laus, *Laudis, f.* Laus; *a city of Cisalpine Gaul, northwest of Piacenza (now Lodi Vecchio)*.

Lausus, *i, m.* Lausus: **1.** A son of Numitor and brother of Rhea Silvia.—**2.** The son of Mezentius.

laur-e, *adv.* [laut-us] **I.** Prop.: Elegantly, magnificently, splendidly, sumptuously: vivere, Nep.—(Comp.) lautius, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Exquisitely, excellently, beautifully: Ter.—**B.** Exquisitely, magnificently; i. e. completely, thoroughly: (Sup.) hodie me. emunxeris lautissime, Poct. *ŵy.* Cic.

lautia [etym. dub.] *drum*, n. *An entertainment furnished in Rome to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests at the expense of the state.*

lautitia (-*icitia*), æ, f. [laut-us] (*The quality of the lautus*; hence) *Elegance, splendour, magnificence, richness in one's style of living, table, etc.* Cic.

Lautilæ, *arum*, f. *Lautulæ*; a town of Latium.

lautimæ (*lâtôm*, *lâtûm*), *arum*, f. [*Λαυτία*] I. Gen.: A stone-quarry: Plaut. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: A prison cut out of rock at Syracuse: Cic. B. Meton.: The prison in Rome, usually called Tullianum: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latomie*.

lau-tus (for *lav-tus*), a, um, n. 1. f. of *lav-o*.—2. Pa.: (Prop.) Washed; bathed: hence) A. Meton.: (a) *Elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious* (Simp.) *lautissima* cœna, Pl.—(b) *Splendid, noble, magnificent*: *patrimonialia*, Cic.—(c) *Wealthy, rich*: *civitas*, Cic.—(d) Of persons: *Noble, honourable, distinguished, grand*: *homines lauti*, Cic.—(e) *Prodigal or splendid in doing something*: Pers.—b. Fig.: (a) *Noble, glorious* (Comp.) *laudat beneficiæ ratio*, Cic.—(b) *Honourable*: *negotium*, Cic.—(c) *Nice, minute, attentive, diligent*: *cura*, Pl.

lāv-erum, i, n. [lav(a)-o] (*That which is made for washing or bathing in*; hence) A bath: Claud.

lāv-tio, *ōnis*, f. [id.] 1. A washing: Pl.—2.: a. Prop.: A bathing: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Bathing apparatus*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucasse*.

lāvtr-ina (*lātr-*), æ, f. [for *lavator-ina*; fr. *lavator*, *lavator-is*] (*A thing pertaining to a lavator*; hence) I. Prop.: A place or building for washing one's self; a lavatory: Var. II. Meton.: A water-closet, privy, etc.: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latrines*.

Lāv-erna, æ, f. [probably akin to *λαύειν*—whence, *ἀρολαύειν*—to take a portion of] (*She who takes a portion of a thing*; hence) *Laverna*, the patron goddess of gain (lawful or unlawful), and hence of rogues and thieves.

Lāvīna, æ, f. *Lavinia*; the daughter of *Latinus* and wife of *Aeneas*.

Lāvin-ium, i, n. [*Lavin-i*] (*The thing pertaining to Lavinia*, *Lavinium*; a city of Latium, founded by *Aeneas* in honour of his wife *Lavinia* (now *Praeneste*).—Hence, *Lāvin-i-us*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Lavinium*, *Lavinian*.

lāv-o, *lāvāvi*, and *lāvī*; *lāvātum*, *lavitum*, and *lōtum*; *lāvāre* and *lāvīre*; 1. and 3. v. a. and n. [akin to *lav-o*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Act.: To wash, wipe, lave: *manūs*, Cic.: *crines*, Hor. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, or Nent.: To bathe one's self; to bathe: *Cæs.*; Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of a river: To wash; i. e. flow against or close by: *flavus quam* (sc. *villam*) *Tiberis lavat*, Hor.—2. Of the sea: To flow over, wet: *arenas*, Ov.—B. Of tears: To wet, moisten, bathe, dew: *vultum*, Ov.—C. To sprinkle,

wet: *reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam*, Virg. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To wash away, wash out: *mala viro*, Hor. B. Esp.: Of a fault: To wash away, alone for, expiate: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *laver*.

laxā-mentum, i, n. [lax(a)-o] 1.: a. Prop.: Wide space, ample room: Sen.—b. Fig.: Scope, room: Liv.—2. Relaxation, freedom, relief: Liv.—3. Relaxation; means or opportunity of unbending or recreating one's self: Script. ap. Cic.—4. Laxity, mitigation, abatement of stringent requirements, etc.: Cic.

lax-o, *adv.* [lax-us] 1.: a. Prop.: Loosely, not tightly: Pl.—b. Fig.: Without restraint, freely (Comp.) *laxius vivere*, Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: Widely, extensively (Sup.) *Mercurii stella laxissime* (sc. *vagatur*), Pl.—b. Esp.: (a) *Roomily*: *habitare*, Cic.—(b) Of troops: Openly, not closely: stare, Curt.—3. Of time: Distantly, remotely: Cic.—4. In a lax or relaxed state; negligently: Sall.

lax-itas, *ātis*, f. [id.] (*The quality of the laxus*; hence) *Width, roominess, spaciousness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lâcheté*.

lax-o, *avi*, *âtum*, *äre*, 1. v. a. [id.] (*To make laxus*; hence) I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To untie, to unfasten: *laxat claustra Sinon*, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. To slack, slacken, relax: *excessusque jubet laxare rudentes*, Virg.—b. Of the flesh, skin, body, etc.: Pass.: To become loose or flaccid: *laxantur corpora rugis*, Ov.—c. Of the bowels: To make loose: *herbam laxandis intestinis* *deorant*, Pl.—d. To make loose from; to ease or relieve of: *corpore laxati*, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of sleep as subject: To relax, unstring, render weak, feeble, or powerless: *quies laxaverat artus*, Virg.—2. Of persons yielding to sleep, as subjects: To relax, unbend: *placida laxarant membra quiete* . . . *nautæ*, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. To set loose or free; to relieve: a contented animos, Cic.—2. To unbend, amuse, recreate, refresh: *iudicium animos*, Cic.—3.: a. Gen.: To relax, mitigate, diminish, abate: *laxatiss sensit custodias*, Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) Of price: To diminish, lower: *annonam*, Liv.—(b) To abate itself, become less, fall: *annona hand multum laxaverat*, Liv. II.: A. Gen.: To make wide or broad; to extend, expand, etc.: *scse*, Pl. B. Esp.: 1. To make roomy or extensive, to enlarge: *forum*, Cic.—2. Of troops: To open, open wide, to leave or make a space between themselves, etc.: *Cæs.*—3. Pass. in reflexive force: To open one's self or itself: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lâcher*, *laisser*, *lâyer*.

lax-us, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to *λαγν-ίζω*, to slacken] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Slack, not tight; loose: *funis*, Hor.: (Sup.) *laxissimas habenas habere*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of a bow: Slack, slackened: Virg.—2. Of a door, etc.: Loose, unfastened, open: Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of extent: 1. Gen.: Wide, broad, extended: *laxos suspensus*

aranea casses, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Roomy, extensive: *laxior domus*, Vell.—b. Wide apart, gaping open: *laxis laterum compagibus*, Virg.—B. Of time: Not near, or close at hand: distant: Cic.—C. Of the effects produced by debauch: *Reeling, unstringed, disordered*: Pers. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: Lax, slack, relaxed: *imperium*, Sall.—2. Esp.: Of price: Easy, low: *annona*, Liv.—B. Laxus locus, Ample scope, great latitude: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lâche*.

lêa, æ, f. [akin to *leo*] A lioness: Ov.

lêena, æ, f. = *lêaina*. A lioness: Virg.

Lêander (-*drus*), i, m., *Λεάνδρος* (Smooth-man), *Leander* or *Leandrus* (a young man of Abydos; who, in order to visit his mistress, Hero, in Sestos, swam nightly across the Hellespont, until he was drowned in a storm).

Lêarchus, i, m., *Λεάρχος* (Commander of the people), *Learchus*; the son of *Athamas* and *Ino*, who, in a fit of madness, killed his father.—Hence, **Lêarch-ëus**, a, um, adj. Of *Learchus*, *Learchean*.

Lêbădia, æ, f. *Λεβᾶδεια*, *Λεβαδία*. *Lebadia*; a Boeotian city.

Lêbădus, i, f., *Λεβῆδος*. *Lebedus*; a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where *Apollo* had a temple; and where every year theatrical games were celebrated in honour of *Bacchus*.

lêbes, *ētis*, m. = *λέβης*: 1. Basin kettle, caldron, for cooking: Virg.—2. A hand-basin for washing: Ov.

Lêbynthos, i, f., *Λεβύνθος*. *Lebynthos*; one of the *Sporadic Isles* (now *Leuta* or *Levita*).

Lêchæum, i, n., -æ, *arum*, f., *Λεχαιον*. *Lecheum* or *Lechææ*; the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.

lect-o, *adv.* [lect-us] I. Prop.: In a choice, chosen, or select way: (Sup.) *lectissime*, Var. II. Fig.: A. Carefulness (Comp.) *lectus*, *Cato*.—B. In a choice way; hence) Of language: Excellently; in choice or elegant language: *dicere*, Cic.

lect-ica, æ, f., [3. lect-us] (*A thing pertaining to a lectus*; hence) 1. A litter, sedan (used at first only on journeys, but afterwards also, for the sake of convenience, in the city): Cic.; Hor.—2. A bier or litter for carrying the dead: Nep.

lectio-arius, i, m. [lectio-n] (*One pertaining to a lectica*; hence) A litterer or sedan-bearer; a chairman: Cic.

lectic-ula, æ, f., dim. [id.] (*A small lectica*; hence) 1. A small litter or sedan; Cic.—2. A bier: Nep.—3. A couch or settee, on which one lay while reading or writing: Suet.

lec-tio, *ōnis*, f. [for *leg-tio*; fr. 2. leg-o] 1. A choosing, picking, or singling out; a selecting: Cic.—2. A reading or perusing of a book, etc., to one's self; a perusal: Cic.—3. Polit. t. t.: *Lectio senatus* or simply *lectio*, A reading out, or calling over (of the names of the senators: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck the unwor-

thy ones from the list): Liv.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *legon*.

lecti-stern-tum, *li*, *n*. [2. lect-us; (i); stern-o] (Prop.: A *strewn*, spreading, or laying out of a couch or of couches, Meton.) A lectisternium, or feast of the gods (in which the images of the gods, lying on cushions, were placed in the streets, and food of all kinds set before them; these banquets were prepared by the Epulones): Liv.

lect-ito, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, *i*. *v. a.* *freg.* [lect-o; obsol. freq. of 2. lego] To read often; to read with eagerness, or with attention: libros, Cic.

lectiun-cūla, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [for lecti-on-cūla; fr. lectio, lectio-is] A slight or short reading: Cic.

lect-tor, *ōris*, *m*. [for leg-tor; fr. 2. leg-o] 1. One who reads or peruses a book, etc.; a reader: Cic.—2. *a. Gen.*: One who reads aloud; a reader.—*b. Esp.*: A slave who read aloud at an entertainment, or to his master (= *anagnostes*): Hor.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lecteur*.

lectū-lus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [for lecto-lus; fr. 3. lectus, (*unconstr. Gen.*) lecto-1] (A small lectus; hence) 1. A small couch; a couch for sleeping; a bed: Cic.—2. A small couch for reclining on at meals; an eating-couch: Cic.—3. A funeral-bed, bed of state: Tac.—4. A reading-couch, lounge, settee, sofa: Pl.

1. **lec-tus** (for leg-tus), *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of 2. leg-o.—2. *Pat.*: *a. Prop.*: Chosen, picked out, selected: verba, Cic.—*b. Fig.*: Choice, good, excellent of kinds (Comp.) *lector* femina, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *lectissimus* vir, Cic.

2. **lec-tus**, *ūs*, *m*. [for leg-tus; fr. 2. leg-o] 1. *Prop.*: A gathering or collecting together: Ter. II. Meton.: That which is gathered together; a couch, bed: Plant.

3. **lec-tus**, *i*, *m.* [id.] (That which is gathered or collected; hence) (Prop.: A bundle or heap of leaves, etc., collected and laid together, forming a resting-place; Meton.) I. *Gen.*: A couch, bed: lecto tenebatur, was confined to his bed, Cic. II. *Esp.*: A. A bridal bed (which, after marriage, was called *adversus*, because it was placed opposite the door): Cic.—B. A couch for reclining on at meals; a dining or eating-couch: Hor.—C. A funeral couch, a bier: Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lit*, *litteau*, *litte*.

Lēda, *ae*, *-ē*, (*cs*, *f.*, *Λῆδα*). *Leda* or *Lede*, the daughter of *Thetis*, and wife of *Tyndarus*; she bore by *Jupiter*, who visited her in the form of a swan, two eggs, from one of which came *Pollux* and *Helen*, and from the other *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.—Hence, **Lēd-aeus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Leda*: dei, i. e. *Castor* and *Pollux*, Ov.

lēgāt-arius, *ūs*, *m.* [legat-um] (One pertaining to a legatum; hence) One to whom something is left by will; a legatee: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légataire*.

lēgā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [1. leg(a)-o] (Prop.: The sending of an ambassador; Meton.) 1. The office of an ambassador; an embassy, legation: Cic.; Cæs.—Particular phrases: *a. Legatio*

libera, A free legation (i. e. permission granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character of an ambassador, but without performing the duties of one; such an embassy was called "free," because, while it lasted, the holder of it was at liberty to come to the city of Rome, and leave it again, without resigning his office): Cic.—*b. Legatio votiva*, A free embassy assumed for the purpose (often a mere pretext) of paying a vow in a province.—2. The persons attached to an embassy; an embassy, legation: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légation*.

lēgā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] One who leaves something by will, a testator: Suet.

lēgā-tum, *i*, *n.* [id.] That which is bequeathed; a legacy, bequest: Cic.

1. **lēgā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of 1. leg-(a)-o.

2. **lēgā-tus**, *i*, *m.* [1. leg(a)-o] 1. A commissioner, deputy, representative, legate, delegate: Cic.; Hor.—2. An ambassador: Cic.—3. *a.* In a civil capacity; under the Empire: A governor of a province; an imperial legate: Tac.—*b.* In a military capacity: (*a*) A lieutenant-general; second in command: Cæs.—(*b*) Under the Empire: A military commander; an imperial lieutenant: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légat*.

lēg-i-fer, *ferā*, *ferum*, *adj.* [lex, leg-is; (i); fer-o] Lawgiving: Ov.

lēg-tō, *ōnis*, *f.* [2. leg-o] (Prop.: A *levying*, raising, or *enlisting*; Meton.: A *body of troops levied*, etc.; hence) A. A Roman legion (consisting of 10 cohorts of foot-soldiers and 300 cavalry, making together between 4200 and 6000 men): Liv.; Tac.—B. A legion of other nations: Plant.; Liv.—C. An army: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légion*.

lēg-ion-arius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [legio, legion-is] Of, or belonging to, a legion; legionary: milites, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légionnaire*.

lēgis-lā-tor and **lēgum-lātor** (sometimes written separately), *ōris*, *m.* [lex, legis; LA, root of latum; v. fero init.] A lawgiver, legislator: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *législateur*.

lēgitim-e, *adv.* [legitim-us] 1. Legitimately, legally, lawfully: Cic.—2. Legally, etc.; in a way that is recognized or acknowledged by law: Cic.—3. Rightly, justly, properly, etc.: Tac.

lēg-itim-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lex, leg-is] 1. *P. Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: Connected with or pertaining to law: controversie, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *legitima*, *ōrum*, *n.* (*sc. jussu*) Usages, or precepts, of human law: Nep. B. *Esp.*: 1. *Legitimate*, legal, lawful: imperium, Cic.—2. *Picked*, or *appointed*, by law: dies legitimis comitiis habendis, Cic.—3. *Recognized* or *acknowledged* by law: conjux, Ov.—4. *Arising out of*, or *originating in*, law: impedimentum, Cic.—5. *Lawful*, acting in accordance with the law of nations (as opp. to pirates, etc.): hostis, Cic. II. *Fig.*: A. 1. *Right*, just, proper, appropriate: legitima accessio commendationis, Cic.—2. *Right*, proper, suitable: fistulas

denūm pedum longitudinis esse, legitimum est, Pl.—B. According to, or influenced by, rule: poema, Hor.—C. Correct: numerus, Cic.: sonus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légitime*.

lēg-tūn-cūla, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [for legi-on-cūla; fr. legio, legion-is] A small legion: Liv.

1. **lēg-o**, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, *i*. *v. a.* [*etym. dub.*; perhaps lex, leg-is, and so, To appoint by law for any purpose?] I. *Polit. t. t.*: A. 1. *Prop.*: *a. Gen.*: To send with a legal commission or charge; to send as a representative or deputation: Andronem legarunt ad Apronium, Cic.—*b. Esp.*: To send on an embassy; to send as an ambassador or ambassadors: quo tandem senatus-consulto legatus sis, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: To confide or intrust to one: tibi negotium, Plant.—B. Of public officers, etc.: 1. *a.* In a civil capacity: To choose as deputy, to select as assistant: Dolabella me sibi legavit, Cic.—*b.* In a military capacity: To appoint or select as lieutenant: legat sibi homines nobiles, Sall.—2. To send as a deputy or commissioner: eum Cæsari, Cic. II. *Law t. t.*: To give by one's last will, to bequeath; to leave as a legacy: usum et fructum bonorum suorum Cusennae legat, Cic.—Particular phrase: Aliquid alicui ab aliquo legare, To give or appoint by will, etc., something to some one to be paid or allocated by another: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *léguer*.

2. **lēg-o**, *lēgi*, *lectum*, *lēgere*, *3. v. a.* [*æ-y* *o*] I. *Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: To *lay* or *put* together; to *gather*, *collect*, *censorum spolia*, Liv. B. *Esp.*: 1. *Naut. t. t.*: Vela legere, To *gather* or *lay* together, i. e. to *fur*l, the sails: Virg.—2. Of threads, etc.: To *gather* together, to *wind* up: Ov.—3. With accessory notion of unlawful appropriation: To *gather* or *take* unjustly to one's self for one's own use; to *steal*, *purloin*, *plunder*, *carry off*, *abstract*: sacra divum, Hor.—4. With accessory notion of selection: *a.* To *gather* or *collect* together from out of a number; to *choose*, *pick out*, *select*: ni vis humana quanta-vis Maxima queque manu legeret, Virg.—*b.* To *choose*, *select*, *pick*, or *single out*: legitime virum viri, and man singled out man; i. e. for his opponent or antagonist, Virg.—*c.* To *choose* or *select* for any office or employment: Cic.; Suet.—*d.* Of soldiers: To *levy*, *raise*, *enlist*: Ov.; Suet. II. *Meton.*: A. 1. Of fruit, flowers, etc.: To *pick*, *gather*, *cull*, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—2. Of a tree: To *gather* the fruit of, etc.: Ov.—3. Of the hair: To *pull* or *pluck* out: Phaedr.—4. With local objects, by land: To *pass*, *move*, or *wander* through: salus, Ov.—Particular phrases: *a.* Legere vestigia, To *pass* or *wander* over one's footsteps; i. e. to *track*, *follow* after, or *pursue* one: Virg.—*b.* Legere orbis, To *follow* one through windings, etc.: Virg.—5. Of the sea as object: *a.* With personal subjects: To *sail over* or *across*, to *traverse*: Ov.—*b.* With

inanimate subjects: *To move or float upon*: Virg.—6. Of a coast, shore, or a place upon either of them: *To pass or sail by, to coast along*: Liv.; Ov.—7. Of the sight: *a. To pick up or gather with the eyes one after another; to collect in one's glance; to see, survey, observe, view, obtain a view of*, omnes longo ordine, Virg.—b. (a) Gen.: *To read or peruse a book, writing, etc.*: libros, Cic.: sepulchra, i. e. the epitaphs or inscriptions on the sepulchres: id.—(b) Esp.: *With accessory notion of uttering aloud*: *To read out or aloud, to read*: volumen, Cic.: orationes, et historias, et carmina, Pl.—Particular expression: *Of the censors*: Senatum legere, *To read over, to call out or over, the names of the senators*: Liv.—B. Legere soceros, *To obtain fathers-in-law by an act of stealing*: In reference to the rape of the Sabine women: Virg. III. Fig.: *To choose, select*: condiciones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lire.

legū-eius, ii, m. [legul-us] (*One pertaining to a legulus; hence*) *In law: One who collects legal technicalities, in order to defeat his opponent; a pettifogger*: Cic.

lēg-ūlus, i, m. [2. leg-o] (*One gathering; hence*) *A gatherer, collector*: Cic.

lēg-ūmen, inis, n. [id.] (*That which is gathered or picked; hence*) I. Gen.: *Pulse, any leguminous plant*: Cic. II. Esp.: *A bean-plant*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. légume.

Lēlēges, um, m., Λέλεγες. *The Leleges; a Pelagic tribe who were scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece*:—Sing.: **Lelex**, Lelegis, m. *One of the Leleges*.—Hence, 1. **Lēlēgeius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Leleges; Lelegian*.—2. **Lēlēgeis**, idis, adj. *Lelegian; Asiatic*.

Lēmānnus, i, m. (with or without lacus) *Lemannus (now the lake of Geneva)*.

lembus, i, m. = λέμβος. *A small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow; a pinace, yacht, cutter*: Liv.

Lēmnias, ādis, f. Lemnos.
Lēmn-i-cōl-a, ē, m. [Lēmn-os; (i); col-o] *A dweller in Lemnos, i. e. Vulcan*: Ov.

lēmniō-ātus, a, um, adj. [lēmniō-us] *Provided or furnished with a lemniscus; i. e. adorned with a pendent ribbon: palma lemniscata, a palm branch ornamented with a lemniscus, i. e. the highest reward or recompense*: Cic.

lemniscus, i, m. = ἀμνίσκος. *A pendent ribbon (fastened to a victor's garland)*: Liv.

Lēmnos (-us), i, f. Λήμνος. *Lemnos or Lemnus (now Stalimene); an island in the Ægean Sea, the abode of Vulcan*.—Hence, 1. **Lēmnus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lemnos; Lemnian*.—As Subst.: **Lēmnus**, ii, m. (sc. deus) *The Lemnian god, i. e. Vulcan*: Ov.—b. **Lēmn-i**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Lemnos, the Lemnians*: Nep.—

2. **Lēmn-ias**, ādis, f. adj., Ἀμνιάς. *Of, or belonging to, Lemnos; Lemnian*.—As Subst. f. (sc. femina) *A Lemnian woman* (Dat. Plur. Lemnias), Ov.).

Lēmōnia tribus, The Lemonia tribe; a rustic tribe on the Via Latina.

Lēmōvices, um, m. *The Lemovices; a people of Aquitanian Gaul*.

Lēmbvīl, ōrum, m. *The Lemovii; a Germanic people on the Baltic*.

Lēmūres, um, m. I. Prop.: *Shades, ghosts of the departed*: Ov.—

Hence. **Lēmūria**, ium, n. (*Things pertaining to the Lemures*) *The Lemuria: a festival held at night on 9th May, to appease departed shades*: Ov. II. Meton.: *Ghosts, spectres*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. Lemures.

lēn-a, æ, f. [len-io] *She that entices, allures, or seduces; a female enticer*: Cic.; Ov.

Lēnæus, a, um, adj., Ἀναίος (*Belonging to the wine-press*). **Lēnæan**, Bacchi: *latices, i. e. wine*, Virg.—As Subst.: **Lēnæus**, i, m. (sc. deus) *The Lēnæan god: i. e. Bacchus*: Virg.

lēn-e, adv. [len-is] *Gently, moderately, not violently*: lene sonans, Ov.

lēni-men, inis, n. [leni-o] (*That which mitigates or soothes; hence*) 1. *A soother or mitigator*: laborum, Hor.—2. *A mitigation, alleviation, etc.*: senectas, Ov.

lēni-mentum, i, n. [id.] (*That which renders lenis; hence*) *A mitigation, a soothing; an alleviation*: Tac.

lēn-iō, ivi or ii, itum, ire (*Imper- f.*, lenibant, Virg.:—*Fut.*, lenibunt, Prop.), 4. v. a. and n. [len-is] (*To make lenis; hence*) 1. *To make soft; i. e. to remove the hardness of any thing*: Pl. II.: **A. Gen.**: *To moderate, render gentle*: clamorem, Hor. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Of flavour*: *To reduce, qualify, tend to remove*: Pl.—2. *Of the stomach*: *To appease, pacify*: Hor.—3. *Of wounds*: *To assuage, moderate the violence or pains of*: Prop. III.: **A. Act.**: 1. **Gen.**: *To render gentle or mild in character; aliquem, Cic.—2. **Esp.**: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To render one's self gentle or mild; to become gentle or mild in character*: Cic.—b. *Of persons or things*: *To appease, quiet, pacify*: Cic.: **Liv.**:—c. *To mitigate, soothe, alleviate, etc.*: desiderium, Cic.—B. *Neut.*: *To become mild, to be mitigated*: dum iræ leniunt, Plaut.*

lē-nis, e, adj. [etym. dub.], prob. akin to Sanscrit root Li, *liquefacere, solvere* [*Making to flow, loosening, relaxing; hence*] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *Soft, smooth*: lene, asperum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Of flavour*: *Soft or smooth to the palate*: vinum, Ter. II. Meton.: **A. Gen.**: *Moderate, gentle, not violent*: (Sup.) lenissimus ventus, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Of flying*: *Gentle, easy*: volatus, Ov.—2. *Of any thing rising to a point or peak*: *Gentle, gradual, gradually rising, sloping, etc.*: (Comp.) jugum paullo leniore fastigio ab eā parte, que, etc., Cæs.—3. *Of sleep*: *Gentle, mild*: Hor. III. Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *Of persons or things*: *Gentle, mild, in character*: Cic.; Hor. **B.**

Esp.: 1. *Of speech*: *Mild, gentle, calm*: Cic.—2. *Of poison*: *Mild, gentle in operation*: Cic.

lēn-itās, ātis, f. [len-is] (*The quality, or state, of the lenis; hence*) 1. *Softness, smoothness*: Pl.—2. *Gentleness, quietness*: Arar in Rhodanum infudit incredibili lenitate, Cæs.—3. **A. Gen.**: *Mildness, gentleness, lenity*: animi, Cic.—b. **Esp.**: *Of speech, etc.*: *Mildness, gentleness*: Cic.

lēn-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Moderately, gently, not violently*: (Comp.) sic ego torremur . . . Lenius . . . decurare vidi, Ov.—2. **a.** *Of any thing rising to a point*: *Gently, gradually*: collis leniter acclivis, Cæs.—b. *Of pace or motion*: *Gently, softly, not rapidly, quietly*: ire, Ov.—3. **a. Gen.**: *Gently, mildly, calmly*: (Sup.) lenissime sentire, Cic.—b. **Esp.**: (a) *Of speech, etc.*: *Mildly, gently, quietly, calmly*: Cic.—(b) *Remissly, indolently, slowly*: Cæs.

lēn-ītudo, inis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the lenis; hence*) *Mildness, gentleness*: Cic.

lēn-o, ōnis, m. [len-io] (*One who softens; hence*) 1.: **a.** *In a good sense*: *One who prevails upon another; a persuader*: Ov.—b. *In a bad sense*: *An alluror, enticer*: Cic.—2. *In a bad sense*: *A pimp, pandar, procurer*: Cic.

lēnōcin-lum, ii, n. [lenocin-or] (*That which allures; hence*) I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *An alluring; allurements, enticement*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: *A pimping, an acting as a pimp, procurer, etc.*: Plaut. II. Meton.: *Of that which causes or promotes allurements; Finery, or nicety in dress, etc.*: Cic.; Suet. III. Fig.: *Meretricious ornament*: Tac.

lēnō-cinor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [for lenon-cinor; fr. leno, lenon-is] I. Prop.: *To be alluring; to entice, flatter, wheedle, cajole*: tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, Cic. II. Meton.: (*To pandor to*; hence) *To increase*: insitit feritatis arte ac tempore lenocinantur, Tac.

lens, tis, f. *A lentil*: Virg.

lent-e, adv. [lent-us] 1. *Of motion or time*: *Slowly, sluggishly*: procedere, Cæs.: (Sup.) animus lentissime munditi, Col.—2. **a. Gen.**: *Calmly, dispassionately, unconcernedly*: (Comp.) hæc lentius disputantur, Cic.—b. **Esp.**: (a) *Coolly, with indifference, etc.*: responderi, Cic.—(b) *Calmly, attentively*: Cic.

lent-esco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incl. [id.] I. *To become adhesive, clammy, or sticky; to cling, stick, adhere*: ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. II.: **A. Prop.**: *To become pliant or soft*: ceræ modo lentescere (sc. gemmam), Pl. **B. Fig.**: *To slacken, relax, become mitigated*: lentescunt tempore cura: Ov.

lentisō-fer, fera, ferum, adj. [lentis-us; (i); fer-o] *Bearing mastich-trees*: Ov.

lentiscus, i, f., -um, i, n. *The mastich-tree*: Poet. ap. Cic.

lent-ītia, æ, f. [lent-us] (*The quality or state, of the lentus; hence*)

1. *Stickiness, clamminess*: Pl.—2. *Pitancy, flexibility*: Pl.—3. *Toughness, hardness*: Pl.

lentitudo, *inis*, *f.* [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: *Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity*: Tac. II. Fig.: A. Of style, etc.: *Slowness, etc.*: Tac.—B. Of feeling: *Dullness, apathy, insensibility*: Cic.

lent-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v. a.* [id.] I. Prop.: *To render pliant or flexible; to bend*: arctus, Stat. II. Meton.: Of an oar: *To bend in plying; to ply, strain*: Virg.

lent-or, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] (*The being lentus*; hence) I.: a. Prop.: *Clamminess, stickiness, tenacious quality, etc.*: Pl.—b. Meton.: A *clammy, sticky, or tenacious substance*: Pl.—2. *Toughness, hardness*: Pl.

Lentulitas, *atis*, *v. 2*. *Lentulus*.

1. **lentū-lus**, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [for *lento-lus*; fr. *lentus*, *lento-i*] *Rather slow*: Cic.

2. **Lentulus**, *i*, *m.* [1. *lentulus*] *Lentulus*: a Roman name.—Hence, **Lentulitas**, *atis*, *f.* (*The condition of a Lentulus*; i.e.) *The name or nobility of a Lentulus*: *Lentulus*: Cic.

len-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *lax*, *amplex*] (*Embracing, clinging to*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Adhesive, tenacious, firm, or fast-holding*: vitis, Virg. B. Esp. *Adhesive, clammy, sticky*: (Comp.) *pice lentus* Idæ, Virg. II. Meton.:

A.: 1.: a. *Pliant, flexible, bending, yielding*: *lentæ genistæ*, Virg.—b. *Tough, hard*: *argentum lentæ*: 2.: a. *Slow, sluggish, immovable*: *asinus*, Phaed.—b. *Slow, with little motion, nearly motionless, inactive*: in *lento inarmore*, Virg.—3. *Heavy*: *pondera*, Prop.—B. Of blows: *Inflicted with that which is pliant or flexible*: *verbena*, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Lasting or continuing long*: spes, Ov. (Sup.) *lentissima tranquillitas*, Sen.—B.: 1. Gen.: *Slow, lingering, lazy*: in *diuendo*, *draveling*, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Of bad players: *Slow, backward*: *infatigatores*, Cic.—b. Of matters: *Tedious*: *negotium*, Cic.—C. Of character:

Easy, calm, indifferent, unconcerned, phlegmatic, etc.: tu, *Tityre, lentus in umbra*, at *ease*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lent*.

lennunculus, *i*, *m.* A small sailing vessel, bark, or skiff: Cæsar.

1. **lēo**, *ōre*, 2. *v. a.* The root of *deleo*.

2. **lēo**, *ōnis*, *m.* [λέων] I. Prop.: A lion: *Ov. II. Meton.*: The constellation *Leo*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lion*.

Lēōcrion, *i*, *n.*, Λεωκρίον (*The thing pertaining to the daughters of Leos*) *The Leocorton*: a temple in Athens, reared in honour of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine.

Lēōides, *um*, *f.* *The daughters of Leos*.

Lēon, *ontis*, *m.*, Λέων. *Leon*: 1. A town near *Syracusæ* (now *Magnus*).—2. A ruler of *Phlius*.

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Lēōnidas, *m.*, Λεωνίδας. *Leonidas*: 1. A king of Sparta who fell at *Thermopylae*.—2. A teacher of the younger *Cicero* at Athens.

Leonnatus, *i*, *m.* *Leonnatus*; one of Alexander's generals: Nep.

Lēontini, *drum*, *m.*, Λεοντίνιον. *Leontini*: a very ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily (now *Leontini*).

—Hence, **Lēontinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Leontini*; *Leontine*.—As *Subst.*: *Leontini*, *drum*, *m.* (sc. *Incolæ*) *The inhabitants of Leontini*: *Leontine*.

Lēontium, *i*, *f.*, Λεοντίον. *Leontium*: an Athenian female, a friend of *Epicurus*.

Lēōtychides, *a*, *m.*, Λεωτυχίδης. *Leotyichides*: the brother of *Agasilas*.

lēpīd-e, *ade*. [lepid-us] I.: a. Gen.: *Pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily*: (Comp.) *lepidius fieri*, *Plaut.*: (Sup.) *lepidissime*, *id.*—b. Esp.: (a) As an affirmative response: *Nicely, well, very well; yes*: *Plaut.*—(b) As a term of applause: *Charmingly, famously*: *Plaut.*—2. Of style: *Smartly, wittily, humorously*: Cic.

1. **lēp-īdus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *lup*, *scindere*] (*Cut; stripped of the bark; hence, polished*; hence) I. Gen.: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat*: (Comp.) *alter lepidior*, *Plaut.*: (Sup.) *paler lepidissimus*, *Ter.* II. Esp.: a. Satirically: *Nice, effeminate*: *pueri*, Cic.—B. Of style: *Smart, witty, facetious*: *dictum*, *Hor.*

2. **Lēpīdus**, *i*, *m.* [1. *lepidus*] *Lepidus*: a Roman name.

Lēponti, *drum*, *m.* *The Leponti*: a people of *Cisalpine Gaul* (in the modern *Val Leventina*).

lēp-or (-os), *ōris*, *m.* [akin to *lepidus*] I. Gen.: *Pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm*: *Lucr.*: Pl. II. Esp.: A. Of behaviour: *Agreeableness, politeness, amiability*: *vit.*—B. Of style, etc.: *Pleasantly, wit, humour*: Cic.

Lēprēum (-on), *i*, *n.*, Λεπρῆον (-us), *i*, *f.*, Λεπρῆον. *Lepreum* or *Leopreos*: a sea-coast town of *Elis* (its ruins are near the modern town *Sirobita*).

Lepta, *a*, *m.* [λεπτός, weak] *Lepta*: a Roman name.

Leptis, *is*, *f.*, Λεπτις. *Leptis*: the name of two cities on the coast of Africa: 1. *Leptis Magna*, on the great *Syrtis* (now *Lébidia*).—2. *Leptis Parva*, near *Hadrumentum*, the birthplace of the emperor *Septimius Severus* (now *Lembla*).—Hence, **Leptitāni**, *drum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Leptis*.

lēpus, *ōris*, *m.* and *epicene* [akin to Sanscrit root *Laṣaṇ*, *transilire*; *Æolic* and *Sicilian* *Λέπος*, collateral form of *λαγώς*] (*The animal leaping beyond, the leaping animal*; hence) I. Prop.: A hare: *Virg.*: *Hor.*—Frov.: *Alis leporem exagitare*, *To hunt the hare for others*, i.e. to do something of which others reap the advantage: *Ov.* II. Meton.: *The constellation Lepus*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lièvre*.

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lēpus-culus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [for *lepor-culus*; fr. *lepus*, *lepor-is*] I. Prop.: A little or young hare: a leveret: Cic. II. Meton.: Plur.: *Petty game*; i.e. small objects of booty: Cic.

Lerna, *e*, *-ē*, *es*, *f.*, Λεωνέρη. *Lerna* or *Lerne*: a forested marsh near *Argos*, through which flowed a stream of the same name, the haunt of the *Lernæan Hydra*, which *Hercules* slew with the help of *Iolaus*, and then drained the marsh.—Hence, **Lernæus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Lerna*: *Lernæan*: anguis, *Virg.*

Lesbos (-us), *i*, *f.*, Λέσβος. *Lesbos* or *Lesbus*: an island in the *Ægean Sea* (now *Mitellino*).—Hence, 1. **Lesb-iacus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Lesbian*.

—2. **Lesb-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Lesbian*.—As *Subst.*: **Lesbium**, *i*, *n.* (sc. *vinum*) *Lesbian wine*: *Hor.*—3. **Lesb-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Lesbian*.—4. **Lesb-ia**, *adis*, *f.* A *Lesbian woman*: *Ov.*

—5. **Lesb-ia**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.* *Lesbian*.—As *Subst.*: (sc. *mulier*) A *Lesbian woman*.

lessus, *Acc. um* (only in *Acc. sing.*), *m.* [etym. dub.] A weeping, cry, funeral lamentation: Cic.

lēt-ālis (lēth-), *e*, *adj.* [lēt-um] (*Of, or belonging to, death*; hence) *Deadly, fatal, mortal, causing death*: *lētalis arundo*, *Virg.*

Lēthæa, *a*, *f.*, Λεθήα: the wife of *Oenone*, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone.

lēthargicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *λεθαργικός*. *Drivney, lethargic*: *morbus*, *Pl.*—As *Subst.*: **lethargicus**, *i*, *m.* (sc. *homo*) *One affected with lethargy*, a *lethargic person*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. lethargique*.

lēthargus, *i*, *m.* = *λεθαργος*. *Drivness, lethargy*: *Hor.*

Lēth-ē, *ēs*, *f.*, Ληθή (*Forgetfulness*). *Lethe*: a river in the *infernal regions*, from which the *Shades* drank and obtained forgetfulness of the past.—Hence, **Lēth-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: 1. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Lethe*; *Lethæan*.—2. Meton.: a. *Of, or belonging to, the infernal regions*: *Hor.*—b. *That produces sleepiness or forgetfulness*: *Lethæan*: *somnus*, *Virg.*

lēt-i-fer (lēth-), *fēra*, *fērum*, *adj.* [lēt-um; (l); fer-o] *Bringing or causing death*; *deadly, fatal*: *arcus*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. létifère*.

lēt-o (lēth-), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v. a.* [id.] *To kill, slay*: *Ov.*

Lētiō, *idis*, **Lētiōus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Latiōna*.

lē-tum (-thum), *i*, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *lā*, *lūpacerē*, *Greek* *λέω*; Lat. *leo*, the simple form of *deleo*, etc.] (*That which melts, dissolves, or melts out*; hence) I. Prop.: *Dissolution, death*: Cic.; *Hor.* II. Meton.: *Of things*: *Ruin, destruction*: *Virg.*

1. **Leucādia**, *e*, *-as*, *adis*, *f.*, Λευκάδια. *Leucadia* or *Leucas*: an island (called also *Neritis*, and formerly a peninsula) in the *Ionian Sea*, famed for a temple of *Apollo* (now *S. Maura*).—Hence, **Leucād-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of,*

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or belonging to, *Leucadia*; *Leucadian*.—As *Subst.*: 1. *Leucadia*, æ, f. (sc. fabula) *Leucadia*, the name of a comedy of Terentius. 2. *Leucadii*, ðrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *Inhabitants of Leucadia*; *Leucadians*.

2. *Leucadiā*, æ, f. *Leucadia*; a woman's name.

Leucas, ædis, f., *Λευκάς*. 1. = *Leucadia*.—2. *The capital of the Island Leucadia*.—3. = *Leucata*.

leucaspis, idis, f. = *λευκάσπις*. With a white shield: phalanx, Liv.

Leucāta, æ, -e, ðs, f.; -es, æ, m.; -as, ædis, f. *Leucata*, *Leucate*, *Leucates*, or *Leucas*; a promontory in the Island of *Leucadia* (now *Capo Ducato*).

Leuci, ðrum, m., *Λευκοί*. *The Leuci*; a people of *Gallia Belgica*.

Leucippus, i, m., *Λευκίππος* (White-horse). *Leucippus*: 1. *The father of Phæbe and Hilaria, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux*.—Hence, *Leucippis*, idis, f. *A daughter of Leucippus*.—2. *A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Zeno the Eleatic*.

Leucōn, ðnis, m. *Leucōn*: 1. *The name of one of Actæon's hounds*.—2. *A king of Pontus*.

Leucopōstra, æ, f. *Λευκοπέτρα* (White rock). *Leucopetra*: a promontory in the territory of the Brutii, near Rhegium (now *Capo dell' Armi*).

Leucōphryna, æ, f., *Λευκοφρυγή* (With white eyebrows). *Leucophryna*; a surname of *Diana in Magnesia*.

Leucōsia (-sīa), æ, f., *Λευκοσία*. *Leucosia* or *Leucasia*: a small island in the Tuscan Sea (now *Piana*).

Leucothēa, æ, -e, ðs, f., *Λευκοθήη* (White goddess). *Leucothēa* or *Leucothēe*: 1. *The name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after that she was received among the sea-gods. Subsequently she was conformed with the Italian goddess Matuta*.—2. *A daughter of Orpheus, king of Babylon, and Eurynome*.

Leuctra, ðrum, n., *Λεύκτρα*. *Leuctra*: a small town of *Bœotia*, where *Epaminondas* defeated the *Spartans* (now the village of *Leuca*, with the ruins of *Eremo-Castro*).—Hence, *Leuctri-fcus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Leuctra*; *Leuctrian*.

Levaci, ðrum, m. *The Levaci*; a people of *Gallia Belgica*.

lēvā-men, inis, n. [lev(a)-o] *An alleviation, mitigation, solace, consolation*; Cic.; Virg.

lēvā-mentum, i, n. [id.] 1. *A lessening or diminishing; a diminution*; Tac.—2. *Mentally: Alleviation, mitigation, consolation, comfort*; Cic.

lēvā-tio, ðnis, f. [id.] 1. *A lessening or diminishing*; Cic.—2. *An alleviation, mitigation, relief*; Cic.

1. *lēvā-tus*, a, um, P. of 1. lev(a)-o.

2. *lēvā-tus*, a, um, P. of 2. lev(a)-o.

lēv-iculus, a, um, adj. dim. [1. lev-is] *Somewhat light-minded, rain, etc.*: *leviculns sane noster Demosthenes*, qui, etc., Cic.

lēv-i-dens-is, e, adj. [1. lev-is; (1); dens-us] (*Slightly dense*; hence) (Prop.):

lightly wrought, thin; Meton.) *Slight, poor*; *minuscule*, Cic.

lēv-i-pes, ædis, adj. [1. lev-is; pes] *Light-footed, swift*; *lepus*, Cic.

1. *lēvis*, e, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *laghu*, *levis*; and to the Sanscrit root *LAṂGH*, *transitive*; also, to Gr. *ἐλαγος*, *ἐλαδός*] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Lightly-morning or springing; swift, quick, nimble, rapid, fleet*; *mus*, Hor.; (Comp.) *ut ad motūs essent leviores* (sc. peltastæ), Nep. B. Esp.: *Of dancers: Lightly tripping, light*; *Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori*, Hor. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *Of weight: Light, not heavy*; stipula, Virg.—2. *Of the shades of the departed: Light, unsubstantial*; turba, Hor.—B. *Of time: Fleeting, quickly passing, rapid*; hora, Ov.—C. *Of troops: Light-armed, light*; milites, Liv.—D. *Light of digestion; light; easy to be digested*; malvæ, Hor.—E. *Of the soil: Light, thin, shallow, poor*; Virg.—F. *Slight, trifling, small*; strepitus, Ov.—G. *Lightly clad*; nudi, aut sagulo leves, Tac. III. Fig.: A. *Of things*: 1. Gen.: *Light, swift, quick, rapid*; venti, Ov.—2. Esp.: *Of the spectrum: Quick-moving*; hence, *gay, light, joyous*; Hor.—B. 1. *Of value or importance*: a. *Of things: Without weight, light, trifling, insignificant, trivial, unimportant; of little or small importance, or consequence*; prelium, Cres.—b. *Of persons: Without weight, unimportant, inconsiderable*; Cic.—2. In character, etc.: a. (a) *Of persons: (a) Light, light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant*; Cic.—(β) *Possessing no weight or authority; not to be relied upon, of no account*; auctor, Liv.—(γ) *Possessing no stability of principle, unprincipled*; iudices, Cic.—(b) *Of things: (a) Capricious, fickle, inconstant, unstable*; amicitia, Cic.—(β) *Empty, vain*; spes, Hor.—b. (a) *Of persons: Mild, gentle, patient, enduring*; Sithonis non levis Evius, Hor.—(b) *Of things: (a) Light, mild, gentle, etc.*; reprehensio, Cic.; (Sup.) *tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decessurus est*, Liv.—(β) *Light, endurable, supportable*; exsilium, Suet.—3. *Of report: Light, unfounded*; auditio, Cæs.—C.: 1. *Of compositions: Trifling; not grave, important or serious*; versūs, Hor.—2. *Easy, ready*; trandit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. léger*.

2. *lēvis* (læ erroneously), e, adj. [læi-for] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Smooth, smoothed, not rough*; corpuscula, Cic.; (Comp.) *levior assiduo detritis require conciliis*, Ov.; (Sup.) *levissima corpora*, Lucr.—As *Subst.*: *leve*, is, n.: *Smoothness*; Hor. B. Esp.: 1. *Smooth*: A. *Without hair, from which the hair has been removed*; crura, Juv.—b. *On which the hair has not yet come; beardless*; ora, Tib.—c. *That has lost the hair; bald*; ut senex, Ov.—2. *Smooth, uncrinkled, free from wrinkles*; Juvens, Hor. II. Meton.: A. *Of the effects of being smooth*: 1. *Polished, bright, shining*; galax, Hor.—2. *Slip-*

pery; sanguis, Virg.—B. *Of the appearance resulting from smoothness of the body, etc.*: *Fair, beautiful, beautiful*; pectus, Virg.—C. *Of the appearance produced by smoothness of dress: Finely dressed, spruce, smart*; vir, Ov. III. Fig.: *Of style, etc.*: *Smooth, polished, free from roughness, etc.*; oratio, Cic.

lēv-i-som-nus, a, um, adj. [1. lev-is; (1); somn-us] *Lightly sleeping*; corda, Lucr.

1. *lēv-itas*, ætis, f. [1. lev-is] (*The quality or state of the levis*; hence) 1. *Easiness or rapidity of motion; moveableness; power of moving*; Ov.—2. *Of weight: Lightness*; Cæs.—3. *Light-mindedness, capriciousness, fickleness, inconstancy, frivolity, levity*; Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. légereté*.

2. *lēv-itas* (læv-), ætis, f. [2. lev-is] 1. *Smoothness*; Cic.—2. *Slipperiness, lubricity*; Cels.

lēv-iter, ade. [1. lev-is] 1. *Of troops: Lightly armed, etc.*; Curt.—2. *Lightly; in a trifling degree or way; to a small extent; a little, not much, somewhat* (Comp.) *tanto levius miser*, Hor.—3. a. *Mildly, gently, patiently, with equanimity*; (Sup.) *levissime feram*, Cic.—b. *Of speech: Mildly, forbearingly, etc.*; Cic.

1. *lēv-o*, ævi, ætum, ære, i, v. a. (Fut. Perf.) *levassō*, Enn.; [id.] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To make light, lighten*; dentes penna levare potest, i. e. *remove the pieces of food which press like a weight upon the teeth*, Mart. B. Esp.: 1. *To ease, relieve*; to hinc fasce, Virg.—2. *With Personal pron.*: *To raise or lift up one's self; to rise*; Ov. II. Meton.: *To lift up and take, take away*; viro manicas, Virg. III. Fig.: A.: *To lighten*; hence) 1. *To lessen, diminish, alloy, abate*; suspitionem, Cic.; fonte situm, Ov.—2. *Of price: To lower, reduce*; Tac.—3. *Of a journey: To render not irksome; to make pleasant or agreeable*; Virg.—4. *To alleviate, mitigate, console, comfort*; curam consilio, Cic.—B. *To ease, relieve, free from any thing*; aliquem onere, Cic.—C. *To take away, weaken, impair, destroy*; inconstantiā levatur auctoritas, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lever*.

2. *lēv-o* (læ-), ævi, ætum, ære, i, v. a. [2. lev-is] 1. *To make smooth, to smooth*; tigna, Lucr. II. *Of style, etc.*: *To smooth down, polish, soften*; nimis aspera sano Levabit cultu, Hor.

lēv-or (læv-), ðris, m. [id.] *Of the voice: Smoothness, softness*; Lucr.

lex, lēgis, f. = *leg-s*; fr. *leg-o* (*That which is read*; hence) 1. Prop.: *A proposition reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law*; a bill; Cic. II. Meton.: A. *bill that has been passed by the people; a law, enactment*; Cic.—Particular phrase: *Legē agere* (*To act according to law*; hence) 1. *Of a licitor or other official person: To execute a sentence; carry out the order or decree of a magistrate, etc.*; Liv.—2. *Of a plaintiff, etc.*: *To institute legal proceedings; to enter, commence, or*

bring an action: Cic.—**B.** A law, precept, regulation, rule relating to men or things: Cic.; Ov.—**Particular phrase:** *Sine lege*, Without order or regularity; in confusion, confusedly: Ov.—**C.** Of place: Nature, condition: sub lege loci, Ov.—**D.** Terms, stipulation, covenant, agreement: Cato.—**E.** A contract, covenant, or agreement of sale, etc.: Cic.—**F.** Of peace, a treaty, etc.: Terms, conditions: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. loi.

lexis, is = λέξις. A word: Lucil. ap. Cic.

Lexobii (**Lexov-**), ōrum, *m.* The *Lexobii* or *Lexovii*; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis (whence the name of the modern *Lisieux*, *Départ. du Calvados*).

Libā-men, inis, *n.* [lib(a)-o] (*That which is poured out or offered to the gods, etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: A. Religious t.t.: A libation: Ov.—**B.** An offering of any thing not liquid: Virg. **II.** Fig.: The first diminution of any thing: fama, Ov.

Libā-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: Religious t.t.: A. A libation: Just.—**B.** An offering of any thing not liquid: Cic. **II.** Meton.: First-fruits of any thing: Cic.

Libā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: A pouring out of libation, etc., to the gods, etc.; Meton.) Religious t.t.: A drink-offering, libation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. libation.

Libel-la, æ, *f.* dim. [for *liber-la*; fr. *libra*, lib(e)r-æ] **I.** Prop.: A small libra; hence) **1.** A level or line (used for the purpose of ascertaining whether a surface is level or not): Pl.—**2.** (Prop.: A pound (or as) in weight; Meton.) a.: (a) Gen.: A libella (a small silver coin), the 10th part of a denarius; equal in value to the as); ii. s. 1300 ad libellam sibi deberi, to a libella, i. e. exactly, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Of inheritances: ex libellā=ex asse, From a libella, or as; i. e. sole heir: Curius fecit palma to ex libellā, me ex teruncio, Cic.—**B.** A small sum or trifling amount; e. g. a farthing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. niveau.

Libel-lus, i, *m.* dim. [for *liber-lus*; fr. *liber*, lib(e)r-æ] **I.** Prop.: A Gen.: A little book, pamphlet: Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of a writing of any kind: **1.** A memorandum · book, journal, diary: Cic.—**2.** A memorial: Cic.—**3.** A petition: Cic.—**4.** A notice, programme: Cic.—**5.** A public notification, announcement, placard, hand-bill: Cic.—**6.** A letter: Script. ap. Cic.—**7.** A libel, lampoon, pasquinade: Suet.—**8.** A written accusation or complaint: Juv. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: A bookseller's shop: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. libelle.

Libe-ns (libē-), ntis, *1. P.* of libe-o.—**2.** Pat.: A Prop.: (a) That does a thing willingly, or with readiness; willing, with good will, with pleasure: Cic.—(b) Willing, ready, glad: me libente, Cic.: libentissimo animo, id.—**b.** Meton.: Glad, joyful, cheerful: (Comp.) ego illos libentiores faciam, Plaut.

Libent-or (**libent-**), adv. [for libent-ter; fr. libens, libent-is] Will-

ingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure: verbo libenter uti, Cic.: (Comp.) ille adjurans, nusquam se conavisse libentibus, with greater pleasure, id.: (Sup.) libentissime commodare, id.

Libent-ina (**libent-**), æ, *f.* [libent-ia] (*The one pertaining to libentia*) Libentina or Libentina; the goddess (of sensual) pleasure; Venus.

lib-eo (lib-), ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root LUBH, cupere] (*To be desired or to be desirable*; hence) **I.** Gen.: To please: cetera item, quæ cuique libuissent, dilargitus est, Suet. **II.** Esp.: In third pers. sing. (so, very common): libet (libet), libit or libitum est; also, Inf., libere, etc.: **A.** Personally: Pleases, is agreeable, etc.: ut id non libet, quod, etc., Cic.: de C. Gracchi tribunatu quid expectem non libet augurari, id.: deambulare huc libitum est, Ter.—**B.** Impers.: It is pleasing, it is agreeable, it pleases, etc.: adeo etiam, si libet, Cic.

1. lib-er, eri, erum, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root LUBH, cupere; Gr. ἐλευθερός; Lat. lib-et; lib-et] (*Doing as one desires, pleasing one's self*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: **A.** Gen.: Free, unrestricted, unfettered, unimpeded, unshackled: dictum est nisi sapientum liberum esse neminem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** In social condition: Free, i. e. not in slavery: in jure civili, qui est matre liberā, liber est, Cic.—**As Subst.**: liber, eri, m. (sc. homo) A free man: Cic.—**2.** Politically: Free, i. e. not enslaved: civitates, Liv.—**3.** Of speech, etc.: Free, free-spoken: (Sup.) liberum hominum genus, Quint.—**4.** In a bad sense: Free, acting according to unchecked impulse, unbridled, unchecked, licentious: adolescentes, Ter. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things: Free, unconfined, unrestricted: (Comp.) paulo liberiores literas committere andeo, Cic.—**B.** Free or exempt from any thing: agri, i. e. exempt from taxes, Cic.: (with Gen.) liberque laborum Rusticus, Hor.—**C.** Free of cost: ædes, Liv.—**D.** Frank, open, ingenuous: Hor.—**E.** Of things: In a bad sense: **1.** Unbridled, licentious: Cic.—**2.** Dissolute, licentious: Cic. **III.** Meton.: Fond of, or attached to, freedom: defugit patriam vir fortis et liber, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. libre.

2. liber, eri (Gen. Plur.: liberum, Cic.; Tac.), *m.* [usually considered as a Subst. formed from the adj. liber; and so, a free young person;—but perhaps rather to be referred to the Sanscrit root LUBH, cupere; Lat. libet, libet, and so, a desired or loved one; hence] **1.** Of persons: **a.** A child: Cic.—**b.** Of a grandchild, a great-grandchild: Cic.—**2.** Of animals: Offspring, young: Plaut.

3. Liber, eri, *m.* [usually regarded as either immediately from *1.* liber, and so the one who frees from care, corresponding to the Gr. Λυαῖος; or from *2.* liber, and so the son (of Semelē or Ceres), corresponding to the Gr. κέρος, like Libera for Proserpina, as the daughter of Ceres; but, perhaps,

akin to λείβ-ειν, "to pour out," and so the one who pours out, or pours forth wine] **I.** Prop.: Liber; an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification; sometimes regarded as the same as Bacchus.—Hence, **Libēr-ālia**, ium, *n.* (Things pertaining to Liber) The Liberalia; a festival in honour of Liber (or Bacchus), celebrated on the 17th March, on which day youths received the toga virilis. **II.** Meton.: For wine: Hor.

4. lib-er, bri, *m.* [acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root LUP, "to rend," etc.; whence, Gr. γ-λύφ-ω. Lat. g-lub-o; and so, the thing stripped off;—acc. to others, akin to φλο-ω, φλέ-ω, "to burst" or "swell out," hence, the thing bursting or swelling forth; but perhaps from ligo, "to bind;" and hence the thing which serves for surrounding or binding round] **I.** Prop.: The inner bark or rind of a tree: Cic. **II.** Meton.: From the bark of a tree being employed as a material for writing upon: **A.** Gen.: A book, work, treatise: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** A book: i. e. a division or portion of a work: Cic.—**2.** A religious book or work: Liv.—**3.** A law or statute-book; a code: Cic.—**4.** A copy, transcript; a list, catalogue, register: Cic.—**5.** An account, letter, etc.: Pl. **Nep.**—**6.** A receipt, decree, etc.: Pl.

Libēra, æ, *f.* [akin to *3.* liber] Libera; **1.** Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and sister of Liber.—**2.** Ariadne.

Libēr-ālia, ium, *v. 3.* Liber.

libēr-ālis, e, adj. [*1.* liber] **I.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a liber- or free man: liberalis causa or liberale iudicium, a suit concerning a person's freedom, Ter.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: Befitting a freeman, decorous, gentlemanly, noble, generous: artes, Cic.: (Comp.) liberalior fortuna, Liv.—**As Subst.**: liberalis, is, *m.* (sc. homo) A person of liberal feelings or education: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.**: a. Of persons: Bountiful, generous, liberal: (Sup.) in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet.: (with Gen.) laudis avidi, pecunia liberales erant, Sall.—**b.** Of things: Plentiful, copious, abundant: vaticum, Cic.—**2.** Noble, beautiful: visus, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. libéral.

libērāl-itas, ātis, *f.* [liberal-is] (*The quality of the liberalis*; hence) **1.**: A noble, kind, or generous disposition: Ter.; Cic.—**2.**: a. Prop.: Generosity, liberality: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: A gift, present: Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. libéralité.

libērāl-iter, adv. [id.] (*After the manner of the liberalis*; hence) **1.**: a. Nobly, generously: Cic.—**b.** Courteously: Cass.—**2.** Bountifully, generously, liberally: (Comp.) vivo paulo liberalius, id.: (Sup.) liberalissime pollicens, id.

libērā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [liber(a)-o] **1.** A liberating or setting free; liberation: Just.—**2.** A freeing, releasing, extricating; release: molestie, Cic.—**3.** A discharge in a court of law, an acquittal:

Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libération, libération*.

libēr-ātor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *A freer, deliverer, liberator*: a. Prop.: patriae liberatores, Cic.—As Adj.: *Liberating, delivering*: liberator populus, Liv.—b. Fig.: animus, Liv.—2. *A deliverer, liberator* from difficulty, danger, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libérateur*.

libēr-e, ōs, [1. liber] 1. a. Prop.: *Freely, unrestrictedly, without impediment or hindrance*: Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) *Truly, openly; without disguise or restraint*: (Comp.) liberius si Dixerō quid, Hor.—(b) *Freely, unrestrictedly*: Cic.—(c) *Freely, spontaneously, of its own accord*: ipsaque tellus Omnia liberius . . . ferebat, Virg.—2. *Freely*: i. e. in a way becoming a free man; as a free man should; after the manner, custom, or habit of a free man: Cic.

libēr-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] 1. *To make or set free, to free, to liberate; to release from slavery, to manumit*: servos, Cæs. II. A. Gen.: *To free, release, extricate*: animum corpore, Cic.: (with Dat.) aliquem culpae, Liv.—Particular phrases: 1. *Liberare agros, To free lands from taxes*: Cic.—2. *Liberare fidem, To free one's faith, i. e. to discharge or keep one's promise*: Cic.—3. *Liberare promissa, To set free one's promises, i. e. to cancel or annul one's promises*: Cic.—4. *Liberare nomina, To liberate debts, i. e. to settle debts*: Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *To absolve or acquit in a court of justice*: aliquem, Cic.—2. *Religiosa t. t.*: Part. Perf. Pass.: *Freed from buildings that obstruct the view, i. e. having a free prospect*: templā, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libérer, livrer*.

liber-ta, ae, f. [liber-o] (*She that has been set free*; hence) *A freed woman*: Plaut.; Suet.

liber-tas, ātis, f. [1. liber] (*The state or condition of the liber*; hence) 1. *A being free, freedom, liberty, power over one's self and actions, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—2.: a. Prop.: *Of social condition: Freedom, liberty* (opp. to slavery): Cic.—b. Fig.: *Liberty*: ingenii, Sall.—c. Meton.: *Libertas*; the goddess of Liberty: Cic.—3. *Politically: Freedom or liberty of a people*: Cæs.; Cic.—4. *Of speech, thought, etc.*: *Freedom, frankness, boldness, candour*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *liberté*.

libertina, ae, v. libertinus.
libert-inus, a, um, adj. [libert-us] *Of, or belonging to, a freedman*: homo, a man of the condition of a freedman, a freedman, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. **libert-inus**, i, m. (sc. homo) a. Prop.: *A freedman* (with respect to condition): Cic.—b. Meton.: *The son of a freedman*: Suet.—2. **libertina**, ae, f. (sc. mulier) *A freedwoman*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libertin*.

liber-tus, i, m. [liber-o] (*He that has been set free*; hence) *A freedman* (with respect to the person manumitting): Cic.

Libēthra, ae, f., or -a, ōrum, m., Λιβέθρα. *Libethra*; a fountain near Magnesia, in Macedonia, sacred to the

Muses.—Hence, **Libethr-is**, Idis, adj. f. *Of, or belonging to, the fountain Libethra*, etc.

libidin-or (lūbidin-), ppys, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [libido, libidin-is] *To indulge or gratify lust*: Suet.

libidinōs-e, adv. [libidinōs-us] *According to one's own will or passion; wantonly, capriciously, etc.*: Cic.

libidin-ōsus (lūbidin-), a, um, adj. [libido, libidin-is] (*Full of libido*; hence) 1. *Acting according to one's own will, etc.; capricious*: (Sup.) libidinōssimae liberationes, Suet.—2.: a. *Full of sensual desire, passion, or lust; licentious, sensual, lustful, voluptuous, libidinous*: (Comp.) nihil libidinōsius, Cic.—b. *Of animals: Salacious, lecherous*: caper, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libidin-eus*.

lib-ido (lūb-), inis, f. [lib-eo] (*A pleasing one's self*; hence) 1. Gen.: *Desire, eagerness, longing, inclination*: Plaut.; Sall.; Cic. II. Esp.: A. *Unlawful or inordinate desire, passion, coprice, wilfulness, wantonness*: Cic.; Liv.—B.: 1. Prop.: *Sensual desire, lust*: Sall.; Cic.—2. Meton.: Plur.: *Voluptuous or obscene representations*: Cic.

lib-ita, ōrum, m. plur. [id.] *Things that please, one's pleasure; will, or liking*: Tac.

lib-ittina, ae, f. [id.] (*She who pleases herself; i. e. who cannot be restrained in her power*) 1. Prop.: *Libittina*; the goddess of corpses, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out, and where the registers of deaths were kept. II. Meton.: A. *A pyre, a funeral pile*: Mart.—B. *Death*: Hor.

1. lib-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.: seemingly akin to two roots, and with two classes of meanings: viz., λαβ-ειν, to take; λείβ-ειν, to pour out] I. A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: *To take*: et quodcumque cibi digitis libaverit illa Tu pete, Ov.—2. Fig.: *To take, cull, extract*: neque ea, ut sua, possedisse sed, ut aliena, libāsse, Cic. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of the purpose for which an object is taken: 1. *Of eating*: *To take a portion of, to taste*: libato jocundus, Liv.—2.: a. Prop.: *Of drinking*: (a) *To quaff*: pocula Bacchi, Virg.—(b) *To sip, to drink*: flumina libant Summa leves (sc. apes), Virg.—b. Meton.: *To lightly or gently touch*: oscula libavit nata, Virg.—3. *Of removal, etc.*: a. Prop.: *To take away, etc.*: terra tibi libatur, Lucr.—b. Fig.: *To take away*: vires, Liv. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To pour out, etc.*: rorem in tempora nat, Val. Pl.—2. Esp.: a. Relig. t. t.: *To pour out, or in honour of, some deity; to make a libation of*: in mensam laetum libavit honorem, Virg.—b. *Of tears*: *To pour forth, shed*: Ov. B. Fig.: *Of hymns of praise, etc.*: *To pour forth*: Prop. C. Meton.: 1. *To offer, dedicate, or consecrate the first portion of*: certas fruges . . . sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic.—2. *To sprinkle*: pateris altaria,

Virg.—3. *To bestow*: a quā (sc. naturā deorum) animos libatos habemus, Cic.

2. lib-o, ōnis, m. [1. lib-o] (*The one making a libation*) *Libo*; a Roman name.

libra, ae, f. [etym. dub.] 1. *A level or line for ascertaining whether a surface, etc., is level or not*: Cæs.—2.: a. Prop.: *The beam or balance of scales*: Pers.—b. Meton.: (a) *A pair of scales* (including the beam and the dishes); a balance: Cic.—(b) *Of the standard of weight*: *A pound, or as consisting of twelve ounces*: Var.; Pl.—(c) *A measure* (for liquids); probably so called from its being subdivided into twelve parts, corresponding to the uncia of a pound: olei librae, Suet.—c. Fig.: *A balance*: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *livre*.

librā-men, inis, n. [libr(a)-o] (*That which balances*; hence) *A balance, potise*: Liv.

librā-mentum, i, n. [id.] 1. (*That which is level*; hence) a. *A level surface or horizontal plane*: Cic.—b. *A straight or direct line*: Sen.—c.: (a) Prop.: *A level, evenness of position*: Pl.—(b) Meton.: *Of the means by which a level is effected by carrying water through a pipe*: *A fall, descent*: Pl.—2. (*That which balances or holds in equilibrium*; hence) a. Prop.: *A weight for balancing*: Liv.—b. Meton.: *Of any heavy weight or large mass*: Liv.

libr-āria, ae, f. [libr-a] (*One pertaining to a pair of scales*; hence) *A scale-woman*; a woman who attended to weighing out the wool of the female slaves, etc.: Juv.

librārīō-lum, i, n. dtm. [librarium, (unconfr. Gen.) librario] *A small book-case*: Cic.

librārīō-lus, i, m. dtm. [librarius, (unconfr. Gen.) librario-i] 1. *A copyist or transcriber; a scribe, secretary*: Cic.—2. *A bookseller*: Cic.

libr-ārius, a, um, adj. [4. liber, lib-r] *Of, or belonging to, books; taberna, a bookseller's shop*: Cic.—As Subst.: 1. **librārius**, ii, m. a. (sc. scriba) *A transcriber of books, a copyist; a scribe; a secretary*: Cic.—b. (sc. venditor or negotiator) *A bookseller*: Sen.—2. **librārium**, ii, n. (sc. instrumentum) *A place to keep books in; a book-case, book-chest*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libraire*, 'bookseller.'

librā-tor, ōris, m. [libr(a)-o] 1. *One who makes level; a leveller, esp. by means of a water-level; a surveyor*: Pl.—2. *One who throws or hurls weapons by means of machines; an engineer*: Tac.

librā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of libr(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: *Launched, dashed, hurled*; Meton.) *Of a blow*: *Violent, powerful, forcible*: ictus, Tac.: (Comp.) *liberator* ictus, Liv.

libr-ile, is, n. [libr-a] (*A thing pertaining to a libra*; hence) *A stone of a pound weight*: Cæs.

libr-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: *To potise, balance, hold in equilibrium*: *keep steady*: his (sc. lap-

illis) sese per inania nubila librant (sc. apes). Virg. **II.** Meton.: As that which is held in equilibrium is easily set in motion, hence, **A.** 1. Gen.: *To set in motion, to sway to and fro*: vela cuncta primo, et dubia librantur ab aurâ, Ov.—2. Esp.: Of weapons: *To brandish*: Virg.—**B.** 1. Of living objects: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To dash or launch one's self; to dart rapidly*: Pl.—2. Of inanimate objects: **a.** *To throw, cast, fling*: et jam finitimâ corpus librabat in herbâ, Ov.—**b.** Of weapons, etc.: *To launch, hurl, dash, cast*: summâ telum librabat ab aure, Virg.—**c.** Of a flight or journey: *To speed, hasten*: omnes (sc. aves), quæ liquido libratis in aëre cursus, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To balance, make equal*: crimina rasis Librat in antithetis, Pers.

Libs, libis, m., Λιβή (That which pours out rain). *Libs*, the west-south-west wind: Pl.

Libdî, ñrum, m. **I.** Prop.: *The Libus; a people of Gallia Transpadana*. **II.** Meton.: *The country of the Libus*.

Lib-um, i, n. [lib-o] (That which is consecrated, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A consecrated cake; a cake offered to the gods*: Var. **II.** Meton.: *Of a cake; a pancake*, etc.: Virg.

Liburni, ñrum, m. *The Liburni; an Illyrian people, in the modern Croatia*.—Sing.: **Liburnus**, i, m. *A Liburnian; esp., a Liburnian slave*: Juv.—Hence, **1. Liburn-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Liburnians*: *Liburnian*.—As Subst.: **Liburna**, æ, f. (sc. navis) *A Liburnian galley, a brigantine*: Hor.—2. **Liburn-ia**, æ, f. *Liburnia; the country of the Liburni*.—3. **Liburn-icus**, a, um, adj. *Liburnic, Liburnian*.—As Subst.: **Liburnica**, æ, f. (sc. navis) = *Liburna*: Suet.

Libyâ, æ, -e, ñs, f., Λιβύη. **I.** Prop.: *Libya or Libye*.—Hence, **A. Liby-cus** (-stinus, -ssus, -us), a, um, adj. *Libyan*.—**B. Liby-s**, os, adj. *Libyan*.—As Subst.: **m. A Libyan**.—**C. Liby-estis**, stidis, adj. *f. Libyan*.—**II.** Meton.: *Africa*.—Hence, **Liby-cus**, a, um, adj. *African*.

Liby-phœnices, um, m., Λιβυφœνικες. *The Libyphœnicians; a Libyan people in the territory of Byzantium, descended from Phœnicians*.

Lice-us, ntis: 1. **P.** of 1. lice-o.—2. **Pa.**: (Prop.: *Allowing or permitting one's self in something*; Meton.) **a.** Of persons: *Bold, forward, acting according to one's own will, uncurbed, unrestrained*: qui, etc.: Cell.—**b.** Of things: *Free, unrestrained*: hic tibi multa licet sermone licentia tecto Dicere, Ov.: (Comp.) licentior et divitiis fluxit dithyrambus, Cic.

Licen-ter, adv. [for licent-ter] fr. licens, licent-iss: 1. *According to one's own will or pleasure; freely, unrestrainedly*: quam licenter! Cic.—2. *Without restraint, boldly, impudently*: vivere, Cic.—3. *Dissolutely, luxuriously*: Romanos... laxius licentisque futuros, Sall.

licent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (*The condition or state of the licens; hence*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Freedom, liberty, acting according to one's own will or pleasure*, licence: tantum licentia dabat gloria, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. *Liberty or freedom* which one assumes; *boldness, presumption*, licence: dicendi, Cic.—2. *Of persons or things: Unrestrained liberty*: omnium rerum, Cic.—3. *Lawlessness; uncurbed state or condition*: Nep.—4. *Dissoluteness of morals, licentiousness*: Hor. **II.** Fig.: Rhet. t. t.: As a figure of speech: *Licence or liberty*: Auct. Her. **III.** Meton.: *Personified: Licentia; as a goddess* (= Libertas): Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. licence**.

1. **lic-ëo**, ñi, Itum, ère, 2. **v. n.** [etym. dub.]; but prob. akin to Gr. λικ-η. **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To be allowable; to be allowed or permitted*: quum in servum omnia liceant, est aliquid, etc., Sen.—**B.** In 3rd person Sing.: *Licet, licuit, and licitum est, etc.*: 1. *Personal: Is allowable, allowed or permitted; one may, can, etc.*: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: quod per leges liceret, Cic.—2. *Impersonal: It is allowable, allowed or permitted; one may or can; one is at liberty to do, etc.*: si mihi per ejusdem amicitiam licebit, Cic.: iudas licet, Ter.: atqui licet esse beatis, Hor. **II.** Meton.: When licet introduces a subordinate proposition, which makes a concession, it apparently assumes the nature of a conjunction: *Even if, although, notwithstanding*: quoniam quidem semel suscepti, licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendentes omnia, succurrant atque subibo, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (subst.) *loisir, licet*.

2. **lic-ëo**, ñi, Itum, ère, 2. **v. n.** [etym. dub.]. **I.** Prop.: *To be for sale; to have a price put upon it; to be valued, esteemed at so much*: unius assis Non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Of the seller: To offer for sale, to fix the price, to value at so much*: percontanti quanti liceret opera effecta, Pl.

lic-ëor, itus sum, èri, 2. **v. dep. n.** and a. [etym. dub.]. **I.** Prop.: *To bid at an auction*: **A.** Neut.: licetur Æbutius, Cic.: contra licetur audeat nemo, Cæs.—**B.** Act.: si istos hortos liceri cogitant, to bid on the gardens, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To appraise, estimate, value at a price*: aliquam, Pl.

Lichas, æ, m., Λίχας. *Lichas; an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Deianira*.

Licinus, i, m. -a, æ, f. *Licinus and Licinia; Roman names*.—Hence, **Licin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Licinius; Licinian*.

Licin-us, i, m. *Licinus; a Roman name*.

licitâ-tio, ñis, f. [licit(a)-or] *An offering of a price, a bidding for any thing at sales and auctions*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *licitation*.

lic-it-or, âtus sum, èri, 1. **v. dep** [lic-eor] *To offer a price, to bid for*

any thing: Plaut. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *liciter*.

lic-itus, a, um: 1. **P.** of lic-eo.—2. **Pa.**: *Permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful*: sermo, Virg.—As Subst.: **licita**, ñrum, n. *Lawful things*: Tac. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *licite*.

licium, i, n. [etym. dub.]. **I.** Prop.: *The thrum, i. e. the ends of an old web to which those of the new piece are fastened*: licia telæ Addere, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A thread (of any thing woven)*: licia dependant longas velantia sepes, Ov.

lic-tor, ñris, m. [for lig-tor; fr. 1. lig-o] (*He who binds or ties the rods or culprits*) **A** licitor (i. e. an attendant granted to a magistrate, as a sign of official dignity): Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *licteur*.

lic-tor-ius, a, um, adj. [licitor] *Of, or belonging to, a licitor*: Virg. **Fora**.

lien (-ënis), ënis, m. [A softened form for σπλην, σπάργγα] *The mill or spleen*: Plaut.

lien-ësus, a, um, adj. [lien] *Abounding in spleen; splenetic*: cor, Plaut.

ligâ-men, inis, n. [1. lig(a)-o] *A band, tie, bandage*: Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lien*.

ligâ-mentum, i, n. [id.] *A band, tie, bandage, ligature*: Tac. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *ligament*.

ligâr-ius, i, m. *Ligarius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Ligâr-ianus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ligarius; Ligarian*.

Ligidus (-lyg-), i, m. *Ligidus or Lygidus; a Cretan, the husband of Telethusa, and father of Iphis, who, on the day of her marriage, was turned into a man*.

Ligêa, æ, f., Λιγεία (Clear-voiced). *Ligea; a wood-nymph, dryad*.

Liger, ëris, m. *The Liger; a river forming the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania* (now the Loire).

Ligii (-lyg-), ñrum, m. *The Ligii or Lygii; a German people on the Weser*.

lign-ârtus, i, m. [lign-um] (*One pertaining to wood; hence*) *A carpenter, joiner*: Liv.

lignâ-tio, ñis, f. [lign(a)-or] *A felling, obtaining, or procuring of wood (for fuel)*: Cæs.

lignâ-tor, ñris, m. [id.] *A wood-cutter, one sent to cut wood*: Cæs.

lignëo-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [lign-eus, (unconstr. Gen.) ligneo-l] *Small wooden*: Ichnuchus, Cic.

lign-ëus, a, um, adj. [lign-um] **I.** Prop.: *Of wood, wooden, wood-*: turres, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Like wood, dry*: conjux, Cat.

lig-n-or, âtus sum, èri, 1. **v. dep** [id.] *To fetch, procure, or collect wood*: lignatum ire, Liv.

lig-num, i, n. [Sans. root DAH, to consume by fire] (*That which is consumed by fire; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Wood, fire-wood*: Cic.—**Prov.**: In silvam ligna ferre, *To carry fire-wood into a wood, i. e. to perform useless labour, like the English, to carry coals to Newcastle*.

castle. Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of that which is made of wood: *A writing-tablet.* Juv.

1. **lig-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root **liṅg**, amplet.] **I.** Prop.: To surround, clasp, bind around: laqueo colla, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: To bind, fasten, tie: manibus post terga ligatis, Ov. **B.** Esp.: 1. Of wounds: To bind up, bandage: Ov. — 2. Of animals: To fasten on to any conveyance, etc.: dum mula ligatur, Hor. — 3. Of cold, etc., as subject: To bind, make fast, catch: vidimus in glacie pisces haerere ligatos, Ov. — 4. To connect, join, unite: digitosque ligat junctura rubentes, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of an agreement: To bind fast, ratify: pacta, Prop. — **B.** To bind, bind together: vinclo tecum propiore ligari, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tier, liquer.*

2. **ligo**, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A mattock, grub-axe, hoe: Ov. **II.** Meton.: Tillage, agriculture: Juv.

lig-ŭla (ling-), æ, f. dim. [ling-na] (Prop.: A little lingua; Meton.): 1. A tongue of land: Cass. — 2. The tongue of a shoe; a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet: Juv.

Ligures, ūm, m. *The Ligures; an Italian people in Gallia Cisalpina (in the modern Piedmont, Genoa, and Lucca).* — Hence, 1. **Ligur** (-us), ūris, adj. rom. *Ligurian.* — **As Subst.**: **Ligus**, ūris, m. *A Ligurian.* — 2. **Ligūr-ia**, æ, f. *The country of the Ligures, Liguria.* — 3. **Ligus-ticus** (-tinus), a, um, adj. *Ligustine, Ligurian.*

Ligūrinus, i, m. *Ligurinus; a friend of Horace.*

lig-ūrio (-urrio), ūrvi, or ūrri, ūritum, ūrire, d. v. a. and m. [lig, root of lingo] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: To lick: semenos pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. **B.** Meton.: 1. Of personal objects: To lick up a person's fare; to feed or feast upon one: Plaut. — 2. Of things as objects: To lick up, feast on by stealth: furta, Hor. **C.** Fig.: 1. To desire eagerly, to long after a thing: improbiissima lucra, Cic. — 2. To aim at, pay attention to a thing: Cic. **II.** Neut.: To be dainty, fond of nice things: Ter.

ligūri-tio (ligurri-), ōnis, f. [liguri-o] *A being dainty, daintiness; a fondness for nice things: Cic.*

ligustrum, i, n. *The privet plant: Virg.*

lilum, ū, n. [λεῖον] **I.** Prop.: *A lily: Virg.* **II.** Meton.: *A lily (i. e. a defence, consisting of several rows of pila, in which stakes were planted that rose only four inches above the surface of the ground: Cass. ¶ Hence, Fr. lie.*

Lilybæum, i, n., Λιλυβαῖον. *Lilybæum; a promontory on the southern coast of Sicily, with a town of the same name (now Capo di Boeo). — Hence, Lilybæ-tānus* (-æus, -ēlus), a, um, adj. *Of Lilybæum; Lilybæan or Lilybæan.*

li-ma, æ, f. [akin to Gr. *πί-νη*, from *πι-ναι*, to cut] **I.** Prop.: *A file: Plaut.* Phaed. **II.** Fig.: Of revision of literary productions, etc.: *File, i. e. polishing, revision, correction: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lime.*

limā-te, adv. [limat-us] *Finely, elegantly, in a polished manner: Cic.* **limatū-lus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for limat-us] fr. limatis, (uncontr. Gen.) limato-i] *Somewhat polished: judicium, Cic.*

limā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of lim(a)-o. — 2. *Pa.*: Polished, refined, elegant: (Comp.) comis et urbanus fuerit limatior idem, Hor.

limbus, i, m.: **I.** Prop.: *A border that surrounds anything; a hem, edging, selvedge, fringe: Virg.* **II.** Meton.: *A head-band or fillet: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. limbe.*

li-men, inis, n. [for limgen; fr. lig-o] (That which ties, binds, or fastens; hence) **I.** Prop.: The connecting timber or support of a doorway, etc.: **A.** A lintel, or head-piece: limen superum, Plaut. — **B.** A sill, threshold, foot-piece, etc.: limen inferum, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A door, doorway; entrance: Virg. — **B.** A house, dwelling, abode: Liv; Virg. — **C.** Of a race-course: *A barrier: Virg.* **III.** Fig.: *A beginning, commencement: belli, Tac.*

limes, itis, m. [usually considered akin to limen; but, etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A path or balk across fields: Var. II.* Meton.: **A.** A boundary, limit between two fields, consisting of a stone or a balk: Virg. — **B.** A fortified boundary-line; a boundary-wall: Tac. — **C. 1. Gen.: *A path, passage, road, way: Virg.; Liv.* — 2. Esp.: **a.** Of the channel of a stream: Ov. — **b.** Of the track of light left behind them by comets, etc.: Ov. — **c.** Of the zodiac: Ov. **III.** Fig.: *A distinction, difference: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. limite.***

limnæa, æ, f., Λιμναία (*A thing pertaining to a marsh; Marsh-town.*) *Limnæa: a town of Thessaly.*

limnætis, Idis, f., Λιμναίης (*Belonging to the marshes.*) *Limnatis; a surname of Diana.*

lim-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lim-a] **I.** Prop.: To file, polish, finish: Cic. — **B.** Of persons: To polish, to render courteous, to cause to exhibit good breeding: Cic. — **C.** To investigate accurately, to clear of everything superfluous: veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, Cic. — **D.** To file off, take away, diminish: non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. limier.*

limonum, i, n. *Limonium; a city in Aquitanian Gaul (now Potiers).*

lim-osus, a, um, adj. [2. lim-us] **I.** Prop.: *Full of, or abounding in, mud or slime; slimy, miry, muddy: lacus, Virg.* **II.** Meton.: *Delighting or growing in the mud or muddy places: juncus, Virg.*

limp-idus, a, um, adj. [akin to

Sanscrit root *dhṛ*, *lucere*; whence Gr. *λαμπ-ειν*] *Clear, bright, pellucid, transparent, limpid: lacus. Cat. (Comp.) limpido aqua fiet, Vitr. (Sup.) vinum limpidissimum, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. limpide.*

1. **li-mus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; acc. to some, akin to λεγ-ρος, ακριβός; acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root **liṅg**, amplet.] *Of the eyes: Sidelong, looking sideways or askance.*

2. **li-mus**, i, m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *li*, *liquefacere, solvere*] (*The thing liquefied or loosened; hence*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Slime, mud, loose soil: Liv; Virg.* **B.** Esp.: *Dirt, mire: Ov.* **II.** Fig.: *Filth, pollution, mire: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. limon.*

3. **li-mus**, i, m. [prob. for *ling-mus*; fr. lig-o] (*That which surrounds; hence*) *A girdle or apron worn by sacrificing priests, Virg.*

Limyra, æ, -es, f. *Limyra or Limyre; a river, with a town of the same name, in Lycia.*

lin-c-tus (for ling-tus), a, um, *P.* of ling-o.

Lindus (-os), i, f., Λίνδος. *Lindus or Lindos; a town in the island of Rhodes, founded by Lindus, brother of Ialysus, with a temple of Minerva.*

linēa, æ, v. lineus.

linēa-mentum, i, n. [linea] (*That which is made by a lineæ; hence*) 1. *A line: Cic.* — 2. (Prop.: *A line of the pencil or brush, by artists; Meton.*) *Flur.: Drawings, designs, representations, delineations: Cic.* — 3. *a.* Prop.: *A feature, lineament: Cic.* — **b.** Fig.: *A feature, lineament: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lineament.*

lin-ŭs, a, um, adj. [lin-um] (*Of, or belonging to, linum; hence*) 1. (*Of, or belonging to, flax, or hemp; hence:* vincula, Virg. — *As Subst.*: **linea**, æ, f. (sc. restis) **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A string made of hemp or flax; a hempen cord or string; a line: Var.* — (b) Esp.: *A plumb-line of masons and carpenters: Cic.* — Particular phrase: *Ad lineam or rectis lineis, (In a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly: Cic.* — **b.** Meton.: (a) *(a) A line that is made or drawn: Pl.* — (b) *A boundary-line between fields; hence* — *P. rov.*: Amare extremā linēā, To love at the furthest boundary, i. e. to see the beloved object at a great distance off, and be unable to address a word to her: Ter. — (γ) *A line (in the theatre, by which the seats were separated from each other): Ov.* — (b) *A region, district, etc., mundi, Luc.* — **c.** Fig.: (a) *A line of descent or kindred; lineage: Stat.* — (b) *A boundary-line, bound, limit, end, goal: mors ultima linēa rerum est, Hor.* — 2. *Of, or belonging to, linen; linen: linea terga, folds of linen, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ligne, "a line."*

ling-o, linxi, linctum, lingēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *liṅ*, Gr. *λεγχ-ω*] *To lick: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. lécher; Eng. lick.*

Lingones, ūm, m. *The Lingones; a people in Celtic Gaul (whence the*

[akin to the Germanic *stri* strife, and the Gr. *spis*; cf. also *Lat. rixa*] **I.** Gen.: *A strife, dispute, quarrel*: Cic.: Ov. **II.** Esp.: *A. a lawsuit, an action or process at law*: Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *The subject of an action at law; the matter in dispute*: Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *A matter in dispute*: Hor.

Lissus, i, f., -um, i, n. *Lissus* or *Lissum*; a city of southern Dalmatia, on the borders of Macedonia (now prob. Alessio).

Litāna silva, or simply **Litāna**, æ, f. *The Silva Litana or the Litana; a forest in Gallia Cisalpina* (now *Silva de Luogo*).

litā-tio, ōnis, f, [lit(a)-o] (Prop.: *The act of offering a successful sacrifice*; Meton.: *A fortunate or successful sacrifice*: Liv.

litāt-o, adv. [litat-ns] *Sacrifice having been successfully offered*: Liv.

litā-tus, a, um, P. of lit(a)-o.

litēra (litt-), æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A letter*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Homo trium literarum*, *A man of three letters*, i.e. *fur, a thief*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Sing.: **1.** *A word, a line*: Cic.—**2.** *A handwriting*: Cic.—**3.** Only in poets: *A letter or epistle*: Ov.—**B.** Plur.: **1.** *A letter or epistle*: Cic.—**2.** *A writing, document, paper*: Cic.—**3.** *An edict, ordinance*: Cic.—**4.** *An edict, ordinance*: Cic.—**5.** *Written records, literature*: Cic.—**6.** *History*: Liv.—**7.** *Literary composition*: Nep.—**8.** *Learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lettre*.

litēr-ārus (littēr-), a, um, adj. [litera] *Of, or belonging to, learning*: Iudius, *An elementary school*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littéraire*.

litērāt-e (littērāt-), adv. [literat-ns] **1.** (Prop.: *In or with letters plainly or distinctly made*; Meton.: *a. Clearly, plainly, legibly, distinctly*: Cic.—**b.** *To the letter, literally*: Cic.—**2.** *Learnedly; with critical knowledge or skill*: (Comp.) *litteratus loqui*, Cic.

litērā-tor (littēr-), ōris, m. [litera] *A grammarian, critic, philologist*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littérateur*.

litērā-tūra (littēr-), æ, f. [id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A writing form of letters*: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *literatura Græca*, *the Greek alphabet*: Tac.—**2.** *Learning, erudition, scholarship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littérature*.

litēr-ātus (littēr-), a, um, adj. [litera] *(Provided or furnished with litera; hence) 1. Marked with letters, branded*: Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** *Learned, liberally educated*: (Sup.) *quem literatissimum esse iudico*, Cic.: (Comp.) *litterator est quisque*, Sen.—**b.** *Of leisure, etc.* *Of, or belonging to, learning*: *learned*: otium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *litré*.

Liternum (Lint-), i, n. *Liternum* or *Linternum*; a city of Campania (now the village of *Patria*)—Hence, **Litern-us** (-inus), æ, um, adv. *Liternian*.—**A.** Subst.: **Litern-um** (-inum), i, n. (sc. *prædium*) *Litern-*

um; an estate of Septio Africanus, near Liternum.

litēr-āla (littēr-), æ, f. dim. [liter-a] *(A small litera; hence) 1. A little letter of the alphabet*: Cic.—**2.** Plur.: *A short letter, a note*: Cic.—**3.** Plur.: *Slight or small grammatical knowledge, literary learning, or liberal studies*: Cic.

lit-icēn, inis, m. [for lit-i-can; fr. lit-usn, (i); can-o] *A clarion-blower, a trumpeter*: Cato.

litigā-tor, ōris, m. [litig(a)-o] *A party to a lawsuit, a litigant*: Tac.

litig-i-ōsus, a, um, adj. [litigi-um] **I.** Prop.: *(Full of litigium; hence) A. Of things: Full of disputes, quarrelsomeness*: disputatio, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *Fond of disputes, contentious, litigious*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of the object of dispute: Disputed*: *prædium*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *litigieux*.

litig-ium, i, n. [litig-o] *A dispute, quarrel, strife*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *litige*.

lit-igo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [lis, lit-is] **I.** Gen.: *To dispute, quarrel, strive*: *Hirtium cum Quinto pro me accerime litigāsse*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Law t. t.: To sue at law, take law proceedings, litigate*: *noli pati litigare fratres*, Cic.

lit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [prob. akin to Gr. *lit-o-pai*, to beseech] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *Of persons: 1. Personal: To make an offering or to sacrifice with favourable results; to obtain favourable omens; crogeliēstas*, Liv.—**2.** Impers. Pass.: *It is, etc., favourably sacrificed; a favourable sacrifice is, etc., offered; favourable omens are, etc., obtained*: *proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To bring an offering or make an atonement to; to appease, propitiate, satisfy*: *litemus igitur Lentulo*, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To offer (in sacrifice): sacriscare litatis*, Indulge hospitio, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To offer, devote, consecrate*: *plura non habui, dolor, Quæ tibi litarem*, Sen.

litōr-ālis, e, adj. [litus, litor-is] *(Of, or belonging to, litus; hence) 1.* Of deities: *Presiding over the shore*: dii, Cat.—**2.** Of fishes: *Feeding or found near the shore*: Pl.—**3.** Of persons: *Dwelling on or near the sea-shore*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littoral*.

litōr-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, the shore*: arca, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of living animals: *Frequenting or living on the shore*: cancri, Ov.: aves, Virg.—**B.** Of places: *Lying or situate on the shore*: Sil.

littēra, æ, etc., v. liter.

litus, ōris, v. litus.

Litubium, i, n. *Litubium; a town of Liguria*.

lit-tūra, æ, f. [li, root of li-no] **I.** Gen.: *A smearing, anointing*: Col. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *(A rubbing or smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet, in order to erase something written; hence) A blotting out, correct-*

ing: *nominis*, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *A passage erased, an erasure*: Cic.—**2.** *A blot, blur made in a writing*: Prop.

1. lit-tus, a, um, P. of li-no.
2. lit-tus (litt-), ōris, n. [prob. li, root of li-no] *(That which is over-spread, esp. by the sea; hence) I.* Prop.: *The sea-shore, sea-side, coast, beach, strand*: Cic.—Prov.: **A.** *Littus arare, To plough the shore, i.e. to labour in vain, take useless pains*: Ov.—**B.** *In litus arenas fundere, To pour sand on the sea-shore, i.e. to add to that of which there is already an abundance*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A landing-place*: Suet.—**B.** *The shore of a lake*: Cat.—**C.** *The bank of a river*: Cic.—**D.** *Land at the sea-side*: Virg.

lit-tūs, i, m. (Gen. Plur. *lituūm* for *lituorum*, Luc.) [etym. dub.; usually considered an Etruscan word, signifying "crooked"] **I.** Prop.: *A staff used by augurs in taking omens; an augur's staff, an augural wand*. **II.** Meton.: *A trumpet, clarion, or cornet (slightly bent at the end, like an augur's staff; used by the cavalry, as tuba was by the infantry)*: Hor. **III.** Fig.: *A instigator, author, cause*: Cic.

live-nis, ntis, i. P. of live-o.—**2.** Pa.: **a.** (a) Gen.: *Bluish or lead-coloured*: *prunæque non solum nigro liventia succo*, Ov.—(b) Esp.: *Black and blue, livid from bruises, etc.*: *compedibus liventia crura*, Ov.—**b.** *Looking black and blue; i.e. envious*: Mart. **liv-ō**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be of a bluish or lead colour; livent rubigine dentes*, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To be black and blue; to be livid, from bruises, etc.* Prop. **II.** Fig.: *To be envious*: Tac.

live-sco, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. [live-o] **I.** *To turn black and blue, become livid*: *digiti livescunt in pedibus*, Lucr. **II.** *To envy, be envious*: Claud.

lividū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for livido-lus; fr. lividus, (unconstr. Gen.) livido-i] *Somewhat envious*: Juv.

liv-idus, a, um, adj. [liv-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of a leaden colour, bluish*: *vada*, Virg.: (Sup.) *lividissima vorago*, Cat. **B.** Esp.: *Of the results of beating, bruising, etc.* *Black and blue, livid*: *brachia*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Looking black and blue; hence, envious, malicious, spiteful*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *livide*.

Livius, i, m., -a, æ, f. *Livius* and *Livia*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Livi-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Livius; Livian*.

liv-or, ōris, m. [liv-eo] **1.** *Lead-colour, bluish colour*: Juv.—**2.** *Of the results of bruising, etc.* *A black and blue spot or mark; lividness*: Auct. Her.—**3.** *Envy, spite, malice, ill-will*: Script. ap. Cic.

lixa, æ, m. [prob. = lie-æ; fr. lie-co] *(One who offers things for sale; hence in a camp) I.* Prop.: *A sutler*. Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Plur.: Camp-followers (of every description, whether sutlers, cooks, servants, etc.)*: Sall.

LOCATIO

LONGINQUUS

lōcā-tiō, ōnis, *f.* [loc(a)-o] **I.** A placing; a disposition, arrangement: Quint.—**2.** a. Prop.: A letting out, leasing: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Meton.: A contract of letting or hiring; a lease: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. locatio*.

lōcā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] A contractor for any thing: Pl.

lōcā-tōr-i-us, a, um, *adj.* [locator] (Of, or belonging to, a locator; hence) Pertaining to letting or hiring out: Cic.

lōcā-tum, i, n. [loc(a)-o] Any thing let on lease: Cic.

lōc-īto, no *perf. nor sup.*, āre, **I.** v. a. *intens.* [loc-o] To let or hire out: Ter.

lōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre (locāssint for locaverint, Cic.) **I.** v. a. [loc-us] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To place, put, lay, set, dispose, arrange: castra, Cic.; fundamenta, Virg.—Particular phrases: Locare puellam in matrimonium, in matrimonio, nuptiis, nuptum, or simply locare, To give a girl in marriage, to marry her to any one: Plaut.; Cic.; Enn.; Auct. Her.; Ter. **B.** Esp.: **1.** a. To let, lease, hire, or farm out: vectigalia, Cic.; agrum, Liv.—**b.** To give out on contract, to contract for a thing to be done: funera, Cic.; statuam faciendam, id.—**c.** To hire out, let out on hire: operam nummis, Plaut.; aliquem, Ov.—**2.** a. Of money: To put or lend out on interest: nummum, Plaut.—**b.** With Personal pron.: To bring in interest, to yield: Cic. **II.** Fig.: To place, put, set: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, Cic.—Particular phrase: Locare nomen, To place or put out one's name; i. e. to become surety: Plaut.; ¶ Hence, *fr. lower*.

lōc-ri, ōrum, *m.*, Aokop. The Locri. **I.** A people of Greece, divided into the Locri Epizeiriti, Locri Ozolae; and also the Locri Epizephyrii, who settled in Bruttium in Italy, and there founded the city of Narycium.—Hence, **A.** **lōc-rēnsis**, e, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the Locrians; Locrian.—As Subst.: **Locrenses**, ium, *m.* (sc. incolae) The Locrians.—**B.** **lōc-ris**, idis, *f.*, Aokpis. The country of Locri. **II.** The city of Narycium, a colony of the Locrians (now Gerace).

lōcū-lus, i, *m.* dim. [for loco-lus; fr. locus, (uncontr. Gen.) loco-i] **I.** Prop.: A little place: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: A coffin: Pl.—**B.** Plur.: A small receptacle with compartments; a coffer or casket: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *fr. locule*.

lōcū-ple-s, ētis (Gen. Plur.: locupletium and locupletum), *adj.* [for loco-ple-s; fr. locus, (uncontr. Gen.) loco-i; ple-o] (Full of landed property; hence) **I.** Prop.: Rich in lands; homines, Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. Rich, wealthy, opulent: (Comp.) festinanti semper locupletior obstat, Hor.—(Sup.) locupletissimae urbes, Cæs.—As Subst.: **locuples**, ētis, *m.* (sc. homo) A rich person: Cic.—**B.** Wealth-giving or producing: locuples aquila, i. e. the lucrative post of centurion: Juv.—**C.** Of the consequence of being wealthy,

etc.: Responsible, safe, satisfactory, that can fulfil one's engagements: Liv. **III.** Fig.: A. Copious, abounding, or rich (in language), etc.: Cic.—**B.** Richly or amply provided for some purpose: ad bove vivendum est, Cic.—**C.** 1. Sufficient, credible, satisfactory: auctor, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Trusty, trustworthy: tabellarius, Cic.

lōcū-plet-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **I.** v. a. [locuples, locuplet-is] **I.** Prop.: To enrich, make rich: cives, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To enrich: eloquentiam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: To enrich in appearance: to adorn, beautify, decorate: Cic.

lōc-us (old form stlocus), i, *m.* [prob. akin to the root λεχ, ponere] (That which is put, placed or situated; hence) **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: A place (Plur.: loci, single places, loca, places connected with each other, regions): Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. t. t.: Post, position: Cæs.—**2.** Landed property; an estate: Fest.—**3.** A place, spot, locality: Cic.—**4.** Of a city: A site: Ov.—**5.** A place or passage in a letter, book, etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In Rhet.: **1.** A topic of discussion; a matter, subject, point: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** A point on which proofs are founded, or from which they are deduced: Cic.—**B.** Room for anything; occasion, place, etc.: Cic.—**C.** Place, position, situation, condition: Cic.—**D.** Place, position, degree, rank: Cic.; Liv.—**E.** Estimation: Cic.—**F.** Loco, In the place of, instead of, for: (with Gen.) criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of time: A. Loco, in loco, locis: At the right time or times; seasonably, opportunely: Cic.; Hor.; Quint.—**B.** Loci or locorum: (dependent on Ade. or Neut. Pron.): **I.** Interea loci, Meanwhile, meantime: Ter.—**2.** Postea loci, Afterwards, subsequently: Sall.—**3.** Adhuc locorum, Up to this time, hitherto: Plaut.—**4.** Inde loci, Since then, since that time: Lucr.—**5.** Ad id locorum, Up to that time, till then: Liv.—**6.** Post id locorum, After, or since that time: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *fr. lieu*.

1. **lōcusta**, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A crayfish, a lobster: Pl. **II.** Meton.: A locust: Pl. ¶ Hence, *fr. locuste*.

2. **lōcusta**, ae, *f.* Locusta; a woman famed for skill in poisons in the time of Nero and Claudius.

lōc-ūtio (loqu-), ōnis, *f.* [loqu-or] (Prop.: A speaking; the act of speaking; Meton.) **1.** That which is spoken, speech, discourse: Cic.—**2.** Mode of speaking, pronunciation: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. locution*.

lōc-ūtus (loqu-), a, um, *P.* of loqu-or.

lōdīc-ūla, ae, *f.* dim. [lodix, lodicio] A small coverlet, blanket: Suet.

lōdix, icis, *f.* A coverlet, blanket, counterpane: Juv.

lōgēm, i, -um, *ii*, n. = λογιών and λογίων: **1.** That part of the stage on which the actors spoke; the pulpitum;

Vitr.—**2.** Architrave: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. logis, loge*.

1. **lōgica**, ae, -e, ōis, *f.* = λογική. The art of logic, logic: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. logique*.

2. **lōgica**, ōrum, *n.* = τὰ λογικά. Logical studies, logic: Cic.

lōgicōs, ōis, *v.* i. logica.

lōg-ōs (-us), i, *m.* = λόγος: **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: A word: Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Mere words, empty talk: Ter.—**2.** A witty saying, bonnet, jest: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: A written story, tale, myth: Sen.

lōlō (lōl-i), īnis, *f.* The cuttlefish: Hor.

lōlūm, īi, *n.* Darnel, cockle, tares: Virg.

Lollū *ii*, *m.*; -a, ae, *f.* Lollus and Lollia; a Roman name.—Hence, **Loll-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, a Lollus; Lollian.

lō-mentum, i, n. [io, root of lotum, Supine of lavo] (That which washes; hence) **I.** Prop.: A wash or cosmetic: Mart. **II.** Fig.: A wash or cosmetic; i. e. a means of rendering morally beautiful, etc.: Script. ap. Cic.

Londinium (Lund-), ī, n.; **Lundonia**, ae, *f.* Londinium, Lundinium, or Lundonia; the principal city of Britain, subsequently called Augusta (now London).

long-āv-us, a, um, *adj.* [long-us; av-um] Of great age, aged: Virg.—As Subst.: **longævus**, i, *m.* (-a, ae, *f.*) **A.** old man or woman: Ov.; Virg. **long-e**, *adv.* [long-us] **1.** In length: longi gradi, To step in length, i. e. to take long steps or strides, Virg.—**2.** a. (a) Prop.: Far off, a long way off, at some or a great distance: longe absum, Cic. (Comp.) fontes a praesidiis aberant longius, Cæs.—(b) Fig.: Widely, greatly, much, by much, exceedingly: longe melior, Virg. (Sup.) lo gissime abhorrere, Cic.—**b.** To a distance off, far off, far away: Cic.—**c.** From a distance off, a long way, from far: Cic.—**3.** Of time: Long, for a long time: Cic.—**4.** Of compositions, speech, etc.: At length, long, copiously, fully: Cic.

longinqu-itas, ātis, *f.* [longinqu-us] (The state, or condition, of the longinquus; hence) **1.** Distance: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** Of space: Length, extent: Tac.; Pl.—**3.** Of time: A. Length, long continuance, or duration: Cic.; Tac.—**b.** Long duration, length of time, long continuance: Cic.

long-inq-uus, a, um, *adj.* [for long-hinc-us; fr. long-us; hinc] **1.** a. Gen.: Belonging to a long way from this place; far off, distant, or removed; remote: nos longinqui, Cic. (Comp.) ex longinquiribus locis, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: E or ex longinquo (sc. loco), From a distant place, from a distance, from afar: Tac.—As Subst.: **longinqua**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca) Distant places or parts: Tac.—**b.** Esp.: Foreign, belonging to a foreign country, etc.: . . . homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic.—**2.** Of space: a. Belonging to or

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respecting things far off: cura, Liv.—**b.** Received from a distance: vulnera, Luc.—**c.** Long: linea, Pl.—**d.** Spacious, extensive: aquoria, Claud.—**3.** Of time: **a.** Long, of long duration, long continued: dolores, Cic.—**b.** Long deferred, distant: tempus, Cic.—**c.** Old, ancient: monumenta, Pl.

long-i-pes, pēdis, adj. [long-us; (i); pes] Long-footed: Pl.

long-iter, adv. [long-us] Far, far off: Lucr.

long-ītūdo, īnis, f. [id.] (The quality of the longus; hence) **1.** A Prop.: Of space: Length: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of sound: Length: Cic.—**2.** Of speech: Length, copiousness, prolixity: Cic.—**3.** Of time: Length, long duration: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *longitude*.

longiūs-cūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for longior-cūlus; fr. longior, Comp. of longus] Rather long: versus, Cic.

Longiūla, æ, f. Longula; a Volscian city in the neighbourhood of Corioli.

longiū-e, adv. [longui-us] Somewhat distant or far off: Ter.

longiū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for longio-lus; fr. longius, (uncontr. Gen.) longio-i] Rather long: iter, Cic.

longum, adv. [neut. of longus] For a long time, a long while, long: longum, formosus, vale, Virg.

Longuntica, æ, f. Longuntica; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.

longūrtus, īi, m. [usually referred to longus; but etym. dub.] A long pole: Cass.

long-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *dirgha*, "long"] **I.** Prop.: Of time or space: **A.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: Long: longo intervallo interjecto, Cic.—Particular expressions: **a.** Longa navis, A long ship, i.e. a war-ship, man-of-war, on account of its long shape: Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** Longus versus, A long verse, i.e. the heroic hexameter: Enn.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Long; i.e. having the natural length; un-mutilated, uninjured: manus, Prop.—**b.** Great, vast, extensive, spacious: pontus, Hor.—**B.** Of persons: Tall, long: (Comp.) sesquipedale est, quam tu, longior, Plant. **II.** Fig.: Long, copious, full of detail or matter: (Shp.) epistola longissima, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Far off, remote, distant: domus, Just.; dies, Tac.—**B.** Long, continuing long, of long duration or continuance: horæ, quibus expectabam, longæ videntur, Cic.—**C.** Of persons: **1.** Prolix, tedious: nolo esse longus, Cic.—**2.** Slow in any matter: longus spe, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *long*.

longuē-itas, ātis, f. [loquax, loquac-is] (The quality of the loquax; hence) **1.** Of persons: Propensity to talk, talkativeness, loquacity: Cic.—**2.** Of birds: Propensity to chatter; chattering, imitation of speaking: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *loquacité*.

longuē-iter, adv. [id.] **1.** Talkatively, loquaciously: Cic.—**2.** At full length: Hor.

longuē-ūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Somewhat loquacious: Lucr.

loqu-ax, ācis, adj. [loqu-ur] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: Prone to talk, talkative, loquacious, wordy, full of words: (Sup.) homo . . . loquacissimus obtulit, Cic.: (Comp.) senectus (= senes) est naturā loquaciior, id. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of abstract things: Talkative, loquacious, etc.: Cic.—**B.** Full of language, very speaking or expressive: vultus, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of animals: **1.** Of frogs: Noisy, inclined to make a noise, croaking: Virg.—**2.** Of birds: Chirping, chattering, noisy: Virg.; Pl.—**B.** Of things: **1.** Of streams, etc.: Murmuring, babbling: lymphæ, Hor.—**2.** Of pools, as abounding in frogs: Full of noise or croaking: Virg.—**C.** Of a report: Much talked of, in every body's mouth: Ov.—**D.** Of a letter: Prolix, full of talk, etc.; length: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *loquace*.

loqu-āla, æ, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: Speech, discourse: Plant.; Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A word: Virg.—**B.** A language: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *loquèle*.

loqu-ens, entis, p. of loqui.—**loqu-itor**, ātus sum, āti, i. v. n. freq. dep. [id.] To speak often or much: Plant.

loqu-or, locūtus (loquūtus) sum, locūti, 3. r. dep. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root LAP, dicere] **I.** Prop.: To speak, talk: **A.** Neut.: ad quem sic ore locuta est, Virg.—**B.** Act.: **1.** To speak, say, tell, utter, mention, name: mera scelera, Cic.—**2.** To speak of, talk about: nil nisi classes loquens et exercitus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of inanimate subjects: **A.** Neut.: To speak: res loquitur, Cic.—**B.** Act.: To speak, tell, declare, utter: cætera cum chartâ dextra locuta mea est, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: To rustle, murmur: Men-alus argutusque nemus pinosque loquens Semper habet, Virg.—**B.** Act.: To make known, show, indicate clearly: volucres mea fata loquentur, Stat.

lōr-amentum, ī, n. [lor-un] A thong: Just.

lōr-arius, īi, m. [id.] (One pertaining to a lorum; hence) One who uses the whip, scourge, or lash, to persons; a flogger: Plant.

lōr-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Pertaining to a lorum; hence) Like thongs, made into thongs: Plant.

lōr-ica, æ, f. [id.] (A thing pertaining to, i.e. made of, lora; hence) **I.** Prop.: A cuirass or corselet made of leathern thongs; a leathern cuirass or corselet: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of any cuirass: Virg.—**B.** Milit. t. t.: A breast-coat, parapet: Tac.

lōric-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [loric-a] **I.** To arm or cover with a breast-plate of metal: statua loricata, Liv. **II.** To cover with defensive armour, to mail, equip in armour: ornatus loricatorumque elephantus, Hirt.

lōric-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] A small breast-coat: viminea, Hirt.

lōr-i-pes, ēdis, adj. [lor-un; (i); pes] Thong-footed, i.e. limber-footed, lime-legged; acc. to some, crook-footed, bandy-legged: Juv.

lōr-um, ī, n. [akin to Sanscrit root

lō, scindere] (That which is cut; hence) **I.** Prop.: A thong: Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things made with thongs: **1.** For dogs: A leash: Pl.—**2.** Of horses: Plur.: The reins of a bridle: Liv.—Particular phrases: **a.** Lora dare, remittere, etc., To give, slacken the reins: i.e. to let the horses have their heads: Virg.; Ov.—**b.** Lora tendere, loris uti, To stretch, to use the reins; i.e. to hold-in the horses: Ov.—**3.** Plur.: A whip, lash, scourge: Cic.—**4.** The leathern bulla worn by children of the poorer rank, together with the thong attached to it: Juv.—**B.** Of things, in form, etc., like a lorum or thong: **1.** The girdle of Venus: Mart.—**2.** Of a tendril of the vine: Pl.

Lōtis, īdis, f., **Lōris**, Lotis; a nymph, daughter of Neptune, changed into a lotus-tree.

lotium, īi, n. Urine: Suet.

Lōtōphāgi, ōrum, m., **Λοτοφάγοι** (Lotus-eaters), The Lotos; an African people on the Lesser Syria.

lōtos (-us), ī, f., **Λωτός**, **I.** Prop.: The lotus; the name of various plants and trees; esp. of the water-lily of the Nile: Pl. **II.** Meton.: A flute made of lotus-wood; a lotus flute: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lotus*.

lō-tus, a, um, p. of lavo, through lo, root of lo-tum.

2. lotus, i. v. lotos.

lōbens, entis, etc., v. lib.

lubric-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [lubric-us] To render slippery: Juv.

lū-bricus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root LŌ, solve] (Belonging to that which is made loose; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of the ground, etc.: Slippery, causing to slip: Plant.—As Subst.: **lubricum**, ī, n. A slippery or loose place: Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Smooth: anguis, Virg.—**B.** Of the result of natural moisture: **1.** That easily slips, glides, or moves about: natura lubricos oculos fecit, et mobiles, Cic.—**2.** Slimy, slippery: conchyliâ, Hor.—**C.** Of a stream: Gliding: Ov.—**D.** Of a shade: Slipping from the hand, eluding the grasp: Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** **1.** Slippery, uncertain, hazardous, critical: cupiditatem dominandi præcipitem et lubricam antefere vere gloriae, Cic.—As Subst.: **lubricum**, ī, n. A slippery or critical position: Cic.—**2.** **a.** Of youth: Hazardous, dangerous, slippery, perilous: ætas maxime lubrica, Cic.—**b.** Of the countenance: Hazardous or dangerous to look upon, on account of its beauty: Hor.—**B.** Smooth, slippery, deceitful: tentasti lubricas artes, Virg.—**C.** Of time: Fleeting, gliding away: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lubrique*.

1. Lūca, æ, f. Luca; a city of Etruria (now Luca).—Hence, **Lūc-ensis**, e, adj. Of Luca.

2. Lūca (-as) bos. Lucanian or, for elephant (so called either because the Romans first saw the elephant in Lucania, in the war with Pyrrhus; or because of the animal being covered with men in glittering armour: the former idea is rejected by Varro): Lucr.

LUCANI

LUCTOR

Lūcāni, ōrum, *m.* *The Lucani; a people of Lower Italy.*—Hence, **1.** **Lūcān-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Lucanian.*—**2.** **Lūcān-ia**, *ae, f.* *Lucania; the country of the Lucani.*

lūc-ar, āris, *n.* [luc-us] (*A thing pertaining to a lucus; hence: A forest-tax (the income from which was expended in the support of players): Tac.*

Luccēsus, ii, *m.* *Lucceus; a friend of Cicero and Pompey.*

luce, *v. lux.*

Luceium, ii, *n.* *Luceium; a fortress in Galatia.*

lūcel-lum, i, *n. dim.* [for lūc(e)-lum; fr. lucrum, lūc(e)-ri] *A small gain, slight profit:* Cic.; Hor.

lūc-ēo, luxi, *no sup.*, lūc-ere, 2, *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *ruçh*, to shine, be bright] **I. Prop.**: Of anything that is bright or luminous in itself: *To shine, to be brilliant or bright:* luce lucebat stella aliena, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of the effect produced on other things by luminous bodies, etc.: *To be made or become bright; to be shining or glittering:* ex isto luceat igne rogius, Ov.—**B.** *To give forth light, to shine:* femina lucentes portat ab urbe faces, Ov.—**C.** Of the day: **1.** *To grow light, to dawn:* an, unquam lucubit in orbis ille dies, quo, etc., Sil.—**2.** *Impers.*: *Luceat, lucebat, etc.* *The day dawns, was dawning, etc.; there is or it is (was) light, it is (was) day:* Cic.; Plaut.—**D.** *To be brilliant or splendid; to glitter or glisten:* lucent in ore rubor, Ov.—**E.** *To be clearly seen; to be discernible or visible:* per oculos lucebat semita calles, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To shine forth; to be conspicuous, apparent, evident; argumentative,* Cic.—**B.** *Of speech, etc.*—**Quint.**—**C.** *To shine forth; to be resplendent, bright, or brilliant:* imperii vestri splendor illis gentibus lucent, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luire*.

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animus), Sen.—**2.** Of speech: *Clearly, plainly, distinctly:* lucide, Cic. (Sup.) ostendit lucidissime causam, Quint.

lūc-īdus, *a, um, adj.* [luc-co] **1.** Of any thing bright or luminous in itself: *Shining, bright:* (Sup.) lucidissima stella, Vitr.—**2.** *That gives light, shining:* aer, Lucr.—**3.**: **a.** *Brilliant, splendid, glittering, glistening, dazzling:* sedes (sc. Deorum), Hor.—**Adverbial expression: Lucidum, Brilliantly, splendidly, dazzlingly, etc.: Hor.—**b.** *Clear, bright, transparent:* amnis, Quint.—**c.** Of colour: *Bright, lustrous, shining-white:* Tib.—**4.** *Clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid:* **a.** Of speech: (Comp.) res lucidior, Quint.—**b.** Of arrangement of words, ideas, etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucide*.**

lūc-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [lux, luc-is; (i); fer-o] *Light-bringing:* Luciferique, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: **Lucifer**, ēri, *m.* *The morning-star, the planet Venus:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *The day:* Ov.—**2.** *Lucifer; the fabled son of Aurora and Cephalus, and father of Ceyx:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *Lucifer*.

lūc-ī-fūg-us, *a, um, adj.* [lux, luc-is; (i); fug-īo] *Light-shunning.* **I.** Prop.: blattæ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: homines, Cic.

Lūcilius, ii, *m.* *Lucilius; a Roman name.*

Lūc-īna, *ae, f.* [lux, luc-is] (*The one belonging to lux*) **I.** Prop.: *Lucina; the goddess who brings persons to the light; and so the goddess of childbirth:* Plaut.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **1.** *Childbirth:* Virg.—**2.** Of *hecatæ* (as the producer of terrific dreams and nocturnal spectres): Tib.

lūc-īsc-o, *v. lucosco.*

Lūc-i-us, ii, *m.* [lux, luc-is] (*Belonging to the day; i. e. prps. born at break of day*) *Lucius; a Roman name (usually represented by L., simply).*

Lūcrētia, *ae, v.* *Lucretius.*

Lūcrētīlis, *is, m.* *Lucretilis; a mountain in the Sabine territory.*

Lūcrētīus, ii, *m., -a, ae, f.* *Lucretius and Lucretia; Roman names.*

lūc-r-i-fāc-tō, fēci, factum, facēre, 3, *v. a.*, Pass. **lūc-r-i-fī-o**, factus sum, fīeri (sometimes written separately) [luc-um; (i); fac-i-o] **I.** Prop.: *To gain, get, win, acquire, as profit; to make a profitable acquisition of:* tritici modios centum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To make a gain of; i. e. to escape with impunity from the consequence of something: illo beneficio summi maleficium existimabant se lucrifacere, Hirt.*

lūc-rī-fāc-tō, *a, um, P.* of luc-rī-fāc-tō.

lūc-rī-fāc-tīl-is, *e, adj.* [luc-rī-fāc-tō] *Gainful, profitable:* Plaut.

lūc-r-i-fīc-o, *no perf.* *no sup.*, *āre, i. v. a.* [for luc-r-i-fāc-o; fr. luc-um; (i); fac-i-o] *To make gain of; to gain, win, etc.*: Tert.

lūc-rī-fīc-us, *a, um, adj.* [luc-rī-fāc-tō] *Gainful, profitable:* Plaut.

lūc-rī-fī-o, *v.* *lucrificio init.*

lūc-r-i-fūg-a, *ae, comm.* [luc-um; (i); fug-īo] *A gain-fleeing, gain-shunning person:* Plaut.

Lūcrīnus, i, *m.* (with or without lacus) *The Lucrine Lake, in the neighbourhood of Baiae (now Lago Lucrino).*

—Hence, **1.** **Lūcrīn-us**, *a, um, -enae, is, e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Lake Lucrinus; Lucrine.*

lūc-r-or, ātus sum, āri, i, *v. dep. a.* [luc-um] **I.** Gen.: *To gain, win, get, make as profit:* **A.** Prop.: stipendium, Cic.; talentum, Hor.—**B.** Fig.: *lucetur indicia veteris infamiae, i. e. I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them, Cic. II.* Esp.: *To gain by economy, to save:* occasione lucrandi salis, Id.

lūc-r-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (*Full of, or abounding in, lucrum; hence*) *Gainful, profitable, attended or accompanied with gain:* paucis lucrosius, Tac.—(Comp.) *fraus lucrosior, Pl.* (Sup.) *id lucrosissimum, id.*

lūc-rum, i, *n.* [2. luc] (*That which serves for paying; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Gain, profit, advantage:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Love of gain, avarice:* Luc.—**B.** *Wealth, riches:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucre*.

lūc-tāmen, īnis, *n.* [luc(a)-or] *Toit, labour:* Virg.

lūc-ta-nus, ntis, **1.** *P.* of lucto.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Struggling, reluctant:* oscula, Ov.

lūc-tā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [luc(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A wrestling:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A struggle, contest, fight:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A struggle, contest:* Cic.

lūc-tā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wrestler:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucteur*.

lūc-t-i-fīc-ābil-is, *e, adj.* [for luc-t-i-fāc-ābilis; fr. luc-t-us; (i); fac-i-o] *Successful, afflicted:* cor, Pers.

lūc-t-i-fīc-us, *a, um, adj.* [for luc-t-i-fāc-us; fr. id.] *Causing sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woeful, baleful:* Allecto, Virg.

lūc-t-i-sōn-us, *a, um, adj.* [luc-t-us; (i); son-o] *Sad sounding, mournful, doleful:* Ov.

lūc-tō, āvi, ātum, āre, i, *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *liçg*, *amplect*] (*To seize in the embrace, etc.; hence*) *Of athletes, etc.* *To wrestle:* Ter.

lūc-tor, ātus sum, āri, i, *v. n. dep.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To seize, grasp, fold, clasp, lay hold of, encircle in one's embrace, arms, etc.* **Pl.** **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Of athletes, etc.* *To lay hold of or seize (a competitor) in one's arms, etc.* **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To strive, contend, struggle:* inter se adversus luctantur cornibus hedi, Virg.—**2.** *Of physical efforts:* *To strive, make great efforts, exert one's self; to struggle, labour, or toil hard:* With living beings as subjects: *sæpe remoriri luctatur pondera terræ, Ov. (Impers. Pass.)* luctandum in turbā, Hor. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To wrestle; have a mental conflict:* diu cum clementia snā luctatus, Vell.—**2.** *To strive, contend, struggle:* tecum, Cic.—**3.** *To strive, struggle, labour, toil:* in lento luctantur marmore tonso, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lutter*.

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luctuosus, *adv.* [luctuosus] *Dolefully, mournfully*: canere, Var.: (*Comp.*) luctuosius perire, Liv.

luctu-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [luctus, *incontr.* Gen.] luctu-*is* [Full of luctus; hence] 1. *Causing sorrow, sorrowful, doleful, mournful*: luctuosus est tradit alteri cum bonis, luctuosius inimico, Cic.: (*Sup.*) luctuosissimum exitum, id.—2. *Feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad*: Hor.

luc-tus, *ūs, m.* [for lug-tus; fr. lug-*eo*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Sorrow, bewailing, lamentation: Cic. **B. Esp.**: Mourning, sorrow for the dead: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Mourning, mourning apparel: Cic.: Tac.—**B.** A source of grief: Ov.—**C.** Personified: *Luctus or Grief*: as a deity: Virg.

lucu, *v. 2. lucus.*

lucubrā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [lucubr(a)-*o*] **1. a. Prop.**: **A.** working by lamp-light or at night: Cato.—**b. Meton.**: Labour performed by lamp-light or at night: night-work, night-labour: Cic. **2. a. Prop.**: **A.** labouring, toiling, or studying by night; night-study: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: Of any thing composed or written at night: Night-work, a lucubration: Cic.

lucubrātōr-iūs, *a, um, adj.* [lucubro, through an obsolete subst. *lucubrador*, one who studies at night] *Belonging to one who studies at night; night*: lectulina. Suet.

lucubr-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.* [lux; through an obsolete adj. *lucuber*, lucubr-i, bringing light] (*To bring, or bring in, light*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** to bring in lamps, to have lamps brought in: Neut.: Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A. Neut.**: **A.** to work by lamp-light or at night: ancillae lucubrantes, Liv.—**B. Act.**: **A.** to compose, write, etc., by lamp-light or at night: opusculum, Cic.

luculent-e, *adv.* [luculentus] **1. a. (Prop.)**: Excellently, right well; Meton.: (*a*) Brightly, merrily, cheerily: Plant.—(*b*) Thoroughly, soundly: Cic.—**b. Excellently, to great advantage**: Plant.—**2. Elegantly**: scribere, Cic.—**3. Clearly, perspicuously**: Cic.

luculent-er, *adv.* [for inlucenter; fr. *id.*; through obsolete form *luculens*, *luculent-is*] **1. Excellently, right well**: Cic.—**2. Clearly, perspicuously**: Cic.

luculentus, *a, um, adj.* [lux, lucu-*is*] **I. Prop.**: *Full of light, bright, caminus*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *Distinguished or excellent of its kind*: *noble, fine*: oratio, Sall.: (*Sup.*) luculentissima legio, Auct. ap. Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a. Of appearance**: *Beautiful, elegant, bright, graceful*, etc.: femina, Plant.—**b. Of a blow or wound**: *Great, serious, severe*: Cic.—**c. Of a family or connection**: *High, noble, distinguished*: Plant.—**d. Of fortune, etc.: *Great, ample, magnificent, brilliant*: Cic.—**e. Of a writer**: *Elegant, excellent, of high repute*: Cic.—**f. Of language, compositions, etc.: *Elegant, choice, rich*: (*Comp.*) verbis luculentioribus rem eandem comprehenderat, 455****

Cic.—**B. Clear, perspicuous**: res, Cic.—**C. Bright, brilliant, lucky, auspicious, fortunate**: dies, Plaut.—**D. Trustworthy**: homo, Cic.

Lucullus, *i, m.* *Lucullus*: a Roman name.—**2. Lucullus**, *i, m.* *Lucullian*.

lucū-lus, *m.* [for luo-lus; fr. lucus, luo-*i*] *A small grove*: Suet.

lūcūmo (lūcōmo, and sync. **lucmo** or **lycemon**), *ōnis, m.* [an Etruscan word] (*Prop.*: **A.** *lucmo*; *one inspired*; an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests; Meton.) **An Etrurian**: Prop.—**Hence**, **Lucumon-iūs**, *i, m.* *An Etrurian*.

lū-cus, *i, m.* [akin to Sanscrit root *lū*, Gr. *λύ-ω*, *scindere*] (*A cut place*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** *An open wood*, i.e. a wood in which the trees are not crowded together; a wooded, park-like, glade, etc., sacred to a deity: lucus frequenti silvā septus, Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.** a wood in general: Virg.

2. lūc-us, *ūs, m.* [luc-*eo*] *A shining*; hence) *Light*: only in Abl. Sing.: cum primo lucu, at daybreak, Ter.

lūc-ia, *ae, f.* [ludus] (*One pertaining to ludus*; hence) **A gladiator's wife**: Juv.

lūc-ibrūm, *i, n.* [lud-*o*] (*The thing effecting the mocking*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** *mocking, mockery, derision*: Lucr.; Cic.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *a laughing-stock, butt, jest, sport*: Hor.—**B. A scaffold, jest, sport: Cic.—**C. Abuse, violence** done to a person: Curt.**

lūc-ibundus, *a, um, adj.* [lud-us] (*Full of ludus*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton*: Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Playing, easily, without danger*: celo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

lūd-icer (-icrus), (*Nom. Sing. m. not used*), *icra, icrum, adj.* [lud-us] (*That serves for sport, done in sport, sportive*: exercitatio, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **ludicrum**, *i, n.*: **1. Sport, jest, ridicule: Pl.—**2. A show, public games; a comic show, stage-play: Liv.****

lūdificā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [ludific(a)-*o*] **A making game**; a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking: Cic.; Liv.

lūd-i-fic-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.* [for lud-i-fac-o; fr. lud-us; *fac-io*] **I. Act.**: **A.** *To make sport of, make game of, make a fool of, to delude, cozen, deceive*: aliquem dictis, Plant. **II. Neut.**: **A.** *To mock, deceive, baffle*, etc.: Cic.

lūd-i-fic-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. a. and n.* [for lud-i-fac-or; fr. *id.*] **I. Act.**: **A.** *To make sport of or mock one*; to turn into ridicule; to delude, deceive, deride, etc.: aliquem, Ter.: sua et aliena mala, Pl. **B. Meton.**: **A.** *To thwart, frustrate, baffle, by tricks or contrivances*: locationem, Liv. **II. Neut.**: **A.** *To ridicule or mock*: aperte ludificari, Cic.—**B.** *To ridicule one by means of something*: (with Acc. of that wherein the ridiculing consists): nugas, Plaut.

lūdi-māgister, *ri, m.* [ludus; *magister*] (strictly two words) **A schoolmaster, school-teacher**: Cic.

lūd-īo, *ōnis, m.* [lud-us] (*One having ludus*; hence) **A stage-player, pantomimist**: Liv.

lūd-iūs, *i, m.* (*One pertaining to ludus*; hence) **1. A gladiator**: Juv.—**2. A stage-player, pantomimist**: Cic.

lūd-o, *si, sum, dēre, 3. v. n. and a.* [lud-us] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To sport, play, frisk, frolic, for relaxation or amusement, etc.*: marīne In sicco ludant fulvae, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: *Of games of chance, whether for money or not*: to play in foro alea, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1. To sport, play, amuse one's self**: versu, Virg.—**2. To delude, mock, deceive, prove fallacious**: hoc bello civili . . . multa (sc. haruspicum responsa) luserunt, Cic. **C. Meton.**: **1. To sport, amuse one's self**: luseris satis, odisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor.—**2. Of inanimate things as subjects**: *To play*; to be tossed about: luduntque jubae per colla, Virg. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To play, to play at, a game, pastime, diversion, etc.*: opus, Hor.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *Of public games*: circensibus ludis Trojam constantissime favorabiliterque ludit, Suet.—**b.** *Of games of chance*: *To play, play at*: ludere par impar, Hor. **B. Fig.**: **1. a.** *Of music*: *To sport, play, amuse one's self with*: aliquid calamo, Virg.—**b.** *Of compositions, etc.*: *To utter in sport, to pour forth in a playful spirit, to compose for amusement*: carmina qui lusi pastorum, Virg.—**c.** *To make sport, fun, or game of a person*; to jeer, ridicule, banter a person: aliquem, Cic.—**d.** *To delude, deceive a person*: auditis? an me ludī amabilis Insania? Hor.—**2. To play as an actor** does: *a.* *Of persons as objects*: *To act, imitate, counterfeiter* the part of some one: civem bonum ludit, Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** *Of things as objects*: *To imitate, copy, etc.*: simulacra Martia, Claud.

lūd-us, *i, m.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root *lū*; Gr. *λύ-ω*, *solvere*] (*The thing relaxing or affording relaxation*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **A.** *play, game, diversion, pastime*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **Plur.**: **1. Public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions** (given in honour of the gods): Cic.; Liv.—**2. A stage-play**: Suet. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *play, sport* (i.e. any thing done at it were, in play, without trouble); *mere sport, child's play*: Cic.—**B.** *A sport, jest, joke*, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**Particular phrase**: *Ludum dare alicui*, *To give or grant play to a person or thing*; i.e. **1. Of persons**: *To indulge or humour one*; to grant indulgence to any one: Plant.—**2. Of things**: *To give a loose to, or indulge in, any thing*: Hor. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *Sport, enjoyment*: atatis, Liv.—**B.** *A place of exercise* (whether for body or mind): *a school*: Cic.; Liv.

lūd-īa, *ae, f.* [lud-*o*] **An expiation, a punishment**: sceleris, Lucr.

lū-es, *is, f.* [akin to Sanscrit root *lū*, *scindere*; Gr. *λύ-ω*] (*A cutting, i.e. a desirous*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A**

plague, pestilence: *Ov.* **II.** Fig.: Of morals, etc.: *Corruption*: Pl. **III.** Meton.: **A.** A spreading evil, common calamity or misfortune: *Tac.*—**B.** Of men or things that exercise a blighting influence: *A plague, pest*: *Cic.*; *Sen.*

Lugdūnum, *i, n.* *Lugdunum*; a city of Gaul (now Lyons).—Hence, **Lugdūn-ensis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Lugdunum.*

lūg-ēo, *luxi, luctum, lūgēre, 2. v. n.* and *a.* [prob. akin to Gr. λυγός, "to sob"; λυγρός, etc.] **I.** Neut.: *a. Gen.*: To lament, sorrow, bewail: *lūget senatus, Cic.* **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: Of persons: *a.* To mourn, etc., for the dead: *Sen.*—**b.** Impers. Pass.: *There is, etc., mourning, etc.; One, etc., sorrows, mourns, etc.*: ad rogum filii Lugetur, *Cat.*—**2.** Meton.: Of persons: *To wear mourning apparel, to be in mourning*: *Liv.* **II.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: Of persons as subjects: *To lament, sorrow for or on account of, to bewail*: *ocacum, Cic.*—**2.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To deplore, lament, bewail*: ut ager lugere dominum videretur, *Cic.* **B.** Esp.: *To mourn for the dead*: *matronæ annum Brutum luxerunt, Liv.*

lūgubr-ē, *adv.* [lugubr-] *In a way causing mourning, or portending sorrow, etc.*: *Virg.*

lūg-ūbris, *e, adj.* [lug-ēo] **I.** Prop.: *That causes mourning, disastrous*: bellum, *Hor.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of, or belonging to, mourning; mourning*: lamentatio, *over the dead, Cic.*—**As Subst.**: *lūgubria, lum, n.* (sc. vestimenta) *Mourning garments*: *Ov.*—**B.** *Mournful, doleful, plaintive*: vox, *Lucr.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. lugubre.*

lumbus, *i, m.* [etym. dub.] *A loin*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. lombes.*

lū-men, *mis, n.* [for luc-men; fr. luc-ēo] *(That which shines or is bright; light)*: **I.** Prop.: *Light*: *Cic.*; *Ov.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A light, lamp, torch, etc.*: *Cic.*—**B.** *Daylight, day*: *Virg.*—**C.** *The light of life, life*: *Ov.*—**D.**: **1.** *The eye-sight*: *Ov.*—**2.** *The eye*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*—**E.**: **1.** *The light in a building*: *Cic.*—**2.** *A place for admitting light, a window*: *Cato.* **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *Light, clearness, distinctness, perspicuity*: *Cic.*—**2.** *A light; a source of help or guidance*: *Liv.*—**B.**: **1.** Of persons: *A light or luminary; an ornament or glory, as dispensing light, etc.*: *Cic.*—**2.** Of things: *a. Gen.*: *An ornament or glory*: *Cic.*—**b.** Esp.: Of speech: *Excellence, beauty*: *Cic.*—**C.** *Brightness, brilliancy, lustre*: *Cic.*—**D.** *That which throws light upon or around one; glory, reputation*: *Cic.*

lūmīn-āre, *is, n.* [lumen; lumin-] *(A thing pertaining to lumen; hence) A window-shutter*: *Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. lumière, lumineux*, "a light," etc.

lūmīn-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *(Full of lumen; hence) A. Full of light*—**b.** *Bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable*: *luminosæ partes orationis, Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. lumineux.*

lū-nā, *as, f.* [for luc-nā; luc-ēo] *(The shining one; the one shining or giving light; hence)*: **I.** Prop.: *The moon*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A month*: Pl.—**B.** *A night*: *Virg.*—**C.** Personified: *Luna; the Moon-goddess*: *Ov.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. lune.*

lūna, *as, f.* *Luna; a city of Etruria*.—Hence, **lūn-ēnsis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Luna.*

lūn-āris, *e, adj.* [l. lun-a] *Of, or belonging to, the moon; lunar*: *Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. lunaire.*

lūnā-tus, *a, um*: **1.** *P.* of lun(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Half-moon- or crescent-shaped*: *Virg.*

lūn-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [l. lun-a] *To bend like a half-moon or crescent*: arcum, *Ov.*

1. lū-o, *ūi, ūtum or ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a.* [akin to Gr. λῶ-ω, old form of λού-ω, lavo] **I.** Prop.: *To wash, lave*: Ionio luitur (sc. Græcia), *Sil.* **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To wash out; i. e. to atone for, expiate*: magna luis commissa, *Virg.*—**B.** *To extinguish; i. e. to pacify, appease, satisfy*: libidinem, *Cic.*—**C.** *To avert or remove, by becoming a victim or expiatory offering*: pericula, *Liv.*

2. lū-o, *lūi, lūtum or lūtum, lū-ēre, 3. v. a.* [akin to Gr. λῶ-ω, solve] **I.** Prop.: *To loosen, set loose; hence*: *Fig.*: **A.** *Of a debt, etc., as object*: *To pay, pay off*: *Curt.*—**B.** *To pay by way of fine, etc.*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Of penalty or punishment*: **A.** *To pay, suffer*: peccati luo penas, *Cic.*—**B.** *To suffer, undergo*: exsilium, *Ov.*

lūp-a, *as, f.* [akin to lup-us] *(She who rends or ravages; hence)*: **I.** Prop.: *A she-wolf*: *Liv.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A lewd woman, a prostitute*: *Cic.*—**B.** *Lupa; a name given to Larentia, the foster-mother of Romulus and Remus*: *Sext. Aur. Vict.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. louve.*

lūpānar, *āris, n.* [lupānar-is] **I.** Prop.: *A house of ill-fame*: *Juv.* **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach*: Den or sink of iniquity: *Cat.*

lūp-ānāris, *e, adj.* [lup-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a lupa, or prostitute*: App.

lūp-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [lup-us] *Provided or furnished with wolves'-teeth; i. e. with iron spikes, etc.*: *Hor.*—**As Subst.**: *lupatī, ōrum, m.* (sc. freni): *lupata, ōrum, n.* (sc. frena) *A curb with jagged spikes, like the teeth of wolves*: *Virg.*

Lūpercal, *ālis, n.* [Lupercal-is] (=Lupercalæ antrum) *The Lupercal; a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Lupercus, i. e. the Lycean Pan.*

Lūperc-ālis, *e, adj.* [Luperc-us] *Of, or belonging to, Lupercus; Lupercal*: sacrum, *Suet.*—**As Subst.**: **Lūpercalia**, *lum, n.* (sc. sacra) *The Lupercalia; i. e. the festival of Lupercus, or the Lycean Pan, celebrated in February*: *Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. Lupercales.*

Lūp-erc-us, *i, m.* [for Lup-arc-us; fr. lup-us; arc-ēo] **I.** Prop.: *Lupercus; i. e. the wolf-avertor, driver off of wolves; the Roman name of the Lycean Pan.* **II.** Meton.: *A priest of Lupercus*: *Virg.*

Lūpīa (-ppīa), *as, m.* *The Lupia or Luppia; a river in Germany (now the Lippe).*

1. lūp-inus, *a, um, adj.* [lup-us] *Of, or belonging to, a wolf, wolf's*: ubera, *Cic.*

2. lūpinus, *i, m.* -um, *i, n.* [etym. dub.] *A lupine (a species of pulse)*: *Virg.*—Used on the stage and by children to represent money: *Hor.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. lupin.*

lūp-us, *i, m.* [Sans. vrik-a, "a wolf"; fr. vracch, "to tear"; cf. λύκος] *(The tearing or rending animal; hence)*: **I.** Prop.: *A wolf*: *Virg.*—**Prov.**: *Lupus in fabulā or sermone, The wolf in the fable or in the conversation*; said of the appearance of a person just as you are talking about him; as we say in English, *talk of the devil, and he will appear*: *Cic.*; *Plaut.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The fresh-water wolf or pike*: *Hor.*—**B.** *A bit (armed with jagged points like wolves' teeth)*: *Ov.*—**C.** *A hook with which things were hoisted*: *Liv.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. loup.*

lūridus, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid*: *Orcus, Hor.* **II.** Meton.: *That renders pale or ghastly*: horror, *Ov.*

lūrōr, *ōris, m.* [etym. dub.] *Saltness, paleness*: *Claud.*

lū-s-cinīa, *as, f.*; -ius, *li, m.* [prob. for lū-s-canīa; fr. lū-o; (s); can-o] *Prop.*: *The loosened or flowing singing*: *Meton.*: *The liquid songstress; i. e.* *The nightingale*: *Hor.*; *Sen.*

luscini-ōla, *as, f.* *plum.* [luscini-a] *A little nightingale*: *Diut.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. rossignol.*

lū-scus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sans. scrit root lṣ, scindere, spoliare] *(Spoiled or deprived of; hence, with reference to the eyes) 1. Blind, that cannot see*: *Juv.*—**2.** *Deprived of one eye; one-eyed*: *Juv.*—**As Subst.**: **lūscus**, *i, m.* (sc. homo) *A one-eyed person*: *Cic.*

lū-siō, *ōnis, f.* [for lūd-siō; fr. lud-o] *A playing, play*: *Cic.*

Lūstānīa, *as, f.* *Lusitania; the western part of Spain (the mod. Portugal and a part of the Spanish provinces of Estremadura and Toledo)*. Hence, **Lūstān-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Lusitania; Lusitanian*.—**As Subst.**: **Lusitani**, *ōrum, m.* (sc. incolæ) *The Lusitanians.*

Lusius, *li, m.* *Lusius; a river of Arcadia.*

lū-sor, *ōris, m.* [for lūd-sor; fr. lud-o] **1.** *One who plays; a player at any game or amusement*: *Ov.*—**As Adj.**: *Sportive, playful, frisking*: *Juv.*—**2.** *One who writes or pours forth in sport any composition, etc.*: *Ov.*—**3.** *One who makes sport, etc., of a person; a banterer, mocker*: *Plaut.*

lūstr-ālis, *e, adj.* [lūstr-um] *(Pertaining to a lustrum; hence) 1. Relating to purification from guilt or the appeasing of the gods; lustral*: *Liv.*—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, a period of five years; quinquennial*: *certainem, Tac.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. lustral.*

lūstrā-tiō, *ōnis, f.* [lūstr(a)-o] **1.**

(Prop.: *A propitiating; Meton.*) *A propitiatory or expiatory offering; Liv.* — 2. *A going or wandering about: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. lustration.*

Lustricus, a, um, adj. [2. lustrum] *Of, or belonging to, a propitiatory offering; dies, the eighth (or ninth) day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice, consecrated a name, Suet.*

Lustr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To make a propitiatory offering for; to purify: exercitum suovetaurilibus, Liv. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To purify one's self: Virg. II. Meton.: A. To purify by other means than sacrifices: torque senem flammā, ter, etc., Ov.—B. As the purifying priest at the lustrum went round those whom he purified; hence, 1. a. Gen.: To encircle, encompass: agnoscent longe regem, lustrantque choreas, Virg.—b. Esp.: To encircle or encompass with light; to illumine, light up, lighten, make bright or clear: sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, Virg.—2. a. Gen.: To survey, examine, observe: animas . . . ad lumen ituras Lustrat studio, Virg.—b. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: To review: exercitum, Cic.—3. To wander over or through; to traverse: Cic.; Hor. III. Fig.: To review or consider: omnia ratione animoque, Cic.*

1. lū-strum, i, n. [1. lū-o] (*That which is washed, covered with water, or flooded, etc.; hence, with reference to the effect produced*) *I. Prop.: A bog, morass, muddy place: Var. II. Meton.: A. 1. A haunt or den of wild beasts: Virg.—2. A wood, forest: Virg.—B. 1. A brothel: Cic.—2. Debauchery: Cic.*

2. lū-strum, ās, m. [id.] (*That which washes out or expiates; hence*) *I. Prop.: An expiatory offering, a lustration (which was made by the censors for the whole people every fifth year, after compiling the census, and in which an ox, a sheep, and a swine were offered, suovetaurilia): Cic. II. Meton.: A. A propitiatory offering: Liv.—B. A period of five years, a lustrum (because every five years a lustrum was performed): Hor.—C. A period of four years (of the Julian calendar): Ov.—D. From the time of Domitian, The Capitoline games (recurring every fifth year): Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lustrē.**

1. lū-sus (for lud-sus), a, um, P. of lud-o.

2. lūsus, ās, m. [for lud-sus; fr. lud-o] *1. a. Prop.: A playing, the art of play, play, etc.: Ov.; Tac.—b. Meton.: A sport, amusement, game, etc.: Pl.; Suet.—2. Sport or toying with one's mistress, etc.; dalliance: Ov.*

Lūtātus (Luct-), īl, m. *Lutatus or Luctatus; a Roman name.*

lūtēd-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [1. lūcus, (unconstr. Gen.) lutoo-] *Yellowish: Virg.*

Lutetia, ē, f. *Lutetia; a city of Gallia Lugdunensis (now Paris): Called also Lutetia Parisiorum.*

1. lūt-ūsus, a, um, adj. [1. lut-um] (*Pertaining, or belonging to, the plant lutea; hence*) *I. Prop.: Of the colour of the plant luteum: Pl. II. Meton.: A. Yellowish, gold-coloured, saffron, orange-coloured: pallor, Hor.—B. Saffron-coloured: Aurora, Virg.*

1. lūt-ūsus, a, um, adj. [2. lut-um] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Belonging to mud, muddy, etc.: Rhemi luteum caput, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. Made of mud, clay, etc.: opus, Ov.—2. Dirty, covered with dirt: Vulcanus, Juv. II. Fig.: A. Of perdition: Dirty, vile, worthless: homo, Cic.—B. Of things: Poor, miserable, sorry, wretched: negotium, Cic.*

lūtū-lentus, a, um, adj. [2. lut-um] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Abounding in mud, very muddy: tellus, Ov. B. Esp.: Covered or besmeared with dirt: sus, Hor. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Filthy, dirty, nasty: persus, Cic.; (Comp.) non luteum est luteulentus, Plaut. B. Esp.: Of style: Muddy, turbid, impure: Hor.*

1. lūtum, ī, n. *I. Prop.: A plant used in dyeing yellow; yellow weed, dyer's weed, weld: Virg. II. Meton.: A yellow colour, yellow: Tib.*

2. lū-tum, ī, n. [1. lū-o] (*That which is washed over with water or overflooded; hence*) *I. Prop.: Mud, mire: Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of reproach: Mud, dirt, filth, scum of the earth: Cic. III. Meton.: Loam, clay, potter's clay: Tib.*

lūx, ācis, f. (*Abt. sometimes lueu in early Latin, and luei in Plaut.; also, m.*) [lueo; fr. lue-co] (*That which shines, is bright, brilliant, etc.; hence*) *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Light, splendour, brightness: Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: The light of day, daylight: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Plur.: The heavenly bodies: Cic.—B. 1. A day: Cic.—2. Lux æstiva, Summer: Virg.—3. Lux brumalis, Winter: Ov.—C. Life: Virg.—D. An eye, the eyesight: Ov. III. Fig.: A. The sight of all men, the public view, the public, the world: Cic.—B. Light, encouragement, help, succour: Cic.—C. A light, an ornament: Cic.—D. Light, illustration, elucidation: Cic.*

lūxūr-ia, ē, -ies, ēi, f. [2. luxus; through an obsolete adj. luxuri- is: Of, or belonging to, luxus] *I. Prop.: Luxury, debauchery, extravagance, excess, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of plants, etc.: Rankness, luxuriance, exuberance: Virg.—B. Excessiveness, superabundance of anything: Pl. III. Fig.: Of speech: Redundancy, luxuriance, extravagance, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. luxure.**

luxūr-i-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n., and **luxūr-i-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [luxuri-a] *I. A. Prop.: To be luxurious; to indulge in luxury, riot, excess, or debauchery; to be wanton or licentious; to revel, or run to riot: inde Capitanus verititer, luxuriantem longe felicitate atque indigentia fortuna, Liv. B. Fig.: To be wanton or dissolute; to run to riot or excess: vercor, non hæc lætitia luxuriat, Liv. II. To wanton, friak, frolic, bound, sport, skip,*

etc.: alte Luxurians (sc. equus), Virg. III. Of trees, plants, the soil, etc.: To be rank or luxuriant: Pl. IV.—A. Prop.: To abound in, have an abundance or superabundance of: luxuriance toris animosum pectus, Virg. B. Meton.: To increase in size, enlarge, become enlarged: membraque luxuriant, Ov. V. Of style, speech, etc.: To be luxuriant or too abundant; to run riot: Hor.

luxūr-iōs-e, adv. [luxuriōs-us] *Luxuriously, voluptuously, in a debauched way: Cic. (Comp.) luxuriōsus epulari, Nep.*

luxūr-i-ōsus, a, um, adj. [luxuri-a] (*Full of luxuria; hence*) *1. Full of, or abounding in, luxury; luxurious, voluptuous, debauched, etc.: homo, Cic. (Comp.) nihil luxuriōsius, id.: (Sasp.) luxuriōssimū factum aut dictum, Col.—2. Of plants, etc.: Rank in vegetation, luxuriant, exuberant: Ov.—3. Wanton: amor, Liv.—4. Immoderate, excessive: lætitia, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. luxurieux.**

1. luxus, ās, um, adj. = λυξός (*Prop. Oblique, slanting; Meton.*) *Dislocated: Cato.*

2. lux-us, ūs (luxu for luxui, Sall., Tac.), m. [1. lux-us] *I. Prop.: A dislocation: Cato. II. Fig.: A. In a bad sense: Excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery: Cic.—B. Not in a bad sense: Splendour, pomp, magnificence: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. luxe.**

Lycæus, i, m., Λυκάριος. *I. Prop.: Lycæus, i. e. the relaxer, unbender, de-livener from care; a surname of Bacchus.—As Adj.: Lycæ-us, a, um, Of, or belonging to, Lycæus; Lycæan: latex, Virg. II. Meton.: Wine: Ov.*

Lycæbas, ēs, m., Λυκάβας. *Lycæbas, a Tuscian, who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin.*

Lycæus, i, m., Λυκάριος (*A thing pertaining to wolves*). *Lycæus; a mountain in Arcadia (now Tetragi), where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped.—Hence, Lycæ-us, a, um, adj. Lycæ-an.*

Lycambes, ēs, m., Λυκάμβης. *Lycambes; a Theban who promised his daughter to Archloechus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such sarcastic verses that both he and his daughter hanged themselves.—Hence, Lycāmb-ēus, a, um, adj. Of Lycambes.*

Lycæon, ōnis, m., Λυκάων. *Lycæon: 1. A king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf.—Hence, a. Lycæōn-i-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Lycæon; Lycæonian.—b. Lycæōn-is, īdis, f. The daughter of Lycæon, i. e. Callisto: Ov.—2. A grandson of no. 1.; called also Arras.*

Lycæōnes, um, m., Λυκάωνες. *The Lycæones or Lycæonians; a people of Asia Minor.—Hence, Lycæōn-i-us, a, um, adj. Lycæonian.—As Subst.: Lycæōnia, ē, f. (sc. terra) The country of the Lycæonians; Lycæonia.*

Lycæum (-ium), ī, n., Λυκείον

(A thing pertaining to Λύκειος = Apollo). *Lyceum* or *Lyceum*. I. Prop.: A gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught. II. Meton.: The upper gymnasium of Cicero's Tuscan villa, with a library in it. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lyceæ*.

lychnūchus, i, m. = λυχνούχος. A lamp-holder, lamp-stand, candlestick, chandelier. Cic.

lychnus, i, m. = λυχνός. A light, lamp. Cic.

Lycia, æ, f., Λυκία. *Lycia*; a country of Asia Minor, in which was the fiery mountain *Chimæra*.—Hence, **Lyci-us**, a, um, adj. *Lycian*.—As Subst.: **Lycii**, ōrum, m. The *Lycians*.

Lycidas, æ, m. *Lycidas*: 1. One of the Centaurs who endeavoured to carry off Hippodamia from Pirithous. —2. The name of a beautiful boy in Hor. —3. The name of a shepherd in Virg.

Lycisca, æ, æ, f., Λυκίσκα or *Lycisce*: 1. The name of a bitch.—2. A public prostitute. Juv.

Lyciscus, i, m. *Lyciscus*; the name of a beautiful boy in Hor.

Lycō, ōnis, m. *Lycō*; a peripatetic philosopher.

Lycōmēdes, is, m., Λυκομήδης. *Lycomedes*; a king of the Isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire.

Lycōphron, ōnis, m. = Λυκόφρων. *Lycophron*; a native of Chalci, in Eubœa, an Alexandrine grammarian.

Lycōriās, ūlis, f., Λυκοριάς. *Lycorias*; a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Lycōris, Idis, f. *Lycoris*; a freed-woman of Volturnus Eutrapelus.

Lycormas, æ, m. = Λυκορμας. The *Lycormas*; a river of Ætolia.

Lycōtas, æ, m. *Lycotas*; one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.

Lycus (-os), i, f., Λυκος. *Lycus* or *Lycos*; a city of Crète.—Hence, **Lycet-i-us**, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Lycus*; *Lycetan*.—2. Meton.: *Crétan*.

Lycurgus, i, m., Λυκοῦργος. *Lycurgus*: 1. Son of Dryas, king of the Edonæ, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus to his subjects, and ordered all the vines to be destroyed. —2. The famous lawgiver of the Spartans.—3. An Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, famed for his incorruptible integrity.—Hence, **Lycurgus**, a, um, adj. *Lycurgian*, i. e. strict, inflexible. Cic.

Lycus (-os), i, m., Λυκος (Wolf). *Lycus* or *Lycos*: 1. The husband of

Antiope, who divorced her and married *Dirce*.—2. One of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.—3. One of the companions of *Æneas*.—4. A river of Bithynia.—5. A river of Phrygia Major.—6. An Illyrian city in the territory of the *Dessaretes*.

Lyde, æs, f., Λυδή. *Lyde*: 1. The wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros. —2. A female dealer in unguents and drugs mentioned by Juvenal.

Lydia, æ, f., Λυδία. *Lydia*; a country of Asia Minor, the capitol of which was Sardis, the original land of the *Etruscans*.—Hence, 1. **Lydi-us**, a, um, adj. a. Prop.: *Lydian*.—b. Meton.: (a) *Etruscan*.—As Subst.: **Lydius**, ūi, m. (sc. Inscr) An *Etruscan* player: Plaut.—(b) *Rhodian* (because the Rhadians descended from the Etruscans, the descendants of the Lydians): *Lydiæ lacus undæ*, the Lake *Henacus*, Cat.—2. **Lyd-us**, a, um, adj. *Lydian*.—As Subst.: **Lydius**, i, m. (sc. homo) (Prop.: A *Lydian*; Meton.): An *Etrurian*.

lympa, æ, f. [λύπη] I. Prop.: A water-nymph: Hor. II. Meton.: Water over which a nymph presides: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lymphe*.

lymphāt-icus, a, um, adj. [2. lymphat-ius] (Pertaining to lymphatus; hence) Distracted, frantic: pavor, a panic, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lymphatique*.

1. **lymphā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of lymph(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Distracted, crazy, beside one's self: mens, Hor. —2. **lymphā-tus**, ūs, m. (lymph(a)-o) Madness: Pl.

lymph-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [lymph-a] I. Act.: To drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad: homines, Pl. II. Neut.: To become mad, to be crazy, etc.: lymphantes animi, Pl.

Lyncestæ, ārum, m., Λυκισταί. The *Lyncestæ*; a people in the southwestern part of Macedonia.—Hence, **Lyncest-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Lyncestian*.

Lyncus (dissyll.), i, m., Λυκος. *Lyncus*: 1. A Messenian, one of the Argonauts, brother of Idas, and son of Aphareus, famed for the sharpness of his sight.—Hence, a. **Lync-æus**, a, um, adj. Λυκεῖος: (a) Prop.: Of *Lyncus*, *Lyncæan*.—(b) Meton.: Sharp-sighted: Cic.—b. **Lyncoides**, æ, m. A descendant of *Lyncus*.—2. A son of *Ægyptus*, and husband of *Hypermetra*, who was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death.

—3. One of the companions of *Æneas*.

1. **Lyncus**, i, m., Λυκος. *Lyncus*;

a Scythian king, who attempted the life of his guest, *Triptolemus*, on which account he was changed by *Ceres* into a lynx.

2. **Lyncus**, i, f. *Lyncus*; a city of Macedonia, the capitol of the *Lyncestæ*.

lynx, lynceus, com. = Λυγξ. A lynx: Virg.

lyra, æ, f., Λύρα. I. Prop.: A lute, lyre (a stringed instrument resembling the cithara, fabled to have been invented by Mercury and presented to Apollo): Hor. II. Meton.: A. Lyric poetry, song: Hor.—B. The constellation *Lyra*, the *Lyre*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lyre*.

Lyrceus (-ius, -æus), i, m. *Lyrceus*, *Lyrinus*, or *Lyræus*; a fountain in the Peloponnesus.—Hence, **Lyrce-us**, a, um, adj. *Lyræan*.

lyr-icus, a, um, adj. [lyr-a] Of, or belonging to, lyre; lyric: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lyrique*.

Lyrnæsus (-ssus), i, f. Λυρνησός. *Lyrnæsus* or *Lyrnæsus*; a town of Troas, the birthplace of *Briseis*.—Hence, 1.

Lyrnês-i-us (*Lyrnæss-*), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Lyrnæsus* or *Lyrnæssian*. —2. **Lyrnês-is** (*Lyrnæss-*), Idis, f. The maiden of *Lyrnæsus*.

Lysander, dri, m. = Λύσανδρος (Man-looser). *Lysander*: 1. A celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians.—2. A ephor of Sparta, who was banished for his injustice.

Lyslâdes, æ, m., Λυσιάδης. *Lyslâdes*; an Athenian, son of the philosopher *Phædrus*.

Lysias, æ, m., Λυσίας. *Lysias*; a famous orator.

Lysimâchia, æ, f., Λυσιμαχία. *Lysimachia*; a city of Thrace.—Hence, **Lysimachi-enses**, ūm, m. (sc. cives) The *Lysimachiæns*.

Lysimâchus, i, m., Λυσιμαχος (Strife-looser, Strife-ender). *Lysimachus*; one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the death of the latter, and founder of *Lysimachia*.

Lysinôe, æs, f., Λυσινόη. *Lysinôe*; a city of Pisidia.

Lysippus, i, m., Λύσιππος (Horse-looser). *Lysippus*; a celebrated brass-founder of Sicily, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him.

1. **Lysis**, is, m. *Lysis*; a river of Asia.

2. **Lysis**, Idis, m., Λύσις. *Lysis*; a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of *Epaminondas*.

M

M, m, n, indecl. or f. the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. I. In form and sound m corresponds to the Greek M. The Latin language, however, does not combine an initial m

with n, as in the Greek *μνᾶ, μνήμα, μνίσκος*, etc.; hence, the Greek *μνᾶ* became Latin *mīna*. The Latin language, contrary to the Greek, tolerated a final m; but its sound was obscure,

and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. In poetry, the vowel immediately preceding the m was also elided. II. M is interchanged: A. With n (most freq.):

so, *eundem, eandem, quandam, quorundam, tuncundem, from eundem*, etc.; and, on the other hand, *in* for *in* before labials and *m*: *imbellis, imbibio, imbuo; impar, impedio, imprino; immanis, immergo, immulo*, etc.; as also the regular employment of *m* for the final *v* of neuters borrowed from the Greek.—**B.** With *v*; as, *Memers for Mavors; mare* from Sanscrit *vari*, water.—**C.** With *b*; as *hibernus*, for *hiemernus*. **III.** As an abbreviation, *M* denotes most frog, the praenomen *Marcus*. *M'* denotes the praenomen *Manius*. **IV.** As a numeral, *M*, standing for *CIO*, denotes the number 1000.

Mācāreus (trisyll.), *ἔι* and *ῥος*, *m.*, *Μακάρεϋς* (Blessed). **Macareus**: **1.** A son of *Aeolus*, and brother of *Canace*.—Hence, **Mācār-ēis**, *id.*, *f.*, *Μακαρίης*. Daughter of *Macareus*: (Acc. *Græc.*) **Macarōida**, *ov.*—**2.** A companion of *Ulysses* before *Troy*, and afterwards of *Aeneas* in *Italy*.—**3.** A *Centaur*.

Mācēdōnes, *um, m.*, *Μακεδόνες*. **I.** Prop.: *A.* Plur.: *The Macedonians*.—**B.** Sing.: **Mācēdo** (*-on*, *Luc.*), *ῥnis*, *m.* A *Macedonian*.—Hence, **1.** **Mācēdōn-ia**, *ae, f.* The country of the *Macedones*; *Macedonia*, *Macedon*, a country between *Thessaly* and *Thrace*.—**2.** **Mācēdōn-icus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Macedonia*; *Macedonitici*.—**3.** **Mācēdōn-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Μακεδόνιος*, *Macedonian*. **II.** Meton.: *Macedonians*; i. e. troops in the army of *Antiochus*, armed in the *Macedonian* manner: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **Mācēdoine**. **Macella**, *ae, f.*, *Μακελλα*. **Macella**: a town in *Sicily*, on the *Crimisus*.

macell-ā-ris, *a, um, adj.* [*macellum*] Of, or belonging to, the meat-market or provision-market: *taberna*, *Val. Max.*—As *Subst.*: **macellarius**, *II, m.* (sc. *vir*) A meat-seller, victualler: *Suet.*

macellum, *i, n.* [akin to *Gr.* *μάκελλον* and *Lat.* *maceria*] (Gen.: *An inclosed place*; Esp.: *Meat-market, provision-market (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold)*: *Cic.*

macō, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, **2. v. n.** To be lean, meagre: *Plaut.*

1. mǎc-er, *ra, rum, adj.* [*mac-eo*] **I.** Of living beings, etc.: *Lean, meagre*: (Sup.) in *macerrimis corporis partibus*, *Sen.*—**2.** Of things: *Poor, thin*: *solum*, *Cic.* (Comp.) *ager macrior*, *Var.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **maigre**.

2. Mǎcer, *cri, m.* *Cicer* (*C. Licinius*): a Roman historian: *Cic.*

macēria, *ae, f.* [akin to *μάκελος*, *μάκελλον*] (Prop.: *An inclosing*; Meton.: *An inclosure, a wall*: *Cic.*

mac-ēro, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *MAḤSH*, *mergere*; *Gr.* *μαγ*, root of *μάσσω*, "to work with the hands"] **I.** Prop.: *To steep, soak*: *salsamenta pulchre*, *Ter. II. Meton.: A.* To soften by steeping; to make soft or tender: *Pl.*—**B.** To suspend or hang up in smoke: *Pl. III. Fig.: To weaken, waste away, wear out*: *A.* *quam lentis penitus*

macerer ignibus, *Hor.*—**B.**: **1. Gen.**: *To fret, vex, torment* one: *hoc me facinus miserum macerat*, *Plaut.*—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To fret, vex, or torment one's self*: *Ter.*; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **macérer**.

macē-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, *scēre*, **3. v. n. incho.** [*mac-eo*] *To grow lean or thin, to become meagre*: *Plaut.*

māchēra, *ae, f.* = *μαχαίρα*. **A sword: *Plaut.***

mācherium, *II, n. dim.* = *μαχαίριον*. *A small sword*: *Plaut.*

māchērōphōrus, *i, m.* = *μαχαιροφόρος*. *A sword-bearer*; *a satellite*: *Cic.*

Māchāon, *ῥnis, m.*, *Μαχάων*. **Ma-chāon**: son of *Asclepius*, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before *Troy*.—Hence, **Māchāon-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Machāon*; *Machāoniacan, surgical*.

māchīna, *ae, f.* [*μηχανή*] **I.** Prop.: *A.* In a good sense: *Means, expedient, device, contrivance*: *Cic.*—**B.** In a bad sense: *Trick, artifice, stratagem*: *Plaut.* **II.** Meton.: (*Any thing that is contrived*; hence) **A.** A fabric, etc.: *Lucr.*—**B.**: **1. Gen.**: *A machine* for effecting any particular purpose: *Cic.*—**2.** Esp.: **a.** A platform on which slaves were exposed for sale: *Cic.*—**b.** A military engine of any kind: *Sall.*; *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **machine**.

māchīnā-mentum, *i, n.* [*machina*-(a)-or] (*That which is skillfully contrived*; hence) *A military engine*: *Liv.*

māchīnā-tio, *ῥnis, f.* [*id.*]: **1.** A Prop.: *A contriving, devising, inventing*: in a good sense: *Cic.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Artificial contrivance, mechanism, device*: *Cic.*—(b) *A machine, engine*: *Cæs.*; *Liv.*—**2.** A trick, device, *machination*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **machination**.

māchīnā-tor, *ῥnis, m.* [*id.*] **I.** Prop.: *A contriver, inventor*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* **II.** Meton.: *A maker of machines*: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **machinateur**.

māchīn-or, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep.* [*machina*]-**I.** To contrive skillfully, devise, design, frame, invent: *incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit*, *Cic.* **II.** To contrive artfully, scheme, plot, etc.: *aliqui postem, Cic.* **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Contrived, schemed, devised*: *indicium*, *Sall.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **machiner**.

māchīn-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] Full of contrivance; i. e. skillfully constructed: *navigium*, *Suet.*

mac-les, *ti, f.* [*mac-eo*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Leanness, thinness*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—**B.** Of inanimate things: *Meagreness, thinness, poorness*: *Ov.* **II.** Fig.: Of language: *Meagreness, poverty*: *Tac.*

Macra, *ae, m.*, *Μακρά* (Long) **Macra**: **1.** A river in *Italy*, between *Liguria* and *Etruria* (now *Magra*).—**2.** *Macra Comē*, *Gr.* *Μακρά Κομή* (Large Village). **Macra Come**; *a town in Locris*.

māc-r-esco, *ui, no sup.*, *escēre*,

3. v. n. incho. [*1. macer, macr-i*] *To grow lean, meagre*: *invidus alterius mǎcrescit rebus opimis*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **maigrir**.

Macrōchīr, *m.*, *Μακρόχειρ* (Long-hand). **Macrochīr**; *a surname of Alexanderes*.

macrōcōlum (*-ollum*), *i, n.* = *μακροκόλον* (a long-limbed thing). *Large-sized paper, royal paper*: *Cic.*

mactā-bilis, *e, adj.* [*mact*-(a)-o] *That can or does kill; deadly, fatal*: *Lucr.*

mactā-tus, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] *A slaying, killing*: *Lucr.*

macte and **macti**, *v. mactus*.

mac-to, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. a. incho.* [obsolete verb *mag-o*, akin to Sanscrit root *MAH*, *venerari*; *Lat.* *mactis*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Religious *t. t.*: **1. Gen.**: *To venerate, worship, honour*, etc., a deity, etc.: *exitis deos manes mactare*, *Cic.*—**2.** Esp.: *To celebrate*, etc., a festival with something; to render splendid, give splendour to, a festival by something: *Poet. ap. Cic.*—**B.** In ordinary life: *To respect; to show reverence or veneration to; to honour, exalt, render famous or illustrious* by means of something: *eos mactant honoribus*, *Cic.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Religious *t. t.*: *To slaughter in sacrifice; to offer, sacrifice, immolate* a victim to the gods: *bidentes Cereri*, *Virg.*—**B.** In ordinary life: *To kill, slay, slaughter*: *aliquos crudelissimā morte*, *Cic.*—**C.** Perf. Pass. Part. in syncope form: **mactus**, *a, um, III, struck, wounded*: *boves Lucæ ferro male mactæ Diffugiunt*, *Lucr.* **III.** Fig.: **A. To immolate, sacrifice, offer up: *ruptores pacis ultionem*, *Tac.*—**B.** To overthrow, ruin, destroy: *quum videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum*, *Cic.*—**C.**: **1. Gen.**: *To afflict, punish*, with any thing: *cum pater morte mactavit*, *Cic.*—**2.** Esp.: *Of punishment: To pursue, chastise*, etc.: *Cic.***

1. mact-us, *a, um, adj.* [for *mag-tus*; *fr.* obsolete verb *mag-o*, akin to Sanscrit root *MAH*, *venerari*] (only in *Nom.* and *Voc.*; also, with or without *esto*) **1.** Religious *t. t.*: *Venerated, honoured, worshipped, adored*, etc.: *macte hisce suovefastiuribus*, *esto*, *Cat.*—**2.** In ordinary life: **a.** As an expression of applause: (*Be honoured*; i. e.) *Well done! bravo! macte! Soci, amabo te, perscribemihi totum negotium*, *Cic.*—**b.** As an expression of con-joint applause or encouragement: (*Be honoured*; i. e.) *Proceed, or go on, in; advance in*: *macte esto virtute*, *Hor.*

2. mactus, *a, um, v. macto*. **macūla**, *ae, f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit *malā*, "sordes"; *Gr.* *μολ-iva*; *Lat.* *mālus*] (*That which serves to make foul or filthy*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *spot, stain, speck, blemish, blot* on any thing, etc.: *Ov.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a blemish in a person or thing, etc.: *A spot or mark in the skin*, etc.: *Plant.*—**B.** Of any thing of the size of a speck, etc.: **1.** *A spot, mark, speck*, etc.: *bos maculis insignis et albo*,

Virg.—2. *A spot or speck; i.e. a small place in the earth:* Cic.—3. *A hole or mesh:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *A. A blemish, etc.:* Cic.—**B.** *A blot, stain, blemish on the character, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *macule*.

macūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [macul-a] **I.**: *A. Gen.:* To spot, stain, etc.: maculata (sc. dextra) fr. crucis, Ov. **B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: *To stain, pollute, defile:* terram tabo, Virg.—2. Fig.: *To defile, dishonour, disgrace, etc.:* a. alioquin splendorem, Cic.—**b.** *To spoil, mar:* metus maculat penarum premia vitae, Lucr. **II.** *To cover with spots or marks:* corpus, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maculer*.**

macūl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Full of maculae;* hence) **I.**: *a. Gen.:* *Full of spots or stains:* vestis, Cic.—**b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: *Stained, polluted, defiled:* maculosae sanguine arene, Ov.—(b) Fig.: (a) *Defiled, polluted, filthy:* senatores, Cic.—(b) *Foul, disgraceful, abominable:* nefas, Hor.—2. *a. Gen.:* *Full of, or covered with, spots or marks:* lynx, Virg.—**b. Esp.: (a) *Partly-coloured, variegated:* marmor, Pl.—(b) *Full of spots or marks from lashes, etc.:* corium, Plant.****

Mādārus, i, m. =μαδάρως (Bald). *Madarus;* a name facetiously given to C. Matius, on account of his baldness.

mād-ē-fācio, feci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.; Pass.: *mad-eo*, factus sum, fiteri [mad-eo; (e); facio] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.:* To make wet; to wet, moisten, soak, etc.: humum... maderecerat, Virg. **B. Esp.: *To soak, steep:* vellera... succis bis maderacita, Tib. **II.** Meton.: *To intoxicate, make drunk:* eo (sc. vino) vos, vobros pantesque adeo maderacitis, Plaut.—**B.** *To impregnate, fill, etc.:* terranque suo maderfecit odore (sc. nectar), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maderfer*.**

maderac-fus, a, um, P. of maderac-fac-io.

mādēfio, v. maderacio.

mād-ō, ū, no supine, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Gr. μαδ-άω] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.:* To be moist, wet, or dripping wet: natabant pavimenta vino, maderabant parietes, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1. *To drip or flow with any thing:* crinis, Virg.—2. *To be in a perspiration; to sweat:* mado metui, Plaut.—3. *Of places:* To be wet or marshy: campum, Luc.—4. *To be soaked:* salina membra vino maderant, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A. To be intoxicated or drunk:* festi luce maderare non est rubor, Tib.—**B.** *To be soft by cooking; to be boiled thoroughly:* quainvis igni exigno properata maderant, etc., Virg.—**C.** *Of the snow:* To be melted, to be sloppy: Ov.—**D.** *To be full of, to abound in:* pocula Baccho, Tib. **III.** Fig.: *A.* *Of the mind:* To reel, stagger: maderet mens, Naut oculi, Lucr.—**B.** 1. *Gen.:* To be full of, abound in: arte maderent simulacra, Lucr.—2. *Esp.:* To be imbued with, well versed in: Socraticis maderet Sernionibus, Hor.**

mādē-sco, māditi, no sup., mād-

escēre 3. v. n. incho. [made-o] To become moist or wet: tellus Nubibus assiduus pluvioque maderescit ab austro, Ov.

mād-īdus, a, um, adj. [mad-co] 1. *Moist, wet, dripping wet:* alae, Ov.—2. *Dripping or flowing with any thing:* comes, Ov.—3. *Soaked, drenched:* ego te hodie reddam maddum, sed vino, probe, etc., Plaut.—4. *Of persons:* Intoxicated, drunk: Plaut.—5. *Soft, softened by boiling or cooking:* boiled thoroughly, etc.: (Comp.) maddiora lenticula, Pl. Hence, Fr. *motte*.

Madytos or **Maityus**, i, f., Μαδύτος, *Madytos* or *Maityus;* a seaport town in the Thracian Chersonese.

Mæander (-dros, -drus), dri, m., Μααίνδρος, **I.** Prop.: *The Mæander, Meandros, or Meandrus;* a river, proverbial for its many windings.—Hence, **Mæandr-ius**, a, um, adj., Μααίνδριος, *Of, or belonging to, the Mæander, Mæandrian.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Mæander;* a river-god, the father of Cyaneë, and grandfather of Byblis and Caunus: Ov.—Hence, **Mæandr-ius**, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Mæander; Mæandrian.*—**B.** *A border wrought with many involutions or windings:* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A winding, twisting, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méandre*.

Mæcenas, ātis, m. [a Tuscan word] *Mecenas:* **I.** Prop.: *C. Cilnius Mæcenas;* a Roman knight, descended, on the mother's side, from the Arretinian gens of the Mæcenates (and, on the father's side, from that of the Cilnii); the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil.—Hence, **Mæcēnāt-ianus**, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Mæcenas.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of a patron of literature:* Mart.—**B. *Of a person of distinction:* Juv.**

1. **Mæcius**, ii, m. *Mæcius;* a Roman name.

2. **Mæcius** (-tius), ii, m. *Mæcius;* or *Mælius;* the name of a place in Latium.—Hence, **Mæci-us**, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Mæcius; Mæcian:*—As Subst.: *Mæcia*, æ, f. (sc. tribus) *The Mæcian tribe.*

Mædi (Mē-), ōrum, m., Μαῖδοι, *The Medi or Medi;* a Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia.—Hence, **Mæd-ica**, æ, f. *The Mædian territory.*

Mællus, ii, m. *Mælius;* the name of a Roman gens; esp. *Spurius Mællus*, who, under suspicion of aiming at royal power, was slain, at the command of the dictator, L. Quintius Cincinnatus, by the magister equitum C. Servilius Ahala.—Hence, **Mæll-ianus**, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Mællus; Mællian:* cædes, i.e. the murder of Sp. Mællus, Liv.—As Subst.: *Mælliani*, ōrum, m. (sc. comites) *The partisans of Mællus; Mællians:* Liv.

mæna (mē-), æ, f. =μαῖνα. *The mæna or mæna;* a species of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor: Cic.

Mænades, ōrum, f., Μαῖνᾶδες (*The maddened or raging women.*) **I.**

Prop.: **A.** Plur.: *The Mænades, or priestesses of Bacchus; Bacchantes.*—**B.** Sing.: *Mænās*, ādis, f. *A Bacchant.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *Mænades Priapi.* *Priestesses or worshippers of Priapus, matrons who made invocations to Priapus in the temples of the Bona Dea.*—**B.** Sing.: *Mænās*, ādis, f. *An inspired prophetess:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ménade*.

Mænālus (-os), i, m., -a, ōrum, n., Μαῖναλος. *Mænālus, Mænālos, or Mænala;* a mountain-range in Arcadia, and sacred to Pan.—Hence, 1. **Mænāl-ius**, a, um, adj., Μαῖνάλιος: **a.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Mænālus; Mænalian.*—**b.** Meton.: *Arcadian;* deus, i.e. Pan, Ov.—2. **Mænāl-is**, ādis, adj. f., Μαῖναλῖς, *Of, or belonging to, Mænālus:* urbs, i.e. Callisto, Ov.—**Mænās**, ādis, f., v. Mænades.

Mænus, ii, m., Mænus; a Roman name.—Hence, 1. **Mænī-us**, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, a Mænus, Mænian;* Mænia Columna, a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which bad debtors were summoned; a whipping-post: Cic.—2. **Mænī-an-um**, i, n. *A Mænianum;* i.e. a projecting gallery, balcony (first made use of by a Mænus): Cic.

Mæones, ōum, m., Μαῖονες. *The Mæones or Mæonians;* a people of Lydia.—Hence, 1. **Mæōnia**, æ, f., Μαῖονία. (Prop.) *The country of the Mæones; Mæonia:* Meton. **a.** *Lydia:* Pl.—**b.** *Etruria* (because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians).—2. **Mæōn-ides**, æ, m., Μαῖωνίδης. *A Mæonide:* a. *Homēr* (as born in Mæonia).—**b.** *An Etrurian.*—3. **Mæōn-is**, īdis, adj. f., Μαῖωνίς. (Prop.: *Mæonian;* Meton.) *Lydian.*—As Subst.: *A Lydian woman:* esp. *A. Arachne:* Ov.—**b.** *Omphale:* Ov.—4. **Mæōn-ius**, a, um, adj., Μαῖωνίος: **a.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Mæonia.*—**b.** *Meton.:* *Lydian.*

Mæōtæ, ōrum, m., Μαῖωται. *The Mæotæ;* a Scythian people on Lake Mæotis.—Hence, 1. **Mæōt-is**, īdis, īdos and is, adj. f., Μαῖωτίς: **a.** Prop.: *Mæotic.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Scythian.*—(b) *Tauric.*—2. **Mæōt-ius**, a, um, adj., *Mæotic.*

Mæra, æ, f., Μαῖρα. *Mæra;* a woman who was changed into a dog.

mære-us (mære-), ntis 1. P. of mære-o.—2. P.: *Mourning, lamenting, mournful, sad:* Cic.—**mære-ō** (mære-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to miser] **I.** Neut.: *To be sad; to mourn, grieve, lament:* vos taciti mærebatis, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail any thing:* mortem civium, Cic.

mæ-r-or (mæ-r-), ōris, m. [mære-co] *A mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation:* Cic.

Mæsia Silva, *The Mæasian Forest;* a forest in the territory of the Veii (now Bosco di Baccano).

mæst-e (mæst-), adv. [mæst-us] *Sorrowfully:* Auct. Her.

mæst-itia (mæst-), æ, f. [id.] (The quality, or state, of the mæstus; hence) **1.** A being sad or sorrowful; sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy: Cic.—**2.** Gloominess: Cic.

mæst-ītūdo (mæst-), īnis, f. [id.] (id.) Sadness: Plaut.

mæst-us (mæs-), a, um, adj. [for mæst-us; fr. mæst-eo] **1.** Prop.: Sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy: Of persons or things: (Comp.) mæstior Ulixes, Cic.: (Sup.) mæstissimus Hector, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gloomy, severe by nature: neci... mæstum militi Onytem, Virg.—**B.** Connected with mourning: mournful: mæstasque sacrorum aras, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of style: gloomy: oratores, Tac.

Mævius, īi, m. **Mævius** is: **1.** A secretary of Verres.—**2.** A wretched poet, contemporary with Virgil.

mæg-a, æ, f. [akin to mag-us] A female magician, enchantress: Ov.

māgālia, ūm, n. [a Punic word] **I.** Gen.: Little dwellings, huts, tents: Virg. **II.** Esp.: The suburbs (of Carthage): Plaut.

māgo, = magis, Plaut.; Lucr.; Virg.

māgicus, a, um, adj. = μαγικός. Of, or belonging to, magic; magic, magical: Virg.: artes, Virg.: lingua, skilled in incantations, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. magique.

māg-īe, comp. adv. [root MAG; cf. magnus init.] In a higher degree, more completely, more: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod, etc., Cic.: magis necessaria ratio, id est: tam magis illa frenit... quam magis, etc., Virg.—Particular phrase: Magis est quod orat, There is greater reason that; there is the more cause that: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mais.

māg-īster, trī, m. [root MAG; cf. magnus init.] (He that is great or powerful; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor, etc.: Liv.—Particular expressions: **1.** Magister populi, Chief of the people, i.e. Dictator: Cic.—**2.** Magister equitum, Chief of the cavalry: Liv.—**3.** Magister morum, Master of morals, i.e. a censor: Cic.—**4.** Magister sacrorum, Master of the religious ceremonies, or chief of the priests: Liv.—**5.** Magister curiæ, The overseer of a curia: Plaut.—**6.** Magister vioti, The overseer of a quarter or ward: Suet.—**7.** Magister scripture or in scriptura, Master of (or in) the tax on public pastures, i.e. the chief of the company of farmers of the tax on public pastures: Cic.—**8.** Magister societatis or in societate, Master of (or in) a company of farmers-general, i.e. the chief of a company of farmers-general: Liv.—**9.** Magister auctionis, The director, superintendent, conductor of an auction: Cic.—**10.** Magister navis: **a.** A master or captain of a ship: Liv.—**b.** A steersman, pilot: Virg.—**11.** Magister Samnitium, Master (or trainer) of the Samnites or Samnite gladi-

ators: Cic. **B.** Esp.: A teacher, instructor: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** An adviser, instigator, author of any thing: Cic.—**B.** Of things: An instructor, teacher: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. maître.

māgistr-ium, ī, n. [magister, magist(e)-i] (A thing pertaining to a magister; hence) **1.**: The office of a chief, director, superintendent, president, etc.: mastership, etc.: Cic.; Suet.—**2.** Teaching, instruction, advice: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. magistrère.

māgistr-a, æ, f. [magister, magistr-i] **I.** Prop.: A mistress, superior, conductress, directress, etc.: esp. an instructor or mistress of youth: Ter. **II.** Fig.: A directress, conductress, instructor: Cic.; Hor.; Virg.

māgistr-ātus, ūs, m. [id.] (The office or rank of a magister; hence) **I.** Prop.: A magisterial office, magistracy (used in general of civil offices, and only by exception of military commands; these latter being usually termed imperia): Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: A magistrate, public functionary: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. magistrat.

māgnīm-itas, ātis, f. [magnanim-us] (The quality of the magnanimus; hence) Greatness of soul, magnanimity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. magnanimité.

magn-ānim-us, a, um, adj. [magn-us; anim-us] **1.** Of persons: Great-souled, magnanimous: viri, Cic.: herōes, Virg.—**2.** Of horses: Ugh-spirited, mettlesome: equi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. magnanime.

magn-e, adv. [magn-us] Greatly: Tac.

magnes, ētis, v. Magnesia.
Magnēsia, æ, f., Μαγνησία. **Magnesia**: **1.** A country of Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea.—Hence, **a.** **Magnēs-ius**, a, um, adj., Μαγνησιος. Of, or belonging to, Magnesia; Magnesian.—**b.** **Magnes-sa**, æ, adv. f., Μαγνησσα. A Magnesian woman.—**c.** **Magnes**, ētis, m. Of, or belonging to, Magnesia; Magnesian: lapis, i.e. a magnet, or loadstone: Cic.—As Subst.: (a) **Magnes**, ētis, m. A Magnesian.—(b) **magnes**, ētis, m. (sc. lapis) = magnes lapis: Sil.—**d.** **Magnēs-īs**, ūis, adv. f., Μαγνησιος. Of, or belonging to, Magnesia; Magnesian.—**2.** A city of Caria, on the Mæander (now Inekbasar).—**3.** A city of Lydia, on Mount Sipylus (now Magnisi).

Magnētarches, æ, Μαγνητάρχης. The Magnetarch, or chief magistrate of the Magnesians.

magnēt-icus, a, um, adj. [magnes, magnet-is] Of, or belonging to, the magnet; magnetic: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. magnétique.

Magni Campi, ōrum, m., Μεγάλα πεδία. **Magni Campi**, i.e. The Great Plains; the name of a place in Africa not far from Utica.

magnific-e, adv. [magnifico-us] **1.** Nobly, magnificently, in a distinguished manner, in an eminent degree, gloriously: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** In a good sense: Sumptuously, splendidly, richly, magnificently: Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense:

Pompously, haughtily: Liv.—**3.** In a boastful or bragging way; boastfully, braggingly: Auct. Her.—**4.** Excellently, admirably, famously: Pl.

magn-i-fic-ens, entis, adj. [for magn-i-fac-ens; fr. magn-us; (i); fac-io] Doing great things; magnificent, etc. (obsolete word, whence magnificentior, magnificentissimus, and magnificentior are formed): Fest.

magnificen-ter, adv. [for magnificent-ter; fr. magnificentis, magnificent-is] **1.** Splendidly, richly, magnificently: (Sup.) consulum magnificētissime gerere, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** In a good sense: Loftily, grandly, magnificently: (Comp.) magnificentissimè dicere, Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: Boastfully, braggingly, in a boasting or bragging way: Cic.

magnificen-tia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the magnificens; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: Greatness, in action or in sentiment; nobleness, distinction, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity: Cic.; Liv. **B.** Fig.: Of things: **1.** Grandeur, magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness: Cic.—**2.** Of language: In a bad sense: Pompously, boastfully, bragging: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: Greatness of talent; great artistic skill: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. magnificence.

magn-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for magn-i-fac-o; fr. magn-us; (i); fac-io] (To make magnus; hence) **1.** To esteem highly, to set a great or high value on: Plaut. **II.** To magnify, extol, praise highly: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. magnifier.

magn-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. (Comp. magnificentior; — Sup. magnificentissimus, from the obsolete form magnificens) [id.] (Doing great, grand, mighty, or noble things; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: **A.** In a good sense: **1.** Gen.: Noble, distinguished, eminent: civitas, Sall.: magnificus factis, Liv.—**2.** Esp.: Magnificent, grand, fond of show or pomp: non magnificus, Nep.—**B.** In a bad sense: Boastful, bragging: miles, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** Noble, distinguished, eminent, magnificent, glorious: animus, Cic.—**B.** Sumptuous, splendid, fine, rich, magnificent: (Sup.) magnificentissima scillitas, Cic.—**C.** Of language or style: Sublime, lofty, grand, magnificent: (Comp.) magnificentius dicendi genus, Cic.—**D.** Of remedies, etc.: Fine, admirable, valuable, excellent, famous, important: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. magnifique.

magn-i-lōquent-ia, æ, f. [magn-us; (i); loquens, loquent-is] (A speaking great things; hence) **1.** In a good sense: Elevated language, a lofty style or strain: Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: Pompous language, magniloquence: Liv.

magn-i-lōqu-us, a, um, adj. [magn-us; (i); loqu-or] **1.** That speaks in a lofty style, sublime: Stat.—**2.** That speaks in a pompous style, magniloquent: post eventum magniloqui erant, Tac.

magn-i-pendo (also written separately, magni pendo), no perf. nor sup.,

kre, 3. v. a. [magn-us; (i); pendo; also, when separate, magni, Gen. of magnus; pendo] *To greatly esteem, highly prize, think much of:* Plant.; Ter.

magne-îtudo, Irís, f. [magn-us] *(The size or quality of the magnus; hence) 1. a. Prop.: Greatness, size, bulk, magnitude: mundi, Cic.—b. Fig.: Greatness, eastness: odii, Cic.—2. Great abundance; great or large number, large amount: fructum, Cic.—3. Power, greatness, compass, strength of voice: Auct. Her.—4. Of time: Length, extent, duration: Pl.—5. Rank, dignity: Tac.*

magn-ôpère, maxím-ôpère (also written magnô or maximo opere), *adv.* [magn-us; (maxim-us); opus, (Abt.) opere] *(With great toil, effort, labour, etc.; hence) Very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly, etc.: magni-opere censeo, Cic.: maximo-pere peto, I most particularly request, id.*

magn-us, a, um (Gen., magnal for magnæ, Plant.), *adj.*; (Comp. major, us; Sup. maximus (maxum-), a, um [root mag, akin to Sans, root MAH, to be great; Gr. μέγας] *(Increased, become great, grown; hence) 1. Prop.: A. Of living beings: Great, large: homo, Lucil.—B. Of things: Large, great, extensive, spacious, etc.: domus, Cic.: ossa, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of weight: Great, large, heavy: (Comp.) majus onus, Ov.—B. Of quantity or number: Great, large, abundant, much, numerous: (Sup.) vis mellis maxima, Cic.—C. Of sound: Great, mighty, powerful, loud: Cic.—A dverbial expressions: Magnum, maximum, Greatly, mightily, etc.: Plant.—D. Of time: 1. Of things: Large, great: annus, i. e. long, as containing many days, Virg.—2. Of persons with respect to age: a. Great, advanced: magno natu, Liv.—b. (Comp.): (a) Older, senior, old (as opp. to young): herus, Plant.: annis major, Cic.—Particular phrases: Major, etc., natu (Older with respect to birth; hence) (a) One's senior: Cic.—(b) Plur.: The elders of one's country, the senate: Liv.—(c) One of an earlier age: Cic.—(d) Plur.: Men of a former age: Nep.—As Subst., majores, um, m. (sc. homines) (aa) Ancestors, forefathers of a person: Cic.—(bb) Men of a past generation, forefathers, ancestors: Cic.—(b) The elder of two or more: frater major, Ter.: ex duobus filiis major, Cæs.—c. (Sup.): Eldest: maximus stirpis, Liv.—Particular phrase: Maximus, etc., natu, *Greatest with respect to birth; i. e. oldest, the eldest: Ov.—E. Of degree or extent: Great, excessive, much: infania, Cic.: alacritas, Cic.—Particular phrase: In majus: 1. To too great a degree; too highly, etc.: Tac.—2. To a very high degree: Hor.—F. Of value, consideration, etc.: Great, high, large: haud magni pretii, Plant.—Particular combinations and phrases: 1. With Verbs of buying, selling, etc.: a. Magno (sc. pretio), *At a high price, at a large sum: Cic.—***

b. Majoris, At a higher sum, at a higher cost or larger amount: Phœd.—2. With Verbs of valuing, considering, estimating, etc.: Magni (sc. pretii) (also, with æstimo, magno sc. pretio), *At a high value; of great value, importance, etc.: maximí, Of a very great value; of the greatest importance, etc.: Cic.—G. In rank or estimation: 1. Great, grand, mighty, noble: magnos viribus amicos, Juv.—2. Great, important, of great consideration, of high or great importance, weightily, of weight: vir, Cic.: causa, id.—As Subst.: magna, òrum, n. Great things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. majeur; also (subst.) major, maire, majeure, majewre, maxime.*

Mágo (-on), ónis, m. *Mago; the brother of Hannibal.*

Magontiácum (Mogun-), i, n. *Magontia or Moguntia; a city of Germany (now Mayence).*

1. mágus, i, m. = μάγος, A Magian; a learned man and magician among the Persians: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mage.

2. mág-us, a, um, adj. [1. mag-us] *Magic, magical: Ov.*

Maia (-ja, in Cic. -jja), æ, f., Maia. Maia: 1. A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter.—Hence, Mai-us, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Maia: mensis, the month belonging or dedicated to Maia; the month of May: Cic.—As Subst.: Maius, i, m. (sc. mensis) *The month of May: May: Ov.—b. Meton.: Of, or belonging to, the month of May: Idibus Maiis, Cic.—2. One of the Pliades: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. Mai, "the month of May."*

maj-estas, átis, f. [maj-us, great] *(The quality or condition of the majus; hence) 1. Prop.: A. Of private persons: Honour, dignity, excellence, splendour: Liv.—B. Of the gods, public men, the state, etc.: Greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrases: 1. Majestatem minnere or lædere, *To injure or offend against the majesty, sovereignty of the people: Cic.—2. Crimen majestatis, An offence against the majesty, sovereignty of the people; treason: Cic.—3. Læsa majestas, or majestas alone: Treason: Cic.; Sen.—C. Of animals: 1. Large size, fine appearance: Var.—2. Dignity, rank, honour: Pl. II. Fig.: A. 1. Of speech, etc.: Splendour, dignity: Cic.—2. Of things: Splendour, magnificence: Claud.—B. Of a consecrated place: Majesty, awfulness: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. majesté.**

major, oris, majores, um, v. magnus.

május-cûlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for major-cûlus; fr. major] **1. Somewhat greater or larger in size: folia, Pl.—2. Somewhat older: Thais, Ter.—3. Somewhat more important: negotium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. majuscule.**

mâ-la, æ, f. [for mand-la; fr. mand] *(The crushing, br. sing, or eating thing; hence) 1. Prop.: The cheek-bone, jaw of men or animals: Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: A cheek: Virg.*

mäläcía, æ, f. = μαλακία: A calm at sea, a dead calm: Cass. mäläcísso, prps. no perf. nor sup., ære, i. v. a. = μαλακίζω. *To render soft or supple; to soften, make pliable: Plant.*

mäläcús, a, um, adj. = μαλακός. I. Prop.: Soft, supple, pliant: Plant. II. Fig.: Delicate, luxurious: Plant.

mäl-ê, adv. [mal-us] **1. a. Gen.: Badly, not well: factum male de Alex-ione, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) To intensify any thing that is bad in itself: Exceedingly, very much: non dubito, quin male male oderit, Cæs.—(b) Not, un-, in-: male sanus, insane, Cic.: statio male fide carinis, unsafe, Virg.—2. Badly, incorrectly, improperly: factio omnino male, Script. ap. Cic.—3. Badly, in a bad way; injuriously, hurtfully, mischievously: loqui, Cic.—Particular expressions: a. Male sit alicui, *May it be ill with one, may evil befall one* (a formula of imprecation): Cic.—b. Male facere alicui, *To do harm to or injure one: Cic.—4. Unfortunatelly, calamitously, adversely: prævium male pugnatum, Sall.—5. Disagreeably, unpleasantly: male ranci, Hor. ¶ Comp. pëjus, Sup. pessime.***

Mälä (-ëa), æ, f., Males and Mälæa. Mälæa: a promontory in the Peloponnesus (now Capo Matlo).—Hence, Mälê-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mälæa; Mälæan.

mälê-dicax, ácis, adv. *Prone or apt to speak badly or mischievously; abusive, slanderous: Plant.*

mälêdic-e, adv. [maledic-us] *Abusively: Cic.*

mälêdic-ens, entis: 1. P. of maledic-o.—2. Pa. Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: a. Prop.: Of persons: homines, Plant.: (Comp.) maledicentiores novi neminem, id.: (Sup.) in maledicentissimâ civitate, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of things: carmina, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) mälisant, (mod.) médisant.

mälê-dico, dixi, dictum, dicêre, 3. v. n. *To speak ill of; to revile, slander, asperse: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: (with Dat.) Phædoni turpissime maledixerit, id.: (Impers. Pass.) maledicitor, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. médire, mauldire.*

mälêdic-tio, ónis, f. [maledic-o] *Evil-speaking, reviling, abuse: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mälédiction.*

mälêdic-tum, i, n. [id.] A bad, foul, or abusive word; foul language: Cic.

mälêdic-tus, a, um, P. of maledic-o.

mälêdic-us, a, um, adj. [maledic-o] *Speaking ill of any person or thing; foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: 1. Prop.: Of persons: conviciatores, Cic.—2. Fig.: Of things: sermo, Val. Max.*

mälê-fácio, fêci, factum, fêcere, 3. v. n. *To do evil, hurt, harm, injury, or mischief: to be hurtful, etc.: Plant.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. malfaire, méfaire.*

mälêfac-tor, óris, m. [malefac-lo]

An evil-doer, malefactor: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malfacteur*.

mālē-fac-tum (male, separately, male factum), i, n. [male: fac-io] *An evil deed, injury:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mafait*.

mālēfic-e, adv. [malefic-us] *Mischievously, injuriously:* Plant.

mālēfic-ium, i, n. [for male-fac-ium; fr. male: fac-io] (*A doing evil;* hence) 1. a. Gen.: *An evil deed, wickedness, offence, crime:* Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) *Fraud, deception:* Pl.—(b) *Enchantment, sorcery:* Tac.—2. a. Prop.: *Mischief, hurt, harm done to any one:* Cæs.—b. Meton.: *Of that which hurts, etc.:* *A noxious insect, vermin, etc.:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maléfice*.

mālēfic-us (māl-i-) (Comp. malefactor, and Sup. maleficentissimus, from the obsolete form maleficens), adj. [for male-fac-us; fr. male: fac-io; or for mal-i-fac-us; fr. malus; (i); fac-io] 1. *Evil-doing, wicked, vicious, criminal, nefarious:* vita, Tac.: maleficis naturā, Cic.—As Subst.: **maleficum**, i, n. (*A wicked or nefarious thing;* hence) *An enchantment, charm:* Tac.—2. *Hurtful, noxious, mischievous:* *Of living creatures or things:* natura, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maléfique*.

mālē-suād-us, a, um, adj. [male: suad-eo] *Ill-advising, seductive:* I. Prop.: *Of persons:* vitilena, Plant. II. Fig.: *Of things:* fames, Virg.

mālē-vōlens (māl-i-), entis, adj. *Ill-disposed, disaffected, envious, malevolent:* I. Prop.: *Of persons:* Plant. II. Fig.: *Of things:* (Sup.) malevolentissime obtreactiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malveillant*.

mālēvolēnt-ia (mālīvolēnt-), æ, f. [malevolens, malevolent-is] *Ill-will, evil disposition towards any one, dislike, hatred, eney, malevolence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malveillance*.

mālē-vōl-us (māl-i-), a, um, adj. [male: vol-o; or mal-us; (i); vol-o] *Ill-disposed or ill-affected towards any one; disaffected, envious, spiteful, malevolent; scornful:* Cic.: *in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id.*—As Subst.: 1. **malevolus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An ill-disposed person; an ill-wisher; an enemy, foe, etc.:* Cic.—2. **male-vola**, æ, f. (sc. femina) *A female ill-wisher, enemy, or foe:* Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malévole*.

Mālīcus Sinus. *The Malic Gulf* (now *Golfo del Volo*).

māl-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [mal-um; (i); fer-o] *Apple-bearing:* Virg.

mālign-e, adv. [malign-us] 1. *Ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly:* loqui, Liv.: (Comp.) malignus, Curt.—2. *Stingily, grudgingly:* laudare, Hor.—3. *Little, scantily:* virgens, Pl.

māln-itas, ātis, f. [malign-us] (*The condition or quality of the malignant;* hence) 1. *Ill-will, spite, malice, malignity:* Liv.—2. *Stinginess, niggardliness, etc.:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malignité*.

māl-i-gn-us, a, um, adj. [for

mal-i-gen-us; fr. mal-us; (i); gen-o] 1. Gen.: *Of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant, malign:* vulgus, Hor.: (Sup.) malignissima capita (=homines), Sen. II. Esp.: *Stingy, niggardly:* A. Prop.: Plant. B. Fig.: fama, Ov. C. Meton.: 1. *Barren, unfruitful:* colles, Virg.: (Comp.) terra malignior ceteris, Pl.—2. *Scantly, petty, small:* aditus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malin* (fem. *maligne*).

māl-itia, æ, f. [mal-us] (Prop.: *Bad quality:* Fig.) 1. *Ill-will, spite:* Cic.—2. *In a good sense, like our rogery:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malice*.

mālītios-e, adv. [malitios-us] *Wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously:* agere, Cic.: (Comp.) malitiosus, id.

mālīt-ōsus, a, um, adj. [maliti-a] *Full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malicieux*.

mālīt-ōsus, i, m. dim. [malleus, (uncontr. Gen.) malleo-i] I. Prop.: *A small hammer or mallet:* Cels. II. Meton.: A. *A hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot for planting:* Cic.—B. Milit. t. t.: *A kind of fire-dart:* Cic.

mālīt-ōsus, i, m. dim. [prob. akin to 1. marcus] (*A small bruising or crushing instrument;* hence) I. Gen.: *A hammer, maul, mallet:* Plant. II. Esp.: *An axe or maul (used in felling animals for sacrifice):* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mail*.

māl-i-ō, mālī, malle (old forms, mavolo for malo, Plaut.: mavelim for malim, id.: mavelis for malis, id.: mavelit for malit, id.: mavelim for malleim, id.: mavolet for malet, id.), v. a. irreg. [contr. for mag-volo, fr. root MAG; volo] (*To have a great desire for;* hence) I. Gen.: *To choose rather, to prefer:* bonos et senatum malet, Script. ap. Cic.: quod malleim, which I would prefer, Ov.: principem se esse mavult, quam videri, Cic. II. Esp.: *To rather give a thing to one, to be more favourable to one:* illi omnia malo, quam . . . mihi, Cic.

mālōbāthron (-um), i, n. = μαλόβαθρον. *Malobathron* or *malobathrum*. I. Prop.: *An Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared:* Pl. II. Meton.: *The oil procured from the malobathrum plant:* Hor.

1. **mālūm**, i, v. malus.
2. **mālūm**, i, n. = μάλον (Doric μάλον). *An apple; any tree-fruit fleshy on the outside, and having a kernel within;* hence, used also of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.: Script. ap. Cic.—Prov.: *Ab ovo usque ad mala, From the egg quite up to the apples, i.e. from beginning to end (an expression borrowed from the Roman custom at meals, which was to begin with eggs and end with fruit):* Hor.

1. **māl-us**, a, um, adj. (Comp. pejor, pejus; Sup. pessimus, a, um) [akin to Sanscrit mal-a, "dirty"; Gr. μέλας, niger] (*Dirty, black;* hence) *Bad, in the widest sense of the word:*

1. *Morally bad; evil, wicked:* Plaut.; Hor.—2. *Bad of its kind, not good:* Cic.; Cat.—3. *Bad, not correct or proper, improper:* consuetudo, Hor.—4. *Bad, low:* opinio, Cic.—5. *Bad, destructive, injurious, mischievous, hurtful:* fures, Hor.; virus, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Abi in malam rem, Be gone to a hurtful matter; i.e. go and be hanged:* Ter.—6. *Unfortunate, calamitous, adverse:* pugna, Cic.—As Subst.: **malum**, i, n. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Any thing unfortunate, etc.; a misfortune, calamity, adversity:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) *Damage, harm, hurt, injury:* Cic.—(β) *Punishment, severity:* Cic.—b. Fig.: *As a term of abuse, etc.:* Pest, plague, torment: Cic.—7. *Belokening or foreboding ill; ill-omened; untucky:* mala ducis avidum quom Quam mulo repetet Græcia milite, Hor.—8. *Of appearance, etc.:* a. *Ill-looking, ugly, etc.:* mulier, Plaut.—b. *De formed, misshapen:* crus, Hor.—9. *Bad in weight; light, deficient, short:* pondus, Plaut.—10. *Wanton:* puella, Cat.—11. *Unpleasant, disagreeable:* via, Hor.—Adverbial expression: **Malum**, *Unpleasantly, disagreeably:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mauvais* also (subst. *mal*).

2. **māl-us**, i, v. = μάλ'εα. I. Prop.: *An apple-tree:* Var. II. Meton.: *A. A mast of a ship.*—B. *A mast or pole (to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached):* Lucr.

malva, æ, f. [μαλ'άχη] *Mallows:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mauve*.

Māmers, tis, m. [probably a reduplication of Mar-s] *Mamers; the Oscan name for Mars.*—Hence, **Mām-ert-ini**, ōrum, m. *The son of Mamers, the Mamertines; a name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized, and settled in, Messina.*—Hence, **Mamert-in-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Mamertines or people of Messina; Mamertine.*

Māmili-us, ūm, m. *Mamilius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Māmili-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Mamilius; Mamilian.*

māmīl-ia (mamml-), æ, f. dim. [for mammul-ia; fr. mammul-a] I. Prop.: *A breast, pap, teat.*—Juv. II. Fig.: *As a term of endearment:* Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mamelle*.

mamma, æ, f. [prob. akin to mater] I. Prop.: *Mother, mamma:* Mart. II. Meton.: *A breast, pap, teat:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maman*.

Māmurra, æ, m. *Mamurra; a Roman knight of Formia.*

mānā-bilis, e, adj. [man(a)-] (Prop.: *Flowing, running;* Fig.) *Penetrating:* frigus, Lucr.

man-cep-s, clipsis, m. [for man-cap-s; fr. man-us; cap-io] (*One who takes with or by the hand;* hence) I. Prop.: *A purchaser (of certain things, which, by a legal fiction, were supposed to be taken possession of with the hand: such were estates in Italy, etc.:* Cic.—B.: 1. Gen.: *A purchaser of things at an auction, the purchase being effected by holding up the hand:*

MANCINUS

MANIFESTUS

Cic.; **Nep.**—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *One who buys up largely for the purpose of commanding the market; a speculator.* **Pl.**—**b.** *One who by bidding obtains a public contract; a farmer, head, or principal contractor.* **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: **A** bondsman, bail, surety in a private matter: **Plaut.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *One who rents or hires any thing; a tenant, lessee, occupier.* **Pl.**—**B.** *One who hires people to applaud.* **Pl.**—**C.** *A contractor for any work.* **Cic.**

Mancinus, *i. m.* **Mancinus**; *a Roman consul who made a dishonourable treaty with the Numantines, which the Senate refused to ratify.*—Hence, **Mancin-iānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mancinus.*

mancip-ium (**mancip-ū**), *fi, n.* [**manceps**, **mancip-is**] (*A thing pertaining to a mancipes; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The mode of formal sale of a thing, peculiar to the Roman civil law, by a symbolical taking of it in the hand and weighing out of the money; the legal, formal sale of a thing.* **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A possession, property, right of ownership, acquired by mancipation: 1. Mancipio (dat.), dare, and accipere, to give or take possession of.* **Plaut.**; **Cic.**—**2. Res mancipi**, (for **mancipii**, also **res mancipi** for **mancipii**) *Property.* **Cic.**—**3. Esse sui mancipi**, *To be one's own property, i. e. to be one's own master.* **Script.** **ap. Cic.** **B. Concr.**: *A slave obtained by mancipation.* **Cic.**; **Hor.**

man-cip-o (**-cup-o**), *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [*for man-cap-o; fr. man-us; cap-i-o*] (*To take by the hand; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Of property: To make over or deliver up as property by means of the formal act of purchase; to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell.* **agnum, Pl.**: *quedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usque, gives one a title to, makes one's property.* **Hor.** **II. Fig.**: *To give over, or deliver up, to:* *saginus mancipatus.* **Tac.**

mancus, *a, um, adj.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *Maimed, infirm in a limb or member.* **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *Infirm, defective, imperfect.* **Cic.** **¶** **Hence, Fr. manchot.**

mandā-tor, *ōris, m.* [*1. mand(a)-o*] (*Prop.*: *One who gives a charge or commission; Meton.*) *One who instigates or suborns, accusers or informers.* **Suet.** **¶** **Hence, Fr. mandateur.**

mandā-tum, *i, n.* [*id.*] (*A thing enjoined; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *A charge, order, commission, injunction.* **Cic.**; **Ov.** **II. Esp.**: *Legal t. t. A thing committed to one's charge for due execution; a contract, etc.* **Cic.**

1. mandā-tus, *ūs* (only in *Abt. Sing.*), *m.* [*id.*] *A command, mandate.* **Cic.** **¶** **Hence, Fr. mandat.**

2. mandā-tus, *a, um, P.* of *1. mand(a)-o.*

Mandela, *ae, f.* **Mandela**; *a town in the Sabine territory.*

1. man-do, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [*man-us; do*] (*To put into one's hand; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *To commit to one's charge or care; to enjoin, order, com-*

mand: tibi nihil sum mandaturus, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *To commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust anything to any person or thing.* **Polydorum . . . Threicio regi, Virg.**; *give, bestow, or entrust in marriage.* **Plaut.**—**b.** *To betake one's self to flight; precipites sese fugam mandaverunt, Cæs.*—**B.** (*To charge a person to announce something to some one or somewhere; hence*) **1. To send word to a person, etc. *senatui mandavit, bellum se ei illaturum, Entr.*—**2. To send word to a place: *in urbem mandabat, nullum praelio finem exspectarent, nisi, etc., Tac.* **¶** **Hence, Fr. mander.******

2. ma(n)d-o, *mandi, mansum, mandere, 3. v. a.* [*akin to Sanscrit root मृन्, contere, comminuer, Gr. παραάγειν, To bruise, crush, reduce to small pieces; hence*] **I. Prop.**: *To chew, masticate: omnia mansa, Cic.* *mandere sevo Vulnere dente juvat, i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals, Ov.* (*without Object*) *animalia alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.*—*Particular phrase: Mandere humum, etc., To bite the ground (said of those falling by violence, who in their death-agony seize the ground with their teeth).* **Virg.** **II. Meton.**: *Of horses: To champ the bit.* **Virg.** **¶** **Hence, Fr. manger.**

mandra, *ae, f. = μάνδρα* (any inclosed place; hence) **1. (Prop.)**: *A stall or stable for animals; Meton.*: **A. A stable of animals; a large number, a great team of animals. **Mart.**—**b.** *A driver of a team, a wagoner, carter, muleteer, etc.* **Juv.**—**2. A square on a draught-board. **Mart.******

Mandubii, *ōrum, m.* **The Mandubii**; *a people of Gallia Cellica.*

manduc-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [*manduc-us*] **I. Prop.**: *To chew, masticate.* **Sen.** **II. Meton.**: *To eat, devour.* **Script.** **ap. Suet.**

mand-ūcus, *i, m.* [*mand-o*] (*The chewer; hence*) *A ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing (employed in processions and in comedies to create merriment).* **Plaut.**

māne, *neut. indecl. (Abt., mani, Plaut.)* [*etym. dub.*] *The morning, morn: In adverbial force: In the morning, early in the morning.* **Cic.**

mān-ō, *si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n.* and *a.* [*akin to Gr. μένω*] **I. Neut. A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To stay, remain: seu maneat, seu proficiscantur, Cæs.* *manet sub Jove frigidus Venator, Hor.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *manebitur, Cic.*—**2. Esp.**: *To stay, stop, etc., on a visit; to tarry or continue with one: apud me cum tuis maneas, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *With personal subjects: a. To remain, continue: Cassarem in conditione mansurum, i. e. would abide by the terms, Cic.*—**b.** *To abide by promises, etc.* **Virg.**—**c.** *To wait, stop.* **Plaut.**—**d.** *To continue faithful: ne Aquitania (=Aquitanienses) quidem . . . diu mansit, Tac.*—**e.** *Of posterity: To remain, continue, be in existence, etc.* **Eutr.**—**2.** *With things as sub-**

jects: a. To continue, last, endure: manere affinitatem nunc inter nos volo, Ter.—**b.** *To continue or remain: not to cease, leave off, or depart: manent ingenia senibus, Cic.*—**c.** *To remain, be fixed, implanted, settled, rooted, etc., in the mind: manet alte menteres postum Judicium Paridis, Virg.*—**d.** *Part. Fut. Act.: That will continue, i. e. enduring, lasting, stable, perpetual: da mœnia fessis, Ete genus, et mansuram urbem, Virg.* **Cic.** **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To wait for, await: hostium adventum, Liv. **B. Fig.**: *With things as subjects: 1. To await: manet nostros ea cura nepotes, Virg.*—**2. To abide: non manebat ætas virginis Meam negligentiam, Ter.*** **¶** **Hence, Fr. manoir.**

Mānes, *lum, m.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root MAH, colere, or obsolete manus=bonus*] (*The worshipped ones;—The benevolent ones*) **I. Prop.**: *The deified souls of the departed; the gods of the Lower World; infernal deities, manes (as benevolent spirits, opp. o larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits): so, perhaps, always in connection with di, etc.* **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1.** *The ghosts, shades, or spirits of the dead.* **Cic.**—**2.** *The ghost, shade, or spirit of a (single) departed person.* **Virg.**—**B.** *The Lower World; infernal regions.* **Virg.**—**C.** *Punishments inflicted in the Lower World.* **Virg.**—**D.** *A corpse.* **Prop.**

mang-o, *ōnis, m.* [*akin to Gr. μάγανος, a means of charming persons*] **1. a.** *A dealer in slaves (to whom he tried to give an appearance of greater value, by decking them out and selling them off to the best advantage).* **Mart.**—**b.** *Any dealer or trader who tampers with, or adulterates, the article in which he trades.* **Pl.**—**2. A polisher of jewels, etc. **Pl.** **¶** **Hence, Fr. maquignon.****

mangōn-icus, *a, um, adj.* [*mang-o, mangon-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a dealer.* **Suet.**

mān-ica, *ae, f.* [*man-us*] (*A thing pertaining to the hand; hence*) **1. The long sleeve of a tunic. **Tac.**—**2. A glove; probably of fur. **Cic.**—**3. An armlet, gauntlet. **Juv.**—**4. A hand-cuff, manacle. **Hor. **¶** **Hence, Fr. manique, manche.************

manic-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [*manic-a*] *Furnished with long sleeves.* **Cic.**

manifest-e, *adv.* [*manifest-us*] *Palpable, clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly: manifeste compertit, App.* (*Comp.*) *manifestus apparere, Virg.* (*Sup.*) *manifestissime, App.*

1. manifest-o, *adv.* [*id.*] *Clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly.* **Cic.**

2. manifest-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [*id.*] *To make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest: latentem, Ov.* **¶** **Hence, Fr. manifester.**

mān-i-fes-tus, *a, um, adj.* [*prob. for man-i-fend-tus; fr. man-us; (i); obsolete fend-o*] (*Dashed, etc., by the hand; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *Palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest: peccatum, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *manifestior*

fraus, Pl.: (*Sup.*) manifestissimum exemplum, id. **II.** Esp.: *Convicted of a thing, caught or apprehended in a thing, manifestly betraying any thing*: ut conjuratos quam maxime manifestos habebant, Sall.: (with *Gen.*) vitæ manifesta, giving manifest signs of life, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manifeste*.

Mānilius, ī, m.; -a, æ, f. *Manilius* and *Manilia*; Roman names.—Hence, **Mānilī-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Manilius; Manilian*.

mān-i-pl-us (mān-y-pŭl-us), i, m. [man-us; (i); pl-eo] (*The thing filling the hand*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A handful, a small bundle*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Because in primitive times the standard of a company of soldiers consisted of a pole surmounted by a handful or small bundle of hay or straw; hence, Milit. t. t.: *A certain number of soldiers belonging to the same standard*; a company, maniple: Cæs.—**B.** A troop, company of persons: furum, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manipule*.

manipretium, v. *manupretium*.

mānīpŭl-āris (mānīpŭl-āris), e, adj. [manipul-us, manipŭl-us] *Of, or belonging to, a maniple or company, manipular*: iudices, i. e. who once were common soldiers, Cic.—As Subst.: **manipularis** (etc.), is, m. (sc. miles):

1. Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *A soldier belonging to a maniple, a common soldier*: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *A soldier of one's own company or maniple; a comrade*: Cæs.—**2.** Meton.: *A comrade, companion, etc.*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manipulaire*.

mānīpŭl-āri-us, a, um, adj. [manipul-us] *Of, or belonging to, a maniple or common soldier*: Suet.

mānīpŭl-ātim, adv. [id.] (*By a manipulus*; hence) **1.** *By handfuls, in bundles*: Pl.—**2.** *Of soldiers*: Vir. *maniples*: Liv.—**3.** *Of persons in general*: *By or in troops*: Plaut.

Manlius, ī, m. *Manlius*: **1.** *M. Manlius Capitolinus who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war, but afterwards, under suspicion of aiming at regal power, was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock*.—**2.** *L. Manlius Torquatus, a dictator, and his son, T. Manlius Torquatus, a consul, who, on account of their severity, received the surname of Imperiosus*.—Hence, **a.** **Manlī-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Manlius*.—**b.** **Manlī-ānus**, a, um, adj.: (a) Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a Manlius; Manlian*.—(b) Meton.: *Severe*: Cic.

1. **mannus**, i, m. [Celtic word] *A small (Gallic) horse*: Hor.

2. **Mannus**, i, m. [Germ. *man*, *άνθρωπος*] *Mannus*: a god of the ancient Germans, son of Taisce.

mā-no, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. and a. [for *mad-no*; fr. Sans. root *mad*, to be wet] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To flow, run, trickle, drop, distil, etc.*: manant ex arbore guttæ, Ov. **B.** Meton.: *Of things not fluid*: **1.** *To flow, arise, proceed, spring, take or have its origin, etc.*: multaque ab eâ (sc. *manā*) manant et flunt, Cic.—**2.** *To*

diffuse or extend itself, etc.; *to spread*: quique aër per maria manaret, Cic. **C.** Fig.: *Of abstract subjects*: **1.** *To flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate* from any thing: hic tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno . . . cornu, Hor.—**2.** *To diffuse or extend itself, etc.*; *to spread*: manavit (sc. loc malum) non solum per Italian, verum etiam, etc., Cic.—**3.** *To come down, to descend, etc.*: idque eorum nomen usque ad Pythagoræ manavit ætatem, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To pour forth, shed*: lacrimas etiamnum marmora manant, Ov.—**B.** *To drop, distil*: poetica mella, Hor.

man-sio, ōnis, f. [man-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A staying, remaining anywhere*: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A place in which cattle are inclosed; an inclosed spot, whether for feeding or pasturing; a stopping place, fold, etc.*: Pl.—**B.** *A resting- or halting-place* after a journey or march; a station: Suet.—**C.** *A journey, march*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maison*.

mans-ito, avi, prps. *no* sup., āre, i, v. n. *intens.* [maneo, through obsol. mans-o] *To stay, remain, tarry, abide, dwell*: sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansŭe-fācio, fēci, factum, fāc-ēre, 3. v. a.—Pass.: **mansŭefio**, factus sum, fieri [for mansuet-facio; fr. mansuet-us; facio] **I.** Prop.: *To make mild, to make tame, to tame*: urī assuescere ad homines, et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To tame, make gentle, to pacify*: paulatim mansuefecerat plebem, Liv.

man-suē-s, sŭis and sŭctis, adj. [man-us; sue-sco] (*Accustomed or habituated to the hand*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of animals*: Tamed, tame: Gell. **II.** Fig.: *In character*: Tame; i. e. mild, soft, gentle: Plaut.

man-suesco (trisyll. in poets), suēvi, suētum, suescere, 3. v. a. and u. *inch.* [man-us; suesco] (*To accustom, or to be accustomed, to the hand*; hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *Of animals*: *To tame*: animalia, Var. **B.** Fig.: *Of the fruits of the earth*: *To impart a mild flavour to, to improve, etc.*: Lucr. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *Of animals*: *To become or grow tame*: Lucr. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *In feeling, etc.*: *To grow tame, gentle, mild, soft, etc.*: precibus mansuescere, Virg.—**2.** *Of the ground*: *To be subdued to the use of man*: tellus mansuescit arando, Virg.—**3.** *Of sea-water*: *To become soft and mild by losing its salt character*: Lucr.

mansuē-to, adv. [mansuet-us] *Gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, etc.*: ferre, Auct. Her.: (*Comp.*) mansuetus, App.

mansuē-tudo, ūnis, f. [for mansuet-tudo; fr. id.] (*The quality or state of the mansuetus*; hence) **1.** *Tameness*: Just.—**2.** *Mildness, gentleness, clemency*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mansuétude*.

mansuē-tus (trisyll. in poets), a, um: **1.** *P.* of mansue-sco.—**2.** *P. a.*: **Prop.**: Tamed, tame: sus, Liv.—**b.**

Fig.: *In character*: Mild, soft, gentle, quiet, etc.: (*Comp.*) mansuetiores Musæ, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ut mansuetissimus videri, id.

1. **man-sus**, a, um, P. of man-eo.

2. **man-sus** (for *mand-sus*), a, um, P. of mand-o.

man-t-ēle (-ile), is, n. [man-us; (b)] (*A thing pertaining to the hand*; hence) **A towel, napkin**: Virg.; Ov.

man-tica, æ, f. [man-us] (*A thing pertaining to the hand*; hence) *A hand-bag, wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau*: Hor.—*Prov.*: Non videmus, mantice quid in tergo est, i. e. do not see our own faults, Cat.

Man-tinea, æ, f., *Mantinea*. *Mantinea*; a city of Arcadia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans.

mantis-cīnor, ātus sum, āri, i, v. *prop.* [māntis] *To prophesy, divine*: Plaut.

1. **man-to**, *no* perf. *no* sup., āre, i, v. n. and a. *intens.* [man-co] **I.** Neut.: *To stay, wait, remain*: Plaut. **II.** Act.: *To wait for or await a person*: Plaut.

2. **Manto**, ūs, f., *Mantō*. *Manto*: **1.** *The daughter of Tiresias, a prophetess, and mother of the seer Mopsus*.—**2.** *An Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Oceanus, who founded the city of Mantua*.

Man-tūa, æ, f. *Man-tūa*; a city of Gallia Transpadana, on the Mincius; in the vicinity of which was Andes, the birthplace of Virgil.

mānŭ-ālis, is, adj. [manus, (uncontr. Gen.) manu-is] (*Pertaining to the hand*; hence) **1.** *That fills or fill the hand or hands*: fasciculi, Pl.—**2.** *Used by or with the hand*: hand: pecten, Pl.—**3.** *Hurled or thrown by the hand*; that can be thrown, etc., by the hand: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manuel*.

mānŭ-bi-āre, ārum, f. [prob. for manu-fic; fr. id.] (*Things pertaining to the hand*; hence) **I.** Milit. and civil law t. t.: **A.** Prop.: *Money obtained from the sale of booty*: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *Booty, spoils taken from the enemy*: Flor.—**2.** *Unlawful gain, plunder*: Suet. **II.** In Augury: *A species of lightning or thunderbolt*: Sen.

mānŭbī-ālis, e, adj. [manubi-ā] *Of, or belonging to, booty*: Suet.

mānŭ-bri-um, ī, n. [manus, (uncontr. Gen.) manu-is] (*That which is borne or carried in the hand*; hence) *A handle, hilt, haft*: Cic.; Juv.

mānŭ-fac-tus, a, um, adj., more correctly written separate [man-us; fac-to] *Made by the hand*: Cic.

mānŭlō-ātus, a, um, adj. [manu-le-us, a sleeve] *Furnished with long sleeves*: Suet.

mānŭmīs-sio, ōnis, f. [for manumitt-sio; fr. manumitt-o] *The freeing of a slave, manumission*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manumission*.

mānŭ-mitto (also, written separately, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [manns, (uncontr. Gen.) manu-is, mitt-o] *To release from one's power*; mancip; to set at liberty; to enfranchise, emancip

ate, *manumit*, a slave: *servos*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *manu* *vero* *cur* *misert* *it* *id*.

mānū-prētiūm (mān'-ī-), *n*, *n*. [*manus*, (*unconstr.* *Gen.*) *manu*-is; *pretium*; or, *man-us*; (*ī*); *pretium*] (*Hand-price*; hence) **I. Prop.**: A *workman's or artist's pay or wages*: Plaut.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: *Pay*, *reward*: Cic.

mā-nus, *ūs* (*Dat.*, *manu* for *manu*-i, *Prop.*), *f*. [*akin* to Sanscrit root *MĀ*, to *measure*] (*The measuring thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A *hand*: Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *In nanibus esse*: *a. To be in everybody's hands, to be well known*: Cic.—*b. To be near*: Cres.—*c. To be present*: Script. ap. Cic.—2. *Ad manum venire* or *accedere*, *To come hand to hand, come to close quarters*: Cic.; Nep.—3. *Servus a manu*, *A scribe, secretary*: Suet.

—4. *Manum ferulae subducere*, *To withdraw the hand from the rod, i.e. to be too old for the rod*: Juv.—5. *Manibus pedibusque aliquid facere*, *To do something with hands and feet, i.e. with all one's power, with might and main*: Ter.—6. *Manūs dare* or *dedere*, *To give up, yield, surrender*: Plaut.; Nep.—7. *Manum de tabulā*, *The hand from the picture! i.e. enough!* Cic. **B. Esp.**: *The hand as used in fighting*: *ne usu manique reliquorum opinionem fallerent*, *Cæs.*—Particular phrases:

1. *Manu fortis*, *Brave with the hand*; *i.e. personally brave, courageous, or valiant; performing deeds of valour with one's own hand*: Liv.—2. *Of pugilists*: *a. Ferre manu* in *prælia*, *To carry the hand into battles, i.e. to engage in pugilistic encounters*: Virg.—*b. Conferre manu*, *To engage in pugilistic fight with a foe*: Virg.—3. *Of military combatants*: *a. Manum committere*, *conseruere*, or *conferre*, *To come to close quarters, to fight or engage hand-to-hand with the foe*: Virg.; Liv.

—*b. Ad manu*, or in *manūs*, *venire*, etc., *To come to a hand-to-hand engagement, to come to close quarters*: Liv.; Nep.; Sall.—4. *Of civilians*: *Ad manūs venire*, *To come to fists or blows*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Force, violence**: *castrisus iurisdicito plura manu agens*, Tac.—**B. Handwork, work, workmanship**: Virg.—**C. A hand, handwriting**: Cic.—**D. Hand**; *i.e. side*: Ov.—**E. The trunk of an elephant**: Cic.—**F.**: 1. *Milit. t.t.*: *An armed force, corps of soldiers*: Cæs.—2. *Of any persons*: *A body, host, number, company, multitude*: Cic.—**G.**: 1. *Gen.*: *Power*: Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *Law t.t.*: *The (legal) power (of a husband over his wife)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. main*.

māpale, *is*, *n*. [*a Punic word*] *A hut, cottage of the Africans (mostly plural)*: Virg.

mappa, *æ*, *f*. [*acc.* to Quint., *a Punic word*] **I. Gen.**: *A napkin, table-napkin*: Hor. **II. Esp.**: *A napkin (used as a signal for the starting of the racers in the Circusian games); a signal-cloth*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nappe, nappe*.

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Mārathon, *ōnis*, *f*. *Μαράθων*, *Marathon*; *a town on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the death of Icarus, the victory of Theseus over the Marathonian bull, and that of Miltiades over the Persians*.—Hence, **Mārathon-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Μαράθωνιος*. *Of, or belonging to, Marathon*; *Marathonian*, *marāthrus*, *i*, *m*, *-um*, *i*, *n*. = *μαράθρον*, Fennel: Ov.

Marcel-lus, *i*, *m*. [*for* *Marcel-us*; *fr. marcel-lus*] (*Small or little hammer*) *Marcellus*; *a Roman family name*; esp. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, the *taker of Syracuse*: Liv.—Hence, 1. **Marcellia** (-*ea*), *ōrum*, *n*. *The Marcellia or Marcella*; *a festival in honour of the Marcelli in Syracuse*.—2. **Marcellianus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Marcellus*; *Marcellian*.

marcō, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n*. [*akin* to Sanscrit root *MLAI*, to *fade*, etc.] **I. Prop.**: *Of flowers, trees, etc.*: *To wither, droop, shrink, shrivel*: Mart.; Stat. **II. Meton.**: **A. To be faint, weak, drooping, languid, feeble, etc.: *annis corpus jam marcet*, Lucr.—**B. To wither, become flabby; *to waste away, become wrinkled or flaccid by age*: *marcentia guttura*, Ov.—**C. To be enervated, exhausted, worn out by debauchery, etc.: *tostis marcentem squillis recreabis et Afrā Potorem cochlēā*, Hor.—**D. Pres. Part.**: *Enfeebling, rendering feeble, enervating*: *pax*, Tac.******

marcō-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, *scēre*, 3. *v. n*. *inch.* [*marcō-o*] **I. Prop.**: *Of flowers, trees, etc.*: *To wither, pine away, decay*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A. To become weak, feeble, powerless, or languid**: *desidiā*, Liv.—**B. To become enervated, worn out, or exhausted: *vino*, Ov.**

marc-īdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*marc-ōo*; *marc-escō*] **I. a. Prop.**: *Of flowers: Withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed*: *lilia*, Ov.—**b. Meton.**: (a) *Rotten, decayed*: *asseres*, Vitruv.—(b) *Of scars, etc.*: *Unsound*: Pl.—(c) *Of water*: *Foul, filthy, troubled, putrefied*: *Cland*.—2. *Feeble, weak, languid, relaxed*: *marcidi somno*, Pl.—3. *Flabby, flaccid*: *aures*, Pl.—4. *Enervated, exhausted, worn out* by debauchery, etc.: Pl.

Marci-ius, *īi*, *m*. [*marc-us*, *a hammer*] (*The one belonging to the hammer; or the Hammerer*) *Marcius*; *a Roman name*.—Hence, **Marci-us** (-*ānus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Marcius*; *Marcian*.

Marcomāni (-*manni*), *ōrum*, *m*. [*marka*, *a march, border*; the *Marchmen*, *Borderers*] *The Marcomani or Marcomanni*; *a Germanic people, who, after their defeat by Drusus, removed from the Rhine and the Main to the country of the Boii (Bohemians)*.—Hence, **Marcomān-icus** (-*nnicus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Marcomanni*; *Marcomannic*.

marc-or, *ōris*, *m*. [*marc-ōo*] **A. I. Prop.**: *A withering of fruits, etc.*: Sen. **II. Meton.**: *A rotten or decayed thing*: Pl.

marci-lus (*martū-*), *i*, *m*, *dim.*

[*for* *marco-lus*; *fr. marcius*, (*unconstr.* *Gen.*) *marco-lus*] *A small hammer, a hammer*: Mart.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) martel*, (*mod.*) *marceau*.

1. *mar-cus*, *i*, *m*. [*akin* to Sanscrit root *MRID*, *contere*] (*The crushing thing*; hence) **A large hammer**: *Isid*.—2. **Marcius**, *i*, *m*. [*i. marcius*] (*Marcius*, *i.e. the largehammer*) *Marcius*; *a Roman name*.

Mardi, *ōrum*, *m*. *The Mardi*; *a proto-ary tribe dwelling in the highlands between Media, Susiana, and Persis*.—Sing.: **Mardus**, *i*, *m*. *One of the Mardi*; *a Mard*.

Mardōnius, *īi*, *m*. *Mardonius*; *a son-in-law of Darius, and general of the Persians, defeated by Pausanias at Plataea*.

mare, *is* (*Abbl. Sing.*, *maro*, *Lucr.*; *Ov.*), *n*. [*akin* to Sanscrit *vāri*, “water”] **I. Prop.**: *The sea*: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.—**A. Particular phrases and combinations**: 1. *Terrā marique querere*, etc., *To search by land and sea, i.e. everywhere*: Script. ap. Cic.—2. *Mare nostrum*, *Our (i.e. the Roman) Sea, the Mediterranean*: Cæs.—3. *Mare superum*, *The Upper Sea*; *i.e. Adriatic, Gulf of Venice*: Pl.—4. *Mare inferum*, *The Lower Sea*; *i.e. the Etrurian or Tuscan Sea*: Cic.

—**B. Prov.**: 1. *Mare celo miscere*, *To mingle sea and sky; i.e. to raise a terrific storm; to bluster or rage furiously*: Juv.—2. *Maria et montes polliceri*, *To promise seas and mountains; i.e. immense things, which one cannot possibly perform*: Sall. **II. Meton.**: **A. Sea-water, salt-water**: *Chium maris expertus*, *unmixed (acc. to some, homemade) Chian wine*, Hor.—**B. Of the air**: *The sea, i.e. expanse*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mer, marée*.

Mārēa (-*ēsta*), *æ*, *f*. *Marea* and *Mareota*; *a lake and city of Lower Egypt, not far from Alexandria*.—Hence, 1. **Mārēō-icus**, *a*, *um* (-*is*, *īdis*), *adj.*, *Maræotic*.

mārgārita, *æ*, *f*, *-um*, *i*, *n*. = *uapayapins*. *A pearl*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. marguerite*.

margin-ō, *avi*, *ātum*, *æ*, 1. *v. a*. [*margo*, *margin-is*] *To furnish with a border; to border, inclose with a margin*: *viam*, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. marginer*.

margo, *inis*, *m*. and *f*. [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *An edge, brink, border*, *margin*: Ov.; Juv. **II. Meton.**: *A boundary, frontier, border, etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. marge*.

Margum, *i*, *n*. *Margum*; *a city in Upper Asia, on the Margis*.

Mārīca, *æ*, *f*. *Marica*. **I. Prop.**: *A nymph in the territory of Minturnæ, on the River Liris, the fabled mother of the Latins*. **II. Meton.**: *Minturnæ*.

Mariceus, *i*, *m*. *Mariceus*; *a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vellutus*.

mār-inus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mar-e*] *Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea-, marine*: *humores*, Cic.; *fremitus*, Virg.; *ros, rosemary*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. marin*.

mārisca, *æ*, *f*. [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *The marisca; a large inferior*

mār-inus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mar-e*] *Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea-, marine*: *humores*, Cic.; *fremitus*, Virg.; *ros, rosemary*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. marin*.

mārisca, *æ*, *f*. [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *The marisca; a large inferior*

mār-inus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mar-e*] *Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea-, marine*: *humores*, Cic.; *fremitus*, Virg.; *ros, rosemary*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. marin*.

kind of fig: Mart. II. Meton.: Plur.: *The pines*: Juv.

mār-īta, æ, f. [mas, mar-is] (One provided with or having a mas; hence)

A married woman; a wife: Ov. **mārīt-ālis**, ē, adj. [marit-us]

I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a husband: supercilium, Val. Max. II. Meton.: Of, or belonging to, marriage or married people; matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal: vestis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. marital.

mār-ītīmus, a, um, adj. [mar-e] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, the sea; maritime, sea: homines, Cic.: navis, a sea-going ship, Liv.—As Subst.: **maritimus**, i, m. (sc. homo)

A sea-going or sea-faring person; a sailor, etc.: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. On the sea-coast, bordering on the sea; maritime: urbs, Cic.—As Subst.: **maritima**, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. loca) Places on the sea-coast; maritime places, or localities: Cic.: Pl.—2. Connected with sea-affairs, at sea: imperium, Cic.—3. In the sea: nisi nuptie, Cic. II. Meton.: Like, or of the nature of, the sea; changeable, inconsistent: mores, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. maritime.

mārīt-o, āvi, ātam, āre, i. v. a. [marit-us] (To provide with a maritus; hence) I. Of women: To give in marriage, to marry to a man: illam splendidissime maritavit, Suet. II. Of men: A. Prop.: To marry, take a woman in marriage: quando maritaculum principem cuncti suaderent, etc., Tac. B. Meton.: 1. To inter-marry: de maritandis ordinibus, Suet.—2. Of trees, etc.: To seed, i. e. to tie or fasten one to another: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. marier.

mārīt-us, a, um, adj. [marit-a] (Of, or belonging to, a marita; hence) I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial, marriage: sacra, Ov.: lex, Hor.—As Subst.: **maritus**, i, m. (sc. vir) A. Prop.: A married man, husband: Cic. B. Fig.: Of animals: Husband; i. e. male, etc.: olentis uxores mariti, i. e. of the he-goat, Hor. C. Meton.: 1. A lover, suitor, wooer: Virg.—2. Of trees: Husband; i. e. prop, support: Cat. II. Meton.: Belonging to married persons: domus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. mari, "husband."

Mārītus, īi, m. [mas, acc. to Pott] (Pertaining to a male; hence, manly, bold, etc.) **Marius**; the name of a Roman gens; esp. C. Marius, the conqueror of Jugurtha, and seven times consul.—Hence, **Mārī-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Marius; Marian.

Marmārīdes, æ, m., Μαρμαρίδης. I. Prop.: A man of the Marmaric country in Africa; a Marmaride. II. Meton.: An African; a native or man of Africa.

mar-mor, ōris, n. [prob. for marmar; fr. mar-e, reduplicated; v. mare int.] (Water; hence) I. Prop.: A. The water of the sea, the sea: Virg.—B. The water of a lake; a lake: Val. Fl. II. Meton.: From its white

glistening appearance: A. Gen.: **Marble**: Cic.: Virg.—B. Esp.: A piece of wrought marble, marble statue, etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. marbre.

marmōr-ūs, a, um, adj. [marmor] (Pertaining to marble; hence) 1. Made of marble, consisting of marble: signum, Cic.—2. Built of marble or adorned with marble: tecta, Cic.—3. In marble, i. e. as a marble statue: nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus, Virg.—4. Marble-yielding: Paros, Ov.—5. Resembling marble (in whiteness or smoothness), marble-like, marble: cervix, Virg.

1. **Māro**, ōnis, m. **Maro**; the family name of the poet Virgil.

2. **Māro**, ōnis, m. = **Silenus**, as a statue near a well-spring.

Marōbōdūus, i, m. **Maroboduus**; king of the Suevi, who, being defeated by Arminius and compelled to flee, was hospitably received by Augustus.

Mārōnēa (-ia), æ, f., Μαρόνεα. **Maronea** or **Maronia**: 1. A town of Thrace, famous for its wine.—2. A town of the Sannites.

Marpēsīus (-essūs), a, um, adj., Μαρπησῖος: (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, **Marpesius** (Μαρπησῖος), a mountain in the Isle of Paros); **Marpesian**: Meton.) **Parian**: cautes, Virg.

marra, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **A** (sort of) hoe for crushing and tearing up weeds, etc.; a mattock: Juv.

Marrūbĭum (-vĭum), īi, n. **Marrubium** or **Marrutium**: a city of Latium, the capital of the Marsians.

Marrūb-ūs, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, **Marrubium**; **Marrubian**.

Marrūcĭni (Mārū-), ōrum, m. **The Marrucini** or **Marucini**; a people on the eastern coast of Italy, near the River Aternus, whose chief city was Teate (now Chieti).—Hence, **Marrucĭnus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the **Marrucini**; **Marrucinian**.

Mars, tis, m. [etym. dub.; acc. to some, mas; acc. to others, Sanscrit root MRID, to crush] (The brave one;—Hence, crusher or slayer) I. Prop.: **Mars**; the fabled father of **Romulus**; also, the god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers.—Hence, A. **Martĭus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, **Mars**: fulgor, i. e. from the planet **Mars**, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Sacred to **Mars**: lupus, Virg.—b. Dedicated to **Mars**: mensis, i. e. **March** (formerly the first month of the year): Pl.—As Subst.: **Martius**, īi, m. (sc. mensis) The month of **March**: Macr.—Hence, Of, or belonging to, **March**: Calende, Hor.—c. (a) Prop.: Sprung or descended from **Mars**: Ov.—(b) Meton.: Roman: miles, Ov.—d. Named after, or bearing the name of, **Mars**: Legio, Cic.—B. **Martĭalis**, ē, adj. (Of, or belonging to, **Mars**; i. e.) 1. Sacred to **Mars**: ludi, Hor.—2. In honour of, or dedicated to, **Mars**: ludi, Script. ap. Suet.—3. Named after, or bearing the name of, **Mars**: Var.—As Subst.: **Martialis**, īs, m.: a. (sc. sacerdos) A priest named after **Mars**, i. e.

of **Mars**: Cic.—b. (sc. miles) A soldier named after **Mars**, i. e. of the **Martia** Legio: Cic. II. Meton.: A. War, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest, etc.: Cic.—Hence, **Mart-ūs**, a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, war, etc.; i. e.) 1. Warlike, martial: Virg.—2. Employed, or made use of, in war: tela, Virg.—3. Inflicted, or obtained, in war: vulnera, Virg.—4. Connected with fighting; where fighting takes place: arena, Ov.—B. The issue of a war or battle; the fortune of war: Cic.; Cæs.

III. Fig.: A. A contest at law: Cic.—B. Effort, exertion, endeavour, struggle: so, prps., only in the Proverbial expression, suo (nostro, vestro, etc.) Marte, By one's own effort, etc., i. e. without the aid of others: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Mars; also, Fr. martial, "martial"; and from **Martīs** dies (Tuesday), Fr. Mardi.

Marsāci (-āci), ōrum, m. **The Marsaci** or **Marsacii**; a people of Gallia Belgica.

Marsī, ōrum, m. **The Marsi**: 1. A people of Latium, on the Lacus Fucinus, celebrated as wizards and snake-charmers; in the Social War the most determined foes of the Romans: Liv.—Hence, **Mars-us** (-ĕus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the **Marsi**; **Marsian**.—2. A people of Germany, between the Rhine, Lippe, and Ems. **Marsigni**, ōrum, m. **The Marsigni**; a people of Germany, a part of the Suevi, **marstupĭum**, īi, n. = μαρστυριον.

A pouch, purse: Plaut.

1. **Marsus**, a, um, v. **Marsi**.
2. **Marsus**, i, m. **Marsus** (Domitius); an epigrammatic poet in the time of Augustus.

Marsyas (-a), æ, m., Μαρσύας. **Marsyas** or **Marsya**. I. A satyr, who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive. B. Meton.: A statue of **Marsyas** in the forum at Rome. II. A river in Phrygia Major, flowing into the Mæander: Ov. **Mart-i-cōl-a**, æ, m. (**Mars**, **Mart-is**; (i); col-o) A worshipper of **Mars**: Ov.

Mart-i-gēn-a, æ, comm. gen. [**Mars**, **Mart-is**; (i); gen-o] **Mars-begotten**, begotten by **Mars**: Ov.

martĭlĭus, v. i. **marculus**.

Marus, i, m. **The Marus**; a river in Dacia (now the **March** or **Morava**).

mās, māris, m. [etym. dub.; but acc. to Pott akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare] One of the male sex, a male: Cic.—As Adj.: mas, māris also neut. mare, from an obsolete form **maris**: 1. Prop.: Male, of the male sex: hostiae mares, Cic.—2. Fig.: Of trees, etc.: Male: Ov.—3. Meton.: a. That will produce a male: vitellus, Hor.—b. Manly, grown up to manhood, etc.: Curti, Hor.—c. Manly, brave, courageous, etc.: mares animos in **Murtia** bella Versibus excitat, Hor.—d. Of poetry, etc.: **Manus**, vigorous, noble: Pers.

mascul-ĭnus, a, um, adj. [mascul-us] (Pertaining to a masculus; hence)

MASCULUS

MATURATE

I. Gen.: *Male, masculine*: membra, Phœl. **II. Esp.**: Gramm. t. 4: Of gender: *Masculine*: nomina, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. masculin.

mas-cūlus, a, um, adj. [for masculus; fr. mas, mat-is] (*Pertaining to a mas*; hence) **I. Male, masculine**: infans, Liv.—**As Subst.**: **masculus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A male person, a male*: Plaut.—**2. Worthy of, or befitting**, a man, manly, vigorous, bold: proles, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. mâle.

Massāba, a, m. *Massāba*: **1. A son of King Mas'sissa**.—**2. A favourite of Augustus**.

Māsīnissa, æ, m. *Massinissa*; a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha, at first the enemy, and afterwards the friend and ally, of the Romans.

Maso (-sso), ōnis, m. *Maso* or *Masso*; a Roman name.

massa, æ, f. = μάσα. *That which adheres together like dough; a lump, mass*: Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. masse, amas.

Massæsyli (Masæ-), ōrum, m., Μασσασύλιοι. *The Massæsyli or Masæsyli; a people of Africa*.

Massāgētæ, ārum, m., Μασσαγῆται. *The Massagete; a Scythian people (in the modern Sanguaria and Mongolia)*.

Massicus, i, m. (with or without mons). *Massicus* or *Mons Massicus*; a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine (now Monte Masso or Massico).—Hence, **Massic-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Mons Massicus*; *Massic*.—**As Subst.**: **1. Massica**, ōrum, n. (sc. iugum) *The ridges of Mount Massicus*; *Mount Massicus*.—**2. Massicum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) *Massic wine*.

Massilia, æ, f., Μασσαλία. *Massilia*; a celebrated seaport town in Gallia Narbonensis, a colony from Phœcia, and a seat of Greek civilisation (now Marseille).—Hence, **Massili-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Massilia*; *Massilian*: mores, i. e. *luxurious*: Plaut.—**As Subst.**: **Massilienses**, ūrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Massilia*; *Massilians*. ¶ Hence, Fr. Marseille.

Massurius (Māsu-), i, m. *Massurius* (or *Masurius*) *Sabinus*, a celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius: Pers.

Massyli (Gen. Plur., Massylūm, Virg.), m. *The Massyli; a people of Africa, to the east of the Massæsyli*.—Hence, **Massyl-us** (-ius), a, um, adj. (*Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, the Massyli, Massylian*; *Meton.*) *African*: equites, Virg.

mastrūca (-ga) æ, f. [*Sardinian word*] (*Prop.*: *A garment made of skins*; Fig.) *As a term of abuse*: *A rascal, low fellow*: Plaut.

mastrūc-ātus, a, um, adj. [*mastruc-a*] *Provided with a mastruca*; *clothed in skins*: Cic.

matell-ō, ōnis, m. *dim.* [*matell-a*] *A small pot, vessel*: Cic.

māter, tris, f. [*akin to Sanscrit mātṛī, from (acc. to Bopp) the San-*

scrit root MA, "to produce;" also akin to Gr. μή-της, Doric μά-της] (*She that brings forth; the producer*; hence)

I. Prop.: **A. Of persons**: **A mother**: **C. B.** *Of animals*: *A dam, parent*, etc.: Virg.; Juv. **II. Fig.**: **A. As a title of honour**: **I. Gen.**: *Mother*: *Vesta mater*, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: *Mater magna* or *Mater, Great Mother* or *Mother*; a title of Cybele as the mother of all the gods: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *As a designation of the goddesses in reference to those things over which they preside*: *Mater: mater florum*, i. e. *Flora*, Ov.: *mater cupidinum*, i. e. *Venus*, Hor.—**C. Of trees**: *A parent, parent-stock*: Virg.—**D. The mother**; i. e. *a mother's love, maternal affection*: *ex nimia matrem plateat labare* Senit, Ov. **III. Meton.**: **A. Of a nurse**: Virg.—**B.** *A producing cause, origin, source*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mère.

māter-cūla, æ, f. *dim.* [*mater*, mat(e)r-is] *A little mother*: Cic.

māter-ia, æ; -es, ēi, f. [*id.*] (*That which belongs to the accomplishment of producing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Matter, materials*, etc., of which any thing is composed: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1. Of a vine**: *The stock, setting, or plant*: Cic.—**2. Wood, timber, etc., for building, etc.: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. The matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme of any exertion of the mental powers, as of an art or science, an oration, etc.: Cic. **B. Hor.**: *A cause, occasion, source*, etc.: Cic.; Suet.—**C. Natural abilities, talent, genius, mental power: Cic.; Liv.—**D. Disposition, feelings, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. matière.********

māter-ārius, a, um, adj. [*mater*-a] *Of, or belonging to, wood or timber for building*: Pl.—**As Subst.**: **mater-ārius**, i (sc. negotiator), m. *A timber merchant*: Plaut.

māter-ies, ēi, v. *materia*. **māter-ō**, no, perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*mater*-a] *To work up wood, to build of wood*: *sedes male materiatae, of bad wood-work*, Cic.

māter-ior, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [*id.*] *To sell or procure wood*: Cæs.

māter-is (-āris, mada-), is; **mātāra**, æ, f. [*Celtic word*] **I. Prop.**: *A materis*; a Celtic javelin or pike: Cæs.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: *One who carries a materis*; the Celts or Celtic people: Auct. Her.

māter-nus, a, um, adj. [*mater*, mat(e)r-is] *Of, or belonging to, a mother*; *maternal*: *cingens maternā tempora myrto*, i. e. *of Venus*, Virg.

māter-tera, æ, f. *A mother's sister, an aunt (by the mother's side)*: Cic.

māthemāticus, a, um, adj. = μαθηματικός. *Of, or belonging to, mathematics*; *mathematical*: artes, Pl.—**As Subst.**: **1. mathematicus**, i, m. a. (sc. homo) *A mathematician*. **Cic.**—**b. An astrologer**: Tac.—**2. Mathematica**, æ, f. (sc. ars) *Arts*: *A the science of mathematics*; *mathematics*: Sen.—**b. Astrology**: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. mathématique; also (subst.) (tes) *mathématiques*, "mathematics."

Mātinus, i, m. *Matinus*; a mountain in Apulia.—Hence, **Mātinus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mount Matinus*; *Matinian*.

Matisco, ōnis, m. *Matisco*; a city of the Adæans, in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Maçon).

mātr-ālis, e, adj. [*mater*, mat-is] (*Pertaining to a mother*: *feſta, Ov.*—**As Subst.**: **Matralia**, ūrum, n. (sc. feſta or sacra) *The festival of Mater Matuta*, i. e. *Ino*, celebrated annually on the 11th of June: Ov.

mātr-ī-cid-a, æ, c. [*for matr-icæd-a*; fr. *mater*, *matr-is*; (i); *cæd-o*] *A mother's murderer, a matricide*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. matricide.

mātr-ī-cid-ium, ū, n. [*matricid-a*] *The murdering of one's mother, matricide*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. matricide.

mātr-īmōnium, ū, n. [*mater*, mat-is] (*That which belongs or appertains to a mother*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Wedlock, marriage, matrimony*: Cic.—**Particular phrases**: **A. Of a woman**: *Ire in matrimonium, To go into marriage*, i. e. *to be married*: Plaut.—**B. Of a man**: *In matrimonium ducere, To lead home on or for marriage*, i. e. *to marry*: Cic.—**C.** *In matrimonium collocare, To place (with one) on or for marriage*; *to give (to one) in marriage*: Cic.—**D.** *In matrimonio locare, To place, i. e. take, in marriage*: *Matrimonium alienius tenere, To hold or possess the marriage of some one*; i. e. *to be some one's spouse*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Plur.*: *Married women, wives*: Tac.

Hence, Fr. *matrimoine*, "property derived from a mother."

mātr-imus, a, um, adj. (*the quantity of i is doubtful*) [*id.*] *That has a mother still alive*: Liv.

1. mātr-ōna, æ, f. [*id.*] (*One pertaining to a mater*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *A married woman, wife, matron*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: *As a title of dignity, rank*, etc.: *A lady, woman of rank or quality*: Enn.—**B. A virtuous, or chaste, woman or wife: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matrone*.**

2. Mātrōna, æ, m. *Matrona*; a river of Gaul (now the Marne).

mātrōn-ālis, e, adj. [*1. matron-a*] *Of, or belonging to, a married woman or matron*; *womanly, matronly*: *genae, the matron's cheeks*: Ov.—**As Subst.**: **Matronalia**, ūrum, n. (sc. feſta) *The Matronalia; a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March*.

mat-ta, æ, f. [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root NAH or NADH, connectere*] (*The thing woven or plaited together*; hence) *A mat of rushes*, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *matte*, (mod.) *natte*.

mattea (-ya, mac-), æ, f. = ματτα. *A dainty, delicacy*: Suet.

mātūla, æ, f. [*etym. dub.*] **I. Gen.**: (*Prop.*: *A vessel or pot for liquids*; Fig.) *As a term of abuse*: *A simpleton, noodle*: Plaut. **II. Esp.**: *A chamber-pot, urinal*: Fest.

mātrāt-e, adv. [*maturat-us*] *Speedily, quickly, with haste*: Liv.

mātūrā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [matur(a)-o] *A hastening, making haste:* Auct. Her. **mātūrā-tum**, i, n. [id.] (*That which is hastened; hence*) *Speed, haste, Liv.*

mātūr-ē, *adv.* [matur-us] *1. Seasonably; at the right, fit, or proper time:* Cæs.; Cic.—*2. Early, in early time:* Nep.—*3. Speedily, quickly, soon, early, at an early date:* (Comp.) **matur-us**, ad exercitum proficiscitur, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) maxime et maturissime, Cic.: maturissime, id.

mātūr-escō, ūi, *no sup.*, *escēre*, 3. v. n. *incli.* [matur-o] *To become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity:* I. Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: quum maturassentur frumenta incipient, Cæs. II. Fig.: nubilibus maturait annis, ripened to marriageable years, i. e. attained a marriageable age, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûrir*.

mātūr-itas, ātis, *f.* [matur-us] (*The condition or quality of the matur-us;* hence) *1. Of corn, fruits, etc.: Ripeness, maturity:* Cæs.; Cic., Liv.—*2. Perfection, completeness, full development, etc.:* Cic.—*3. The full or proper time or season for any thing:* Cic.—*4. Ripeness of judgment; maturity of intellect or understanding, etc.: festinata maturitas, i. e. a precocious ripeness, etc., Tac.—5. Fullness, power, intensity:* Cic.—*6. Promptness, expedition, speediness, quickness:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maturité*.

mātūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [matur-us] I. Act.: *A. Of fruits, etc.: 1. Gen.: To make ripe, ripen, bring to full growth or maturity:* uvas, Tib.—*2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To become ripe, to ripen, to arrive at full growth or maturity:* Cic.—*B. To do early or betimes; to forward:* multa . . . Maturare datur, Virg.—*C.: 1. To hasten, accelerate, quicken a thing: maturate fugam, Virg.—2. To make haste, or hasten to do a thing: te expecto, et oro, ut matures venire, Cic.—3. To make too much haste to do a thing; to do, etc., a thing too soon; to be precipitate in doing a thing: quodni Catilina maturasset signum scolis dare, Sall. II. Neut.: *A. Of fruits, etc.: To grow ripe, become ripe, ripen: quedam . . . maturant celeriter, sicuti morus, etc., Pl.—B. To make haste, to hasten: successor tuis non potest ita maturare, ut, etc., Cic.**

mā-tūrus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.], but prob. akin to Sanscrit root MAH. *crevere*] (*Grown, enlarged, increased:* I. Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: *A. Gen.: Ripe, mature, arrived at full growth:* pomis, Cic.—*B. Esp.: Ripe, mature, of fit condition or growth for harvesting, etc.: seges matura messi, Liv. II. Fig.: *A. Gen.: Ripe, mature, arrived at full growth or maturity: virgo, Hor.—B. Esp.: 1. Arrived at a proper age or time for: mature or ripe for: iam matura viro, Virg.—2. Mature, ripe in mind, age, etc.: (with Gen.) animi maturus Aletes, Virg.—3. Of a writer, etc.: Maturus, excellent, per-**

*fect, arrived at excellence, etc.: (Comp.) Thucydides multo maturior, Cic. III. Meton.: *A. Full, powerful, vigorous, etc.: soles, Virg.—B. Of persons: Having served one's full time in any employment: Suet.—C. Ripe in years, of an advanced or good old age: senex, Hor.—D. Of death: At an advanced or good old age: Cic.—E. Old, antiquated: imperia, Just.—F. Seasonably, timely, at the right, fit, or proper time: tempus, Cic.—G. Early: i. e. 1. That is, or takes place, early: hiemes, Cæs.—2. In early life: (Sup.) in etate maturissima, Auct. Her.—3. Speedy, quick, arriving or taking place at an early date: (Sup.) robur etatis quam maturum precari, Tac.—4. Early with, early in yielding or producing: Of places: maturiora messibus loca, Liv. 153 The usual superlative is maturissimus; the form maturissimus is not common, and is obtained from an obsolete abbreviated form matur. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûr*.**

Mātūta, æ, *f.* *Matuta: 1. A goddess, the same prob. as Aurora.—2. A name of Ino (Gr. Δευκόβεια), who had a temple at Rome, and also at Satricum.*

mātūt-inus, a, um, *adj.* [Matut-a] (*Appertaining or belonging to Matuta, the goddess of the morning; hence*) *Of, or belonging to, the morning, morning-tempera, the morning hours, Cic.: Æneus se matutinus agebat, was up early, Virg., ¶ Hence, Fr. matin, "morning;" matines, "matins."*

Mauri, ōrum, *m.* Μαυροί. *Mauri; the Moors or Mauritanians; the inhabitants of Mauritania.—Sing.: Maurus, i, m. A Moor.—Hence, 1. Maur-us, a, um, adj., Μαυρός (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the Moors, Moorish, Mauritanian; Meton.) African: angues, Hor.—2. Maur-itānia (-etānia), æ, *f.*, Μαυριτανία. *Mauritania or Mauritania; a country of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic Ocean and Numidia (the modern Fez and Morocco): having been divided into Mauritania Cæsariensis and Tingitana, it was called also (plur.) Mauritanie.—3. Maur-itia, æ, *f.*, Μαυριτία. *Maurusia; the Greek name of Mauritania.—Hence, Maur-itis-us, a, um, adj., Μαυριτικός (Prop.: Mauritanian, Mauritanian; Meton.) African: gens, Virg.—As Subst.: Mauris-i, ōrum, *m.* (sc. homines) *The Mauritanians:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Maure, More.****

Mausōlus, i, m., Μαυσώλος. *Mausolus: a king of Caria, husband of Artemisia.—Hence, Mausōl-ē-us, a, um, adj., Of, or belonging to, Mausolus: Mausoleum: sepulcrum, the magnificent tomb erected for Mausolus by his wife Artemisia (one of the seven wonders of the world).—As Subst.: Mausoleum, i, n. (sc. sepulchrum) (Prop.: *The Mausoleum or tomb of Mausolus: Meton.) A splendid sepulchre or tomb; a mausoleum:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mausolée*.*

māvōlo, v. malo *incli.*

Māv-or-s, ortis, *m.* [probably an-

other form of Ma-mer-s, *They very manly or brave one; or the slayer.*—acc. to some for Mar-vort-s; fr. mas, mar-is; vort-o; and so, *The one turning the males to flight; the router of men*] *Mavors, the god of war (an appellation of Mars).—Hence, Māvort-i-us, a, um, adj., Of, or belonging to, Mavors or Mars.—As Subst.: Māvortius, ūi, m. (sc. puer or filius) *The Mavorian boy, or the son of Mavors; i. e. Meleager.**

Maxentius, ūi, *m.* *Maxentius; a Roman emperor:* Eutr.

max-illa, æ, *f.*, *dim.* [for mal-illa; fr. mal-a] *The jaw-bone, jaw: maxilla superior, Pl.*

maxim-e (maxum-), *adv.* [max-im-us] I. Prop. p.: *In the highest degree, most of all, most particularly, especially, exceedingly, very, etc.: de to audibamus ea que maxime vellemus, Cic.—Particular combinations and phrases: A. With the relative in the expressions quam, qui, etc.; ut qui, etc., As a person or thing who, or that especially, etc., i. e. as much as any person or thing whatever:* Cic.; Liv.—*B. Connected with ut quisque . . . ita (maxime, potissimum or minime), The more . . . the more (or less): Cic.—C. In gradations, to denote the first and most preferable, First of all, in the first place: Cic. II. Meton.: *A. To give prominence to an idea: 1. Especially, particularly, principally: Cic.—2. Quum . . . tum maxime; tum . . . tum maxime; ut . . . tum maxime, But more especially: Cic.—3. With nunc, nuper, tum, quum, Just, precisely, exactly: Plaut.; Cæs.; Cic.—B. To denote emphatic assent: Certainly, by all means, very well, yes; and with immo, to express emphatic dissent: By no means whatever; certainly not: Plaut.; Ter.**

maxim-itas (maxim-), ātis, *f.* [maxim-us] (*The quality of the maxim-us; hence*) *Immensely, vastness, greatness, magnitude: Lucr.*

maximōpère, v. magnopere.

maxim-us (maxu-), a, um, v. magnus.

Mázāca, æ, *f.*, -a, ōrum, *n.*, Μάζακα. *Mazaca; a town of Cappadocia.*

Mázāce, æ, *m.*, *The Mázaces; a people of Numidia (afterwards called Maccæenses).*

mázōdōmus, i, m. (acc. to some, -on, i, n.), μαζοδόμος (sc. κύκλος). *A dish, charger: Hor.*

me, for mihi, v. ego *incli.*

mēamet, for meā or meā ipsius: Plaut.

meapte, for meā or meā ipsius: Ter. **mēa-tus**, ūi, m. [me(a)-o] I. Prop.: *Of living creatures: A. Gen.: A going, passing: Pl. B. Esp.: Of birds: A flight: Tac. II. Fig.: Of things: A motion, course: Lucr.; Virg. III. Meton.: A way, path, passage: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) méat.*

mecastor, v. Castor.

mecum, med, v. ego.

medix, icis, v. medix.

Mēdea, æ, *f.*, Μήδεια (*She of the wise or cunning plans*). *Medea. L*

Prop. A celebrated sorceress, daughter of *Aëtes*, king of *Colchis*, who assisted her lover, *Jason* the *Argonaut*, in obtaining the golden fleece, accompanied him to *Greece*, and prevented her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by strewn the sea-shore with her brother's limbs. When *Jason* afterwards repudiated her, in order to marry *Creusa*, she killed the children she had had by him, and burned the bride to death in her palace.—Hence, **Mede-is**, *Yds*, *f*, adj. (Prop.: *Medean* [Meton.] *Magical*: herbes, *Ov*. **II**. *Meton*.: Of a person like *Medea* in character; a *Medea*: *Cic*.

mede-ns, *ntis*, *P* of *mede-or*.—As *Subst*.: A physician: *Ov*. **med-ōr**, *no* perf., *āri*, 2. *v*. dep. *n*. and *a*. [akin to *Gr. μέω-μαι*, to care or provide for] **I**. Prop.: To heal, cure, be good for, be a remedy against a disease, etc.: *ars medendi*, *Ov*. (with *Dat*.), *morbo*, *Cic*.; *sibi*, *Pl*. **II**. Fig.: **A**. To remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore, etc.: 1. *Neut*.: *agrescitque* *medendo*, *Virg*. (with *Dat*.), *huic malo*, *Cic*.—2. *Act*.: *quas* (sc. cupiditates) *mederi possis*, *Ter*.—**B**. *Neut*.: To provide against or for, make provision, take care: *ignorantie*, *Nep*. (Impers. *Pass*.), *medendum lege*, *Tac*.

Mēdi, *ōrum*, *m*, *Mēdiō*. *The Medes* (also, for the *Assyrians*, *Persians*, *Parthians*).—Sing.: **Mēdus**, *i*, *m*. **A** *Mede*.—Hence, 1. **Mēd-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Median*, *Assyrian*, etc.—2. **Mēd-ia**, *æ*, *f*, *Mēdiā*. *Media*: the country of the *Medes*, lying between *Armenia*, *Parthia*, *Ilyrcania*, and *Assyria* (the modern *Azerbijan*, *Shirvan*, *Ghilan*, and *Mazanderan*).—3. **Mēd-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Median*, *Assyrian*, *Persian*, etc.—As *Subst*.: **medica**, *æ*, *f*. (sc. herba) *A kind of clover introduced from Media*: *Burgundy-clover*; *lucern*: *Virg*. **mēdi-astinus**, *i*, *m*. [akin to *medi-um*] (*One being or standing in the middle*; hence) *A common servant*, *drudge*, employed in all kinds of menial occupations: *Hor*. ¶ Hence, *Fr*. **médastin**, *nulogem*.

medica, *æ*, *v*. *Medi*.
medicā-bilis, *e*, *adj*. [*medic(a)-o*] *That can be healed or cured, curable*: nullis antea medicabilis herbis, *Ov*.
medicā-men, *inis*, *n*. [id.] **I**. (*That which heals or cures*; hence) **a**. Prop.: *A drug*, *medicament*; *a remedy*, *antidote*, *medicine*: *Cic*.; *Tac*.—**b**. Fig.: Of abstract things: *A remedy*, *antidote*: *Ov*.—*c*. *Meton*.: *A paint*, *scotch*, *cosmetic*: *Ov*.—2. (*That which poisons*; hence) *A hurtful drug*, *poison*: *Tac*.

medicā-mentum, *i*, *n*. [id.] **I**. (*That which heals or cures*; hence) **a**. Prop.: *A drug*, *remedy*, *physic*, *medicine*, *medicament*: *Cic*.—**b**. *Meton*.: (a) *A tincture for dyeing*: *a colour*, *dyed*: *Pl*.—(b) *A paint*, *wash*, *cosmetic*: *Sen*.—**c**. Fig.: (a) *A remedy*, *relief*, *antidote*: *Cic*.—(b) *An embellishment*: *Cic*.—2. (*That which poisons*; hence) *A hurtful drug*, *poison*: *Cic*. ¶ Hence, *Fr*. **médicament**.

1. **medicā-tus**, *a*, *um*: 1. *P* of

medic(a)-o and *medic(a)-or*.—2. *Pa*. *Healing*, *curing*, *medicinal*: *aqua*, *Sen*.: (*Comp*.) *bubulum lac medicatius*, *Pl*.: (*Sup*.) *res medicatissimæ*, *id*.

2. **medicā-tus**, *us*, *m*. [*medic(a)-o*] **A charm**: *Ov*.

medicina, *æ*, *v*. *medicinus*.

medic-inus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*medic-us*] *Of*, or *belonging to*, a *physician* or *surgeon*; *medical*: *ars*, *the healing art*, *medicine*, *Var*.—As *Subst*.: **medicina**, *æ*, *f*.: 1. (sc. *ars*) *The healing or medical art*, *medicine*: *Cic*.—2. (sc. *taberna*) *The shop of a physician or surgeon* (*the booth in which a physician waited on his patients and vendied his medicines*): *Plaut*.—3. (sc. *res*) *A remedy*, *medicine*: *Cic*. ¶ Hence, *Fr*. **médicin**, *médécine*.

medic-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v*. *e*. *de*. [id.] **I**. Prop.: *To heal*, *cure*, *provide a remedy for*, etc.: *vulneris æstus Expertis* *medicare modis*, *Sil*. **II**. *Meton*.: **A**. To impart a healing power to: *annem*, *Virg*.—**B**. In a bad sense: *To poison*; *to infuse poison into*; *to besmear or infect with poison*: *boletum medicatum*, *Suet*.—**C**. To sprinkle with any preparation, to medicate: *semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes*, *Virg*.—**D**. To colour, dye, stain: *capillos*, *Ov*.; *lanam*, *Hor*.—**E**. To produce by charms, incantations, etc.: *to charm*, *enchant*: *flamma subdixi medicato lumbis somno*, *Ov*.

medic-cr, *ātus sum*, *āri*, 1. *v*. *de*. *a*. and *n*. [id.] **I**. Prop.: *To heal*, *cure*. *A*. *Act*.: *medicari* *cuspidis* *ictum*, *Virg*.—**B**. *Neut*.: (with *Dat*.), *senibus medicantur anclis*, *Virg*. **II**. Fig.: *To cure*, *relieve*: *A*. *Act*.: *metum*, *Plaut*.—**B**. *Neut*.: (with *Dat*.), *nato ut medicarer tuo*, *Ter*.

1. **Mēdicus**, *a*, *um*, *v*. *Medi*.
2. **mēd-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*med-e-or*] *Healing*, *curative*, *medical*: *medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera*, *Virg*.—As *Subst*.: **medicus**, *i*, *m*. (sc. *vir*) *A medical man*, *physician*, *surgeon*: *Cic*.

med-i-e, *ad-e*. [*medi-us*] **I**. In a middling or moderate degree; i.e. going to extremes on neither side: *Entr*.—2. In a neutral way, neutrally: *Entr*.

med-i-stas, *ātis*, *f*. [id.] (*The quality*, *state*, or *condition of the medius*; hence) *The middle*, *the place in the middle*, *the midst*: *Cic*. ¶ Hence, *Fr*. (c.o.) **médied**, (mod.) *moitié*.

medimnum, *i*, *n*.; -*us*, *i*, *m*. (*Gen*. *Plur*. *medimnūm*, *Cic*.) = *μέδμνος*. *A medinn*; *a Greek measure* containing *six Roman modii*: *Cic*. ¶ Hence, *Fr*. **médimne**.

mēdīō-cris, *e*, *adj*. [*medius*, (uncontr. *Gen*.) *medio-i*] (*Made in a middle or intermediate state*; hence) **I**. *Gen*.: *Middling*, *ordinary*, *tolerable*, *moderate* (being excessive or remarkable neither in one way nor the other): *In medicoribus vel studiis, vel officiis*, *Cic*.; *castellum*, *Sall*. **II**. *Esp*.: *A*. Of ability, style, etc.: *Not particular*, *not remarkable*, *indifferent*, *moderate*, *not great*, *moderate*: *vir*. *Cic*.; *pœtæ*, *Hor*.—**B**. With a negative: 1. *Not insignificant*, *not small*, *not trifling*, *not*

trivial, *not ordinary*, *not common*, etc.: *non medicoribus diligētia*, *Cæs*.—2. *Of no ordinary or moderate views or pretensions*; i.e. *ambitious*, *aspiring*, *soaring*, etc.: *Cic*. ¶ Hence, *Fr*. **médicre**.

mēdiōcr-itas, *ātis*, *f*. [*mediocr-is*] (*The state or condition of the medicoribus*; hence) **I**.: **A**. Prop.: *A middle state or condition*, between two extremes; *a medium*, *mean*, *moderation*: *Cic*.; *Hor*.—**B**. *Esp*.: *Moderate state*, *amount*, *degree*, or *extent*, of mental affections: *Cic*.—2. Of ability, style, etc.: *Absence of anything remarkable in any way*; *mediocrity*: *Cic*. ¶ Hence, *Fr*. **médicrité**.

mēdiōcr-iter, *adv*. [id.] **I**.: **a**. *Moderately*, *tolerably*, *in a middling or moderate degree* or *way* (i.e. not excessively either one way or the other): *mediocriter egrum corpus*, *Cic*.—**b**. With a negative: *Not moderately*; *in no middling or moderate degree*, etc.: (a) *Implying excessiveness*: *Excessively*, *exceedingly*, *very much*: *Quint*.—(b) *Implying diminution or inferiority*: *Very little*, *to a very trifling degree*, *amount*, or *extent*: *Cic*.—2. **a**. With *moderation*, *calmly*, *tranquilly*: (*Comp*.) *hoc vellem medicoribus*, *Cic*.—**b**. With a negative: *Not calmly*, etc.; i.e. *with great indignation*, etc.: *non medicocriter ferendum*, *Cic*.

Mēdiolānum, *i*, *n*. *Mediolanum*; *a city of Gallia Cisalpina*, the capital of the *Insuures* (now *Milan*).—Hence, **Mēdiolān-ensis**, *e*, *adj*. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Milan*; *Milanese*.

Mēdiōmatrici, *ōrum*, *m*. *The Mediomatrici*; *a people of Gaul* in the neighbourhood of *Metz*.

mēditā-bundus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*medit(a)-or*] *Earnestly meditating*, *designing*: (with *Acc*.) *meditabundus bellum*, *Just*.

mēditā-mentum, *i*, *n*. [id.] **A preparing or *preparation* for any thing: *Tac*.**

mēditāt-e, *adv*. [*meditat-us*] **I**. Prop.: *With meditation*; i.e. *knowingly*, *designedly*, *with forethought*, *intentionally*: *Sen*. **II**. *Meton*.: As the result of meditation: *Thoroughly*, *perfectly*, *entirely*: *Plaut*.

mēditā-tio, *ōnis*, *f*. [*medit(a)-or*] **I**. *A thinking over* any thing, *contemplation*, *meditation*: *Cic*.—2. *A preparing* or *preparation* for any thing: *Cic*. ¶ Hence, *Fr*. **méditation**.

medita-tus, *a*, *um*, *P* of *medit(a)-or*.

mēdi-terr-ānēus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*medi-us*; *terr-a*] *Of*, or *belonging to*, the middle of the land; *midland*, *inland*, *remote from the sea*, *mediterranean*: *regiones*, *Cæs*.; *homines*, *Cic*. ¶ Hence, *Fr*. **méditerrané**.

mēd-itor, *ātus sum*, *āri*, 1. *v*. *de*. *a*. and *n*. [*med*, root of *μέω-μαι*, *curo*] **I**. *Act*.: **A**. Prop.: 1. *Gen*.: *To think or reflect upon*; *to muse over*, *consider*, *meditate upon*; *to think or meditate about*: *en para*, *meditare*, *cogita*, *quæ*, etc.: *Cic*.—2. *Esp*.: **A**. *To study*, *prepare*, etc.: *versus tecum meditare canoros*, *Hor*.—**B**. *To design*, *purpose*.

MEDIUM

MELEAGER

intendā: verris obliquum meditantis ictum, Hor. B. Meton.: 1. To exercise, practise, etc.: ad cursuram meditabor me, Plaut.—2. To take precautions for, etc.: editos partis . . . fugam meditari docent, Pl. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To think, reflect, muse, consider, meditate: ad rem, Cic.—2. Esp.: To study, prepare, etc.: meditari extra forum, Cic. B. Meton.: To exercise one's self in, practise: perfecti meditando, ut, etc., Cic. 639 In Pass. force: Part. Perf.: Thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. méditer.

medium, *il*, v. medius.

medi-us, *a*, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *madhyas*, Gr. μέσος] I. Prop.: A. In reference to other persons or things: That is in the middle or midst; middle, mid: complexa (sc. terra) medium mundi locum, Cic.: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, i. e. no middle course between, id.—As Subst.: **medium**, *il*, *n.* (sc. spatium): 1. Prop.: The middle, the midst: Virg.—2. Fig.: The presence, or sight, or midst of all: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, Cic.—B. In reference to any person or thing in regard to itself: Where one, or it, is in the middle: 1. By the middle: sublimem medium arripere, Ter.—2. The middle of any thing: in foro medio, Cic.—As Subst.: **medium**, *il*, *n.* (sc. spatium) The middle, the midst: Cic.: Liv.—3. In the middle: in solo medio condesit, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Middle, belonging to the middle: i. e. belonging to neither extreme: ætatis medice quendam, etc., Phaed.—As Subst.: **medium**, *il*, *n.* (Prop.: A middle state or condition; hence, Meton.) A medium or means of effecting any thing: Sext. Aur. Vict. B. Esp.: 1. Of a middle kind: ingenium, Liv.—2. Of ability, eloquence, etc.: Middling, tolerable, moderate, neither one thing nor another: Tac.—3. Undetermined, undecided, neutral, favouring neither one nor the other: Cic.—4. Ambiguous, indefinite: responsum, Liv.—5. Taken from the midst or found in the midst, i. e. common, every day, ordinary: sermones, Or.—6. Coming between, interposing, mediating: dñ, Ov.—As Subst.: **medius**, *il*, *m.* (sc. homo): A mediator: Or.—b. An arbiter, umpire: Hor. III. Meton.: Italy, i. e. half of any thing: cibus, Var.—As Subst.: **medium**, *il*, *n.* A half: scilla, Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mi* (in compound words).

medi-us fidūs, v. Fidi-us.

medi-ix (medd-), *icis*, *m.* [akin to μέδω, "to rule"] (A ruler or governor) A medix or meddix; the name of a magistrate among the Oscans: Fest.—With the epithet Tuticus (probably, allied to totus) joined in one word, Liv.

Mēdon, *ontis*, *m.*, Μέδων (Guardian or Ruler). **Medon**: 1. A Centaur.—2. Son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first Archon.

med-ulla, *æ*, *f.* [akin to med-ius]

(The having the middle; Concor.: That which has the middle; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: Of bones: The marrow: Cic.: Ov.—b. Fig.: The marrow, i. e. (a) The innermost feelings, etc.: Cic.: Ov.—(b) The quintessence, etc.: Enn.: Quint.—2. Of trees, etc.: The pith: Pl.—3. The inside, interior, inner part: Plaut.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. moëlle.

Medullā, *æ*, *f.* **Medulla**; a little town in Latium.

medull-itus, *adv.* [medull-a] From one's inmost feelings, heartily, thoroughly: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. moëlleux.

medull-ula, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [id.] **Marrow**: Cat.

Medullus, *i*, *m.* **Medullus**; a mountain of Hispania Tarraconensis (now Sierra de Mamed).

1. **Mēdus**, *a*, um, *v.* **Medi**.

2. **Mēdus**, *i*, *m.*, Μέδω, *The Medus*; a river of Persia (now Polvar).

Mēdusa, *e*, *f.*, Μέδουσα (Ruler).

Medusa, a daughter of Phorcus, who captivated Neptune with her golden hair, and became by him the mother of Pegasus. Minerva, as a punishment, turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes a power of converting into stone every thing they looked upon. Perseus, provided with the shield of Pallas, slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprang.—Hence, **Mēdus-æus**, *a*, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Medusa*; *Medusean*.

Mēgara, *æ*, *f.*, Μέγαιρα (Envy or grudging one). *Megara*: one of the Furies. ¶ Hence, Fr. Mégère.

Mēgālē, *ēs*, *f.*, Μεγάλη (Great or Exalted). *Megalē*; a surname of the Magna Mater.—Hence, **Mēgāl-ensis** (-ēs), *e*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the Magna Mater.—As Subst.: **Megal-ensia** (-ēsia), *ium*, *n.* (sc. sacra) The Megalensis or Megalesia; a festival in honour of the Magna Mater, celebrated annually on the 4th of April with processions and games.—Hence, **Mēgāl-ēsīac-us**, *a*, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the Megalesia; *Megalesian*.

Mēgālōpōlis, *is*, *f.*, Μεγαλόπολις (Great City). *Megalopolis*; a city of Arcadia.—Hence, **Mēgālōpōl-itæ**, *arum*, *m.* The inhabitants of *Megalopolis*.—Hence, **Mēgālōpōlīt-ānus**, *a*, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the inhabitants of *Megalopolis*; *Megalopolitans*.

Mēgāra, *drum*, *n.*, -a, *æ*, *f.*, τὰ Μέγαρα (Caves). *Megara*: 1. A city of Northern Greece, situated mainly on two rocks, which gave name to the country around it, i. e. to Megaris.—Hence, a. **Megar-is**, *idis*, *f.* The country about Megara; *Megaris*.—b. **Mēgār-æus**, *i*, *m.* A man of Megara; *a Megarean*.—c. **Mēgārīcus**, *a*, um, *adj.* (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Megara; *Megarie*.—As Subst.: **Mēgārīc**, *drum*, *m.* (sc. philosophi) The Megarics; i. e. the followers of Euclid of Megara.—(b) Meton.: Made of Megaric marble.—d. **Mēgār-us**, *a*, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Megara,

—2. A city of Sicily (called also *Megar-is*, and formerly *Hybla*).—Hence, **Mēgār-æa**, *drum*, *n.* *plur.* The fields or country of Megara.

1. **Megareus**, *i*, v. 1. Megara.

2. **Mēgāræus** (trissyll.), *ei*, *m.* *Megareus*; a son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes.—Hence, **Mēgār-æus**, *a*, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Megareus*; *Megarean*; heros, i. e. *Hippomenes*, Ov.

mēgistānēs, *um*, *m.* = μεγιστάνες. The grandees of a kingdom, the magnates in the king's suite: Tac.

mehercle, *etc.*, v. Heracles.

mēio, *no perf.* nor sup., ēre, 3. v. *n.* [fr. same root as mingo] To make wader. I. Prop.: Of persons: sacer est locus, extra Melite, Pers. II. Meton.: = conculco: Hor.

mel, **melis**, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root MAD, *ebrius esse*; Gr. μέλι.] I. Prop.: Honey: Cic. II. Fig.: Honey; i. e. A. Sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness, etc.: Hor.—B. As a term of endearment: Honey: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. miel.

Mēlampus, *ōdis*, *m.*, Μελάμπους (Black-foot). **Melanpus**: 1. Son of Amythaon, a celebrated physician and soothsayer.—2. Son of Atreus.—3. The name of a dog.

Mēlancharēs, *æ*, *m.*, Μελαγχάρης (Black-haired). **Melancharēs**; the name of a dog: Ov.

mēlancholīcus, *a*, um, *adj.* = μελαγχολικός. Having black bile, ambitious, melancholy: Cic. ¶ Hence Fr. *mélancolique*.

Mēlāneus (trissyll.), *ēi*, *m.*, Μελανεύς (Black one). **Melanus**: 1. A Centaur.—2. The name of a dog.

Mēlanthūs, *il*, *m.*, Μελάθυος (With black blossoms; hence, black, swarthy). **Melanthus**; a goatherd of Ulysses.

Mēlantho, *ūs*, *f.*, Μελαίνθω (id.). **Melantho**; a sea-nymph.

Mēlanthus, *i*, *m.*, Μελάνθος (id.). **Melanthus**: 1. A river of Sarmatia.—2. A seaman whom Bacchus changed into a dolphin.—3. The father of the Athenian king Codrus.

mēlanūrus, *i*, *m.* = μελάνουρος (Black-tail). The melanurus; a species of sea-fish.

Mēlas, *m.*, Μέλας (Black). **Melas**; a river of Sicily.

Meldi, *drum*, *m.* The Meldi; a people of Gallia Celtica.

mēle, *Gr. plur.* of melos, v. 1. melos.

Mēlāger (-āgros, -āgros), *gri*, *m.*, Μελαγρός (Field-tender). **Meleager**, *Meleagros*, or *Meleagrus*; a son of king Æneus and of Althæa; one of the combatants at the Calydonian boar-hunt. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand. This his mother burned, out of revenge for the death of her brothers who had fallen by his hand, whereupon he expired.—Hence, **Mēlō-agrides**, *um*, *f.* The *Meleagrides*; the sisters of Meleager, who bitterly lamented his death, and were changed into birds.

Mēles, ἔτις, *m.*, Μέλης. *Meles*; a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born.—Hence, **Mēlēteus** (quadrisyll.), *a.*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Meletean*; Meton.) *Homeric*.

Mēlēte, ἔς, *f.*, Μελέτη (*Care, attention*). *Melete*; one of the Muses.

Mēlibœa, ἔς, *f.*, Μελιβοία (*She who takes care of cattle*). *Melibœa*; a maritime town of Thessaly, the birthplace of Philoctetes.—Hence, **Mēlibœus**, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* *Meilibœan*.

1. **Mēlibœus**, *i.*, *m.*, Μελιβόιος (*He who takes care of cattle*). *Meibœus*; the name of a shepherd.

2. **Mēlibœus**, *a.*, *um*, *v.* *Meilibœa*.

Mēlicerta (-es), *æ*, *m.*, Μελικέρτης. *Melicerta* or *Melicertes*; the son of Ino and the Theban king Athamas. *His mother, being pursued by her husband in a fit of madness, threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks Palemon, and by the Romans Portunus*.

mēlicus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* = μελικός.

I. Gen.: Musical, tuneful, melodious; sonorous, *Lucr.* **II. Esp.**: Lyric, lyrical: *poëma*, *Cic.*

Mēlio, ἔς, *f.*, Μελία. *Melie*; a Bithynian nymph, beloved by the river-god Inachus.

mēliōtos, *i.*, *f.* = μελιώτος (*Honey-lotus*). *Meliōt*; a species of clover: *Ov.*

mēlimēla, *ōrum*, *n.* *plur.* = μελίμηλα. *Honey-apples*: *Hor.*

mēlior, *us*, *v.* *bonus*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. meliour*.

mēliophyllum, *i.*, *n.* = μελιόφυλλον (*Honey-leaf*). *The meliophyllum*; a herb of which bees are fond; *balmigentle, balm*: *Virg.*

Mēliissus, *i.*, *m.*, Μελισσός (*One having bees*). *Melissus*: 1. A grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus.—2. A philosopher of Samos.

Mēlita, *æ*, -*æ*, ἔς, *f.*, Μελίτη. *Melita* or *Melite*: 1. The island of Malta: *Cic.*—Hence, **Mēlitensis**, *æ*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Malta; Melitan, Maltese*.—As *Subst.*: **Melitensia**, *i*um (*sc. vestimenta*). *Melitan garments*: *Cic.*—2. *An island off the coast of Dalmatia (now Meleda)*.

1. **melius**, *v.* *bonus*. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *melieuz*, (mod.) *mieux*.

2. **Mēlius**, *a.*, *um*, *v.* 2. *Melos*.

mēliuscūl-e, *adv.* [mēliuscūl-us] **I. Prop.**: Somewhat better, rather better in health: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: Somewhat more, rather more: *Plaut.*

mēlius-cūlus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [for *melior-culus*; *fr. melior*] *Somewhat better, rather better*: *Plaut.*; *Ter.*

1. **Mella** (-ela), *æ*, *m.* *Mella* or *Mela*; a river of Upper Italy, near Brescia.

2. **Mella**, *æ*, *m.* *Mella*; a Roman name.

mell-i-fer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [mell-is; (i); fer-o] *Honey-bearing, honey-producing, melliferous*: *apes*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *mellifère*.

mell-i-fic-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, fero, 1. *v. a.* [for mell-i-fac-o; *fr. mell-is*] (i); fac-iō] *To make honey*: *Pl.*

mell-itus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [mell, mell-is] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Provided or furnished with honey; having or with honey: *favi*, *Var.* **B. Esp.**: Sweetened or prepared with honey: *placenta*, *Hor.* **II. Meton.**: Like honey, sweet as honey, with a honey flavour: *succus*, *Pl.* **III. Fig.**: Darling, lovely, loved, honied: *Cicero*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *mellitissimum illud suaviūm*, *App.*

Melodūnum, *i.*, *n.* *Melodunum*; a city of the Senones (perhaps the modern Melun).

1. **mēlos**, *i.*, *n.* (*Gr. Plur. mele, and mēla*) = μέλος. *A tune, air, strain, song, lay*: *Hor.*

2. **Mēlos**, *i.*, *f.*, Μῆλος. *Melos*; an island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades.—Hence, **Mēlius**, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Melos, Melian*.

Mēlotis, idis, *f.* *Melotis*; a country of Thessaly.

Mēlōmēne, ἔς, *f.*, Μελομένην (*Songstress*). *Melpomēne*; the muse of tragic and lyric poetry.

mēmb-rāna, *æ*, *f.* [mēmb-rum] (*The thing pertaining to belonging to a limb or limbs; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: The skin or membrane that covers the separate parts of the body: *Cic. B. Esp.*: 1. *Skin or membrane between parts of the body in certain animals, etc.*: *Pl.*—2. *The skin or slough of snakes*: *Ov.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** The thin skin of plants and other things: *Pl.*—**B.** A skin prepared for writing on; parchment: *Hor.*—**C.** The surface, outside of a thing: *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. membrane*.

mēmb-rān-ūla, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [mēmb-ran-a] (*Prop.*: *A parchment*; *Meton.*) *An instrument written on parchment*: *Cic.*

mēmb-rātim, *adv.* [mēmb-rum] 1. *a.* *Prop.*: *By limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb, from member to member*: *Lucr.*—**b.** *Meton.*: *Piece-meal, singly, severally*: *Cic.*—2. *In little clauses, short sentences*: *Cic.*

mēmb-rum, *i.*, *n.* [etym. dub.] compared by Max Müller to Sanscrit *marmān*, “a joint;” either as “a decaying thing” or as “a thing grinding in the socket” **I. Prop.**: *A limb, member of the body*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: *Of concrete things*: *A part, portion, division*: *Cic.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** A member or clause of a sentence: *Cic.*—**B.** *Of abstract things*: *A part, portion, division*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. membre*.

mēm-et, *v.* *ego* and *met*.

mēm-in-i, *isse*, *v. a.* and *n.* *defect.* [for *memnen-i*, reduplicated form of Latin root *men*, akin to Sanscrit root *mān*, *cognate*] **I. Act.**: *To remember, recollect, think of, be mindful of, bear in mind*: *Cinna* *memini*, *vidi* *Syllam*, *Cic.* **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To remember, recollect, be mindful of or about*: *memini bene*, *Hor.* (with *Gen.*) *meminisse constantie tuse*, *Cic.* **B. Fig.**: *Of things*: *To remember*: *meminit labor prestare salutem*, *Lucr.* **C. Meton.**: *To make mention of, mention a thing, either in speaking or*

writing: *meministi ipse de consiliis*, *Cic.*

Memmius, ū, *m.* *Memmius*; a Roman name.—Hence, 1. **Memmi-**anus, *æ*, *m.* *One of the Memmian gens*; a *Memmiade*, a *Memmius*.—2. **Memmi-**anus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Memmius*.

Memnon, ōnis, *m.* = Μέμνων (*The one abiding*; *Steadfast, Resolute*). *Memnon*; a son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, king of the Ethiopians, who went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by *Achilles*.—As he was being burned on the funeral pile, he is said to have been changed by *Aurora* into a bird, while from his ashes many other birds arose, called *Memnoniæ* or *Memnoni-*des, who every year flew from Ethiopia to Troy, and fought over *Memnon's* tomb.—The black marble statue of *Memnon*, near Thebes, when struck by the first beams of the sun, gave forth a sound like that of a lute-string, which was regarded as *Memnon's* greeting to his mother.—Hence, **Memnōn-i-us**, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Memnon*; *Memnonian*; *Meton.*) *Oriental, Moorish*: *regna*, *Luc.*—2. *Black, dark, swarthy*: *color*, *Ov.*

mēm-or, ōris, *adj.* [Sans. root *smri*, to remember] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Mindful, remembering*: *memor fuit*, *Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *facti*, *Cass.* **B. Esp.**: *That readily or easily remembers, possessed of a good or retentive memory*: *homo*, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *Of things*: **A. Gen.**: *Mindful, that remembers*: *peto . . . cadum Marsi memorem duelli*, *Hor.* **B. Esp.**: 1. *Of anger*: *Unforgetting, vindictive, unsleeping, watchful*, etc.: *Virg.*—2. *Remembering, mindful of, taking into consideration*: *supplicium . . . exempli parum memoris legum humanarum fuit*, *Liv.* **III. Meton.**: *That reminds of a thing*: *nostri memorem sepulcro Scalpe querelam*, *Hor.*

mēmōrā-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [memor(a)-] **I. Prop.**: *Memorable, remarkable; deserving of memory, or being remembered*: *familiarietas*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *memorabilior prima pars vite*, *Luc.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Worthy of mention, deserving to be mentioned, spoken of, related, recounted*, etc.: *virtus*, *Cic.*—**B.** *To be spoken of, etc.*: *fit or becoming to be spoken of, etc.*: *hoccine credibile est, aut memorabile* *q.*, etc., *Ter.*

mēmōrā-ndus, *a.*, *um*. 1. *P.* *Of memor(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated*: *Of persons or thing*: *juvenis memorande*, *Virg.* (with *Dat.*) *o mihi post nullos unquam memorande sodales*, etc., *Ov.*

mēmōrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [memor(a)-] *One who mentions or recounts; a relater*: *tui casūs*, *Prop.*

mēmōrā-tus, *a.*, *um*. 1. *P.* *Of memor(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Memorable, renowned, celebrated*: *Eryx*, *Virg.* (*Sup.*) *memoratissimum sepulchrum*, *Gell.*

mēmōr-ia, *æ*, *f.* [memor] (*The quality, or state, of the memory*; hence) *The faculty of remembering, memory, recollection*: *Cic.*—1. *Prop.*: *Memory*,

remembrance, recollection. Cic.—Particular phrase: *Memoriae prodere* or *tradere*, To hand down to memory, i. e. to leave in writing, record, relate, etc.: Cic., Liv.—2. Meton.: *a. The time of remembrance, period of recollection.* Cic.—*b. An historical account, relation, narration.* Cic.; Nep.—*c. A written account, narrative, memoir:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mémoire*.

mēmōri-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [memori-a] *Of, or belonging to, memory or remembrance; memorial:* libellus, *a memorandum-book*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mémorial*, "a memorial."

mēmōri-ōla, *ae*, *f. dim.* [id.] *Memory:* Cic.

mēmōr-iter, *adv.* [memor] *Mindfully; i. e. from or with the memory; by memory:* oratio est habita *memoriter*, Cic.

mēmōr-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *I. Act.*: *A. Prop.*: To make mindful of, or about; to recal to a person's mind or remembrance; to remind of: *foedus*, Tac. *B. Meton.*: 1. To mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of or about, narrate, etc.: *utrum superbiam prius memorem, an crudelitatem?* Cic.: *Musa, mihi causas memora*, Virg.—2. To speak, use, employ in conversation, etc.: *vocabularum*, Quae praeis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis, etc., Hor.—3. To call, name, etc.: *Carmentalem Romano nomine portam Quam memorant*, Virg. *II. Neut.*: (Prop.): To be mindful, to commit to memory; (Meton.): To discuss, speak about a matter: *de naturā nimis obscure memoravit*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mémorer*.

Memphis, *i*, *e* and *idos*, *f.* *Μέμφις*, *Memphis*; a city of Middle Egypt, celebrated as the residence of the Egyptian kings (now the village of Menf).—Hence, *I. Memph-ites*, *ae*, *m. adj.* *Memphite*: of or from the city of Memphis; Egyptian: *bos*, i. e. *Apis*, Tib.—Hence, *Memphiti-cus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Memphitic, Egyptian*.—2. *Memph-itis*, *idis*, *f. adj.* *Memphite, Egyptian*: *vacca*, i. e. *lo*, Ov.

Mēneni-us (-nus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or from, Menē (Μέναι), a city of Sicily (now Mineo).*—As Subst.: *Menenai*, *ōrum*, *m.* (sc. *incolae*) *The inhabitants of Menē*.

Mēnalcaas, *ae*, *m.* *Menalcas*, the name of a shepherd.

Mēnander (-dros, -drus), (*Gr. Gen.*, Menandri, acc. to Μενάνδρου, Μενάνδρος (*A* waiting man), *Menander*, *Menandros*, or *Menandrus*; a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model.—Hence, *Mēn-andr-aeus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Menander; Menandrian*.

Mēnapii, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Menapii*; a people of Belgic Gaul, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

mend-a, *ae*, *f.* [akin to mend-um] *I. Prop.*: *A mistake, error, blunder* in writing or in books; *a slip of the pen*—Suet. *II. Meton.*: *A fault, defect, blemish of the body, etc.*: Ov.

mendaciō-lum, *i*, *n.* [mendaci-

um, (uncontr. Gen.) *mendacio-] A little lie, slight fiction:* Cic.

mendāc-i-um, *ii*, *n.* [mendax, mendac-is] *I. Prop.*: *Untruthfulness, lying; a lie, untruth, falsehood:* Cic.; Ov. *II. Meton.*: *A counterfeit:* Pl.

mend-a-x, *acis*, *adj.* [forment-ax; fr. ment-ior] *I. Prop.*: *Given or prone to lying; mendacious:* non mendaci genere, Cic.: (Comp.) Parthis mendaciior, Hor.: (Sup.) ego ero mendacissimus, Plant.—As Subst.: *mend-a-x*, *acis*, *m.* (sc. *homo*) *A liar:* Quint. *II. Fig.*: *Of things: Lying, false, deceptive: fundus, that does not yield the expected fruits*, Hor. *III. Meton.*: *Feigned, fictitious, counterfeit, not real, etc.*: pennae, Ov.

mendicā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [mendic(a)-o] *A begging for, obtaining by begging:* Sen.

mendic-e, *adv.* [mendic-us] *After the manner of a pauper person; in a beggarly manner; meanly:* Sen.

mendic-it-as, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] *(The state or condition of the mendicis; hence) Beggary, mendicity, pauperism, indigence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mendicité*.

mendic-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, *1. v. n.* and *a.*; also, **mendic-or**, *ātus* *sum*, *ārī*, *1. v. dep.* [id.] *I. Neut.*: *To beg, ask for alms, go a begging:* Plant. *II. Act.*: (Prop.): *To beg:* (Meton.): *To solicit, ask for, entreat:* Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mendier*.

mendicū-lus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [for mendico-lus; fr. mendicus, (uncontr. Gen.) mendico-i] *Pauper, mean, pitiful, beggarly:* Cic.

mendicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *Beggarly, needy, in want, indigent:* mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic.: (Sup.) mendicissimi, id.—As Subst.: *mendicus*, *i*, *m.* *A beggar:* Hor. *II. Meton.*: *Poor, pauper, mean, pitiful:* instrumentum, Cic.

mendōs-e, *adv.* [mendos-us] *1. Faultily, with abundance of faults:* (Stip.) mendosissime, Cic.—2. *Falsely, erroneously:* colligere, Pers.

mend-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mend-um] (*Abounding in mendum; hence*) *1. Full of, or abounding in, faults; faulty, erroneous, incorrect:* (Comp.) *historia* . . . mendosior, Cic.—2. *That commits many faults, or makes many mistakes:* servus, Cic.—*A* *derisive expression:* Mendosum, *falsely*, *deceptively:* Pers.

men-dum, *i*, *n.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare] *(The thing thought or formed in the mind; hence, in bad sense) I. Prop.*: *A Gen.*: *A mistake, error:* Cic. *B. Esp.*: *A fault, error, blunder in writing:* Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A blemish of the body, etc.*, Ov.

Mēnēlāus, *i*, *m.*, Μενέλαος (*One withstanding people*). *Menelaus*: *I. a. Prop.*: *Son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.*—Hence, *Iōnēlā-aeus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Menelaus.*—*b. One like Menelaus:* Cic.—2. *A Greek rhetorician.*

Mēnēnīus, *ii*, *m.* *Menenius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Mēneni-us** (-ānus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Menenius.*

Mēnēstheus, *ei* and *eos*, *m.*, Μενέσθεος (*One who abides*). *Menestheus*: *1. A son of Iphicrates the Athenian:* Nep.—2. *A Trojan* (also called *Mnestheus*).

Mēnippus, *i*, *m.*, Μένιππος (*One withstanding horses*). *Menippus*: *a great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.*

Mēnius, *ii*, *m.*, Μένιος. *Menius*; *a son of Lycaon.*

Mēnecetes, *is*, *m.*, Μενεκῆς. *Menecetes*: *one of the companions of Aeneas.*

Mēnētiādes, *ae*, *m.*, Μενετιάδης. *The son of Menetius*, i. e. *Patroclus, the friend of Achilles.*

men-s, *mentis*, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Gr. μέν-ω] (*The thinking; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A Gen.*: *The mind as the origin of thought; the faculty of thought:* Cic.; Cat. *B. Esp.*: *1. The mind, understanding, intellect, reason, intellectual powers, etc.*: Cic.—2. *Mind, recollection, thought, memory:* Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. Mind, feelings, disposition:* Ter.; Cass.—*B. Idea, thought:* Virg.—*C. Intention, design, purpose:* Cic.; Ov.—*D. Courage, heart, soul:* Hor.—*E. Personified: Mens; as a goddess:* Liv.

men-sa, *ae*, *f.* [root MEN, whence men-sus; v. metior init.] (*The measured thing; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A table of any kind:* Cic.; Hor.; Virg. *II. Meton.*: *A. That which is put on table; food, etc.*: Cic.—*Particular phrase:* *Secunda mensa, The second course or dessert (at which much wine was taken):* Cic.—*B. The guests at table:* Suet.

mens-ārius, *ii*, *m.* [mens-a] (*One pertaining to a mensa; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *A money-changer, banker:* Suet. *II. Esp.*: *A public banker (who regulated the paying out of public moneys):* Liv.

men-sio, *ōnis*, *f.* [root MEN, whence men-sus; v. metior init.] *A measuring; measure:* Fig.: *vocum, i. e. metre, quantity:* Cic.

mensis, *is* (*Gen. Plur.*, regularly mensium; sometimes mensum), *m.* [Sans. māś, "a month," fr. root MĀ, to measure] *A month, as a measure of time:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mois* **men-sor**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *A measurer:* *I. In space:* *A measurer of land; a land-surveyor:* Col.—*b. A measurer for partitioning; a divider or distributor of land:* Ov.—*c. An architect:* Pl.—2. *In calculations:* *One who estimates, calculates, weighs in mind, etc.; a calculator, estimator:* Hor.

menstrū-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [menstru-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a month; monthly; every month, for a month:* epulae, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menstruel*.

mens-tri-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mens-is] (*Caused, or produced, by a month; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *Brought about, happening, or taking place every month, monthly:* usura, Cic.—As Subst.: **menstruum**, *i*, *n.* (sc. officium) *A*

monthly term of office, monthly service: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *That lasts or continues a month; for the space of a month; monthly:* *vita*, Cic.—As Subst.: **menstruum**, *i. n.* (sc. cibarium) *A month's food or provisions:* Liv.

mens-ula, æ, *f. dim.* [mens-a] *A little table:* Plaut.

men-sūra, æ, *f.* [root MEN, whence men-sus; *v.* metior init.] **I.** Prop.: *A measuring, measure, measurement:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A measure by which any thing is measured:* Cass.; Cic.; Nep. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Of abstract things: A measuring, measure, measurement:* dicrum, Tac.—**2.**

Esp.: **a.** In painting: *Measure, proportion:* Pl.—**b.** Mentally: *Measure, capacity, powers, attainment:* Quint.—**c.** With respect to rhythm, etc.: *Measuring:* Cic.—**B.** Extent, amount, degree: Ov.; Pl.—**C.** Measure, standard, etc.: consularis legati, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *measure*.

men-sure, *a, um, P.* of metior, through root MEN.

menta (-tha), æ, *f.* μινθη, μίνθη. *Mint* (according to the myth, so called from Menthe or Minthe, a nymph who was changed by Proserpine into this plant): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menthe*.

menti-ens, entis, *P.* of menti-or.—As Subst. (sc. sermo): *A fallacy, sophism:* Cic.

men-tio, ōnis, *f.* [MEN, root of meminī] *A mentioning, making mention of anything, whether by speaking or in writing:* Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—Particular phrases, etc.: **1.** Mentionem facere alicuius rei or de aliquo (aliquā re). *To make mention of, respecting, or about:* Cic.; Plaut.—**2.** Mentionem facere cum aliquo. *To mention with a person, i. e. to say, or to prefer a request, to a person:* Plaut.—**3.** Mentionem facere apud aliquem. *To mention before, or in the presence of, any one:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mention*.

men-tior, itus sum, iri, *4. v. dep. n.* and *a.* (Fut. mentibitur, Plaut.) [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Lat. me-min-i] *To think or form in the mind; hence, in a bad sense:* I. Neut.: *To lie, cheat, deceive, etc.* **A.** Prop.: *With Personal subjects: non est mentiri meum, Ter.*: Philo aperte mentitur, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects: To lie, deceive: frons, oculi, vultus, persepe mentiuntur, Cic.* **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *With Personal subjects: 1. Gen.: To lie or speak falsely about: pullarius aspiciunt mentiri ausus, Liv.*: Oī nulli quidquam mentita, Hor.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *To falsely assert, affirm, or declare: certam me sum mentitus habere Horam, quae, etc., Ov.*—**b.** *To make a false promise about: noctem, Prop.* **B.** Meton.: *To imitate, counterfeit, etc.*: mentiris juvenem tinctis, Sentine, capillis, Mart. **C.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects: 1. To speak falsely about, falsely promise: alicui, Mart.*—**2.** *To imitate, counterfeit: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg.* **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: **a.** *Imitated, counter-*

fected: tela, Virg.—**b.** *Feigned, false:* terrores, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mentir*.

Ment-o, ōnis, *m.* [ment-um] *(One with a long chin). Mento: a Roman name.*

Mentor, ōris, *m.*, Μέντωρ [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Gr. μέν, Lat. root MEN, whence meminī, mens] *(The Thinker). Mentor: a celebrated artist in embossed work.—Hence, Mentor-ŭsus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mentor; Mentorcan.*

men-tum, *i. n.* [for min-tum; fr. 1. min-or] *(The projecting thing; hence) 1. a. Gen.: The chin of persons, etc.* Cic.; Pl.—**b.** *Esp.: The chin with the hair on it; a bearded chin: Virg.*—**2.** Architect. *t. t.*: *The projecting part of a cornice, which casts off the rain; the coping:* Vitruv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menton*.

mē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root Mī, to go; or MĀ-PAYA (a causative of ME), to cross over] **I.** Prop.: *Of living beings as subjects: A. Gen.: To go, to pass: quo simul mearis, Hor.* **B.** *Esp.: Of an army: To be on march, to be marching:* Curt. **II.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects: To go, pass, etc.: quā disula lege mearent, Ov.*

meopte, *v. meus*.

mēphitis, *is, f.* Mēphitis: **I.** Prop.: *A noxious pestilential exhalation from the ground:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Personified: Mēphitis (also, Mēphis); the goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.*

mepte = me ipsum: *Plaut.*

mēp-ŭsus, *a, um, adj.* [mer-us] **I.** Prop.: *Pure, unmixed: ex pulit elior morbum bilemque mēmo, Hor.* (Comp.) vinum meracius, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *libertatis, Cic.*

mercā-bilis, *e, adj.* [merc(a)-or] *That can be bought or purchased:* Ov.

mercā-ns, ntis, *P.* of merc(a)-or.—As Subst.: *A purchaser:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marchand*.

mercā-tor, ōris, *m.* [merc(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A trader, merchant, esp. a wholesale dealer:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A trafficker in any thing:* Cic.

mercā-tor-ŭsus, *a, um, adj.* [mercator] *(Of, or belonging to, a trader, etc.; mercantile):* Plaut.

mercā-tūra, *e, adj.* [merc(a)-or] *Trade, traffic, commerce: 1. Prop.: mercaturas facere, To follow the pursuits of trade, Cic.* **II.** Fig.: *bonarum artium, Cic.* **III.** Meton.: *Goods, wares, merchandise:* Plaut.

mercā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Trade, traffic, buying and selling:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A place for trade, market-place, market, mart:* Cic.; Liv.—**B.** *A public festival:* Cic.

mercēd-ula, æ, *f. dim.* [merces, merced-is] *(Small merces; hence) 1. Small wages, poor pay:* Cic.—**2.** *Libre, rent, income:* Cic.

mercēn-arius, (mercenn-), *a, um, adj.* [for merced-arius; fr. id.] *(Of, or belonging to, merces; hence) 1. Of persons: a. Gen.: Doing any thing for reward or payment; hired for money, wages, or pay: comes, Cic.*

—As Subst.: **mercenarius**, ū, *m.* (sc. homo) *A hireling or hired servant:* Cic.—**b.** *Esp.: Paid, hired, mercenary: testes, Cic.*—**2.** *Of things: Mercenary, hired: liberalitas, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *mercenaire*.

merc-ŭs, ūdis, *f.* [for merc-ŭs; fr. merx, merc-is; ced-o] *(The thing coming as, for, or gain; hence) 1. Prop.: A. In a good sense: Libere, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, etc.: Cic.; Sall.—B.* *In a bad sense: A bribe: Cic.* **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A price of any thing:* Cic.—**2.** *Esp. a.* *In a good sense: Reward, wages, recompense:* Cic.—**b.** *In a bad sense: (a) Punishment, recompense: Liv.*—*(b) Cost, injury, detriment; hindrance, disadvantage:* Cic.—**B.** Terms, condition, stipulation: Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Rent, revenue, income as received from a tenant, etc.: Cass.; Cic.*—**B.** *Interest on capital:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merci*.

merc-imōnium, ū, *n.* [merx, merc-is] *(A thing pertaining to merx; hence) Goods, wares, merchandise:* Plaut.

merc-or, ūtus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* (Inf.: mercari, Hor.) [id.] *To trade, traffic; to buy, purchase:* **I.** Prop.: Hor.; fundum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *muneribus amorem, Prop.* **III.** In Pass. force: **A.** *Verbi Fin.: To be bought or purchased: Jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, Pl.—B.* Part. Perf.: *Bought, purchased: natureque decus mercato prodere cultu, Prop.*

Mer-cūrus, ū, *m.* [id.] *(The one pertaining to merchandise, etc.) Mercury. 1. Prop.: Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; the god of eloquence; the bestower of prosperity; the god of gain, merchandise, traders, and thieves; the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World.—Hence, Mer-cūr-ŭlis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mercury.—As Subst.: Mer-cūriales, ūm, m. plur.: (sc. homines) Mercury's men; the name attaching to the corporation of traders: Cic.* **II.** Meton.: *The planet Mercury:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mercur, mercuriel*.

mer-da, æ, *f.* [prob. from the same root as Gr. μωρ-ωσσειν, to defile, foul] *(The defiling or polluting thing; hence) Dung, ordure, excrement:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merde*.

mēr-e, adv. [mer-us] **I.** Prop.: *Purely, without mixture:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Entirely, wholly, altogether:* Pl.

mērenda, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *An afternoon meal or collation:* Plaut.

mērc-ns, ntis, *P.* of mērc-o and mērc-or.

mēr-ŭs, ūi, ūtum, āre, *2. v. a. and n.*; **mēr-ŭor**, itus sum, ēri, *2. v. dep.* [akin to Sanscrit root MĀ, mēti, through mēp or mōp, root of μείπωται, sortior] *(To obtain or acquire as a portion or allotment; hence) 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: To get, gain, acquire, obtain: quorum duces quadragena millia HS. merebant, Suet.—B. Esp.: With*

accessory notion of payment: **1.** To get or acquire by purchase; *buy, purchase, etc.*: nardo vina merere. Hor.—**2.** To get, acquire, obtain as the purchase money or by way of compensation: quid arbitramini Rheginos... merere velle, ut, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: Merere or mereri (with or without) stipendia, To earn pay as a soldier; i.e. to serve in the army or as a soldier; to be a soldier: Cic.; Liv.: hence, pedibus merere, i.e. to serve as a foot-soldier, id.: equo merere, to serve in the cavalry: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act. **1.** To deserve, merit; to be entitled to or worthy of: In a good or bad sense: primam merui qui lande coronam, Virg.: supplicium, Ov.: (with ut c. Subj.) respondit (sc. Socrates) sese meruisse, ut... decoraretur, etc., Cic.—**2.** To commit, perform, do, etc.: esse in hac re culpam meritum non nego, Ter.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** To deserve, merit, to render one's self or be deserving in any respect: fac valens, libertatemque meam, si merco, tueris, Cic.—**2.** With bene, male, and various other adv. to denote in what respect any person deserves: To deserve well, etc., of; to confer a benefit, etc., on; to act, etc., towards: de republica bene mereri, Cic.

mētricio-lus, a, um, adj. [meretrix, meretric-is] Of, or pertaining to, a meretrix; meretricious: Plant.

mētricio-tila, æ, f, dim. [id.] A little courtesan (Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mētriciule*).

mētrō-trix, icis (Gen. ¶ Plur., meretricium, Plant.; —meretricium, Ov.), f, [meretrix] (The female accomplice of gaining; hence) A prostitute, courtesan: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mētrice*.

merg-e, ærum, f, [merg-o] (The things plunged or thrust into something; hence) A two-pronged fork: Plant.

merges, itis, f, [for mergit-; fr. late Lat. mergit-o, "to plunge"] **1.** (The thing plunged or thrust into something; hence) A pitchfork: Pl.—**2.** (The thing into which something, e.g. a pitchfork, is plunged or thrust; hence) A sheaf: Virg.

merg-o, mersī, mersum, mergere, 3, v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root MAJ, to plunge] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To dip, plunge, or immerse in, etc., water, etc.: mergi pullos in aquam jussit, Cic.: nec me deus æquore mersit, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To plunge one's self, to plunge, etc., Cic.; Ov.—**2.** To overwhelm by or in, to sink or plunge beneath the waters, etc., to scullow up, submerge, engulf, etc. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: To plunge or thrust: mersis in corpore rostris, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** Of rivers, etc.: To plunge; i.e. run, empty itself, fall: Pl.—**b.** Of constellations: To plunge, i.e. fall, set, sink: Cat.—**B.** To push or thrust: per jugum mergi vitis matoriam, Pl.—**C.** To hide, conceal, bury,

etc.: mersitque suos in robore vultūs, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: To plunge or immerse in: me fata mea, et scelus exitiale Lacene His mersere malis, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To plunge one's self, to plunge into some career, etc.: Liv.—**B.** Of fortune, circumstances, sleep, etc.: To overwhelm, engulf, sink, submerge, swallow up, etc.: aere patorio Ac rebus mersis in ventrem, Juv.

merg-us, i, m, [merg-o] (The plunger; hence) A diver or gull.

mēridi-ānus, a, um, adj. [mēridies] **I.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, mid-day: mid-day: tempus, mid-day, noon: Cic.—As Subst.: **meridiani**, ōrum, m. (sc. gladiatores) Mid-day combatants, gladiators who fought at mid-day: Suet. **II.** Meton.: Of, or belonging to, the south or south side; southern, southerly, meridional: circulus, the equator, Sen.—As Subst.: **A.** **meridianum**, i, n. The south: Vell.—**B.** **meridiana**, ōrum, n. Southern places or parts: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mēridienne* (also subst.), *mēridien*, "the meridian."

mēridiā-tio, ōnis, f, [mēridi(a)-o] A taking a mid-day sleep; a siesta: Cic.

mēri-dies, ei, m, [for mēdi-dies; fr. mēdi-us; dies] **I.** Prop.: Mid-day, noon: Cic. **II.** Meton.: The south: Cic.

mēridi-o, no, perf., ātum, āre, 1, v. n., mēridi-ō, ātus sum, āri, 1, v. dep. [mēridi-o] To take a mid-day nap or siesta: Suet.

Mēriōnes, æ, m, Μερίωνης Meriōnes; the character of Idomeneus, who piloted his ships from Crete to Troy.

1. mērit-o, ō, uli, [merit-us] Deservingly, justly, according to desert: meritō irasci, Cic.: (Sup.) amare meritissimo, id.

2. mērit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. intens. [mer-co] To earn, gain: qui sestertia dena meritāssēt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mēriter*.

mēritōr-ius, a, um, adj. [merito, through an obsolete subst. meritor, "one who gains or earns money"] **I.** Gen.: Of, or belonging to, one who earns money, by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money: vehicula, Suet.—As Subst.: **meritoria**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) Places or rooms which are let out (for a short time): Juv. **II.** Esp.: Of, or belonging to, gain made by immoral practices: pueri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mēritoire*.

mērit-um, i, n, [mer-co] **1. a.** (That which deserves or merits something from a person; hence) (a) In a good sense: A service, kindness, benefit, etc.: Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: Demerit, fault: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** (That for which one deserves or merits something at the hands of another; hence) (a) Worth, value, importance of a thing: Ov.—(b) Desert, merit: Cic.—**2.** (That which is deserved or merited; hence) **a.** In a good sense: Reward, return, recompense: Ter.—**b.** In a bad sense:

Punishment: App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mērite*.

mēr-ītus, a, um: **1.** P. of mer-ao or mer-coor.—**2.** Pa.: **a.** Deserving or meriting something from another; so, perhaps, only as Subst. **meritissimum**, i, n. Very great merit: Plant.—**b.** Deserved, just, fit, proper (Sup.) fumā meritissimā fruitur, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mērite*.

Mēmēros, ei, m, Μήμερος (Care-laden, anxious), *Mēmēros*; one of the Centaurs present at the wedding of Pirithous.

Mermessus, æ, f, a woman of Mermessus, a town of Troas; esp., the Mermessian Sibyl.

mēr-o-bib-us, a, um, adj. [mer-um; (o); bib-o] That drinks wine unmixed: Plant.

Mērōe, ēs, f, Μέρω, Merōē; a large and celebrated island of the Nile.

Mērōpe, ēs, f, Μερόπη (One endowed with speech), *Merope*; one of the Pleiades, whose star is more obscure than the rest, because she wedded Sisyphus, a mortal.

1. Mērops, ōpis, m, = Μέρωψ (id.). *Mērops*; a king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Phæthlon.

2. mērops, ōpis, f, = μέροψ. *The bee-eater*.

mer-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. intens. [for merg-so; fr. merg-o] **I.** Prop.: To dip in, immerse: gregem fluvio mersare, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To overwhelm: rerum copia mersat, Lucr.—**B.** Pass. in reflexive force: To plunge one's self; mersor civilibus undis, Hor.

mer-sus (for merg-sus), a, um, P. of merg-o.

mēr-īla, æ, f, [etym. dub.; prob. mer-co] (The deserving one; hence) In reference to its melodious note: A blackbird, ousel, merle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merle*.

merum, i, v. morus.

mērus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; but prps. akin to μερ, or μωρ, root of μερῶναι, to divide or separate from] (Divided or separated from; hence) **I.** Prop.: Alone, only, mere, nothing, but: nugæ, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Pure, unmixed, unadulterated, without mixture, etc.: vina, i.e. not mixed with water, Ov.—As Subst.: **merum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) Pure, unmixed, unadulterated wine; wine free from all admixture of water: Hor.—**B.** Bare, naked, uncovered: pes, Juv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** **1.** In a good sense: Pure, real, genuine: libertas, Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: Unmixed, immoderate, excessive: libertas, Liv.—**B.** Of brightness, etc.: Pure, entire, unclouded: claror, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mère*.

mer-x, cis, f, [mer-co] (The gaining, i.e. gainful, thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: Goods, wares, commodities, merchandise: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: A thing, article: Plant.

Mēsembria, æ, f, Μεσσηρία, *Mēsembria*; a city of Thrace.—Hence,

Mēsembri-ācus, a, um, adj. *Mesembrian*.

Mēsōpōtāmīa, a, f., *Mesopotamia* (Country between rivers). *Mesopotamia*; a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris.

Messāla (-alla), a, m. *Messala* or *Messalla*; a Roman name.

Messallina (-allina), a, f. *Messalina* or *Messalina*; the profigate wife of the Emperor Claudius.

Messāna, a, f., *Messāna* (That which is in the middle, i. e. here, between the shores). *Messana*: 1. A city of Sicily, built on a point of land projecting into the Straits between Italy and Sicily (now Messina).—2. *Messene*.

Messāpia, a, f., *Messāpia* (The land or country in the midst of or between the waters). *Messapia*; the extreme south-eastern district of Italy between the *Mare Adriaticum* and the *Sinus Tarentinus* (now *Terra di Otranto*). Hence, **Messāp-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Messapia; Messapian*.—As *Subst.*: *Messapii*, ōrum, m. (sc. incolae). *The Messapians*.

Messāpus (*Mēsā-*), i, m. [orig. Greek: The one between the waters: v. *Messapia* init.] *Messapus* or *Messapus*; a prince of Messapia.

Messēne, es, -na, a, f., *Messēna* (That which is in the middle, i. e. here of the country; an inland place). *Messene* or *Messena* (now *Mauromatti*); a city situate in the centre of the extreme south-western state of the Peloponnesus, to which it gave its name of *Messene* or *Messenia*.—Hence, **Messēn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Messenian*.—As *Subst.*: *Messenii*, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Messenians*.

mes-sis, is, f. (Acc. Sing. *messim*, Plaut.) [for *met-sis*; fr. *met-o*] *I. Prop.*: A moving, reaping, or ingathering of the corn, etc.; a harvest: **Cic.** II. *Meton.*: A. Of a collecting of honey: Virg.—B. *Harvest*, i. e. the harvested crops: Virg.—P. *Prov.*: 1. *Messes* *suns* *ure*. *To burn one's own crops*, i. e. to destroy one's own work, etc.: Tib.—2. *Messis* *in herbā est*. *The crop is in the blade*, i. e. one's expectations are premature; or to count one's chickens before they are hatched: Ov.—C. *The time or season of harvest*; harvest-time: Virg. III. *Fig.*: A moving down or reaping, etc.: Sullani temporis *messis*, i. e. the numerous deaths and murders in *Sylla's* time, Cic.

mes-sor, ōris, m. [for *met-sor*; fr. *met-o*] *A reaper*: Cic.; Hor.

messōr-ius, a, um, adj. [messor] *Of, or belonging to, a reaper*: Cic.

mes-sus (for *met-sus*), a, um, P. of *met-o*.

met-, a pronominal suffix attached to pronouns substantive, and (less freq.) possessive pronouns: *Self*: e. g. *egomet*, *nosmet*, *meāmet*.

mēta, a, e, f. [met-ior] (*The measuring thing; the measurer*; hence) **I. Prop.**: A *meta*, i. e. a column or pillar, with a conical top, for marking a measured space; a turning-post or

pillar (three of these *metae* in a group were erected at each end of the Roman circus, and round them charioteers in the chariot races had to drive seven times): Ov.; Cic. II. *Meton.*: A. *The goal or turning-post*, as formed by the *metae* collectively: Hor.—B. A goal or winning-post for foot-runners: Hor.—C. A point or goal round which vessels turn in a sailing or rowing match: Virg.—D. A headland, foreland, promontory, cape, projecting point of land which ships double: Virg.—E. An end, boundary, extremity, limit: Ov. III. *Fig.*: Of abstract things: A. An end, extremity, limit, conclusion, close: Ov.; Virg.—B. The boundary line: Virg.

Mētābus, i, m. *Metabus*; a king of the Volsci, father of Camilla.

mētallum, i, n. = μέταλλον. **I. Prop.**: A mine: Pl.; Suet. II. *Meton.*: Of that which is obtained from a mine, etc.: A. A metal, as gold, silver, iron, etc.: Virg.; Hor.—B. Marble, stone, etc.: Pl. III. *Fig.*: A. Of that which yields profit: A mine: Pl.—B. Metal, stuff, material: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *métal*, *médaille*.

Mētāpontum, i, n. (That which is above the sea or on the sea coast). *Metapontum*; a town of Lucania.—Hence, **Mētāpont-ius**, a, um, adj. *Metapontine*.—As *Subst.*: *Metapontini*, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Metapontines*.

mēta-tor, ōris, m. [met(a)-or] *One who measures out a place; a divider and fixer (of boundaries)*: Cic.

Mētaurum, i, n. *Metaurum*; a river in the Brutian territory.

Mētaurus, i, m., Μέταυρος. *Metaurus*; a river of Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of *Hasdrubal*, the brother of *Hannibal* (B.C. 207) (now *Metaro* or *Metro*).

Mētellus, i, m.; -a, a, f. *Metellus* and *Metella*; Roman names.—Hence, **Mētell-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Metellus; Metelline*.

Mētēra turba. *The Metearian crowd*; the name given to a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea.

Mēthion, ōnis, m. *Methion*; the father of *Phorbas*.

Mēthymna, a, f., Μέθυμνα. *Metthymna*; a city in the island of Lesbos, famed for its excellent wine (now *Maliwa*).—Hence, **Mēthymn-aeus**, a, um, adj., Μέθυμναεός. *Of, or belonging to, Metthymna, Metthymnean*.

mētīcūl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [metus, through obsol. *meticul-us*] (*Full of fear*; hence) 1. *Fearful, timid*: Plaut.—2. *Frightful, terrible*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *meticuleux*.

mēt-ior, men-sus sum, mēt-iri, 4. v. dep. [roots MET, MEN, akin to Sanscrit root MA, to measure; Gr. μέ-τρον] **I. Prop.**: A. In space: 1. Gen.: To measure: mundi magnitudinem, Cic.—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of division: To measure out for division, to distribute by measure: agrum, Cic.—B. In quantity, amount, etc.: 1. Gen.: To measure, mete: frument-

um, Cic.: nummos, Hor.—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of division, appropriation, etc.: To measure or met out; to deal out, give, or distribute by measure: frumentum militibus, Cass. II. *Meton.*: To measure a distance, i. e.: A. On land: To pass through, over, or along; to traverse, walk along, etc.: viam, Hor.—B. By water: To traverse, pass, or sail over, across, or through, etc.: aquas carinā, Ov.—C. In the heavens: To traverse, etc.: iter annum, Cat. III. *Fig.*: A. To measure, estimate, form an opinion, or judge of, etc.: quam fidelitatem ego ex meā conscientia metior, Cic.—B. To traverse, pass through a particular time: duas lucis partes Hyperione mense, Ov. III. In Pass. force: a. To be measured off for any purpose: mensa spatia, Cic.—b. To be measured or estimated: (a) Gen.: syllabas metiendos pedes existant, Cic.—(b) Esp.: In value or importance: peccata vitibus hominum metienda sunt, Cic.

Mētīōsedum, i, n. *Metiosedum*, a city of Gaul (now Melun).

Mētiscus, i, m. *Metiscus*; the charioteer of *Turnus*.

Mētius, i, m. *Metius*; an Italian proper name.

1. mēt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to met-ior] **I. Prop.**: To measure, measure out: metato in agello, Hor. II. *Fig.*: To measure out (with the eyes); to survey, observe, search, scrutinize: metabat (sc. serpens) late circum loca, Virg.

2. mēt-o, messīti, messum, mētēre, 3. v. a. and n. [prob. akin to ἀ-μά-ω] **I. Prop.**: To mow or reap; to cut down the crops, etc.: A. Act.: farra metebant, Ov.—B. Neut.: in metende occupatos subito adorti, Cass. II. *Meton.*: A. To gather, gather or get in, collect the vintage, etc.: 1. Act.: vindemiam metit, Pl.—2. Neut.: postremus metio, Virg.—B. To cut, cut down: diraque cantatā pabula falce metit, Ov.—C. Of bees as subject: To cut the sweets of flowers; to rifle flowers: Virg.—D. To ravage, waste, destroy: ferus in silvā farra metebat aper, Ov. III. *Fig.*: To mow or cut down: A. In battle: proxima queque metit gladio, Virg.—B. Of death as subject: metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, Hor.

mētōposcōpus (-os), i, m. = μετωποσκόπος. A forehead-inspector; one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead; a metoposcopist: Suet.

mēt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n. [akin to met-ior] **I. Act.**: A. Prop.: To measure, to measure out, or mark off for any particular purpose: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Virg. B. *Meton.*: 1. To traverse, pass through, etc.: nemoris loca, Sen.—2. To erect, pitch, set up: tabernacula, Pl. C. *Fig.*: To measure or mark out, describe: quas regiones animo metatus sum, Liv. II. Neut.: To mark out or measure off a place for one's self; to pitch one's tent, encamp: Metarique sub ipso templo . . . jussit, Liv.

mētrēta, *α*, *f.* = μετρητής (measurer). *A metreta*; i. e. 1. *An Athenian liquid measure, containing about 9 oallons*. English: *Plaut.*—2. *A large cask or vessel*; a *tan*: *Mart.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. mētrēte*.

Mētrōpōlis, *is, f.*, Μητρόπολις (Mother-city). *Metropolis*; a city of *Thessaly*.—Hence, **Mētrōpōl-itā**, *ārum, m.* *The people of Metropolis*.—Hence, **Mētrōpōl-it-anus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the people of Metropolis*.

mētū-ens, *ntis*: 1. *P. of metu-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Fearing, dreading*; in a state of dread or anxious fear: (*Comp.*) *Nero metuentior in posterum*, *Tac.* *B.*: (a) *Gen.*: *Fearful or apprehensive about*: (with *Respective Gen.*) *metuensque periculi*, *Virg.*—(b) *Esp.*: *Entertaining a respectful awe or veneration for*: (with *Respective Gen.*) *consules legum metuentes*, *Cic.*

mētū-o, *mētūi, mētūtum, mētūere*, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [*metuis*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *metui-s*] *I. Act.*: *A. Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To fear, dread, be afraid of a person or thing*; *crimen ais te metuisse*, *Cic.*: *te suis metuentibus iuvenis*, *Hor.*: (with *ne c. Subj.*) *nimis metuebam, ne abissiles*, *Plaut.*: (with *ut c. Subj.*) *ut eis Vitalis metuo*, *Hor.*—2. *Esp.*: *a. To await or expect with fear or anxiety*; *to dread*: *metui quid futurum denique esset*, *Ter.*—*b. To fear to say*: *metuo, patres quot fuerint*, *Plaut.*—*c. To fear or be fearful about something*: *metuo qualem tu me hominem existimes*, *Ter.*—*d. To entertain a respectful fear or veneration for*: *absentem patrem*, *Ter.* *B. Fig.*: *Of things as subjects*: *To fear, dread, apprehend*: *illum ages pennā metuentem solvi fama superest*, *Hor.*—*C. Meton.*: *As the result of apprehension*: *To guard against, beware of, etc.*: *noctem Corporibus metuenus Anstrum*, *Hor.* *II. Neut.*: *To fear, be afraid, dread, be apprehensive or anxious*, as the effect of an idea of threatening evil: *neque tam de suā vitā, quam de me metuit*, *Cic.*: *inopi metuens formica senectae*, *Virg.*

mētus, *ūs, m.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety*, *Cic.*; *Sall.*; *Ter.*; *Ov.*; *Virg.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *Religious awe, holy fear, or dread*: *Virg.*—2. *Poetic awe*: *Hor.* *II. Meton.*: *A cause of fear*; *an object of dread or terror*: *Stat.*

mētū-tus, *a, um, P. of metu-o*.

mēs-us, *a, um* (*Voc.*, *meus* for *mī*, *Virg.*)—*Gen. Plur.*: *meum* for *meorum*, *Plaut.*—With *pte*: *meapte*, *Ter.*; *meopte*, *Plaut.*—With *met*: *meamet*, *Plaut.*, *pron. poss.* [*me*] *I. Gen.*: *My mine, belonging to me*: *metum nomen*, *Plaut.* *mea descriptio, made by me*, *Cic.*—*As Subst.*: *mei*, *drum, m.* (*sc. homines*) *My friends, my relatives, my adherents, my followers*: *flamma extrema meorum*, *Virg.* *II. Esp.*: *A. My own*; i. e. in the widest sense: *goldumque trecenti Corpore, vixque meum firmat dens*, *Ov.*—*B. My own*; i. e. in my own power, free, independent:

quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, *Cic.*—*C. Meus, My, my own, my dear, my beloved*: *Nero meus mirificas apud me tibi gratias agit*, *Cic.*—Particular expressions: 1. *Mea tu, or simply mea, You darling of mine, my darling, my love*: *Ter.*; *Ov.*—2. *Mi homines, my spectators, My dear people, my good spectators*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. mien, mon*.

Mēvānia, *ae, f.* *Mecania*; a city of *Umbria* (now *Bevagna*).

Mēzentius, *i, m.* *Mezentius*; a tyrant of *Cære* or *Agylia*.

mī: 1. *Dat. of ego.*—2. *Voc. of meus*.

mīc-a, *ae, f.* [*etym. dub.*, prob. akin to *μικ-ός* or *μικ-ός=μικρός*] *I. Prop.*: *A. crumb, little bit, morsel, grain*: *Lucr.*; *Hor.* *II. Fig.*: *Of the mental powers, etc.*: *A grain*: *Cat.*

Mīcipsa, *ae, m.*: 1. *Prop.*: *Micipsa*; son of *Mastissa*, and king of *Namidia*.—2. *Meton.*: *Plur.*: *Numidian, Africans*.

mīc-o, *ūi, no sup.*, *āre, i. v. n.* [*Sans. root mīsh, to wink*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To move to and fro with a quick, tremulous motion*: (with *Gr. Acc.*) *linguis mīca* (*sc. serpents*) *atra trisulcis*, *Virg.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *To beat, palpitate*: *venae et arteriae micare non desinant*, *Cic.*—2. *To twitch, etc.*: *seminantesque micant digiti*, *Virg.*—3. *To quash out or spring forth*: *micare novi, percusso pumice, fontes*, *Luc.*—4. *With or without digits*: *To move quickly with the fingers, i. e. to hold up suddenly some of the fingers in order that another may at once guess their number (this was practiced as a game—perhaps known amongst us as, "Buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?"—and still exists in Italy under the name of mora; it was further used as a mode of deciding doubtful or controverted matters)*: *Cic.*; *Suet.*—5. *To dart, dart about, etc.*: *fulmina micabant*, *Liv.*—6. *To move rapidly*; *to thrust, hew, or cut rapidly*: *urgere scutis, micare gladiis*, *Liv.* *II. Meton.*: *A. From the quick tremulous motion of the heavenly bodies, etc.*: 1. *Of the stars, etc.*: *To twinkle, sparkle, glitter*: *stella micans radiis*, *Cic.*—2. *Of lightning*: *To flash, gleam*: *micantia fulmina*, *Ov.*—*B. Without the notion of rapidity or tremulousness*: *To sparkle, glitter, flash*: *micant ignibus aether*, *Virg.* *III. Fig.*: *To flash, glitter, sparkle with animation, passion, etc.*: *oculos igne micantes*, *Ov.*

mīctur-io, *no perf.*, *no sup.*, *ire*. 4. *v. n. desiter*. [*impro*; *Part. Plur. mīctur-us*] *To desire to make water*; *to make water*: *Juv.*

Mīdas (*-a*), *ae, m.*, *Mīdas*, *Midasor Mida*; a king of *Phrygia*, who received from *Bacchus* the gift of turning into gold every thing that he touched. As this extended to food, he employed the assistance of the god. The latter told him to bathe in the River *Pactolus*, the sands of which from that time became mixed with gold. When, on the occasion of a musical

contest between *Apollo* and *Pan*, *Midas* as decided against the former, *Apollo* changed his ears into those of an ass.

mīgra-tio, *ōis, f.* [*migr(a)-o*] *I. Prop.*: *A removal, a changing of one's habitation*; *migration*: *Cic.*; *Liv.* *II. Fig.*: *Of words*: *A transfer, metaphorical use*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. migration*.

mīgro, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a.* (*migrāvissit* for *migraverit*, *Cic.*) [*etym. dub.*; *prps. akin to meo*] *I. Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: *To remove from one place to another*; *to depart, migrate*: *migrantes cernas*, *Virg.*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migratur*, *Cic.* *B. Fig.*: 1. *a. Gen.*: *To go away, depart*: *jam migravit ab aure voluptas Omnis*, *Hor.*—*b. Esp.*: *To go away or depart out of life, etc.*: *non dubitat . . . migrare de vitā, Cic.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *ex hominum vitā migrandum est*, *id.*—2. *To change, to become changed*: *in varias figuras*, *Ov.* *II. Act.*: *A. Prop.*: *To carry away, transport, transfer*: *relicta quae migratur difficilia essent*, *Liv.*: *num migratur Rhodetela regna, In Libyam Superis? are transferred*, *Sil.* *B. Fig.*: *To transgress, break, violate*: *qui civile jus . . . migratur, injustum fore*, *Cic.*

Mīlānton, *ōis, m.*, *Μελάντων*. *Milanton*; the husband of *Alalanta*.

mīl-es, *etc.*, *v. mill.*

mīles, *itis, comm. gen.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A soldier*: *Cic.*; *Liv.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *A foot-soldier*: *Cæs.*—2. *A common soldier, private*: *Sall.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Collectively*: *The soldiery; the army, or forces*: *Tac.*—*B.* = *latrunculus*: *A chessman or pawn in the game of chess*: *Ov.*—*C. Fem.*: 1. *Of a woman who is brought to bed for the first time*: *A rave recruit*; i. e. *one unaccustomed to such service*: *Ov.*—2. *An attendant or servant*: *Ov.*

Mīlēsīus, *a, um, adj.*, *Μιλῆσιος*. *I. Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, the city of Miletus*: *Milesian*.—*As Subst.*: **Mīlesīi**, *drum, m.* (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Miletus, the Milesians (who were famous for their luxury and wantonness)*. *II. Meton.*: *Of the character of the people of Miletus*; *impure, unchaste, wanton, lascivious*.

1. **Mīlētus**, *i, m.*, *Μίλητος*. *Miletus*, the father of *Ceanus* and *Byblis*.—Hence, **Mīlēt-is**, *idis, f.* *The daughter of Miletus*. i. e. *Byblis*.

2. **Mīlētus**, *i, f.*, *Μίλητος*. *Miletus*; a city of *Caria*.—Hence, **Mīlēt-is**, *idis, f. adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Miletus*: *urbis*; i. e. *Tomi*, a colony of *Milesians*: *Ov.*

mīlīt-āris, *e, adj.* [*miles, milit-is*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Of, or belonging to, a soldier or the soldiers*; *military*: *tribuni, tribunes of the soldiers or military tribunes*, *Cic.*: *via*, *Liv.*: *signis*, i. e. *ensigns or standards*, *Cic.*—*As Subst.*: **mīlītāris**, *is, m.* (*sc. homo*) *A soldier, military person*: *Tac.* *B. Esp.*: *Proper for soldiers or for military service; of an age for bearing arms (which*

extended from the 17th to the 46th year): Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of, or relating to, war; military: institutum, Cæs.—B. Warlike, martial: animi, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. militaire.

militar-iter, adv. [militar-is] After the manner of a soldier; in a military manner: loqui, Tac.

milit-ia, æ, f. [milit-o] (The serving as a soldier; hence) I. Prop.: Military service: Cic.; Cæs.—Adverbial expression: Militiæ, On service, abroad, in the field: Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Warfare: Vell.—2. War: Vell.—B. The soldiery, troops, military force, etc.: Ov.—C. Spirit, courage, office, etc.: Flor.—D. Service, employment, office, etc., of a laborious nature: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. milice.

militi-ōla, æ, f. dim. [militi-a] A short, insignificant term of military service: Suet.

milit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [miles, milit-is] I. Prop.: To be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. (In Pass. force with cognate subject) To war, wage war: hoc et omne militabitur Bellum in tuæspem gratiæ, Hor.—B. To serve, perform service, etc.: venatious . . . Militat in silvis catulus, Hor. III. Fig.: To war, wage war, carry on war or warfare: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Et militavi non sine gloria, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. militer.

militum, 1. n. [etym. dub.] Millet: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. mil, millet.

mili-e (mili-), num. adv. indecl. [akin to χιλ-ιος] I. Prop.: A thousand: Cæs.—As Subst.: millia, lum, n. A thousand: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrases: A. In millia, Per thousand, on each or every thousand: Liv.—B. Mille passus, mille passuum, mille, or millia, A thousand paces (i.e. a Roman mile, which is estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than the English mile): Cic.; Gell. II. Meton.: A thousand for innumerable, infinite: colores, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. mille, mil.

mili-ēsimus, a, um, adj. [mili-e] The thousandth: millesimam partem vix intelligo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. millième; also, (subst.) milésime.

millia, v. mille.

mili-ārus, a, um, adj. [mili-a] (Of, or belonging to, a thousand; hence) A. Containing or comprising a thousand in number: præerat alie milliarie, i.e. containing a thousand men, Pl.—B. Measuring a thousand paces: clivus, Var.—As Subst.: miliarium, 1. n. (sc. saxum) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A stone indicating the measured space of a thousand Roman paces or of a Roman mile; a milestone: Cic.—b. Esp.: Miliarium aureum or simply miliarium, The gilt milestone (erected by Augustus in the forum at Rome): Tac.—2. Meton.: A mile: Suet.—C. Extending a thousand feet: porticus, Suet.—D. Weighing a thousand pounds: april, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. milliaire.

mili-ten (-tens), adv. [mili-e 1.

A thousand times: Ter.; Cic.—2. An infinite, innumerable, or countless number of times: Cic.

1. **Milo** (-on), ōnis, m., Μίλων. Milo or Milon: 1. A celebrated athlete of Crotona.—2. A king of Pisa, in Elis.

2. **Milo** ōnis, m. Milo; a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant (pro T. Annio Milone).—Hence, **Milōn-i-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Milo: Milonian.

Milōn-ius, ii, m. Milonius; a parasite: mentioned by Hor.

Miltiades, is, m. = Μιλτιάδης. Miltiades; a celebrated general of the Athenians, victor in the battle of Marathon.

milv-inus (milv-), a, um, adj. [milv-us] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a kite: Pl. II. Fig.: Resembling a kite in character, etc.; kitleike, rapacious: Cic.—As Subst.: **milvina**, æ, f. (sc. fames) A kite's appetite, voraciousness: Plaut.

Milvus Pons, v. Mulvius.

milvus (milv-, milvī-), 1. m. and f. [etym. dub.] A.: 1. Prop.: A bird of prey; a kite, glede, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—2. Fig.: Of rapacious persons: A kite: Plaut.—3. Meton.: A constellation called milvus, or the kite: Ov.—B. A fish of prey; prob. the gurnard: Hor.

mim-a, æ, f. [akin to mim-us] A female mimic or mime: Cic.

Mimallōnes, um, f., Μιμαλλῶνες. The Bacchantes.—Hence, 1. **Mimallōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. Bacchantic, Bacchanalian.—2. **Mimallōn-is**, idis, f. A Bacchant.

Mimas, antis, m., Μίμας. Mimas: 1. A promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios.—2. A giant.—3. A Trojan.

mimic-e, adv. [mimic-us] Like a mime, farcically: Cat.

mimicus, a, um, adj. = μιμικός. Of, or belonging to, a mime; mimic, farcical: jocus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mimique.

Mimmermus, 1. m., Μίμνεμος. Mimmermus; a Greek elegiac poet, inventor of the pentameter.

mim-ila, æ, f. dim. [mim-a] A little (female) mime: Cic.

mimus, 1. m. = μίμος. (He who or that which imitates; hence) 1. A mimic actor, mime: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: A mimic play, mime, farce: Ov.—b. Fig.: Any thing farcical, pretended, or unreal; a farce: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. mime.

mim', for mihine: Pers.

1. **mina** (mna, Pl.), æ, f. = μνᾶ: 1. A Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina: Pl.—2. A Greek sum of money: a. Silver: = 100 Attic drachmæ or Roman denarii: i.e. about 41. English: Plaut.; Cic.—b. Gold: of five times the value of the silver one; i.e. about 201. English: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. mine.

2. **mina**, æ, f. adj. Smooth: ovis, smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly, Plaut.

mināc-iō ārum, f. [minax, minac-

is] Threats, menaces: Plaut. ¶ Hence Fr. menace.

mināc-iter, adv. [id.] Threateningly, menacingly; with threats or menaces: minax supplicibus, Quint.: (Comp.) dixisse cum minaciis, Cic.

min-æ, ārum, f. [min-co] (The projecting things; hence) I. Prop.: The projecting points, pinnacles, etc., of a wall, etc.: Virg. II. Fig.: Threats, menaces, etc., as evils overhanging one: Cic.; Ov.

minānt-er, adv. [for minant-ter; fr. minans, minant-is] Threateningly, in a threatening manner, with threats: agere, Ov.

minā-tio, ōnis, f. [1. min(a)-or] A threatening, threat, menace: Cic.

min-ax, ācis, adv. [min-or] 1. Projecting, jutting out, overhanging: scopulus, Virg.—2. Threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces: Of living beings or things: (Comp.) pestilentia minaciore, Liv.: (Sup.) adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet.

Minclus, ii, m. The Mincius; a river of Cisalpine Gaul, which runs by Mantua and falls into the Po (now the Mincio).

minēō, prps. no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] To jut, project: inclinata minent, Lucr.

Min-erva (Men-), æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Gr. μῆν-ος; Lat. root MEN, whence menses, memini, moueo, etc.] (The thinking one, or one having mind; hence) I. Prop.: Minerva; a Roman goddess, identical with the Greek Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of sense and reflection, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Intellect, mind, natural ability or endowment, etc.: Hor.—B. Working in wool, wool-spinning or weaving: Virg.

Minerv-ium, 1. n. [Minerv-a] Minervium; a place pertaining to Minerva; a city and castle (also called Arx Minervæ, Virg.) in Calabria, south of Otranto, the original seat of the Salentines (now Castro).

min(n)-o, minxi, minotum and mictum, mingere, 3. v. n. [akin to Sans. root mī, to sprinkle, to void urine; Gr. δ-μύ-ειν] To make water, to void urine: Ilor.

mini-ānus, a, um, adj. [mini-um] Of, or belonging to, minium; painted with red-lead or cinnabar: Cic.

miniāti-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for miniatio-lus; fr. miniatus, (uncont. Gen.) miniatio-i] Coloured with red-lead or cinnabar: coloured red: cerula, Cic. **miniā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of mini-(a)-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Coloured with red-lead or cinnabar, coloured red, red: cerula, i.e. red-lead pencil: Cic.—b. Meton.: Of the colour of cinnabar, cinnabar-red: torquus, Pl.

minime, v. parve.

minimus, a, um, v. parvus. ¶ Hence, Fr. minime.

1. **mini-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [mini-um] To colour with red-lead or cinnabar; to paint red: Pl.

2. **Mīno**, ōnis, *m.* **Minio**; *a small river of Epiria (now Mignone).*

1. **min-ister**, trī, *m.* (usually referred to min-uo; but acc. to some from man-us) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *An attendant, waiter, servant*: Virg. **B. Esp.**: *A cup-bearer*: Cat. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *Of persons, animals, or things*: **A. servant**: legum ministri magistratūs, *i. e.* the magistrates are administrators of the laws, or execute what the laws enjoin, Cic.: ministrum fulminis alitem, Hor.: sit anulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **I. A. public officer, assistant, official**, etc.: Cic.—**2. A minister, attendant**, etc., of a monarch, etc.: Just.—**3. Of communication between persons**: *A carrier, confidential agent, etc.*: Tac.—**4. An assistant, councillor, adviser**: Tac.—**5. An aider, helper, forwarder, supporter**, etc., in a good sense: Pl.—**6. An aider, abettor, forwarder, supporter, assister, helper**, etc., in a bad sense: Cic.—**7. An assistant to an orator**; *i. e.* one who suggests arguments, etc.: Cic.—**8. A minister or servant of a deity; *a priest*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ministrare*.**

2. **minist-er**, ra, rum, *adj.* [**I. minist-er**] (*Pertaining to a minister*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *Ministering, serving*: Lucr. **II. Esp.**: *Aiding, helping, assisting*: Ov.—**As Subst.**: **ministerium**, *i. n.* *That which aids, etc., an aider, furtherer, promoter*: Ov.

minist-er-ium, ī, *n.* [**minister**, **minist(er)-**] (*A thing pertaining to a minister*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *The office or employment of a minister, or attendant*; *service*, etc.: Liv. **B. Esp.**: *Attendance, waiting, service*: Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A. Employment, occupation**: Liv.—**B. Effort, endeavour, agency**: Vell.—**C. Aid, assistance**: Just.; Sext. Aur. Vit. **III. Meton.**: **A. A work**; *i. e.* a thing made or manufactured: Pl.—**B. Accomplishment or performance** of any thing as an act of service: Liv.—**C. A suite of attendants**: Tac.—**D. Plur.**: *Public officers, officials*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ministrère, métré*.

minist-er-a, æ, *f.* [*akin to minister*, **minist-er**] **I. Prop.**: **A. female attendant, maid-servant**: Ov. **II. Fig.**: **A. Of things**: *A servant*: res familiaris est ministra et famula corporis, Cic.—**B. A female servant of a deity, *a priestess*: Ov.—**C. An attendant, companion, comrade, one of a retinue**, etc.: Virg.—**D. An aider, accessory, abettor**, etc.: Cic.**

ministrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [**ministr(a)-**] **I. Prop.**: *An attendant, servant*: Sen. **II. Fig.**: *An assistant to an orator*, etc.; *i. e.* one who suggests arguments, supplies information, etc.: Cic. **III. Meton.**: *An instructor*, etc.: Suet.

ministrā-trix, icis, *f.* [*id.*] **A female attendant, a handmaid**: Fig.: Cic.

minist-er-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. and n.* [**I. minister, minist-er**] (*To act the part of a minister*; hence) **I. Act.**:

A. Prop.: **1. With personal objects**: *To attend, wait upon, serve*, esp. at table: nosmet inter nos ministrumus, Plaut.—**2. With things as objects**: *To serve, supply, hand*, etc.: pocula, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1. To provide, furnish, supply**: quod (sc. verbum) verba ministrat, Hor.—**2. To give, produce**, etc.: prolem, Tib.—**3. To execute, carry out, perform**: medicorum iussa, Ov. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To serve, wait, attend on one, etc.*: servi sordidati ministrant, Cic.: (*Impers. Pers.*) Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministratur, id. **B. Fig.**: *To serve, to act the part of a minister or servant to*: luna ministrat equis, *i. e.* supplies them with light, Prop.

minitā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [**min-it(a)-or**] *Threatening*: rex, Liv.

min-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. freq.* [**I. min-or**] *To threaten or menace frequently or much*: quæ minitas mihi, Plaut.

min-itor, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. freq. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.*: *To threaten, menace, frequently or much*: huc illic ferro ignique minitantur, Cic. **II. Act.: *To threaten or menace frequently or much*: ista horribilia purpuratis tulis, Cic.**

minium, ī, *n.* [*Spanish word*] **1. Native cinnamon**: Prop.—**2. Red-lead**, *minium*: Pl.

Miniois, idis, **Minoius**, a, um, *v. Minos*.

1. **min-or**, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. n. and a. [akin to min-er]* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To jut forth, project*: miniator in celum scopuli, Virg.—**B. Esp.**: **1. To hang forwards, overhang, hang over**: illa usque minatur (sc. orcus), Virg.—**2. To rise high, on high, loftily**, etc.: minas (sc. machina) illabitur urbi, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *To threaten, menace*: **A. Neut.**: nisi vehementius homini minatus essem, Cic.—**B. Act.**: cruceam alioqui, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **Act.**: **A. Of things as subjects**: *To threaten, menace*: quodcumque minabitur arcus, Hor.—**B. To promise boastfully**: qui magna quum minaris, extricas nihil, Phaed.

2. **minor**, us, *v. parvus*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. moindre, moins, mineur*.

Minos, ōis, *m.*, **Minos**. **Minos**: **1. A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver of Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions.**—Hence, **Minō-tus** (-us), a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Minos*.—**2. The grandson of no. 1. likewise king of Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phædra, Androgeus, and Deucalion, and builder of the labyrinth.**—Hence, **a. Minō-tus** (-us), a, um: (a) *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Minos*.—(b) *Meton.*: *Of, or belonging to, Crete*; *Cretan*.—b. **Minō-is**, idis, *f.* *The daughter of Minos, the Minoid*; *i. e. Ariadne*: Ov.

Minotaurus, *i. m.*, **Μινώταυρος** (*Minos-bull*). *The Minotaur*: a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, which was shut up in a labyrinth and fed with human flesh.

Minturnæ, ārum, *f.* **Minturnæ**; *a city of Latium, at the mouth of the Liris*.—Hence, **Minturn-ensis**, *e. adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Minturnæ*.

minuere, minūmus, *v. minui*. **min-ūo**, āi, ātum, āere, *3. v. e. a. and n.* [*root min, whence Gr. μινύω*; Lat. 2. min-or] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To make small or less*; hence) **1. Of size: *a. Pass.* in reflexive force: *To grow or become less*; *to diminish in size*: minuuntur corporis artūs, Ov.—**b. To break or chop into small pieces**: ramalia arida, Ov.—**2. Of quantity or amount**: *To reduce, diminish, lower*: sumptūs egentissimarum civitatum, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1. To lessen, diminish, lower, reduce**, etc.: gloriam, Cic.—**2. To violate**, etc.: majestatem populi Romani per vim, Cic.—**3. To refute**: opinionem, Cic.—**4. To remove, settle, put an end to**: controversias, Cæs.—**5. To lower the power of, to limit**, etc.: censuram, Liv.—**6. To lower in extent, etc.; *to modify, change*, etc.: consilium, Ter.—**7. To cease, leave off doing, etc.: aliquid, Lucr. **II. Neut.**: *To grow or become small*; *to lessen, diminish*, etc.: minuentē astu, *i. e.* at the ebbing of the tide, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. améniser*.******

minus, *v. parve*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. moins*.

minus-culus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [*for minor-culus*; *fr. 2. minor*] **I. Prop.**: *Rather or very small*: villa, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Somewhat or very brief or short*: epistola, Cic.

minūt-al, ālis, *n.* [**minut-us**] (*A thing pertaining to the minutus*; hence) (*A small thing*; hence) *Meat cut of chopped small*; *minced meat*: Juv.

minūt-ātim, ād, [*id.*] (*Prop.*: *Piecemeal*; *Fig.* 1. *Piece by piece, in single parts, singly*; *interrogati*, Cic.—**2. Gradually, little by little, by degrees: Cic.**

minūt-e, *adv.* [*id.*] (*Prop.*: *Into small pieces, minutely*; *Fig.* 1. *In a petty or paltry manner*: (*Comp.*) res tractantur aliquanto minutiūs, Cic.—**2. Closely, accurately, minutely: scrutari, Quint.**

minūt-ō, ōnis, *f.* [**minu-o**] *A lessening, diminishing*, *minutely*; *Fig.*: Quint.

minūt-us, a, um: **1. P.** of minu-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: *Little, small, minute*: opuscula, Cic.: (*Comp.*) minutor (sc. aër), Lucr.: (*Sup.*) minutissimis icibus exarnificatis, Suet.—b. *Fig.*: *Small, trivial, petty, paltry, insignificant*: genus orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. menu*; also (*subst.*) *minute*.

Minyās, æ, *m.*, **Μινυας**. **I. Prop.**: *Minyas*: *a king of Thessaly*.—Hence, **A. Miny-ē-us**, a, um, *adj.*, *Μινυγιος*. *Of, or belonging to, Minyas*.—**B. Miny-ē-as**, ādis, *f.* *A daughter of Minyas*.—**C. Miny-ē-ides**, um, *f. plur.* *The daughters of Minyas, who were changed into bats for having slighted the festival of Bacchus*. **II. Meton.**: *Plur.*: **I. Miny-æ**, ārum, *m.* *The Minyæ, Argonauts, companions of Jason*; *so called from their ancestor Minyas*.

mirā-bilis, *e. adj.* [**mir(a)-or**] *That may or can be wondered at*; *won-*

derful, marvellous, extraordinary: tu mirabilis illi, Hor.: (Comp.) quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, eo, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) merveille, "a marvel."

mirābil-iter, adv. [mirabil-is] Wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, surprisingly: cupere: (Comp.) mirabilis augere, Cic.

mirā-bundus, a, um, adj. [mir-(a)-or] Wondering, astonishing, marvellous of wonder or astonishment: plebs, Liv.

mirā-cūlum, i, n. [id.] (That which causes to wonder; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Any thing wonderful, strange, or marvellous: a wonder, marvel: Cic.; Liv. B. Esp.: A prodigy: Hor. II. Meton.: Wonderful, marvellous, or extraordinary nature, etc., of a thing: victoriae, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. miracle.

mirā-ndus, a, um: 1. P. of mir-(a)-or.—2. Pa.: Wonderful, extraordinary, singular: altitudo, Cic.

mirā-tio, ōnis, f. [mir-(a)-or] Wonder, admiration: Cic.

mirā-tor, ōis, m. [id.] An admirer: retum, Or.

mirā-trix, icis, f. adj. [id.] Wondering, astonished: turba, Juv.

mir-e, adv. [mir-us] Wonderfully, marvelously, exceedingly: Cic.

mirific-e, adv. [mirifico] Wonderfully, marvellously, extraordinarily, exceedingly: Cic.

mir-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for mir-i-fac-us; fr. mir-us; (i); fac-i] Causing wonder; wonderful, marvellous; extraordinary, singular, strange: homo, Cic.: (Sup.) mirificissimum facinus, Ter.

mirmillo (murm-), ōnis, m. [μορμύλος; "the mormulos," species of fish] (One with a mormulos) A mirmillo or mirmillo: a gladiator who used to fight with a Thracian (Threx), or a net-fighter (retarius), and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest: Cic.

mir-or, rātus sum, rāri, i. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root smi, ridere; whence Gr. μίρω] (To smile upon, i. e. in indication of approval, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: Of personal subjects: To admire: A. Gen.: signa, tabulas pietas, vasa cælestia mirari, Sall.: (with Gen.) justitiæ prius mirer, belline laborum? Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To admire one's self, to be vain: Cat. II. Meton.: To wonder or marvel at, etc.; to be amazed or astonished at, etc.: mirari satis negligentiam hominis non quo, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To esteem, take care of, etc.: nostra, Cic.—B. With things as subjects: To wonder or be amazed at: arbos Miraturque novas frondes, et non sua poma, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. mirer.

mir-us, a, um, adj. [mir-or] Wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, extraordinary: mirum ne desiderium tenet urbis, Cic.—As Subst.: mirum, i, n. A wonder, marvel: Plaut.

miscell-āneus, a, um, adj. [miscell-us] Mixed, miscellaneous: turba,

App.—As Subst.: miscellanea, ōrum, n. A hash of different sorts of broken meat; a hodge-podge: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. miscellanée.

misc-ellus, a, um, adj. [misc-eo] Mixed: ludi, composed of games of several kinds: Suet.

misc-ō, miscitū, mistum, or mixtum, miscere, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root miç, whence Gr. μίγνω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To mix, mingle, intermingle, blend: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suus, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To mix, mingle, prepare, a drink, cup, etc.: Ov.: alteri nuls-um, Cic.—2. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To mix or mingle one's self with others, to assemble with or join others: Virg.—3. Of storms, etc., To throw into confusion; to disturb, confound, embroil: Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To mix, mingle, etc.: gravitate mixtus lepos, Cic.—Particular phrases: Miscere sanguinem et genus, To intermarry, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. To share with, import to another: cum amico cogitationes, Sen.—2. a. To throw into confusion, embroil, disturb: rempublicam concionibus, Cic.—b. To stir up, excite, rouse: seditioes, Tac.

misel-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for miser-lus; fr. miser] Poor, wretched, unfortunate: Cic.; Cat.

Misenus, i, m. Misenus; son of Æolus, a trumpeter of Æneas.—Hence, 1. Misenum, i, n. Misenum (now Punta di Miseno); a promontory (also, town and harbour) of Campania.—Hence, Misēnsis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Misenum: classis, Tac.—2. Misenus, i, m. Mount Misenus.

miser, ēra, ērum, adj. [acc. to Benfey fr. Sanscrit root MISH, "to contract the eyelids, to wink"] I. Prop.: Of persons: A. Gen.: Wretched, unfortunate, pitiable, miserable: miser atque infelix, Cic.: (Sup.) miserimus Fui fugitando, Ter.: (with Gen.) amonitionis, on account of, Pl. B. Esp.: Sick, ill, in pain, afflicted, etc.: morbo misera, Plaut. II. Meton.: A. Of things: Afflicting, sad, melancholy, wretched: (Comp.) alia sunt... multo miseriora, Cic.—As Subst.: miserum, i, n. A misfortune, calamity, woe: Cic.—B. Excessive, violent, extravagant: amor, Virg.: (with Gen.) cultus, with respect to or about, Hor.—C. Vile, worthless, poor, miserable, wretched: carmen, Virg.

misērā-bilis, e, adj. [miser(a)-or] I. Prop.: Worthy of deserving of pity, pitiable, deplorable, lamentable; to be pitied or lamented: (Comp.) causam mortis miserabilior, Liv.—A d verbal expression: Miserabile, Pitiable, deplorably: Virg. II. Meton.: Mournful, sad, plaintive: vox, Cic.: elegi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. misérable.

misērābil-iter, adv. [misērabil-is] 1. a. Prop.: Pitiable, lamentably, in a way calling for pity, etc.: emori, Cic.—b. Meton.: Pathetically, i. e. so as to excite or call forth pity: laudatus, Cic.—2. Mournfully, sadly; in

a mournful, sad, or plaintive manner: epistola scripta miserabiliter, Cic.

misērā-ndus, a, um: 1. P. of miser(a)-or.—2. Pa.: a. Of persons: To be pitied, etc.: miseraanda vel hosti, Ov.—b. Of things: Lamentable, deplorable, pitiable: hæc mihi videtur miseraanda, Cic.

misērā-tio, ōnis, f. [miser(a)-or] I. Prop.: A pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration: Cic. II. Meton.: A pathetic speech: Cic.

misēr-e, adv. [miser] 1. Wretchedly, miserably, vivere, Cic.—2. Excessively, vehemently, extravagantly: misere discodere quærens, Hor.—3. In a vile or wretched way, shockingly: (Sup.) miserrime, Plaut.

misēr-ō, ōi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [id.] (To feel or be miser about some person or thing; hence) I. Personal: To feel pity; to have compassion; to pity, compassionate, commiserate: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. II. Impers.: Miseret, etc., aliquem aliquid or aliquid rei, It distresses one for some person or thing; I, etc., feel or am distressed about or for, etc.; I, etc., feel compassion for or concerning, etc.: Plaut.

misēr-ōr, itus sum, ēri, [Inf. Pres. misereretur, Lucr.] 2. v. dep. [id.] (id.) I. Personal: To feel pity; to have compassion; to pity, compassionate, commiserate: (with Gen.) miseremini sociorum, Cic. II. Impersonal: Miseretur, etc., aliquem aliquid or aliquid rei, It distresses one for some person or thing; I, etc., feel or am distressed about or for, etc.; I, etc., feel compassion for, or concerning, etc.: cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium miseretur, Cic.

1. **misēr-ō-sco**, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [misero-o] I. Personal: To feel pity, have compassion for, a person, etc.: miserescimur ultro, Virg.: (with Gen.) regis, id. II. Impersonal: Miserescit, etc.: It distresses me, etc.; I, etc., feel pity or compassion for or concerning; I, etc., take compassion on: inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter.

2. **misēr-escō**, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [miser] To grow wretched, to become miserable: Plaut.

misēr-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The state of the miser; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Wretchedness, unhappy condition, misfortune, misery: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Trouble, irksomeness, fatigue: Ter.—2. Tormenting or painful anxiety: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Personified: Misery, the daughter of Erebus and Nox: Cic.—B. Want, need, debt, poverty, as a cause of misery: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. misère.

misericord-ia, æ, f. [i. misericors, misericord-is] (The quality of the misericors; hence) I. Prop.: Tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy: II. Meton.: A. Patios: Cæs.—B. Wretchedness, misery, pain: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. miséricorde.

1. **misēr-i-cōr-s**, dis, adj. [for miser-i-cord-s; fr. miser-ō; (i); cor,

cord-is] *Having a pitying heart; tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful*. I. Prop.: Of persons: misericordem se prebuit, Cic. (Comp.) misericordior nulla est femininum, Plant. II. Fig.: Of things: animus, Cic.

2. **miser-i-cor-s**, cordis, adj. [for miser-i-cord-s; fr. miser; (i); cor, cord-is] *Having, or with, a wretched heart, or miserable disposition*: Cic.

miser-iter, adv. [miser] *Wretchedly, lamentably, sadly*: alloqui, Cat.

miser-itus, a, um, P. of miser-cor.

miser-or, atus sum, ari, l. v. dep.

a. [miser] *(To be wretched for, or on account of, some person or thing; hence)* I. *To lament, deplore, bewail*: sordomque animo miseratus inquam, Virg. II. *To pity, compassionate*: inopem, Virg. (with Gen.) juvenemque animi miserata, id.

miss-iculus (-filius), a, um, adj. [mitto, (Sup.) miss-sum] *Discharged from military service*: Suet.

miss-ilia, a, adj. [id.] I. *That is thrown or cast; flung; res*: Suet.—Hence, **missilia**, tum, n. (sc. dona) *Gifts or presents thrown (by the emperors among the people)*: Suet.—2. Of weapons: *That may be thrown; thrown, hurled, etc.*: missile: telum, Liv.—As Subst.: **missile**, is, n. (sc. telum) *A missile weapon, missile*: Liv.

miss-ilo, ōnis, f. [for mitt-iso; fr. mitt-o] I. *(A letting go; a suffering or allowing to go; hence)* a. Of a gladiator: *Release or exemption from further fighting; respite, quarter*: Liv.—b. Of fighting in battle: *Quarter*: Flor.—2. *A releasing, setting at liberty, liberating: liberation from captivity, etc.*: Cic.—3. *A sending, sending off, despatching of persons or things*: Cic.—4. Of soldiers: a. Gen.: *A sending away from service*: Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) *Honourable: Discharge*: Cæs.; Liv.—(b) *Ignominious: Dismissal from the service, sending away*: Liv.—5. Of a quaestor: *A sending away from duties; leave of absence, furlough*: Suet.—6. *A conclusion, termination, end*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mission.

miss-illus, a, um, v. missicius.

miss-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. intens. [mitto, through obsol. intens, miss-o] *To send repeatedly, to send*: missitaverant simul cum iis Samniti auxilia, Liv.

mis-sor, ōris, m. [for mitt-sor; fr. mitt-o] *One who throws or hurls weapons; an archer*: Cic.

1. **mis-sor** (for mitt-sor), a, um, P. of mitt-o.

2. **mis-sus**, ūs, m. [for mitt-sus; fr. mitt-o] I. *A sending, sending away, despatching*: Cæs.; Virg.—2. a. Prop.: *A hurling, casting, launching, etc.*, of weapons: Liv.—b. Meton.: *The distance a weapon may be hurled, or an arrow shot; a cast, a shot*: Liv.—3. In the public games: *A round, heat, course*: Suet.

mis-tim (mix-), adv. [misc-eo] *Mixtly*: Lucr.

mis-tiura (mix-), a, e, f. [id.] A

mixing, mingling, etc.: Lucr.; Pl.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. mixture.

mis-tus (mix-), a, um, P. of misc-eo. ¶ Hence, Fr. miste.

mit-e, adv. [mit-is] *Mildly, softly, gently, in a mild or gentle manner*: convivere, App. (Comp.) mitius ille perit, Ov. (Sup.) quam mitissime potest, Cæs.

mit-el-la, a, f. dim. [for miter-la; fr. mitra, mit(e)-re] *A head-band; a kind of turban*: Cic.

mit-esco, no perf. nor supine, esco-dre, 3. v. n. inch. [mit-is] I. Of fruit, etc.: *To become mellow, soft, mature, ripe*: uvas a sole mitescere tempus est, Cic.

II. Of character or nature: A. Of persons: *To become mild, gentle, etc.*: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor.—B. Of animals: *To become tame or gentle*: feras quasdam nulla mitescere arte, Liv.—C. Of things: *To become mild or softened*: frigora mitescent zephyris, Hor.—D. Of herbs, etc.: *To lose harshness; to get rid of harsh or rough flavour*: Ov.

Mithridātes, is, m., Μητροδᾶτης, Mithridates: 1. *The Great; king of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans, and being at last conquered by Pompey, stabbed himself. He early fortified himself against poison by taking antidotes.*—Hence, **Mithridāt-icus** (-eūs), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mithridates: Mithridatic.—2. Surnamed Euergetes (Benefactor), an ally of the Romans against Carthage.—3. A king of Armenia.—4. A king of Pergamus, a friend of Caesar.—5. A witness against Flaccus.—Hence, **Mithridāt-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mithridates.

mit-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [for mit-i-fac-o; fr. mit-is; (i); fac-io] I. *To make mellow; to ripen; to bring to a full or large size*: Pl. II. A. Of animals: *To tame, make gentle*: Pl.—B. Of food: *To make mild, to remove harshness, etc.*: Cic.

mitigā-tio, ōnis, f. [mitig(a)-o] *Soothing, pacifying, appeasing, mitigating*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mitigation.

mit-igo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [mit-is] I. A. Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: *To cause to be, or to make, soft, mellow, mature, ripe, etc.*: quum aestivā maturitate alia mitigaverit, alia torruerit, Cic. B. Meton.: *To render soft, to soften*: musculorum duritias, Pl.: cibum, Cic. II. Of character, nature, etc.: A. Of persons: 1. *To render gentle, pacify; to make free from harshness, to remove harshness from*: recentibus præceptorum studiis flagrantem aetatem mitigabit, Cic.—2. *To pacify towards; to reconcile to*: qui . . . Hannibalem Romanis, Just.—B. Of animals: *To tame, make gentle*: Sen.—C. Of things: 1. *To render soft or mild; to soothe, calm, pacify, assuage, appease, mitigate*: paulatim mitigat iras, Ov.—2. Of trees: *To remove the wild nature of*: Pl.—3. Of ill health, etc.: *To soften, render less violent, mitigate*: etc.: Pl.—4. Of grief, toils, etc.: *To soothe, render less severe*: Cic.—5.

Of misfortune, etc.: *To relieve, remove the pressure of*: Suet.—6. *To soothe*: aures, Quint. III. *To render mild in flavour; to reduce the strength or harshness of*: Cic.—IV. Of the soil: *To render mild or mellow*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mitigier.

mitis, e, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: *Arrived at full growth or maturity; mellow, mature, ripe*: poma, Virg. II. Meton.: In comic writers: *Soft with beating, etc.*: mitis sum equidem fustibus, Plant. III. Fig.: In character, nature, etc.: A. 1. Of persons: *Mild, gentle, free from harshness, etc.*: (Sup.) homo mitissimus, Cic.: (with Gr. Acc.) (Comp.) nec Mauris animum mitior anguibz, Hor.—2. Of animals: *Tame, gentle*: taurus, Ov.: hirundo, id.—3. Of things: *Softened, mild, etc.*: animus, Cic.—B. *Ripe, mellow, better prepared, pleasing, agreeable, etc.*: oratio, Cic.: Thucydid., id.—C. *Mild in flavour*: Ov.—D. Of the soil: *Mild in nature, mellow, fruitful*: Hor.—E. Of a river: *Calm, gentle, placid, undisturbed, unruffled*: Virg.—F. Of wine: *Mellow, free from harshness or roughness*: Virg.

mitra, a, f., = μίτρα. *A head-band, coif, turban (of the Asiatics; in Greece and Rome worn only by women, except occasionally by effeminate young men)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mitre.

mitr-atus, a, um, adj. [mitr-a] *Provided with a turban, turbaned*: chori, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. mitré.

mitto, misi, missum, mittere (Ind. Pres. Act. mittit' for mittisne;—Ind. Perf. Act. misisti for misisti, Cat.;—Inf. Pres. Pass. mittitur, Plant.), 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To let go; to suffer, permit, or allow to go*: me intro, Plant.—Particular expression: Mittere or missum, etc., facere, *To dismiss, release, set at liberty, Liv.; Cæs.* B. Esp.: 1. *To let go, leave alone, quit, release*: non missura eutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor.—2. *To let go, suffer to get away or escape*: misso e manibus hoste, Liv.—3. *To let go from the starting-post, to start, etc.*: quadrigas, Liv.: equos, Ov.—4. *To let out, give forth*: robora eum fumum mittunt, Lucr.—5. *To let fall*: accidere in mensas ut rosa missa solet, Ov. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: *To cause to go; to send off, send, despatch*: filium sumum foras ad propinquum quendam mittit, Cic.: Deiotarus . . . legatos ad me misit, so cum omnibus copiis . . . esse venturum, ambassadors to say, etc., id.—Particular phrase: Mittere sub titulum Lares, *To send the Lares under an inscription, i. e. to offer one's house for sale or letting*: Ov.—2. Esp.: a. *To dismiss, etc.*: (a) Of the senate or a meeting: *To break up*: Cæs.—(b) Of soldiers: Mittere, or missum, etc., facere, (a) In good sense: *To discharge*: Liv.; Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *To dismiss the service, to remove from the army*: Suet.—(c) Of officers, attendants, etc.: *To dis-*

miss, send away : Cic.—(d) Of a wife : *To put away, divorce* : Suet.—b. *To send word, announce, tell, inform, etc.*, about a thing by letter : ad M. Baebium praetorem misit Antiochum in Thessaliam impetum fecisse, Liv.—Particular phrase : *Mittere salutem, To send (an expression of desire for a person's) health, etc.*, to send greeting : Ov.—B. Of a country, stream, etc., as subject : *To send, yield, produce, furnish, etc.* : India mittit ebur, Virg.—C. : 1. Gen. : *To put forth, send out, etc.* : folium quaedam ab radice mittunt, Pl.—2. Esp. : a. Of speech : *To utter* : Cic.; Caes.; Liv.—b. Of sound, etc. : *To emit, give forth* : sibila, Ov.—c. Of signs or appearances, etc. : *To exhibit, show, manifest* : mittit tibi signa Bootes, Virg.—D. : 1. Gen. : *To throw, cast* : ex arcu Minervae Praecipitem mittit, Ov.—2. Esp. : a. Of weapons, etc. : *To throw, cast, hurl, launch, etc.* : of arrows ; to shoot : Caes.; Ov.—b. Of lightning : *To hurl, cast, cast forth* : Hor.—c. Of dice, etc. : (a) *To throw* : Hor.—(b) *To obtain by throwing, get* : Script. ap. Suet.—d. With Personal pron. or corpus : *To throw, cast, or fling one's self, etc.* : Ov.; Virg.—e. Of light, as object : *To throw, cast, shed* : Cic.—E. *To bring to a conclusion, terminate, end* : misso certamine, Virg. III. Fig. : A. : 1. Of speaking : a. hanc missa faciam, Cic.—b. *To cease, give over, forbear, leave off* : mitto de amissa maxima parte exercitus (sc. dicere), Cic.—2. *To let go, renounce, not care or trouble one's self about* : honores, Cic.—B. *To dismiss, send away, remove from the mind, etc.* : mactantque timorem Mittite, Virg.—C. With Personal pron., followed by in c. Acc. : *To send one's self into, i. e. to enter into, conclude, make, etc.* : paribus se legibus ambe Invietae gentes aeterna in fœdera mittant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mettre*. **mitŭlus** (my-), i. m., = μῆτρολος. A kind of muscle; sea-muscle: Hor.

Mitŭlēne (Mŷt-), ēs, f., = μῆτιληνε, f., Μῆτιληνη. *Mitylene, Mitylene, or Mitylenea*, the capital of the Island of Lesbos.—Hence, **Mitŭlēn-ēus**, a, um (-ensis), e, adj. Qr, or belonging to, Mitylene; Mitylenæan.

mnā, æ, v. mina.

Mnēmōn, ōnis, m., Μνήμων (One having a good memory). *Mnemon*; a surname of Artaxerxes.

Mnēmōnides, um, f. (Daughters of one with a good memory) *The Mnemonides or Muses; daughters of Mnemosyne*.

Mnēmōsŷne, ēs, f., Μνημοσύνη (Remembrance). *Mnemosyne*; the mother of the Muses.

mnēmōsŷnon, i. n., = μνημόσυνον. A memorial : mei sodalis, Cat.

Mnēsarchus, i, m., Μνήσαρχος. *Mnesarchus*; a Stoic philosopher.

Mnestheus, ei and eos, v. Mene-theus, no. IV.

mō-bilis, e, adj. [for mov-bilis; fr. mov-eo] I. Prop. : A. Gen. : *That*

may or can be moved; easily moved, moveable : oculi, Cic. (Sup.) mobilissimū ardor, id. B. Esp. : Of the teeth : *Loose, not firmly set* : Pl. II. Meton. : A. Of persons : *Quick, nimble, active* : pedibus mobilis, Plaut. B. Of things : *Rapid, fleet, swift* : rivi, Hor. III. Fig. : A. *That can be moved or influenced; pliant, flexible* : ætas, Virg.—B. *That can be excited or roused; excitable, easily roused* : (Comp.) populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv.—C. In a bad sense : *Changeable, inconstant, fickle* : mobilitum turba Quiritium, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mobile, meuble*.

mōbīl-ŷtas, ātis, f. [mobilis-] (*The quality of the mobilis*; hence) 1. Of the teeth : *Looseness* : Pl.—2. : a. Gen. : *Speed, rapidity, quickness* : Cic.—b. Esp. : Of tongue : *Volubility* : Cic.—3. *Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy* : Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mobilité*.

mōbīl-ŷter, adv. [id.] I. Prop. : *With rapid motion, rapidly, quickly* : palpitare, Cic. (Comp.) reverti mobilis, Lucr. II. Fig. : *Hastily* : excitari, Caes.

mōbīl-ŷto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] *To make moveable, to make quick* : omnia mobilitantur, Lucr.

mōdērā-bilis, e, adj. [moder(a)-or] *Moderate* : nihil, Ov.

mōdērā-men, inis, n. [id.] (*That which governs, directs, or regulates*; hence) I. Prop. : Of a ship : *A rudder, helm* : Ov. II. Fig. : A. Of the state : *The helm; i. e. management* : Ov.—B. *Management, control, direction* : Ov.

mōdērā-s, ntis, P. of moder(a)-o and moder(a)-or.

mōdērān-ter, adv. [for moderant-ter; fr. moderans, moderant-is] *Restrictively; with restriction or control; with management or power* : Lucr.

mōdērāt-e, adv. [moderat-us] *Moderately, with moderation* : quidquam moderate dictum, Cic. (Comp.) moderatius fieri, id. (Sup.) moderatissime constituta, id.

mōdērā-tim, adv. [moder(a)-or] *Within due limits, in a restricted way or degree; hence, gradually* : crescere, Lucr.

mōdērā-tŷo, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. : a. Prop. : *A restricting, limiting, keeping within bounds, moderating* : Cic.—b. Meton. : (a) *Moderation* : Cic.—(b) *Regularity, regular arrangement* : Cic.—(c) *Of the atmosphere* : *Moderate or temperate state, or condition* : Cic.—2. *Guidance, government, rule, control* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moderation*.

mōdērā-tor, oris, m. [id.] 1. A ruler, governor : Cic.; Mart.—2. Of horses, etc., as object : *Manager, driver* : Ov.—3. Of things as object : *Manager, director, controller, etc.*; one who manages or directs a thing : arundinis, i. e. an angler, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modérateur*.

mōdērā-trix, icis, f. [id.] I. Prop. : Of persons : *She who rules, controls, or governs; a mistress, etc.* : Plaut. II. Fig. : Of things : *That*

which controls, rules, directs, or regulates : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modératrice*.

mōdērā-tus, a, um, i. P. of moder(a)-o and moder(a)-or.—2. Pa. : A. Of persons : In reflexive force : *That restricts or limits one's self; keeping one's self within limits or bounds; observing moderation, moderate* : (Comp.) quem moderatiorem viderunt, Cic.—b. Of things : In passive force : (a) *That is restricted, limited, kept within limits or bounds; moderate* : (Sup.) moderatissimi sensus, Script. ap. Cic.—(b) *Well regulated or managed; pronounced*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modéré*.

mōd-ērō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [mod-us] I. Prop. : *To set bounds or limit to; voci moderabo mēne*, Plaut. II. Meton. : *To regulate or influence a person's feeling or conduct; to prevail with one; magis studia partium, quam bona aut mala sua moderabant*, Sall.

mōd-ērōr, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut. : *To appoint or fix a measure or standard* : non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, Plaut. II. : A. Prop. : 1. Neut. : *To set bounds, limits, or a restriction to; to restrict* : (with Dat.) cui moderabor diligentius, Cic.—2. Act. : *To limit, regulate, restrict, moderate* : gaudium, Tac. B. Meton. : 1. Act. : *To manage, regulate, rule, govern, direct* : Of living beings or things as objects : *auroque graves moderantur habenas*, Ov. : *officio consilia moderantes*, Cic.—2. Neut. : A. *To regulate or fashion one's own conduct, etc.* : ita moderans, ne, etc., Tac.—b. *To regulate or influence a person's feelings or conduct; to prevail with one* : Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modérer*.

mōd-est-o, adv. [modest-us] 1. *Modestly, unassumingly, discreetly* : parere, Cic. (Sup.) modestissime, Pl.—2. *Moderately, temperately, with moderation* : (Comp.) modestius uti, Pl.—3. *Modestly, as a modest person would* : Ter.

mōd-est-ŷa, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the modestus*; hence) 1. : a. Prop. : *Modesty, unassuming conduct, discretion, sobriety of behaviour* : Cic.—b. Meton. : *Correctness of conduct, etc., propriety* : Cic.—2. (*Moderation, etc.*, in degree; hence) a. Of the weather : *Mildness* : Tac.—b. Of a stream : *Gentle or placid course* : Pl.—c. Of capacity : *Mediocrity, moderate talent or ability* : Tac.—3. : a. Prop. : *Modesty* : Script. ap. Cic.—b. Meton. : *Shame, feeling or sense of shame; primaque modestia culpæ*, Stat.—4. *Honour, sense, or feeling of honour* : Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modestie*.

mōd-est-us, a, um, adj. [mod-us (*Having, or with, modus*; hence) 1. Of persons : In reflexive force : (*Keeping one's self within bounds or limits*; hence) a. Of a person's behaviour or bearing as regards himself : *Modest, unassuming, sober, discreet* : (Sup.) adulescentulus modestissimus, Cic.—b. Of a person's behaviour or bearing towards others : *Kind, gentle, mild,*

temperate, forbearing: (Comp.) modestior non ero, Cic.—**C.** In morals: *Modest, virtuous, moral, etc.* Cic.—**2.** Of things: In passive force: *(Keep) within bounds or limits; hence* **A.** *Moderate, temperate:* epistola, Cic.—**b.** *Modest, etc.:* verba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modeste*.

modice, *adv.* [modic-us] **1.** *a. Gen.: Moderately, with moderation:* Cic.—**b.** *Esp.: Quietly, calmly, without disturbance, etc.:* Cic.—**2.** *a. Slightly, in a small degree, not much, not very:* Cic.—**b.** *Indifferently, slightly, scantily, meanly:* Suet.

modicus, *a, um, adj.* [mod-us] (*Belonging or pertaining to moderation; hence*) **I.** *Gen.: A.* *Of size: Of a moderate size, moderate sized, of a middling or intermediate size:* Ov.—**B. *Of length or extent: Of moderate length or extent:* Cic.—**C.** *Of degree or amount: Moderate, observing due limits or bounds:* Cic.—**D.** **1.** *Of behaviour: Modest, moderate, temperate:* Sall.—**2.** *Temperate, moderate, using self-restraint: (with Gen.)* modicus voluptatum, Tac. **II.** *Esp.: With accessory notion of restriction or diminution:* **A.** *Of things: 1.* *Of size: Small, not large:* acervus, Hor.—**2. *Of amount: Small, trifling:* pecunia, Cic.—**3.** *Of degree: Small, slight, not great:* genus dicendi modicum in delectando, Cic.—**4.** *Of number: Small in number, few:* Cic.—**5.** *Of occurrence: Not frequent, rare:* Cic.—**6.** *Of extent: Small:* Just.—**7.** *Of duration: Short:* Quint.—**B.** *Of persons: 1.* *Low, humble:* Tac.—**2. *Slightly gifted or endowed: (with Gen.)* pecuniam modicus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modique*.******

modi-fic-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for mod-i-fic-o; fr. mod-us; (i); fac-iō] **I.** (*Prop.*) *To make by or according to a measure or standard; Fig.* *To measure:* Part. Perf.: *Measured, modulated:* membra verborum modificata esse debebunt, Cic. **II.** (*To make or set bounds to; to restrict, regulate, control; hence*) *Of the meaning of words: To restrict, modify:* verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modifier*.

mod-ius, *īi, m., -ium, n. (Gen. Plur.: modium for modiorum, Cic.)* [mod-us] (*The thing belonging to a modus; hence*) *Of quantity:* **I.** *Prop.: A modius; a Roman dry measure, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus; a peck:* Cic. **II.** *Fig.: Measure, amount:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muil*.

modō, *adv.* [etym. dub.; prob. modus] **I.** *To express a restriction of idea, etc.:* **A.** *Gen.: Only, merely: parvam modo causam timoris afferre, Cic.* **B.** *Esp.: 1.* *In restrictive clauses: a.* *At all, in any or some measure or degree: servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili condicione sit servitutis, qui, etc., Cic.—b.* *Only, on condition that, provided that: decerne, modo recte, Cic.—2.* *If only, provided that: quos, valetudinem modo bona sit, tennitas ipsa delectat, Cic.—Particular combination: Modo ne, If only*

not, provided that not: Cic.—**3.** *With Imperat.: Just, now, tu modo posce deos veniam, Virg. II.* *With specifications of time: A.* *Of time present: Just now, just: iam modo non possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib.—B.* *Of time just past: Just, now, but this moment, a little while ago: in qua urbe modo gratia, auctoritate, gloria forumus, in ea nunc, etc., Cic.—C.* *Of time just to come: Immediately, directly, in a moment: domum modo ibo, Ter.—Particular combinations: Modo (nunc) . . . modo (nunc, aliquando, etc.), Now . . . now; at one moment . . . at another: sometimes . . . sometimes: Cic; Ov.; Tac.—D.* *Modo . . . tum, deinde, etc., At first . . . then; at one time . . . at another, etc.: sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic: flex coaluerat inter saxa paulum modo prona, deinde flexa, etc., Sall.*

modulāt-o, *adv.* [1. modulāt-us] (*Prop.: In a modulated way; Meton.: Harmoniously, musically, melodiously:* Cic.

modulā-tor, *ōris, m.* [modul(a)-or] (*One who keeps in time; hence*) *A timist:* Hor.

modulā-tus, *a, um: 1.* *P. of modul(a)-or.—2.* *Pa.: a.* *Prop.: Modulated; brought within the rules of rhythm or harmony: (Comp.)* modulatio oratio, Gell.—**b.** *Meton.: Harmonious, melodious, musical: modulatissimus tibiarum cantus, Flor: modulata dolore Verba . . . fundebat, Ov.*

modūl-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n.* [modul-us] **I.** *Act.: (To measure according to a standard; hence) A.* *To measure, calculate, estimate:* praestantiam, Gell.—**B. *To regulate, keep in time, etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsū pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv.—C.* **1.** *Prop.: To modulate, bring within the rules, etc., of rhythm, harmony, etc.: vocem auribus, Cic.—2.* *Meton.: a.* *To play on an instrument: Tib.—b.* *To sing: carmina descripsi et modulans alterna notavi, Virg.—c.* *To play anything on an instrument: carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avena, Virg. II.* *Nent.: (To appoint or fix a measure or standard; hence) A.* *To regulate, fix, or appoint as a rule; to order, ordain: ita modulante natura, Pl.—B.* *To beat time, to keep time, etc.: ad actum modulationum pedum moventur, Pl. B33* *In Pass. force: Part. Perf.: 1.* *a.* *Played, played upon: dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, Lesbos primum modulata civi, Hor.—b.* *Sung: carmina lascivo modulata, Suet.—2.* *Part. Fut.: To be sung, that must be sung: ac non verba sequi fidebus modulanda Latinis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. modular (-der).***

modūl-us, *i, m.* [for mod-us; fr. modus, (uncontr. Gen.) modo-i] (*A small modus; hence*) **1.** *a.* *Size, measurement, extent:* Suet.—**b. *A measure; a rule, etc., for measuring: ponderibus modulisque suis ratio nititur, Hor.—2.* *Music, tune, strain: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. module, modele, moule.***

mō-dus, *i, m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *Mā metri*; whence also Gr. *με-τρεω*; Lat. *metior, etc.*] (*The measuring thing; hence*) **I.** *Prop.: A measure or standard by which anything is measured, etc.: Var. II.* *Meton.: A.* **1.** *Measurement, extent, size:* Cic.—**2.** *Quantity:* Curt.—**B.** *Plur.: 1.* *Of words: Rhythim, time, quantity:* Cic.—**2.** *Of music: Plur.: a.* *Notes:* Ov.—**b. *Music, tunes, melody, strains:* Cic; Liv.—**3.** *Of poetry: a.* *Measure, metre, etc.:* Ov.—**b. *Poems, verses, etc.:* Hor.—**C.** *Moderation:* Cic.—**D.** *A proper or due measure:* Cic.—**E.** *Bounds, limit, end, restriction:* Cic; Liv.—**F.** *A way, manner, method, mode:* Cic; Virg.—Particular expressions: *Modo, in modum, or ad modum: After the manner, etc., of; like:* Hor; Liv; Cic; Tac.—**G.** *A sort, kind, etc.:* (with Gen. of Pron. either separately or as one word): hujusmodi, Cic; hujusmodi, id.; ejusmodi, id.; istius modi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mode*.****

mochea, *av, f.* = *μοιχη*. *An adulteress:* Hor.

moech-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* [moech-us] *To fornicate, commit adultery:* Hor.

moechus, *i, m.* = *μοιχος*. *A fornicator, adulterer:* Hor.

moen-ia, *ium, n. plur.* [akin to *ἀμύνειν*] (*The things which ward off; hence*) **I.** *Prop.: A. Gen.: Defensive walls, ramparts, bulwarks, city walls, as a means of protection and security:* Cic. **B. *Esp.: Fortifications, defences, etc.:* Ctes. **II.** *Meton.: A.* *Walls, inclosure: navis, Ov.: theatri, Lucr.—B.* *A city inclosed by walls, a walled town:* Cic; Virg.—**C.** *A mansion, dwelling:* Virg.**

Moenus, *i, m.* *The Mœnus; a river of Germany (now the Main).*

moerō, *ēre, etc., v. mœr.*

Moesi, *ōrum, m.* *The Mœsi; the ancient inhabitants of the country now represented by Bulgaria and Servia.—Hence, 1.* *Mœs-ia, v. f.* *The country of the Mœsi; Mœsia.—Plur. Mœsiae, ārum, f.* *The Mœsias; i. e. Mœsia Superior and Mœsia Inferior.—2.* *Mœsi-ācus (-cus), a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mœsia; Mæsiān.*

moeste, *etc., v. mœst.*

Mogontiacum (Mag-), i, n. *Mogontiacum or Magontiacum; a city of Germany (now Mayence).*

mōl-a, *v. f.* [1. mol-o] **1.** (*The grinding thing; hence*) *A mill:* Virg.—**2.** (*The ground thing; hence*) *Grits, meal, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moule*.

mōl-āris, *is, m.* [mol-a] (*A thing pertaining to a mola; hence*) **1.** *a.* *Prop.: A mill-stone: Pl.—b.* *Meton.: A stone like a mill-stone in size; a huge or vast stone: Ov.—2.* *A grinder or molar tooth:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *molaire*.

mōles, *is, f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** *Of size: A. Prop.: 1.* *Gen.: A huge or vast mass; an immense heap, huge bulk, etc.:* Virg; Ov.—**2. *Esp.: Of any vast structure, etc.: a.* *Of palaces, etc.:***

A huge pile of buildings; an immense building. Ov.—**b.** *A mole, dam, pier, etc.* Cic.—**c.** *Of a tomb, etc.* *An immense structure, a vast pile.* Cic.—**d.** *Of foundations, etc.* *An immense mass.* Cic.—**e.** *Of war: A vast engine or machine.* Virg.—**f.** *Of city walls: A massive structure.* Virg. **B.** Fig.: *1.* *Greatness, vastness.* Cic.; Liv.; Hor.—**2.** *Difficulty, labour, trouble.* Liv.; Virg. **II.** *Of quantity:* **A. Prop.**: *1.* *Of persons: A vast number, an immense crowd.* Virg.; Tac.—**2.** *Of warlike stores: Collected necessities or all needful munitions.* Liv. **B.** Fig.: *A crowd, multitude.* Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mole*.

molest-e, adv. [*molest-us*] **1.** *In a troublesome or annoying way; annoyingly; with trouble, annoyance, etc.* Cat.; Curt.—**Particular phrase:** *Molestae, etc., ferre:* *To be annoyed, troubled, or vexed:* *molestae fero.* Cic. (*Comp.*) *molestissimi homines*, id. (*Sup.*) *ea molestissime homines ferre debent*, id.—**2.** *Of style, etc.* *In a laboured or affected way.* Script. ap. Suet.

molest-ia, æ, f. [*id.*] (*The quality of the molestus; hence*) **1.** *a. Prop.*: *Trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike.* Ter.; Cic.—**b.** *Meton.*: *That which causes trouble, an annoyance.* Pl.—**2.** *Of speech: Stiffness, affectation.* Cic.

molest-us, a, um, adj. [*akin to Gr. μόλις, μόλις, μόλις-ερός*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying:* *molestus ne sis.* Plaut. (*Sup.*) *molestissima arrogantia.* Cic. (*Comp.*) *nihil erit molestius provincie*, id.—**Particular expression:** *Molestia tunica, A troublesome, etc., tunic (the name given to a kind of dress made of inflammable materials, which was placed sometimes on condemned persons, and then set on fire):* Juv. **B. Esp.**: *Of speech, etc.* *Laboured, affected:* Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Dangerous, injurious.* Cat.

moli-men, inis, n. [*moli-or*] **1.** *Effort, exertion, endeavour, attempt:* Cæs.—**2.** *Construction, structure, size, etc.* Liv.

moli-mentum, i, n. [*id.*] **1.** *Effort, exertion, endeavour, attempt:* Cæs.—**2.** *Construction, structure, size, etc.* Liv.

moli-to, *verbs, no perf. nor sup.*, ire, 4. v. a. [*moli-es*] *To make a mole; hence:* (*Prop.*) *To build, erect, construct.* (*Fig.*) *To raise up: i.e. exercise, arouse, awaken:* *oratione molienda* (c. sunt) amor, odium, iracundia, etc., Cic.

moli-tor, itus sum, iri (*Inf. Pres.*, *moli-ir, Lucr.*), 4. v. dep. n. and n. [*id.*] **I. Neut.**: *To use power, put forth might or strength:* (*hence*) **A. Prop.**: *To make exertions, to exert one's self: to endeavour, toil, struggle, strive:* *in demolendo signo permulti homines moliabantur.* Cic. **B. Meton.**: *Of the result of exertions: 1.* *To go away, depart:* *moliuntur naves a*

terrá, Liv.—**2.** *To raise or construct a defence, etc.*: *ad molendum citellas deferantur.* Liv. **II. Act.**: *(To use power, to put forth might or strength about any thing; hence)* **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To undertake, or employ one's self about, any thing that requires exertion, etc.*: *nulla opera molitur.* Cic.: *nec super ipse molitur laude laborem.* Virg.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *To endeavour to procure, cause, obtain, or bring about:* *civibus periculum.* Cic.—**b.** *To endeavour or attempt to do, etc.*: *qui aliquid munus efficere molitur.* Cic.—**c.** *To set about, undertake, etc.*: *saepe fugam Danaï Trojâ enpiere relicta.* Molitur, Virg.—**d.** *To employ one's self at, busy one's self about:* *portam.* Liv.

e. *To attempt:* *quod moliare, nihil habes.* Cic. **B. Meton.**: *Of the effect or result produced by efforts, etc.*: **1.** *To build, erect, construct:* *arcem.* Virg.: *classem.* id.—**2.** *To fortify, protect, defend, etc.*: *aggere tecta.* Virg.—**3.** *To carry out, execute, perform, conduct, manage, etc.*: *aliquid cum labore.* Cic.—**4.** *To displace, remove:* *montes moliri sua sede paramus.* Liv.—**5.** *To wield, brandish, etc.*: *fulmina dextrâ.* Virg.—**6.** *To cast, hurl:* *ignem.* Virg.—**7.** *Of an anchor:* *To weigh, raise, haul in:* Liv.—**8.** *Of the ground:* *To till, cultivate, work:* Virg.—**9.** *Of reins:* *To guide, manage:* Virg.—**10.** *To rouse by an effort:* *corpora ex somno.* Liv.—**11.**: **a.** *To break open or down by an effort, force, etc., in a hostile way:* *portam.* Liv.—**b.** *To force open, not in a hostile way:* *templorum fores.* Tac.—**12.** *Of a journey, etc.*: *To pursue, continue:* Virg.—**13.** *Of snares:* *To lay:* Virg. **C. Fig.**: **1.** *To design, devise, meditate:* *dubitamus quid iste in hostium prædâ molitus sit.* Cic.—**2.** *To build up, i.e. to form by education, study, etc.*: *animum.* Ov.—**3.** *To make, cause, occasion:* *moram, etc.* Virg.—**4.** *To break down, destroy, impair:* *fidem, i.e. to impair public faith or credit:* Liv.—**5.** *Of a spear:* *To pursue or continue its course:* Virg.

moli-tio, ònis, f. [*moli-or*] **1.** *Of the creation of the world: A building, erecting or constructing:* Cic.—**2.** *A displacing, removing:* Liv.

moli-tor, òris, m. [*id.*] **1.** *One who attempts to bring a thing about: a contriver, attempter, author:* Tac.; Suet.—**2.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *A builder:* Ov.—**b.** *Meton.*: *The creator of the world:* Cic.

moli-trix, icis, f. [*id.*] *She who attempts to bring about a thing: a female contriver, attempter, etc.* Suet.

1. *moli-tus*, a, um, *P.* of *moli-o*.
2. *moli-tus*, a, um, *P.* of *moli-or*.
moli-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, *esce-re*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [*moli-is*] **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *To grow or become soft:* *molliscit abor.* Ov. **B. Fig.**: *To become mild: to lose harshness of character:* *artibus ingenis* ... *Pectora mollescent.* Ov. **II.** *To become effeminate or unmanly: to lose the manly disposition or character:* *tactis subito mollescit in undis.* Ov.

mollifec-lus, a, um, adj. *dím.*

[*for mollifec-lus; fr. mollifec-lus*] **Very soft, tender, or delicate: Cat.**

mollifec-lus, æ, cles, æ, f. *mollitia*. **mollifec-lus**, a, um, adj. *dím.* [*moll-is*] **I. Prop.**: *Soft, tender, delicate:* *escæ.* Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *Soft, voluptuous:* *versiculi.* Cat.

moli-to, òni and òni, itum, ire (*Inf. Pres.*, *Pass.*, *moli-ir, Ter.*), 4. v. a. [*id.*] **I.** *Of the stomach:* *To loosen, relax, purge moderately:* Pl. **II.** *To make pliant, flexible, or supple:* *artibus.* Liv. **III.**: **A. Prop.**: *To make soft, to soften:* *flavum modo pollice ceram.* Mollibat, Ov. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To mitigate; to break the force or violence of; to subdue:* *Hannibalem juvenliler exultantem patientia sua molliabat.* Cic.—**2.** *To mitigate, relax the severity of:* *punam.* Ov.—**3.** *Of fruits, etc.*: *To take away the harshness of, to render mild in flavour, etc.* Virg. **IV.** *To render gentle, mild, moderate, or temperate:* *Favonii liberum molliant coelum.* Pl. **V.** *To render easy, gentle, or sloping; to take away the steepness of an eminence, etc.*: *clivum.* Cæs. **VI.**: **A.** *To render soft, effeminate, or unmanly:* *animos.* Cic.—**B.** *To woman, dispirit, dishearten, cast down:* *lacrimæ meorum me interdum molliunt.* Cic. **VII.** *To render agreeable or pleasant; to soften down:* *opus.* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mollir*, *mouiller*.

moli-i-po-s, pēdis, adj. [*for moli-i-pēd-is; fr. moli-is; (i); pes, ped-is*] *Having or with soft feet; soft-footed:* *boves.* Poet. ap. Cic.

moli-is, e, adj. **I.** [*for moli-is; fr. moli-es*] (*That may or can be moved; or that moves; hence*) **A. Prop.**: **1.**: **a. Gen.**: *Slaying or swinging backwards and forwards:* *tibique Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt mollia pinn.* Virg.—**b.** *Esp.*: *(a)* *Of carriages:* *Having an easy or gentle motion:* *pilenta.* Virg. (*by some this passage is to be referred to no. II. A. 1.*)—*(b)* *Pliant, flexible, supple, etc.*: *junctus.* Virg.—**2.** *Of food:* *Easily moving or relaxing the bowels; opening, etc.*: *Cels.*—**B. Fig.**: **1.** *Easily moved, pliant, yielding:* *ad deponentiam offensionem.* Cic.—**2.** *Changeable, fickle:* Cic. **II.** [*acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit mridu, from Sanscrit root mridh, "conterere;" acc. to others, akin to μαλαρός*] **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *Soft:* (*Sup.*) *mollissima cera.* Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *Soft, tender, delicate:* *gene.* Ov. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *Gentle, i.e. a.*: *Of the weather, etc.*: *Mild, not violent or excessive:* (*Comp.*) *mollior aestas.* Virg.—**b.** *Of atmosphere, a country, etc.*: *Mild, moderate, temperate:* Flor.—**c.** *Of the winds:* *Soft, mild:* Ov.—**d.** *Of a river:* *Calm, placid, gentle:* Virg.—**e.** *Of a road, etc.*: *Easy, not difficult:* Ov.—**f.** *Of an elevation, etc.*: *Easy, not steep, gentle, sloping:* Virg.—**2.** *Of wine:* *Smooth to the palate, mild, mellow:* Virg.—**3.** *In sculpture:* *Soft, not stiff, pleasing, well-executed, graceful:* Cic.—**4.** *Weak, powerless, relaxed, feeble:* *arcus* ... *Si unquam cesses tendere, mollis erit.* Ov.—**5.** *Devoid of firmness, flabby,*

fluclid: venter, Hor. C. Fig.: 1. Of age: *Tender, delicate, youthful*: anni, Ov.—2.: a. In a good sense: *Delicate in feeling, modest*, etc.: Pl.—b. In a bad sense: (a) Of persons: *Soft, effeminate, unmanly*: Sabaei, Virg.—(b) Of things: *Effeminate, weak, not worthy of a man, etc.*: querelae, Hor.—(c) Fearful, weak, timid: columbae, Hor.: sententiae, Cic.—3. Not difficult, easy: iussa, Virg.—4. Favourable: fandi Tempora, Virg.—Adverbial expression: In mollis, In a more favourable light: Tac.—5. Agreeable, gentle, mild, pleasant, delightful: se-nectus, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Mollia, Gently, agreeably: Ov.—As Subst.: molle, is, n. Agreeable-ness, pleasantness; that which is gentle, mild, or delightful: Hor.—6. Tender, touching: nomen, Cic.—7. Of music or poetry: *Soft, gentle*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moll*, (fem.) *molle*.

moll-iter, adv. [moll-is] 1.: a. Prop.: *Softly*: (Sup.) nidos quam possunt mollissime subternunt, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) In a soft or placid way, calmly, gently, mildly: (Comp.) mollis eadem illa amare, Liv.—(b) Gently, without roughness: Plant.—2. Pleas-ingly, easily, not stiffly, gracefully: excedent alii spirantia mollis aera, Virg.—3. Yielding, compliantly: Liv.—4.: a. Softly, effeminately, voluptu-ously: vivere, Cic.—b. In a way un-worthy of a man: in an unmanly way, romantically, weakly, sensitively, etc.: agri-tudinem pati, Sall.—c. Timidly, weakly, etc.: agere, Liv.—5. Favour-ably, in a favourable way: Tac.

moll-itia (-ities), æ, f., -ities (-ices), ði, f. [id.] (The state, quality, or condition of the mollis; hence) 1. Prop.: *Pliancy, flexibility, suppleness*: Cic.—2. Meton.: a. Gen.: *Softness*: Pl.—b. Esp.: (a) An absence or want of firmness: Cic.—(b) Delicacy: Just.—3. Fig.: a. Gen.: *Softness, tenderness*: Cic.—b. Modesty, bashful-ness: Pl.—c.: (a) a. Gen.: *Effemi-nacy, voluptuousness, wantonness*: Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Unchastity*: Pl.—(b) *Weakness, feebleness, timidity, irresolu-tion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mollissime*.

moll-itudo, inis, f. [id.] (The con-dition, state, or quality of the mollis; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: *Softness*: Cic.—b. Fig.: *Softness, tenderness*: Cic.—2. Of the voice: *Flexibility*: Auct. Her.

moll-i-tus, a, um, P. of molli-o.—mol-o, ði, itum, ère, ð. v. a. and n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root mṛid, conterere] 1. Act.: *To grind, crush, bruise* corn, etc., by a mill, etc.: hor-deum, Pl. II. Neut.: *To grind; to perform the act of grinding*: coquendo et inmolando, Ter.

Molorchus, i, m. *Molorchus*: a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hos-pitably entertained Hercules, when about to slay the lion of that place.—Hence, **Molorch-aëus**, a, um, adj. Of, or be-longing to, Molorchus.

Molossus, i, m. *Molossus*, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andro-

nache; the progenitor of the Molossi.—Hence, **Moloss-i**, ðrum, m. *The Mo-lossians; a people in the eastern part of Epirus, who derive their name from Molossus*.—Hence, 1. **Moloss-us**, a, um (Gen. Plur. Molossûm, Lucr.), adj. Of, or belonging to, the Molossi; *Molossian*.—As Subst.: **Molossus**, i, m. (sc. canis) *A Molossian dog or hound (noted for its size and strength)*: Virg. **Moloss-is**, Idis, f. *Molossis*, or the country of the Molossi.

mōly, ōs, n. = μῶλυ. *Moly*: a plant with a white flower and a black root: Pl.

mō-men, inis, n. [for mov-men; fr. mov-eo] 1. (The thing serving for moving or selling in motion; hence) *Momentum, impulse*: Lucr.—2. (The thing shaken or agitated; hence) Of the sea: *The agitated waters, waves, billows*: Lucr.

mō-mentum, i, n. [for mov-mentum; fr. id.] 1. (The moving thing; hence) a.: (a) Prop.: *Movement, motion*: Cic.—(b) Meton.: *Change, alteration*: Cic.; Liv.—b. Of weight: (a) Prop.: *That which moves the scales, etc.*; a very small portion of anything: Pl.—(b) Meton.: (a) *A make-weight*: Just.—(b) *A small division, a little part of any thing*: Cic.—(γ) Of speech: *A small piece, a minute part*: Quint.—(δ) *A point, part, etc.*: Pl.—2. (The thing moving itself; hence) Of time: a. Prop.: *A moment*: Cic.; Liv.—b. Meton.: *A short season, a brief space*: Cæs.; Hor.—3. (The mov-ing, affecting, or influencing thing; hence) a. Prop.: *Weight, influence, importance, moment*: Cæs.; Cic.; Nep.—b. Meton.: (a) *A moving or influ-encing cause; a motive*: Ov.—(b) *Power or means of influencing; influ-ence*: Hor.—4. (The thing originating, calling forth, producing, etc.; hence) *A cause, originating circumstance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moment*.

Mona, æ, f. *Mona*: 1. *The Isle of Man*.—2. *The Isle of Anglesæa*.

Mōnæses, is, m. *Mōnæses*: a king of the Parthians.

mōnēdūla, æ, f. [acc. to some from Sanscrit manī, "a jewel," and root AD, "to eat;" and so, the one eating jewels; but probably from mon-eta, with d for t] (The one having money, gold, etc.; hence) *A dave, jack-dane* (a common propensity in which bird is the plying of gold, etc. Ac-cording to fable, the nymph Arne was changed into a dave for having betrayed her country for gold): Ov.

mōn-ēo, ði, itum, ère (Inf. Pres. Pass. moneretur, Plant.) 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root mān, cogitare] (in causative force, *To cause or make to think*; hence) 1. Prop.: *To remind, bring something to one's recollection, put in mind of something*: Terentian-ae testamentum, Cic. (with Gen. of thing) contractos . . . temporis ne-cessitatem monet, Tac. (with Acc. of person and Acc. of neut. pron.) illud me preclare admones, Cic. II. Meton.: *A. To admonish, advise, warn*: eos hoc moneo, Cic. (without Object)

ad monendum, id.—B. *To admonish by punishment; to punish, chastise*: alioquin verberare, Tac.—C. *To urge or set on; to incite by cries of encouragement*: canes, Prop.—D. *To teach, instruct, tell, inform*: divinitus mente monitū, Liv.—E. *To foretell, announce, predict*; i. e. warn that something is about to happen: ante sinistra cavā monuisset ab illice cornix, Virg.

mōnēris, is, f. = μονήρης (sc. ναῦς). *A moneris*; i. e. a vessel with a single bank of oars; a galley: Liv.

Mōnē-ta, æ, f. [mone-o] (The re-minding one) 1. Prop.: *Moneta*: a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. II. Meton.: A. The place for coining money: the mint: Cic.—B. Coined money, coin, money: Ov. III. Fig.: A. Of the Stoic doctrines: *The principles, as the producing cause*: Sen.—B. Of com-position: *Style, stamp, character, etc.*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monnaie*.

mōnēt-ālis, e, adj. [Monet-a] Of, or pertaining to, the mint: Cic.

mōnēt-ārius, ii, m. [id.] (One pertaining to the mint; hence) *A work-man in the mint; a coiner*: Entr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monétaire*.

mōn-ile, is, n. [akin to Sanscrit manī, "gemma"] (A thing pertaining to a jewel or jewels; hence) 1. For per-sons: *A jewelled ornament, esp. for the neck; a necklace, adorned with jewels, made of precious metal, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.—2. For animals: *A neck ornament, collar, etc.*: Virg.

mōn-īto, ōnis, f. [mon-eo] 1. *An admonishing, admonition, advice, warn-ing*: Cic.; Suet.—2. *A foretelling or predicting*: a prediction, etc. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monition*.

mōn-ītor, ōris, m. [mon-eo] 1.: a. Gen.: *One who reminds one of any thing*: Hor.; Sall.—b. Esp.: (a) *One who reminds an orator of something; a remembrancer, an assistant*: Cic.—(b) *One who reminds one of people's names; a nomenclator*: Cic.—2. *One who gives admonition or advice, an adviser*: Cic.—3. *A teacher, instructor, tutor, etc.*: Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moniteur*.

mōn-ītum, i, n. [id.] 1. Gen.: a. *Advice, admonition*: Cic.—b. Esp.: *An intimation of the divine will; omen, prognostic*: Cic.—2. *A prediction, prophecy, etc.*: Virg.

1. **mōn-ītus**, a, um, P. of mon-eo. 2. **mōn-ītus**, ūs, m. [mon-eo] 1. Gen.: *Admonition, advice, warning*: Ov. II. Esp.: *An intimation of the divine will, omen, prognostic; admonition by omens, etc.*: Cic.

Mōnæceus, i, m. Μοναίκεος (He that dwells alone). *Monaceus*: a sur-name of Hercules: Arx Monaci, a promontory and harbour in Liguria (the mod. Monaco).

mōnogrammus (-os), on, adj. = μονόγραμμος. (Prop.: *Consisting of single lines*; Meton.) Of gods: *Shadowny*: Cic.

mōnōpōdium, ii, n. = μονοπόδιον. *A table or stand with one foot*: Liv.

mōnōpōlūm, ii, n. = μονοπόλιον.

The exclusive privilege of dealing in a thing; a monopoly: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monopole*.

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-(t)s; fr. min-eo] (*A projecting; Concr. That which projects or puts forth; hence*) I. Prop.: *A mountain, mount:* Cic.—P. Prop.: Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, *The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be born, i. e. much is promised but little will be performed:* Hor. II. Meton.: **A.** *A mountain, i. e. a heaped up, towering mass, quantity:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *A detached portion of rock, a rock:* Virg.—**C.** *The wild beasts of a mountain or of mountains:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monstr-*

monstrā-bilis, e, adj. [monstr-(a)-o] *Worthy to be shown or noticed, conspicuous, remarkable:* Pl.

monstrā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A showing, direction:* Ter.

monstrā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *1. One who points out a thing: a pointer out:* Luc.—**2.** **a.** *A teacher, instructor; hence, an inventor, introducer:* Virg.—**b.** *One who tells, informs, or teaches where a thing is to be obtained; an informant, etc.:* Tac.

monstrā-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of monstr(a)-o.*—**2.** *Pa.: Conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable:* Tac.

monstr-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [monstr-um; (i); fer-o] 1. *Monster-bearing, monster-producing:* annus, Claud.—**2.** *(Brought or produced by a monster; hence) Monstrous, horrid, misshapen:* effigies, Pl.

monstr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. e. a. and *n.* [monstr-um] I. Act.: **A.** *Gen.:* *To show, point out:* qui errantecomiter monstrant viam, Claud. B. Esp.: **1.** *To tell, teach, instruct, inform:* inulus ego primus amaras monstravi incoquere, Hor.—**2.** *To indicate, point out, demonstrate:* qualem monstravimus, Tac.—**3.** *To show, put in mind of, point out:* nil duces fesso militi... Crenomam monstrassent, Tac.—**4.** *To show, demonstrate, prove:* Pl.—**5.** *To ordain, institute, appoint:* monstratas excitat aras, Virg.—**6.** *To inform against, denounce, accuse, give information to one against:* monstrabantur ab amicis, Tac. II. Neut.: *(To point out how to do a thing; hence) A.* *To give advice, to advise:* tibi nequiquam sepe monstravi bene, Plaut.—**B.** *To advise or urge to do, etc.:* conferre manum pudor iurare monstrat, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montrer*.

monstrōse, etc., v. monstruose, **monstr-um, i. n.** [mon-eo] (*That which warns; hence*) I. Gen.: *A divine omen; an intimation of the will of the gods:* Cic. II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *An evil or bad omen:* Virg. B. Meton.: *A monster, monstrously, whether in size or character:* Cic.; Virg.; Tac. C. Fig.: **1.** *A monstrous or fearful thing:* Cic.—**2.** *A terrible wonder or marvel:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monstre*.

monstr-ūse (-ōse), adv. [monstruos-us] *Strangely, monstrously:* cogitare, Cic.

monstr-ūsus (-ōsus), a, um,

adj. [monstr-um] (*Full of, or abounding in, monsters; hence*) *Strange, preternatural, monstrous:* monstruosi homines, Cic.; (*Sup.*) monstruosissima bestia, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monstrueux*.

1. mont-ānus, a, um, adj. [mons, mont-is] I. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, a mountain, mountain:* flumen, Virg.—*As Loca:* **montāna, ōrum, n. plur.** (*sc. loca*) *Mountainous regions:* Liv. II. Esp.: **A.** *Situated among, or built in, the mountains:* oppida, Pl.—**B.** *Dwelling in the mountains:* homines, Cæs.—*As Subst.:* **montanus, i, m.** (*sc. homo*) *A mountaineer:* Cæs.—*C.* *Mountainous:* Dalmatia, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montagne*.

2. Montānus, i, m. [1. montanus] (*Mountaineer*) *Montanus; a Roman name.*

mont-i-cōl-a, æ, comm. gen. [mons, mont-is; (i); col-o] *A dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer:* Ov.

mont-i-vāg-us, a, um, adj. [mons, mont-is; (i); vag-or] *Mountain roaming; that wanders over mountains:* Cic.

mont-ūsus (-ōsus), a, um, adj. [mons, mont-is] (*Full of, or abounding in, mountains; mountainous:* regio, Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montueux*.

mōn-imentum (-imentum), i, n. [mon-eo] (*The thing serving to remind; hence*) I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A memorial, a monument of any kind, such as buildings, statues, etc., erected to perpetuate the remembrance of a person or thing:* Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: **1.** *A sepulchral monument:* Cic.—**2.** *A sepulchre, a tomb, where a person was buried:* Nep.—**3.** *A written record or monument:* Hor.—**4.** *A token, mark, or means of recognition:* Ter. II. Fig.: *A memorial or record:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monument*.

Mopsium, ī, n. *Μοψίων. Mopsium; a hill in Thessaly.*

Mopsōpius, a, um, adj. *Μοψόπιος. Of, or belonging to, Mopsopia (an old name of Attica); Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian; juvenis, i. e. Phiploenus, Ov.*

Mopsus, i, m. *Μόψος. Mopsus: 1. A soothsayer of Argos.—2. A soothsayer of Thessaly.—3. A soothsayer, the son of Mantio.—4. The name of a shepherd in Virg.*

1. mōr-ā, æ, f. [according to Fick from same root as memor; see memor] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A delay:* Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: *Of speech: A stopping or pause:* Cic. II. Meton.: *Of whatever causes delay: A hindrance, cause of delay, obstacle:* Virg.; Liv.

2. mōra, æ, f. *μώρα: I. Prop.: A mora; i. e. a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men:* Nep. II. Meton.: *The Spartan army or soldiery:* Cic.

mōr-ālis, e, adj. [mos, mor-is] *Of, or belonging to, manners or morals, moral:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moral*.

mōrā-tor, ōris, m. [1. mor(a)-or] *1. A loiterer or lingerer; one who stays or is left behind:* Liv.—**2.** **a.** Gen.: *A hinderer, impeder, or delayer:* Liv. B. Esp.: *An obstructor of business,*

etc. (a name often to a kind of poor advocates who spoke against time, and delayed and protracted business): Cic.

1. mōrā-bus, a, um, P. *of mor(a)-or.*

2. mor-ātus, a, um, adj. [mos, moris] (*Provided, or furnished with, mos; hence*) **1.** *Adapted to the characters of persons, i. e. in which characters are accurately drawn, or nicely described; characteristic:* morataque recte Fabula, Hor.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: *Of persons: Provided or furnished with manners, behaviour, morals, etc.; having certain morals, manners, etc.:* ut bene morati, ut boni viri esse videantur, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Of things: Possessing a certain nature or character; constituted, circumstanced, etc.:* male morati . . . jejunia ventris, Ov.

morb-īdus, a, um, adj. [morb-us] (*Having morbus;* hence) **1.** *Sickly, diseased:* corpus, Pl.—**2.** *Causing disease, sickly, unwholesome:* aer, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *morbide*.

morb-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of disease; very sickly, ailing, worn out, etc.:* Cat.

mor-bus, i, m. [etym. dub.; prps. from μῑρ-ος digammated; cf. Hesych.; μῑρος, φῑρος . . . ῑρός μοῖρα τοῦ βῑου] I. Prop.: **A** sickness, disease, disorder, distemper, ailment, illness, malady: Cic. II. Fig.: **A.** *Morally Disease; i. e. 1. Fault, vice:* Cic., Hor.—**2.** *Sorrow, grief, affliction:* Plaut. II. Meton.: *Morbus; the disease-god; the son of Erebus and Nox:* Cic.

mordāc-īter, adv. [mordax, mordac-is] (*Bitingly; hence*) *Of a file, etc. Sharply; with powerful effect, etc.:* Ov.

mord-ax, ācis, adj. [mord-eo] **1.** *Prono or given to biting; biting, scarpish:* canis, Plaut.—**2.** **a.** (*a*) *Biting, i. e. taking fast hold of, tenacious:* (Comp.) arista mordacior hordeo, Pl.: (*Sup.*) mordacissimum genus margo.

—(*b*) *Penetrating deeply into, deep-cutting, etc.:* ferrum, Hor.—**b.** *Of pumice-stone: Detergent, depilatory:* Ov.—**3.** *a.* *Stinging, causing a sensation of pain, etc.:* urtica, Ov.—**b.** *Of flavour: Biting, sharp, pungent:* Ov.—**4.** **a.** *Annoying, tormenting, painful:* sollicitudines, Hor.—**b.** *Biting, disposed to bite, snarling, capitious, etc.:* Cynicus, Hor.: *carmen, Ov.*

mord-ō, mōmōdi (old form mē-mōdi), *morsum, mordere, 2. v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root मृद, *cōterere*] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bite:* **1.** Act.: *fixumque hostile momordiū (sc. serpens),* Ov.—**2.** Neut.: *canes, qui et latrare et mordere possunt, Cic. B. Esp.: To eat, devour, consume:* tunica cum sale mordens Cæpe, Pers. II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *To bite, i. e. to take fast hold of, to catch first:* mordebant fibula vestem, Ov.—**2.** *To bite into, i. e. to force a way or penetrate into:* quæ (sc. rura) Liris quietā Mordet aquā taciturnis amnis, Hor.—**B.** *To attack, seize, lay hold of, injure, hurt, etc.:* matutina

parum cautus jam frigora mordent,
Hor. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To attack, hurt, vex, annoy, mortify, torment, pain, etc.: valde me mormoderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To express ill-will towards, satirize, criticize, carp at, censure; to attack with words or writings: a. Act.: nec ... Livor iniquo Ullum de nostris dentem mormodit opus, Ov.—b. Neut.: invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum, etc., Ter.—2. Of a jest: To sting, to be full of venom: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. mordre.

mord-icus, adv. [mord-eo] I. Prop.: With the teeth, biting, with bites: Cic. II. Fig.: Firmly, tenaciously: Cic.

mör-ētum, i, n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root mūd, conterere, comminere] (The crushed thing; the thing reduced to small pieces; hence) Mortetum; a country dish composed of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, etc.: Ov.

mör-i-bundus, a, um, adj. [mori-or] I. Prop.: Lying; jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Belonging to a dying person, expiring: vox, Stat.—B. Mortal, subject to death: membra, Virg.—C. Causing death, i.e. deadly, unwholesome: sedes, Cat. ¶ Hence Fr. moribond.

mör-i-ens, entis, 1. P. of mori-or.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Dying; Meton.) Belonging to one who is dying, expiring: voces, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mourant.

mörig-er-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. n. [moriger-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To gratify or humour a person: adolescenti, Ter. B. Esp.: To accommodate one's self to a state or condition: servituti vos morigerari mos bonus est, Plaut. II. Fig.: To subserve, seek to promote, etc.: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

mör-i-gēr-us, a, um, adj. [mos, mor-is; (i); ger-o] (Regulating one's behaviour to the will, etc., of another; hence) Complying, obsequious, obedient: Plaut.

Mörini, ōrum, m. The Morini; a people of Belgic Gaul.

mör-ior, ātus sum, i, (Fut. Part., morturus, Virg.:—Inf., mori, Ov.) 3. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root mñi or mait, to die] I. Prop.: To die: dulces et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor.: (Impers. Pass.) moriendum certe est, Cic. II. Fig.: To die, pass away, vanish: meriti mortietur gratia vestri, Ov. III. Meton.: A. To be near dying or perishing; to be on the point of expiring, etc.: morior curis, Tib.: dior amora mori, Ov.—B. Of plants, etc.: To die away, wither, perish: Ov.—C. Of fire: To die away, go out: Ov.—D. Of comets: To die away, disappear, cease to shine, etc.: Claud.—E. Of the day: To expire, draw to a close: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. mourir.

Moritasgus, i, m. Moritasgus; one of the Scenones.

mormyr, ōris, f. = μορμύρ. The mormyr; a species of sea-fish.

mörölögus, a, um, adj. = μορολόγος. Speaking foolishly; saying or uttering foolish things or folly: sermones, Plaut.—As Subst.: morologus, i, m. (sc. homo) A fool: Plaut

1. mör-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. n. and a. [mor-a] I. Neut.: A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: To tarry, stay, delay, linger, loiter, wait: Brundisii moratus es, Cic.: rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor.—2. Fig.: a. To delay, lose, or waste time in a matter; to waste time on a matter: ne multis morer, i. e. not to make a long story of it, to be brief, Cic.—Particular phrase: Non morari, To offer no objection; to be quite willing or ready: Ter.—b. To interfere, interpose, etc.: nullo morante, abreptus est viatore, Liv. B. Esp.: Of rowers: To check one's self; prps. to back water: consurgunt nautes, et magno clamore morantur, Virg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder, etc.: Impetum hostium, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. To cause to linger, etc., with delight; to entertain, please, amuse, delight, captivate: carmina que possint oculos aureisque morari Casaris, Hor.—2. Nihil (nec, non, or a negative word) morari: a. With thing as object: To care nothing about; to let alone, let pass, not to regard or value: nec dona moror, Virg.—b. With person as object: To let one off from a charge, to put a stop to proceedings against one: C. Sempronium nihil moror, quando hoc est in imperio consecutus, etc., Liv.—c. With objective clause: To be not opposed to, to have nothing to say against; to be perfectly willing that: nihil moror eos salvos esse, et ire quo jubetis, Script. ap. Cic.—d. With Inf.: To let alone the doing, etc.; hence: To be unwilling to do, etc.; not to want to do, etc.: nec moror ante tuos procubuisse pedes, Ov.—e. With quominus c. Subj.: (a) Of others: Not to raise an obstacle to; not to prevent or hinder from: nec moror quominus in civitatem ... redeant, Liv.—(b) Of one's self: Not to raise an obstacle to; not to hesitate about: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, Liv.—f. With Acc. and Dat.: To dismiss from one's thoughts, not to care about; to disregard, despise, etc.: nihil moror mihi istiusmodi clientes, Plaut.

2. mör-or, prps. no perf., āri, i, v. dep. n. [μωρ-ος] To be foolish; to be a fool: Suet.

mörös-e, adv. [mörös-us] 1. Seriously, earnestly, etc.: (Sup.) jam, iocum supra iudicia mörösissime pensitavi, Suet.—2. Captiously, fretfully, peevishly, morosely: respuere, Cic.

mörös-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the morosus; hence) 1. Fastidiousness, affectation, pederasty: Suet.—2. Captiousness, fretfulness, peevishness, moroseness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. morosité.

mör-ösus, a, um, adj. [mos, mor-is] (Full of, or abounding in, mos;

hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: A. In a good sense: Full of resolute and determined attention, fastidious, scrupulous, careful, particular: (Comp.) circa corporis curam morosior, Suet.—B. In a bad sense: Self-willed, wayward, passionate, capricious, captious, fretful, peevish, sour, morose: senes, Cic. II. Fig.: Of old age: Fretful, peevish, sour, morose, etc.: Hor. III. Meton.: Of inanimate things: Causing peevishness or fretfulness: morbus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. morose.

Morpheus, ēi and ēos, m., Mophev's (Fashioner or Moulder). Morpheus: the son of Sleep, and god of dreams.

mor-s, tis, f. [mor-ior] I. Prop.: Death: Cic.; Hor.; Virg.—In Plur. of several persons: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A dead body, corpse: Cic.—B. Personified: Mors; the goddess of death, daughter of Erebus and Nox: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mort.

mor-sum, i, n. [for mord-sum; mord-eo] (A thing bitten; hence) A small piece such as would be bitten out of a thing; a bit: Cat.

1. mor-sus (for mord-sus), a, um, P. of mord-co.

2. mor-sus, ās, m. [for mord-sus; fr. mord-co] 1. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A biting; the act of biting: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of birds: A pecking: Cic.—(B) An eating, devouring, consuming: Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) A bite: Ov.—(b) Of that wherever biting is effected: A tooth: Virg.—c. Fig.: (a) A biting or gnawing: doloris, Cic.—(b) A carping at or malicious attack upon: Hor.—2. (A taking fast hold of; a catching fast; hence, Concr.): A. Of a tree in which a weapon is fixed: The grasp: Virg.—b. Of an anchor: A fluke: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. mors.

mort-ālis, e, adj. [mors, mort-is] (Of, or belonging to, mors; hence) I. Prop.: Subject to death, liable to death, mortal: animal, Cic.—As Subst.: mortalis, is, m. (sc. homo) A mortal, a human being: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Perishable, transient, mortal: mortales inimicitias habere, Cic.: (Comp.) aliquid ipso homine mortalium, Pl.—B. 1. Human, earthly, mortal: conditio, Vell.—Adverbial expression: Mortale, Mortality, as a mortal, after the manner of a human being: Virg.—As Subst.: mortalia, lum, n. Human matters: Virg.—2. Of works: Performed by a mortal: Liv.—3. Of wounds: Inflicted by a mortal: Virg.—4. Made or wrought by man: mucro, Virg.—5. Usual or customary amongst mankind; such as mankind are subject to: malum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. mortel.

mortāl-itas, ātis, f. [mortal-is] (The state, or quality, of the mortalis; hence) 1. a. Prop.: Subjection or liability to death; mortality: Cic.—b. Meton.: Mortals, men, mankind: Pl.—2. Of things: Perishableness, liability to perish: Pl.—3. Death: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. mortalité.

mort-i-fer (-fēr-us), fēra, fērum, adj. [mors, mort-is; (i); fer-o] Death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal

poeculum, Cic.: bellum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mortifère*.

mortū-ālla, lum, n. [mortu-us] (Things pertaining to the mortuus; hence) *Funeral songs, dirges*: Plaut.

mort-tūus, a, um: 1. *P. of morior*.—2. *Pa.*: A. Prop.: *Dead*: sanguine tauri epoto mortuus concidit, Cic.—As Subst.: **mortuus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A dead person*: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *Near dying or perishing, like one dying*: Cic.—(b) *Of the limbs, etc., of the body: Dead, become dead, devoid of vital power*: Cic.—(c) *Of laws: Obsolete, devoid of power*: Cic.—(d) *Of applause, etc.: Fust, subsided*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mort*.

mōrum, i, n. = μῆρον and μῆρον. *A mulberry; a blackberry*: ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûre*.

1. **mōrus**, a, um, adj. = μωρός. *Foolish, silly: mores*, Plaut.—As Subst.: 1. **mōrus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A fool, simpleton*: Plaut.—2. **mōra**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A foolish woman*: Plaut.

2. **mōrus**, i, f. = μωρέα. *A mulberry tree*: Ov.

m-os, ōris, m. [prob. for me-os; fr. me-o] (*The going; the pursuing one's way*; hence) 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *The will of a person; self-will, a person's humour, caprice, etc.*: Ter.; Prop.: Particular phrase: *Morem gerere* (alicui), *To carry out or perform one's will, etc.*; i. e. *to comply with one's wishes, to obey one, etc.*: Cic.; Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. *Usage, custom, fashion, practice, wont of a person or thing*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Morally: Plur.: Character, conduct, manners, behaviour, morals in a good or bad sense*: Cic.; Tac.; Suet. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *A law, precept, rule of living beings or things*: Virg.—2. *Mode, fashion*: Just.—B.: 1. *Quality, nature, properties*: Virg.—2. *Of persons: Characters* (i. e. persons whose behaviour and character are known to one): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (plur.) *mœurs*.

Mōsa, æ, m. *Mosa; a river of Belgic Gaul* (now the Meuse.)

Moschus, i, m. Μόσχος (Young shoot; also, Calf). *Moschus; a rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning*.

Mōsella (-ūla), æ, m. and f. *The Mosella or Mosula; a river of Belgic Gaul* (now the Moselle).

Mostēni, ōrum, m. *The Mosteni; the inhabitants of Mostena or Mostene, a city of Lydia*.

mō-tio, ōnis, f. [for mov-tio; fr. mov-eo] 1. *A moving, motion*: Cic.—2. *A. Prop.*: *A being moved or moving one's self; movement, motion*: Cic.—b. Fig.: *Of the mind: Emotion, affection, impulse*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *motion*.

mōtiūm-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for motion-cula; fr. motio, motion-is] (*A slight moving; hence*) *A slight shaking or shivering fit*: Sen.

mō-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *intens.* [for mov-to; fr. mov-eo] *To keep moving, move about: lacertos, Ov.*

1. **mō-tus** (for mov-tus), a, um, P. of mov-co.

mō-tus, ūs, m. [for mov-tus; fr. mov-co] 1. *A. Prop.*: (a) Gen.: *A moving, motion*: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) *Of an orator: A movement, gesture*: Cic.—(b) *Of troops: Movement, evolution*: Nep.—(c) *Of wrestlers: Motion, movement*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Movement; preparation for departure*: Virg.—c. Fig.: (a) *Of the mind or understanding: Motion, operation, impulse*: Cic.—(b) *Of the heart or affections*: (a) *Emotion, affection, passion*: Cic.; Virg.—(b) *Agitation, disturbance, distress*: Cic.—(c) *Of the senses: Sensation*: Cic.—(d) *Divine impulse or inspiration*: Ov.; Tib.—(e) (a) *In a good sense: Movement, stir, bustle*: Cic.—(b) *In a bad sense: (a) A Disturbance, agitation: sine vestro motu*, Cic.—(b) *Commotion, revolt, rising, rebellion, tumult*: Cic.—(f) *Change, alteration*: Cic.—(g) *A motive, i. e. moving or influencing cause*: Pl.—2. *A trembling, shaking, quaking, etc.*: terræ, earthquake, Curt.—3. *Movement or motion in dancing*: Hor.

mōve-us, ntis: 1. *P. of move-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *A. Moveable: res* (e. g. clothes, arms, furniture), Liv.—b. *That consists in moving*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mouvant*.

mōvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvĕre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To move, set in motion: labra*, Hor.: *membrada modos*, Tib.—Particular phrase: *Movere aliquem in fugam*, *To move one into flight, i. e. to put to flight*: Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *a. To shake, agitate: urnam*, Virg.: *tympana*, Ov.—b. Pass. in reflexive force, or simply move: *To tremble, shake, quake, move to and fro*: Virg.; Liv.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To move one's self in dancing, to dance: Cyclopa moveri, to dance as a Cyclops, i. e. to imitate a Cyclops by one's movements in a dance*: Hor.—3. With Personal pron.: *To move or bestir one's self*: Ter.—4. *To move or remove: signum loco*, Cic.—5. With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or simply move: *To move one's self; to remove, depart, or take one's departure*: Cic.; Liv.—6. Pass. in reflexive force: *To go forth, to go*: Cic.; Ov.—7. *To dislodge from a position, etc.*: Cic.—8. *To eject, etc., from possession of property*: Cic.—9. *To remove, turn out, degrade or expel from any rank, office, etc.*: Cic.—10. *To take away, remove*: Cic.—11. *Of musical instruments, etc. a. To strike, etc.*: Ov.—b. *Of the mouth in singing: To open, move, etc.*: Ov.—12. *To make to give ground, etc.; to repulse: victorem*, Liv. II. Meton.: A. *Of trees or plants: Pass. in reflexive force: To put itself forth: to come forth, begin to grow, grove: de palmite gemma movetur*, Ov.—B. *Of arms: To take up*: Liv.—C. *To trouble, afflict, distress: intoleranda vis estas omnium ferme corpora movit*, Liv.

III. Fig.: A. *To move, affect, influence: pulchritudo corporis movet oc-*

ulos, Cic.—B. *To make an impression upon the mind, etc.; to impress, move, etc.*: neque illud me movet, etc.: Script. ap. Cic.—C. *To revolve, ponder, meditate, turn over in the mind: multa movens animo*, Virg.—D. *To originate, excite, occasion, call forth, cause, promote, produce: suspitionem*, Cic.: *risum*, id.—E. *To commence, begin, undertake; bellum*, Cic.—F. *To cause to begin: ad Jove, . . . Carmina nostra move*, Ov.—G. *To tell, declare, recount: fatorem arcana*, Virg.—H. *To exhibit, show: movisse nomen . . . traditur deos*, Liv.—J. *To irritate, exasperate, provoke: numina*, Hor.—K. *Of war: To rouse up, excite, etc.*: Liv.—L.: 1. *To make, cause, or stir up a disturbance: priusquam movere aliquid rex posset*, Liv.—2. *Movere se or movere, To rise in arms, etc.*: Liv.—3. *Of the voice: To sing*: Ov.—4. *Of mention: To make*: Liv.—M. Pass. in reflexive force: *To disturb, agitate, vex one's self: abistote moveri*, Virg.—N. *To shake, cause to waver, alter: sententiam*, Cic.—O.: 1. *Of things: To remove, cast off, get rid of: moram*, Plaut.—2. *Of pers. ms.: To move, cause to depart, or dissuade from: de sententiā consulam*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mouvoir*.

mox, adv. [prob. for mov-s; fr. mov-eo; cf. nix (=niv-s), fr. niv-eo; —or else, an abbreviation of an obsolete adj. mov-ox] 1. Prop.: *Of time: A. Of time all but present: Soon; anon, directly, the next moment*: Ter.; Cic.—B. *Of time more remote: 1. Soon afterwards, afterwards, then, in the next place*: Liv.—2. *Some time afterwards, at a later period*: Suet. II. Meton.: *Of estimation, situation, etc.: In the next place, then*: Pl.

muccidus, a, um, etc., v. mucd. **mūc-ō**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [muc-us] (Prop.: *To have mucus; Meton.*) *To be mouldy, musty*: Cato.

mūc-idus (mucc-), a, um, adj. [muc-o] 1. Prop.: *Mouldy, musty: mucida panis frusta*, Juv. II. Fig.: *Snivelling: senex*, Plaut.

Mūcius, ii, m.: -a, æ, f. *Mucius and Mucia; Roman names.*—Hence, 1. **Muci-a**, ōrum, n. *The Mucia; a festival kept by the Astitates in commemoration of the good government of Q. Mucius Scaevola: the Mucius festival.*—2. **Mūci-anus**, a, um, adj. (*if, or belonging to, a Mucius; Mucian: extus, i. e. the death of Q. Mucius Scaevola, who was killed in the temple of Vesta by Damasippus*: Cic.

mūc-ro, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: *A sharp point or edge of any thing*: Ov.; Juv. II. Meton.: A. *A sword: Cic.—B. An edge, extremity: faucium*, Pl. III. Fig.: *Edge, point, sharpness: tribunicius*, Cic.

mūc-us (muce-), i, m. [for mug-us; fr. mug, root of mu(n)g-o] (*The thing blown from the nose*; hence) *Snivel, mucus*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mucus*.

mūgĭ-ens, entis, P. of mugĭ-o.—As Subst.: *comm. gen* (sc. bos) 4

crowing one; i. e. a cow, ox, etc.
Hor.

mūgil (-ūlis), *is, m.* [etym. dub.]
The mugil or mugilis; a sea-fish; acc. to some, the mullet. Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muge*.

mūg-inor, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* (etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Gr. *μυγ-άω*, Lat. *mug-io*) (*To utter a low sound, or the sound inn; hence*) (Prop.: *To mutter, etc.; Meton.*) (*Drill, drawl, hesitate, trifle, delay.* Cic.

mūg-io, īvi and īi, ītum, īre, *4. v. n.* [akin to Gr. *μυγ-άω*] I. Prop.: *Of cattle: To low or bellow; to moo: Inde quom actae boves mugissent.* Liv. II. Meton.: *A. Of a trumpet: To bray.* Virg.—B. *Of an earthquake: To rumble.* Virg.—C. *Of a must: To groan.* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mugir*.

mūg-itus, ās, *nt.* [mug-ō] I. Prop.: *A. Loving, bellowing: boim.* Virg. II. Meton.: *A. Of an earthquake: A rumbling.* Cic.—B. *Of woods, etc.: A roaring.* Pl.

mūla, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A she-mule; also, in gen. a mule.* Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mule*.

mulo-ēo, mulsī, mulsum or molutum, mulcere, *2. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *MAH* or *MUH*, *to rub or stroke*] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To stroke: manu barbam.* Ov. B. Esp.: *To touch gently: summas aristas.* Ov. II. Fig.: *To soothe, soften, appease, allay: puellas carmine.* Hor.—B. *To caress, fondle: illam (sc. lupam) Mulcere alternos.* Virg.—C. *To delight, to charm: volucres concentibus aethera mulcent.* Ov.—D. *To alleviate, mitigate pain, etc.: vulnera opo.* Ov.—E. *To mitigate, diminish, lessen: lassitudinem.* Pl.

Mulc-iber, ēris and ēri, *m.* [mulc-ēo] (*The one effecting the softening of anything; hence*) I. Prop.: *Mulc-iber* (a surname of Vulcan, the fire-god, from his softening and altering the hard nature of iron by the means of the element over which he presided), II. Meton.: *Fire.* Ov.

mulc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [prob. another form of mulc-ō] I. Prop.: *Of living beings or their bodies, etc.: A. Gen.: To punish severely, maltreat, roughly handle, injure: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To cudgel, beat soundly: ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam Mulcavit usque ad mortem.* Ter.—2. *To bruise, mangle, etc.: corpus.* Tac. II. Meton.: *Of things: To inflict damage or mischief upon: naves.* Liv.

mulcta, ae, *ec.*, *v.* multa, *ec.*
mulc-tra, ae, *f.* [for mulg-tra; fr. mulg-co] (*That by which milking is accomplished; hence*) *A milking-pail, milk-pail.* Virg.

mulctr-āle, *is, n.* [mulctr-a] (*A thing pertaining to a mulctrā; hence*) *A milk-pail.* Virg.

mulctr-ārium, īi, *n.* [id.] (id.) *A milk-pail.* Virg.

mulc-trum, *i, n.* [for mulg-trum; fr. mulg-co] (*That by which milking is accomplished; hence*) *A milking-pail.* Hor.

mulg-ēo, mulsī (mulxi, Lucr.),

mulsum or molutum, mulgēre, *2. v. a.* and *u.* [akin to mulc-ēo, and *ἀ-μέλ-ω*] I. Act.: *A. To milk, obtain by milking: quod surgente die mulsero . . .* Nocte prenumt, Virg.—B. *To obtain milk from, to milk: oves custos bis mulget in horā.* Virg.—Pro v.: *Mulgere hircos, To milk he-goats, i. e. to attempt an impossibility.* Virg. II. Neut.: *To milk, perform the operation of milking:* Var.

mullēbris, e, *adj.* [for mulier-bris; fr. mulier] (*Brought about by a woman; hence*) I. Prop.: *A. Performed by a woman; of a woman: fraus.* Tac.—B. *Originating from, or caused by, or having reference to, a woman or women: concerning or respecting a woman or women: jura.* Liv. II. Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, a woman or women; proper to woman or the female sex, such as women have: woman's; female: venustus.* Cic. III. Fig.: *Womanish, effeminate, unmanly: sententia.* Cic.

mullēbr-iter, adv. [mullebr-is] 1. *In the manner of a woman, like a woman:* Hor.—2. *Effeminately, womanishly, in an unmanly way:* Cic.

mullier, ēris, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: A woman, a female, whether married or not:* Cic. B. Esp.: *1. Of a maiden:* Cic.—2. *Of a wife:* Cic. II. Fig.: *As a term of reproach: A woman, i. e. a coward, poltroon:* Plant.

mullier-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [mulier-ē] *Of, or belonging to, a woman: manus, the band sent by Clodia.* Cic.

mullier-cūla, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] *A little woman:* Cic.; Hor.

mullierōs-itas, ātis, *f.* [mulierosus] (*The quality of the mulierosus; hence*) *A fondness for women:* Cic.

mullier-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] (*Abounding in women; hence*) *Fond of women:* homo, Cic.

mul-inus, a, um, *adj.* [mul-us] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a mule: naves.* Pl. II. Meton.: *Stupid, foolish, stubborn:* cor, Juv.

mul-io, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*One having a mule or mules; hence*) *A mule-driver, a driver of mules, a muleteer:* Cæs.

mulliō-icus (-ius), a, um, *adj.* [mulio, muliō-is] *Of, or belonging to, a mule-driver: pœnula.* Cic.

mulli-ius, *i, m.* dim. [for mullo-lus; fr. mulas, (constr. Gen.) mulio-i] *A little red mullet:* Cic.

mulsus, *i, v.* 3. mulsus.

1. **mul-sus** (for mulc-sus), a, um, *P. of mulc-ēo.*

2. **mul-sus** (for mulg-sus), a, um, *P. of mulg-co.*

3. **mulsus**, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to mulceo; but, prob. belongs to mel] I. Prop.: *Mixed with honey: lac.* Pl.—As Subst.: **mulsum**, *i, n.* (sc. vinum) *Honey-wine, mead; wine mixed or made with honey:* Cic. II. Fig.: *Sweet as honey, honied: dicta.* Plant.—As Subst.: **mulsum**, *i, n.* (sc. dictum) *A honied word:* Plant.

multa (-cta), ae, *f.* [a Sabine word, acc. to Var.; Oscan, acc. to Fest.] I. Prop.: *A fine, penalty, or nulet (anciently paid in cattle, but in later times in money):* Var.; Cic. II. Meton.: *A heavy loss, great damage:* Cic.

mult-angul-us, a, um, *adj.* [mult-us; angul-us] *Having many angles, multangular, polygonal:* Lucr.

multat-icius (mulctat-,-itius), a, um, *adj.* [multo, (Sup.) multat-um] (*Produced by a fine or fines; fine: pecunia.* Liv.

multā-tiō (muletā-), ōnis, *f.* [mult(a)-ō] I. Gen.: *A fining; a penalty, amercement, fine:* Pl. II. Esp.: *A fining or amercing in: a depriving of by way of fine:* Cic.

mult-ēsimus, a, um, *adj.* [mult-us] *Multesimal, i. e. very small, trifling:* pars, Lucr.

mult-i-cāvus, a, um, *adj.* [mult-us; (i); cavus] *Many-holed: pumex,* Ov.

multiciā (-tia), ōrum, *n. plur.* [etym. dub.] *Soft, delicate, or splendid garments:* Juv.

multifari-am, adv. [multifari-us, manifold, multifarious] *On many sides, in many places:* Cic.

mult-i-fid-us, a, um, *adj.* [mult-us; (i); fid, root of fīd(-d)-ō] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: Many-cleft, i. e. cleft or split into many parts: faces.* Ov. B. Esp.: *Of a foot: Many-cleft; i. e. cloven into many parts or divisions: Plant.* II. Meton.: *Of the hair: Many-parted; parted into many locks:* Claud.

mult-i-form-is, e, *adv.* [mult-us; (i); form-a] (Prop.: *Of many shapes, multiform; Fig.: 1. Of many kinds, various, diverse, manifold: qualitates.* Cic.—2. *Assuming many shapes, fickle, inconstant, etc.: ceteri multiformes sumus.* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiforme*.

mult-i-fōr-us, a, um, *adj.* [mult-us; (i); for-os] *Having many openings; pierced with many holes: lusus,* Ov.

mult-i-gēn-us, a, um, *adj.* [mult-us; (i); gen-o] (*Numerous; produced; hence*) *Of many kinds, various: figura,* Lucr.

mult-i-jūg-us, a, um, *-is, e, adj.* [mult-us; (i); jūg-ū] I. Prop.: *Many-yoked, i. e. yoked many together:* equi, Liv. II. Fig.: *Manifold, complex, various: litera.* Cic.

mult-i-mōdis, adv. from multī, modis=multis modis [multus; mod-us] *In many ways or modes, variously:* Ter.; Lucr.

mult-i-mōd-us, a, um, *adj.* [mult-us; (i); mod-us] *Manifold, various: ars.* Liv.

mult-i-plex, teis, *adj.* [for multi-plex; fr. mult-us; (i); plic-o] (i, Lucr.) I. Prop.: *That has many folds: alvus.* Cic. II. Meton.: *A. That has many windings or secret places: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu.* Cic.—B. *That has many parts: lorica.* Virg.—C. *Extensive, wide, spacious: multiplexque loci spatium transcurreere eodem Tempore. quo, etc., Lucr. III. Fig.: A. Manifold, many, numerous*

MULTIPLICABILIS — MUNICIPALIS

animalia, Cic.—**B.** *Involving many points; embracing or extending to many subjects; complicated, multiplex:* orationis multiplex genus, Cic.—**C.** *Much greater (fold, by quam) multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, Liv.*
D. *Affording many causes or much scope for a thing:* multiplex ad suspitiones, etc., Cic.—**E.** *Of great duplicity, sly, cunning:* ingenium, Cic.—**F.** *Of many turnings, changeable, inconstant, fickle:* natura, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiple*.

multiplēa-bŭis, e, adj. [multiplic(a)-o] *Manifold:* tortus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multipliable*.

multiplēa-tō, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A making manifold, increasing, multiplying:* Sen. **II.** Esp.: *Arithmetic. t. t.: Multiplication:* Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiplication*.

multiplē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [multiplex, multiplex-is] **I.** Gen.: *A. Prop.: Of number or amount:* (To make manifold, many, or numerous; hence) *To multiply, increase, augment:* gloriam, Cic.: *æs alienum, id.*: aquas, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To increase in value or estimation:* dona, Liv. **C.** Meton.: *Of size or extent:* To enlarge, extend: donum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Arithmetic. t. t.: To multiply:* Vitruv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiplier*.

multi-sōnōr-us, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); sonor] *Loud-sounding:* esseda, Claud.

multi-tūdō, inis, f. [mult-us] *The quality, etc., of the multus; hence* **I.** Gen.: *A great number, multitude:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Of people:* A. *A great number; a crowd, multitude:* Cæsar. **B.** *Of the common people:* The crowd, the multitude: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multitude*.

multi-vōl-us, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); vol-o] *Wishing or longing for many persons:* mulier, Cat.

1. multi-o, adv. [mult-us] **1.** With words which denote an exceeding or surpassing: *Much, far, greatly, etc.*: multo paniores oratores, Cic.—**2.** With Sup.: *By far, by much:* multo maximis parte utilitatis, Cic.—**3.** With particles denoting a difference: *Much, far, greatly:* quod non multo secus fieret, si, not far otherwise, not very different: Cic.—**4.** In specifications of time, before ante and post. *Long, much:* multo ante, Cic.: non multo post, quam, etc., id.—**5.** With Pos.: *Very:* maligna multo, Ter.

2. multi-o (multet-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [mult-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fine, impose a fine:* (with Abl. of that in which the fine consists) eum pecunia multaverunt, Nep.: (with Dat. of person in whose behalf the fine is imposed) Veneri Erycinæ esse multatum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To fine in, i. e. to amerce in, or deprive of by way of fine:* multantur bonis exsules, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To punish:* vitia hominum . . . morte multantur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To grant vows, etc., by way of punishment:* quum ab ipsa fortuna videat huius consilia esse multata, Cic.

mult-um, adv. [mult-us] **1.**: a. With Verbs: *Much, greatly, very much:* longe omnes multumque superabit, Cic.—**b.** With Adj.: (a) Pos.: *Very:* multum loquaces, Plaut.—(b) Comp.: *Much, far:* multum robustior, Liv. **2.** *Often, frequently:* multum mecum loquuntur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mult*.

mult-us (mol-), a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; perhaps mol-ve] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of number, degree, or extent: **1.** Gen.: *a. Sing.: Much:* multo labore quaesita, Cic.: multa cum libertate, Hor.—**b.** Plur.: *Many:* multis telis coniectis, Cæsar.—*Adverbial expression:* Multa, Much, greatly: multa gemens, Virg.—*As Subst.:* (a) multi, ōrum, m. *Many persons, many:* Suet.—(b) multa, ōrum, n. *Many things:* non multa (sc. dicam), not to say many things, not to be prolix, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *a. Sing.: in collective force:* Many a, i. e. many, numerous: multa victima, Virg.—**b.** Plur.: *as Subst.:* (a) multi, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *The many, the multitude, the common people, the mass:* Cic.—(b) multæ, ārum, f. (sc. feminae) *The mass or general run of women:* una e multis, *One of the mass, or common run, of women;* no better than other women: Ov.—**c.** Too much, excessive, over-much: supplex, Nep.—**D.** Of persons in speech: *Much speaking, diffuse, prolix, tedious:* Cic.—**B.** Of time: **1.** Gen.: *Much:* ad multum diem, *Up to a great part of the day, i. e. till late in the day:* Cic.—*As Subst.:* multum, i, n. *Much, a great part:* multum diel processerat, Sall.—**2.** Esp.: *a. Much still remaining:* multo adhuc die, i. e. while it was still high day, Tac.: multo mane, i. e. very early, Cic.—**b.** Much or far gone: multo denique die, *at length when the day was far spent, or late in the day,* Cæsar.—**C.** In an adverbial force: *Frequently, often, many a time:* ad vigilas multas adesce, Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Belonging or pertaining to many persons, etc.; hence, general, generally or extensively prevailing:* pax, Tac.—**B.** *In many places or parts:* multus in eo prelio Cæsar fuit, Flor.—**C.** *Excessive, unconstrained, uncontrolled:* Sall.—**D.** *Of much importance, important:* adeo in teneris consensere multum est, Virg. **E.** *For the Comparative and Superlative see plus and plurimus.*

Mulucha, e, m. *Mulucha: 1. A river of Africa (now Mulia).—2. A city situate upon the river Mulucha.*

mūlus, i, m. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A mule:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of abuse:* Mule, dull, fool: Cat.

Mulvius (Mil-), a, um, adj. *Mulvian or Milvian:* Mulvius pons, a bridge built by M. Æmilius Scaurus across the Tiber, above Rome, on the Via Flaminia (now Ponte Molle).

Mummīus, ii, m.; -a, æ, f. *Mummus and Mummia; Roman names.*

Munātus, ii, m. *Munatus; a Roman name.*

Munda, a, f. *Munda; a city of Hispania Betica, taken by Cesar in the*

war against the son of Pompey (now Munda).—Hence, **Mund-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Munda.*

mund-ānus, a, um, adj. [2. mund-us] *Of, or belonging to, the world, mundanus:* anima, Macr.—*As Subst.:* **mund-anus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An inhabitant of the world, a cosmopolite:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mondain*.

mund-itia (-icia), æ; -itēs (-icies), ei, f. [1. mund-us] *The quality or condition of the mundus; hence* **1.** *Elegance, fineness:* Cic.; Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Neatness, neatness:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Of speech:* Neatness, elegance: Cic.—**3.** *Cleanliness, cleanliness:* Cat.

1. mund-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root MAND, *ornare*] *(Adorned or ornamented; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *Fine, elegant:* mundi Thais pretiosa Menandri, Prop.: (Comp.) mundiior cultus, Liv.—*As Subst.:* **mundus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A fine, elegant, or particular person:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Neat, nice:* supplex, Hor.—**B.** *Clean:* (Sup.) mundissimum cubile desideratus, Col. **III.** Fig.: *Of speech:* Neat, fine, elegant: verba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) monde.

2. mundus, i, m. [id.] **1.** *(The adorning thing; hence) Toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress of a female:* Liv.—**2.** *(The thing adorned; hence)* **a.** Prop.: *(a) Gen.: The universe, the world:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: *The heavens, the expanse of heaven:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *The world, the earth; i. e. the inhabitants of the earth, mankind:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. monde.

mūnēr-ārus, ii, m. [munus, munus-is] *(One pertaining to a munus; hence) A giver of a gladiatorial exhibition:* Suet.

mūnērā-tor, ōris, m. [muner(a)-o] *A giver of an exhibition of gladiators:* Flor.

mūnēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [munus, muner-is] *To give, bestow, present a thing; to present one with a thing; aliquem aliquā re, Cic.*

mūnēr-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] = munero: *natura aliud alii munerat, Cic.: quā (sc. nvā) munerebat te, Priape, Hor.*

mūnīa (old form, mō-), ōrum, n. [etym. dub.] *Duties, functions, esp. official or professional duties:* Cic.; Liv.

mūnī-cep-s, cipis, comm. gen. [form muni-i-cap-is; fr. muni-i; (i); cap-iō] *(One taking or undertaking a duty, etc.; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *An inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a burgler, citizen:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Of things:* Countrymen, i. e. of or from the same country as a person: Juv.

mūnīcip-ālis, e, adj. [municipes, municip-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, a municipes; municip-alis:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *In a contemptuous sense:* Provincial: eques, i. e. Cicero, Juv. **II.** Meton.: *Pelt or entertained by the municipes (of a place):* dolor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *municipal*.

mūnicip-ātim, *adv.* [id.] *By municipality* dividere, Suet.

mūnicip-ium, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a municipis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A municipality*; i. e. a town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship (together with, in most cases, the right of voting), but was governed by its own laws; a free town: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A colony*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. municipē**.

mūnific-e, *adv.* [mūnific-us] *Bountifully, munificently*: Cic.

mūnificēt-ia, *æ, f.* [obsol. mūnificens, mūnificēt-is, =mūnific: v. mūnificus] (*The quality of the munificens*; hence) *Bountifulness, munificence*: Sall. ¶ Hence, **Fr. munificence**.

mūnific-o, *prps. n. perf. nor sup.*, *äre, 1. v. a.* [mūnific-us] *To present with any thing*: Lucr.

mūnific-us, *a, um, adj.* [for muner-fac-us; fr. munus, muner-is; fac-i] (Comp. and Sup. also formed from obsolete mūnificens) **I.** Prop.: *Of persons: Present-making, i. e. bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent*: mūnificus in dando, Cic.: (Comp.) *munificior . . . quum nunc munificentior dicamus, quamvis mūnificens non sit in usu*, Fest.: (Sup.) *mūnificentissimus fuit*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of things: Liberal, munificent*: opes, Ov. *which defends or fortifies*; hence) **1.** *A military work, rampart, fortification, entrenchment, mound, etc.*: Ov.—**2.** *A defence, protection, safeguard*: Virg.

mūnimentum, *i. n.* [id.] (*id.*) **1.** *Any thing constructed for defence: a military work, rampart, fortification, entrenchment, mound*: Liv.; Tac.—**2.** *a.* Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A defence, protection, safeguard*: Cass.—(b) Esp.: *Of any bodily covering, etc.*: *A defence, protection, covering*: Juv.; Just.—**B.** Fig.: *Defence, protection, safeguard*: Liv.; Tac.

mūn-to (old form **mēn-**), *iv. or ii. itum, ire, 4. v. n.* and *a.* [mūn-ia] (*To wall*; to erect ramparts, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A. Neut.*: *To build a wall, to erect or raise fortifications or ramparts; to construct a defence, etc.*: quod idoneum ad munimentum putarent, Nep.—**B.** Act.: *To build a wall round; to erect, or raise fortifications about; to construct a defence for or round; to fortify*: palatium, Liv.: castra vallo, Cass. **II.** Meton.: *A. Of natural defences: To protect, fortify, defend*: Alpius Italiam munitur natura, Cic.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: *To defend, protect, secure, guard*: domum majoribus praesidiis muniui, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To defend, protect, or guard one's self*: Suet.—**C.** *To make a road, etc., passable; to make or pave a road or way*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *A. To put in a state of defence, to strengthen*: munio me ad hec tempora, Cic.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: *To defend, protect, secure, guard*: dum id stuidit munire, Nep.—**2.** Esp.: *a.* *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To defend, etc., one's*

self: Tac.; Pl.—**b.** *To keep, maintain, support*: aliquem, Plaut.—**C.** *Munire viam, To make a way, opening, or passage to anything; to open a way for obtaining a thing*: Cic.

2. **mūnō**, *ōnis, a.* [doubtful word, which, if the reading be correct, may, perhaps, signify *A kind of vervec: peanem aut munionem*, Cic.]

mūn-is, *e, adj.* [prob. akin to munus] (*Prop.: Serving, performing service or duty*; Meton.) *Ready to serve or oblige; obliging, etc.*: Plaut.

mūn-tio, *ōnis, f.* [1. muni-o] **1.** *A fortifying; an erecting of fortifications, military works or defences, etc.*: Cass.—**2.** *a.* Prop.: *A blockading, a blockade*: Suet.—**b.** Meton.: *A fortification, rampart, bulwark, entrenchment, mound, wall, etc.*: Cic.—**3.** *a.* Gen.: *A making roads, etc., passable; a making or forming a road or way*: viarium, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *A making a way across a river; a bridging of a river*: viarium et fluminum, Tac. ¶ Hence, **Fr. munitio**.

mūn-to, *prps. n. perf. nor sup.*, *äre, 1. v. a.* *intens.* [id.] *To make passable, to open a road*: viam, Cic.

mūn-tor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *A fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner, etc.*: Ov.; Tac.

mūn-tus, *a, um*: **1.** *P. of muni-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *a.* *Fortified, protected by military works, etc.* (Sup.) oppidum munitissimum, Cic.—**b.** *Protected, defended, secure, guarded*: nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem posset esse, Cic.: (Comp.) *munitior ad custodiendum vitam*, Cic.

mūn-tus (old form **mō-**), *ōris, n.* [acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root mā, metiri] (*The measured thing; or appointed thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A. Of persons: An office, place, post, function, employment, duty*: Cic.—**B.** *Of things: Office, employment, duty*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A. A work: solitudinis munus, a work, or book, written in solitude*: Cic.—**B.** *The last service, office to the dead, i. e. that of burial*: Virg.; Cat.—**C.** **1.** Gen.: *A present or gift, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Esp.: *a.* *A public show, spectacle, entertainment, exhibition, esp. a show of gladiators (which was given to the people by the magistrates, and generally by the ediles, as an expression of gratitude for the honourable office to which they had been elected)*: Cic.—**b.** *A public building (for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual)*: Ov.

mūn-us-cūlum, *i. n. dim.* [for muner-culum; fr. munus, muner-is] *A small present*: Cic.

Mūnychia, *æ, f.* Μουνυχία (*"She that pertains to night alone"*; an epithet of Diann, which far more probably gave name to the Mūnychia, than the Mūnychia did to the goddess, as is usually said to be the case) *Mūnychia*; the Acropolis of the peninsula of Piræus, with a harbour (now Fanari).

—Hence, **Mūnychi-us**, *a, um, adj.* (*Prop.: Mūnychian*; Meton.) *Athenian*. **1.** *mūreña*, *æ, f.* = μύρωνα. *The*

mureña (a fish of which the ancients were very fond), prob. the lamprey: Pl. ¶ Hence, **Fr. mureña**.

2. **Mūreña** (—ēna), *æ, m.* *Muræna* or *Murena*; a Roman name.

mūr-ālis, *e, adj.* [mūr-us] *Of, or belonging to, a wall, wall-, mural*: tormentum, for battering walls, Virg.: falces, hooks for pulling down walls, Cass.: corona, a mural crown (given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls), Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. mural**.

Murcia, *æ, f.* *Murcia*; the goddess of sloth, or of the slothful: Liv.

mūrex, *icis, m.* [etym. dub.]; prot. like murex, akin to a-mūr-w- *The one warding off; hence* **I.** Prop.: *The murex (a fish armed with sharp prickles and a kind of long beak, from which a purple dye was obtained; the purple fish; its shells were used by the Trilons as a trumpet, and were also employed for holding liquids and ornamenting grottoes)*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A. The purple dye, purple (obtained from the murex)*: Virg.—**B.** *Of bodies shaped or pointed like the purple fish*: **1.** *A pointed rock or stone*: Virg.—**2.** *A caltrop*: Virg.; Curt.

Murgantia, *æ, f.* *Murgantia*: **1.** *A city of Sannium (now Basile)*.—**2.** *A city of Sicily (also called Murgentia)*.

—Hence, **Murgant-inus** (**Murgent-**), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the city of Murgantia*; *Murgentine*:

mīria, *æ, f.* [αλμυρίς] *Salt liquor, brine, pickle*: Hor.

mūr-inus, *a, um, adj.* [mus, mur-is] *Of mice, mouse*: pelles, the skins of martens, ermines, etc., Just.

murmur, *ūris, n.* [etym. dub.; prob. onomatop.] **1.** *Of persons and animals: a. A murmur, or murmuring; a low muttering sound*: Liv.; Virg.—**b.** *A low, indistinct tone used in prayer*: Ov.—**c.** *The humming of bees*: Virg.—**2.** *Of things: a.* *Of the elements, etc.*: (a) *A murmur, gentle sound*: Virg.—(b) *A deep hollow sound; a roar, roaring, etc.*: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** *Of a volcano, earthquake, etc.*: *A roar, roaring, rumbling, etc.*: Suet.; Pl.—**c.** *Of wind instruments*: (a) *A crash, crashing, blast, roar, etc.*: Hor.—(b) *A shrill or piercing sound*: Ov.—**d.** *Of the ears: A singing, a buzzing sound produced in the ears*: Pl.—**e.** *A whispering, whisper*: Prop. ¶ Hence, **Fr. murmure**.

murmūr-ā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [murmur(a)-o] **1.** *A murmuring*; hence, *Of eagles: A screaming, etc.*: Pl.—**2.** *A murmuring, repining, grumbling*: Sen. **murmūr-o**, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.* [murmur] **I.** Gen.: *A. Of persons: To murmur, mutter, utter a low murmuring sound*: secum murmurat, Plaut.—**B.** *Of things: 1.* *To murmur, utter or give forth a gentle sound*: murmurat unda, Virg.—**2. *To roar*: fremitum murmurantis maris, Cic.—**3.** *Of the intestines: To rumble*: Plaut; **II.** Esp.: *Of discontented persons: To mutter, grumble*: servi murmurant, Plaut. ¶ Hence, **Fr. murmurer**.**

Murrānus (**Murrh-**), *i. m.* *Murrānus* or *Murranus*; the name of a mythic king of the Latins.

murrha (**my-**, **-rra**), *æ, f.* = *μύρρα* (Prop.: *Murrha*, *myrrha*, or *murra*; a stone of which costly vessels were made; Meton.) *Vessels of murrha, murrhine vessels*: Mart.

murrh-ēus, *a, um, adj.* [*murrh-a*] *Of, or belonging to, the stone murrha; murrhean*: pocula, made of murrha, Prop.

Mursa (**-ia**), *æ, f.* *Mursa* or *Mursia*; a city of Pannonia (now Eszék).—Hence, **Murs-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mursa; Mursine*.

mūr-us (old form *mœr-*), *i. m.* [akin to Sanscrit root *mūr*, to encircle] (The encircling thing; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** A wall of a city: Cic.—**B.** Of military works, etc.: **Cæs. II. Meton.**: **A.** The wall of a private building: Cic.—**B.** The rim of a vessel, etc.: Juv.—**C.** Of the body, etc.: *A. safeguard, defence*, etc.: Pl.

III. Fig.: **A.** A wall, a safeguard, protection, defence: *lex Ælia et Fufia, muri tranquillitatis*, Cic.: *Graſim muros Achilles*, Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr. mur**.

1. mūs, mūris, *c.* [Gr. *μῦς*; Sans. *mīsh-a*, fr. root *MUSH*, to steal] (The stealing one; hence) **I. A mouse** (Cic.—**2.** The ancients included under this name also the rat, *murten*, sable, ermine, etc.: Pl.

2. Mus, muris, *m.* [1. *mus*] *Mus; a Roman name*.

Mūsa, *æ, f.*, *Μοῦσα*. **I. Prop.**: *A mouse (one of the nine goddesses of music, poetry, and the other liberal arts).*

II. Meton.: **A.** A song, a poem: pedestris, a style of poetry bordering on prose: Hor.—**B. Plur.**: *Sciences, studies*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. muse*.

Mūseus, *i. m.*, *Μουσαῖος*. *Museus; a Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.*

musca, *æ, f.* [akin to Sanscrit *mukṣk.hā*; also, to *Fr. μύ-ια*] (The buzzing one; hence) *A fly*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mouche*.

musc-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [*mnsco-a*] *Of, or belonging to, a fly or flies; fly-; aranei muscari tela, the web of a fly-catching spider*, Pl.—*As Subst.*: **musc-ārium**, *ii, n.* (sc. instrumentum) *A fly-flap, used also as a clothes brush; bubulum, used as an ox tail*, Mart.

mus-clp-ula, *æ, f.*; **-ūlum**, *i. n.* [for *mur-cap-ula* (-ūum); *fr. mūs, mur-is*; capio] (*A mouse-taking thing*; hence) *A mouse-trap*: Plaut.

musco-ſus, *a, um, adj.* [*musc-us*] *Full of moss, mossy*: fontes, Virg. (Comp.) nihil muscosius, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mousseux, moussu*.

mus-cūlus, *i. m. dim.* [for *murculus*; *fr. mus, mur-is*] **I. Prop.**: *A little mouse*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of creatures: **1.** The musculus; a fish that attends upon the whale: Pl.—**2.** A sea mouse: Cels.—**B.** A muscle of the body: Cels.; Lucr.—**C.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A shed, mantlet*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. muscle*.

muscus, *i. m.* *Moss*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mousse*.

Mūsēum (-ium), *i. n.*, *Μουσείον*. *A seat of the Muses, a museum; a place for learned occupations, a library, study*: Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Musée, Musée*.

Mūsēus, *a, um, adj.*, *Μουσέος*. *Of, or belonging to, the Muses; poetical or musical*: *Musea melo*, Lucr.

1. mūsica, *æ; -e*, *ēs, f.* = *μουσική*: *The art of music, music*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. musique*.

2. musica, *ōrum, v.* musiciens. **1. mūsico-e**, *adv.* [*music-us*] (*In the way or manner of the musics; hence*) *Elegantly, exquisitely*: Plaut.

2. mūsice, *v.* musica.

mūs-ic-us, *a, um, adj.* = *μουσικός* (*Belonging to μουσα or musa; hence*) **I.** *Of, or belonging to, music, musical*: leges musices, the rules of music, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **a. musicus**, *i. m.* (sc. homo) *A musician*: Cic.—**b. mūsica**, *ōrum, n. plur.* *Music*: Cic.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, poetry; poetical*: studium, Ter.

mūsium, *i. v.* museum. **mūs-ito**, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a. intens.* [*muss-o*] **I. Neut.**: *To speak low, indistinctly, or in an under tone; to not let one's self be heard; to mutter*: clam quidam mussitantes, Liv. **II. Act.**: **A.** Prop.: *To say in a low or under tone; to say something so as not to be heard*: egone hac mussit? Plaut. **B. Meton.**: *To be silent about, to take no notice of; to bear or brook in silence*: mussitanda injuria adolescentium est, Ter.

mus-so, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a. intens.* [for *mut-so*; *fr. mut-io*] **I. Neut.**: **A.** Prop.: *1.* Of persons: *To speak low, indistinctly, or in an under tone, not let one's self be heard; to mutter*: decretum mussantes carpabant, Liv.—**2.** Of bees: *To hum, buzz*: Virg. **B. Meton.**: *To be, or keep, silent*: patres, Virg. **II. Act.**: **A.** Prop.: *To be silent about a thing; to take no notice of; to bear or brook in silence*: aliquid, Plaut. **B. Meton.**: *To be in a state of fear, anxiety, or suspense about a thing*: mussat rex ipse Latinus Quos generos vocet, Virg.

mustāce, *es, f.* *Mustace; a species of laurel*: Pl.

mustāc-ēus, *i. m.*, **-ēum**, *i. n.* [*mustac-e*] *A thing pertaining to mustace; hence* *A must-cake or laurel-cake*; a kind of wedding-cake mixed with must and baked with bay-leaves: Cato; Juv.—*Prov.*: *Laureolum in mustaceo querere*, *To search for a laurel twig in the laurel-cake, i. e. to look for fame from trifles*: Cic.

mustēla (-ella), *æ, f.* [usually referred to *mus, mur-is*; if so, for *murtul-la*, a second diminutive obtained from *obsol. dim. must-tula*, for *mur-t-ula*; and so, “a little muss;” but prob. for *mur-toll-a*; *fr. mus, mur-is*; toll-o; “The one carrying off mice”] *A weasel, ferret*: Plaut.

mustel-inus (*mustell-*), *a, um, adj.* [*mustel-a*] *Of, or belonging to, a weasel, weasel-*: color, Ter.

mus-tus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *mut*, leturi] (*Rejoicing, glad-some*; hence) (Prop.: *Of living creatures*: *Young*; Meton.) *Of things*: *New, fresh*: vinum, Cato.—*As Subst.*: **mustum**, *i. n.* (sc. vinum) **1.** *Prop.* *New, fresh, or unfermented wine*; must: Cic.—**2.** *Meton.* *Plur.*: *Autumn*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. moût*.

Mūt-a, *æ, f.* [*mut-us*] *Muta; a goddess, whom Jupiter, on account of her talkativeness, struck dumb*.

mūtā-bilis, *e, adj.* [*mut(a)-o*] *That may, or can be, altered or changed; changeable, mutable*: corpus mutabile est, Cic. (Comp.) quid mutabilis? Val. Max.: (Sup.) mutabilissime voluntates, Porc. Latro.—*As Subst.*: **mutabile**, *is, n.* *A changeable, inconstant, or fickle thing*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutable*.

mūtāb-il-it-as, *ētis, f.* [*mutabil-is*] (*The quality of the mutability; hence*) *Changeableness, mutability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutabilité*.

mūtā-tō, *ōnis, f.* [*mut(a)-o*] **1.** *A changing or altering; change, alteration*: Cic.—**2.** *An interchanging, exchanging; interchange, exchange*: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutation*.

Muthul, *n. indecl.* *Muthul; a river in Numidia*.

mūtīl-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* [*mutil-us*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Of living creatures*: *To maim, mutilate*: columbarum, Ov.—**B.** *Of things*: **1. Gen.**: *To lop, cut, or crop off*: nasum, Liv.—**2. Esp.**: *Of a tooth*: *To break or knock off*: Pl. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To mutilate, mangle, etc.*, in pronunciation: verba, Pl.—**B.** *With persons as object*: *To rob, cripple, or deprive of one's means*, etc.: Ter.—**C.** *Of an army*: *To reduce, deprive of its proper numbers, lessen*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutiler*.

mūtīlus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Gr. *μῦτλος*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Of persons*: *Maimed, mutilated, deprived of a limb*, etc.: Hor.—**B.** *Deprived of, wanting, without*: (with Abl.) alces mutile sunt cornibus, Cæs.—**C.** *Of things*: *Crushed, mutilated, injured*: naves, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Brief, short*: multa quedam locuti sunt, Cic.

Mūtina, *æ, f.* *Mutina; a city of Cisalpine Gaul (now Modena)*.—Hence, **Mūtīn-ensis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mutina*.

mūt-ō (-tīō), *ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. n.* [*mutonap-*] (*To utter the sound mu; hence*) *To mutter, murmur, speak in a low tone*: Plaut.

mūtī-tō (*mutti-*), *ōnis, f.* [*muti-o*] *A muttering, mumbling*: Plaut.

1. mūt-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a. intens.* [for *mov-to*; *fr. mov-eo*] **I. Prop.**: *To move, to move away or from its place, to move to a place*: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, be forced to leave, be driven from, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *a. Act.*: *To alter, change a thing*: consilium, Cic.: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Virg.—**b. Neut.**: (a) *To alter, change*: in superbiis mutans, Tac.—(b) *Of*

style: *To vary:* Cic.—2. **Esp.:** **a.** *To change the colour of; to colour, dye:* croceo mutabit (sc. aries) vellera luto, Virg.—**b.** (a) *In a good sense:* tibi factum, Micio? *Mil.:* non, si queam mutare, Tor.—(b) *In a bad sense:* (a) *To change for the worse;* to spoil, turn, etc.: vinum, Hor.—(b) *To adulterate:* balsamum, Pl.—**c.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To change one's self, etc.;* to alter: Hor.—**B.** 1. *Gen.:* *To change one thing, etc., for another:* mutatis a celeritatem iumentis, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Mutare vestem, *To change one's ordinary dress for another;* i.e. to put on mourning: Liv.—2. **Esp.:** **a.** *Of words:* *To change in meaning;* i.e. use in a metonymical power: Cic.—**b.** *Of style:* *To vary, alter:* Cic.—**c.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To change or shift one's self with respect to any thing:* Liv.—**d.** *Of abode or country:* *To change or leave for another:* Cic.—**C.** 1. *Gen.:* *To interchange; exchange:* terras alio calentes Sole mutamus patriâ, Hor.—2. **Esp.:** *Of trading, etc.:* *To exchange, interchange, barter, sell, etc.:* hic mutat merces surgente a sole, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. muer.*

2. **mũto, õnis, m.** [1.muto] = membrum virile, Ilor.
mũtiã-tio, õnis, f. [mutu(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A borrowing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A loan:* Cic.; Script. ap. Cic.
mũti-e (-o), adv. [muti-us] *Mutually, reciprocally, in return:* Cic.
mũti-or, õtus sum, ãri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] **I.** Neut.: *To borrow, obtain a loan:* cogor mutuari, Cic. **II.** Act.: *A. Prop.:* *To borrow, obtain the loan of:* domum mutuiatur, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To borrow, take, or obtain for one's use, etc.;* to derive from any where: subtilitatem ab Academiã mutuiatur (sc. orator), Cic.
mũ-tus, a, um, adj. [onomatop.] (*Uttering the sound mu:* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Uttering inarticulate sounds;* not possessing the faculty of speech: dumbi: mutas pecudes, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of persons:* *Unable to speak, speechless, dumb, mute:* Cic.—**B.** *Of things:* *Dumb, mute, silent;* imago, Cic.—**C.** *Silent, still:* forum, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Of things:* *Unable to speak, speechless, dumb, mute:* muta dolore lyna ost, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. muet.*

Mũtusca, æ, f. Mutusca; a city in the Sabine territory.
mũt-ũs, a, um, adj. [1. mut-o] (*Interchanging, exchanged;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *In return, in exchange, reciprocal, mutual:* inter nos officia paria at mutua intercedunt, Cic.—*A. d. verbal expressions:* **A.** *Per mutua, Mutually:* Virg.—**B.** *Mutua:* 1. *Mutually, reciprocally:* Lucr.—2. *Again, on the other hand:* Lucr.—*As Subst.:* mutuum, *i. n.* *A mutual or reciprocal thing:* like for like; a return: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Lent, advanced on loan:* frumentum, Cic.—**B.** *Borrowed, obtained on loan:* pecunias . . . mutuas sumat, Cic.

Mũtyca, æ, -e, õs, f. Μοτύκα. *Mũtyca or Mũtyce;* a city of Sicily (now Modica).—Hence, **Mũtyc-ensis, e, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Mũtyce.*

1. **Mũcãle, õs, f.** Μυκάλη. *Mũcãle;* a promontory and city of Ionia.—Hence, **Mũcãl-æus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Mũcãle; Mũcãlean.*
2. **Mũcãle, õs, f.** *Mũcãle;* a female poisoner.

Mũcenã, ã-um, -a, æ, -e, õs, f. Μυκηνã, Μυκήνη. *Mũcenã, Mũcena, or Mũcene;* a city of Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king.—Hence, 1. **Mũcãn-æus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Mũcenã; Mũcanean.—2. Mũcen-enses, ium, m.* *The Mũcaneans.—3. Mũcãn-is, idis, f.* *The Mũcanean, i. e. Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.*

Mũcon, õnis, m. *Mũcon;* the name of a shepherd in Virg.

Mũcõnos (-us), i, f. Μυκωνος. *Mũconos or Mũconus;* one of the Cyclopes.

Mũgdõnes, um, m. Μυγδόνες. *The Mũgdones;* a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia.—Hence, 1. **Mũgdõn-is, idis, f. adj.** *Mũgdonian, Phrygian, Lydian.—2. Mũgdõn-i-us, a, um, adj.* *Mũgdonian, Phrygian.*

Mũgdõnides, æ, m. *A son of Mũgdon;* the name of a warrior at the siege of Troy.

Mũiãgros (-us), i, m. Μυιαγρος. *Mũiãgros or Mũiãgros;* i. e. the Fly-catcher; a deity, supposed to destroy flies: Pl.

Mũlãsa (-ssa), õrum, n. Μυλάσα, Μυλάσσα. *Mũlãsa or Mũlãssa;* a city of Caria.—Hence, 1. **Mũlãs-enses, ium, m. (sc. civis).** *The inhabitants of Mũlãsa, the Mũlãsians.—2. Mũlãs-ẽni, õrum, m.* *The Mũlãsians.—3. Mũlãs-i-us, a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mũlãsa; Mũlãsian.—4. Mũlãs-ẽs, õm, m.* = Μυλασείς *The people of Mũlãsa.*

Mũndus (-os), i, f. Μύνδος. *Mũndus or Mũndos;* a city of Caria (now Mendes).—Hence, **Mũnd-i, õrum, m.** *The Mũndians.*

mũpõrã, õnis, m. = μυροπαρων. *A μυροπαρων;* a kind of light piratical vessel: Cic.

1. **mũrice, õs, -a, æ, f.** = μυρικήνη. *The tamarisk, a kind of shrub:* Virg.

Mũrina, æ, f. Μυρίνα. *Mũrina;* a fortified seaport town of the Æolians, in Asia Minor (afterwards called Sebastopolis).

Mũrmẽcides, æ, m. Μυρμηκίδης. *Mũrmẽcides;* a celebrated sculptor.

Mũrmĩdõnes, um, m. Μυρμιδόνες. *The Mũrmĩdons;* a people of Phœliotis about Phthia and Larissa Cremated under the sway of Achilles. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mirmidon.*

Mũron (-o), õnis, m. *Mũron or Mũro;* a celebrated sculptor.

mũrõpõla, æ, m. = μυροπόλας. *A dealer in ointments, essences, balsams, etc.;* a perfumer: Plaut.

mũrõpõlũm, ñ. n. = μυροπόλιον. *A shop where ointments, balsams, ess-*

ences, etc., were sold; a perfumer's shop: Plaut.

mũrrha (murrha, murra), a, f. = μύρρα. **I.** Prop.: *The myrrh-tree:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Myrrh (the gum which exudes from the myrrh-tree):* Ov.—**B.** *Personified:* *Myrrha;* the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. myrrhe.*

mũrrh-ẽus (murrh-, murr-), a, um, adj. [1. myrrh-a] (*Of, or belonging to, myrrha;* hence) 1. *Adorned or perfumed with myrrh:* crinis, Hor.—2. *Mũrrh-coloured, yellowish:* onyx, Prop.

Mũrtãle, õs, f. Μυρτάλη. *A freed-woman, a friend of Ilorace.*

mũrt-ẽtum (murt-), i. n. [myrt-us] (*A thing supplied with myrtles;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A myrtle-grove, myrtle-bed:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A bunch of myrtle-twigs:* Plaut.

mũrt-ẽus (murt-), a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a myrtle or myrtles;* myrtle: made or consisting of myrtle: silva, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Adorned or decked with myrtle:* coma, Tib.

Mũrtĩlus, i, m. Μυρτίλος; a son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.

Mũrtõus, a, um, adj. = Μυρτώος. *Mũrtõus;* mare, the Mũrtõus Sea, a myrtle of the Ægean Sea, between Crete, the Peloponnesus, and Eubœa; so called from the island of Myrtos.

mũrtũm, ñ. n. = μύρτον. *A myrtle-berry:* Virg.

mũrtus (mur-), i, and ñs, f. and m. = μύρτος. **I.** Prop.: *A myrtle-tree, a myrtle:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A myrtle-branch or wreath:* Hor.—**B.** *A javelin, or spear-handle, made of myrtle-wood:* Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. myrte.*

Mũscẽlos (-us), i, m. Μυσελος. *Mũscẽlos or Mũscelus;* the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy.

Mũsia, æ, f. Μυσία. *Mũsia;* a country of Asia Minor, divided into Lesser Mũsia, on the Hellespont, and Greater Mũsia, on the Ægean Sea.—Hence, 1. **Mũsi-l-us, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Mũsia;* Mũsian.—2. **Mũs-us, a, um, adj.** *Mũsian. Of, or belonging to, Mũsia;* Mũsian.—*As Subst.:* **Mũsi, õrum, m. (sc. incolæ)** *The Mũsians.*

mũstãgõgus, i, m. = μυσταγόγος. *A mystagoge;* i. e. one who conducts a person through secret and sacred places in order to show them to him: Cic.

mũstẽrĩum, ñ. n. = μυστήριον. **I.** Gen.: *A secret thing, secret; mystery:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *The secret service, rites, or worship of a deity;* a divine mystery, e.g. of Ceres, etc.: Cic.; Nep. **B.** Meton.: *A festival on which (heaven) mysteries were celebrated:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mystère.*

mũstĩcus, a, um, adj. = μυστικός. *Of, or belonging to, secret rites or mysteries;* mystic, mystical: vannus, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mystique.*

Mũtĩlẽne, es, etc., v. Μιτ.

Mũys, untis, f. = Μυοίς. *Mũys;* a city of Ionia.

N

N, n, n. *indecl.* or *f.* The fourteenth letter of the Roman alphabet. **I.** *n* is a liquid and semi-vowel. It had its full, pure sound only in an open syllable, as in *nomen*; in the middle of a word it was weakened, as in *amnis, damnum*. Before the guttural letters a nasal *n* receives the sound of the *γ* before gutturals, wherefore, in early times, we have also *g* written for *n*: *Agchises, ageps, aggulus, aggens, aggulla, iggerunt*, for *Anchises, etc.* **II.** Assimilation takes place before *l, m*, and *r*: *illabor, immitto, irrumpo*, for *inlabor, immitto, irrumpo*;—before the labials, *n* is changed into *m*: *inberbis, imbutus, impar, impleo*, for *inberbis, inbutus, inpar, impleo*. **III.** The frequent insertion and omission of *n* before *s* proceed from dialectical differences: *Megalesta* and *Megalsensia*; *frons* and *frus*; *quotiens, totiens*, as well as *quoties, toties*, etc. Less frequently this takes place before other consonants, as *lanterna* and *laterna*; *tigula* and *lingula*.—The double forms *alioquin* and *alioqui*, *ceteroquin* and *ceteroqui*, seem to rest on purely phonetic grounds.

n' (at the end of a word), *v. 2. ne.*

Nābātea (-thea), æ, f. *Nabatea* or *Nabathæa*; a country of Arabia Petraea.—Hence, **Nābāthæ-us**, *a, um, adj.*: **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to Nabathæa*; *Nabathæan*.—As Subst.: **Nabathæi**, *ōrum, m.* (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Nabathæa, the Nabathæans*.—**2. Meton.**: *Arabian, Eastern, Oriental*.

Nabdalsa, æ, m. *Nabdalsa*; a general of Jugurtha.

Nabis, is, -um (indecl.), m. *Nabis* or *Nabum*; a king of Sparta.

nabula, ōrum, v. *naulua*.

nac-tus, a, um, P. of *na(n)c-is-cor*. *næ, ne, adeo = vai, vj. Truly, verily, really, indeed*; *Plant.*; *Cic.*

nenka, æ, v. *nenia*.

nenum, -neni, v. *nenus*.

Nævius, ūi, m. *Nævius*; a Roman name; *c. 6. Cn. Nævius, a Roman epic and dramatic poet, born A.U.C. 480, died 550, in exile*.—Hence, **1. Nævī-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Nævius, called after a Nævius; Nævian*.

—**2. Nævī-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the poet Nævius; Nævian*. *næ-vus, i, m.* [akin to the Gr. root *γev*; Lat. *gna-scor*] (*That which is brought forth or produced*; hence) *A mole on the body*; *Cic.*; *Hor.*

Nahanarvāli (Nahar-), ōrum, m. *The Nahanarvāli, or Naharvāli*; a Germanic people.

Nāias, ādis: **Nāis**, *idis* and *Idos* (*Voc.*, *Nai*, Prop.), *f. = Naiās, Naiās* (Floating, swimming, that is in the water; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A water-, river- or fountain-nymph*; a *Naiad*,

Naid; *Virg.*; *Tib.* **II.** *Meton.*: *A nymph*; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Naiade*.

nam, conj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: To introduce something to confirm or explain a declaration previously made: *For*: *ego nam videor mihi sanus*, *Hor.*

II. *Meton.*: **A.** In transitions, in an adversative and concessive signification: Referring to something understood: *But, though, on the contrary, indeed, to be sure*: *nam de Appio quod scribis, etc.*, *Cic.*—**B.** In interrogations, for the sake of emphasis (in good prose usually affixed to a pronoun): *cujusnam modi est Superbi Tarquinii somnium?* *Cic.*

nam-que (nan-), conj.: an emphatic confirmative particle: *For indeed, for truly, for*: (mostly at beginning of sentence) *namque est ille, pater quod erat meus*, *Hor.*

nanc-is-cor, nactus or *nactus sum, nancisci, 3. v. dep. a.* [akin to Sans. root *naç*, to obtain] **I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To get, obtain, receive a thing, esp. by accident, etc.*; *to stumble on, light on, find a thing*; *locum*, *Cæs.*; *ova*, *Cic.* **B.** Esp.: *Of disease, etc.*: *To catch, fall into, contract, etc.*; *Nep. II.* Fig.: *Of things*: *To chance to lay hold of, or fall in with*: *vitis claviculis suis, quicquid est nacta, complexitur*, *Cic.* **III.** *Meton.*: **A.** *To find, meet with*: *nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem*, *Cæs.*—**B.** *To reach, arrive at*: *silentia ruris*, *Ov.***

nactus, v. *nanciscor* *init.*

Nannētes (Nann-), um, m. *The Nannētes* or *Nannetes*; a people of Celtic Gaul, near the modern Nantes.

nanque, v. *namque*.

na-nis, ntis, P. of *n(a)-o*.

Nantūates, um, m. *The Nantuates*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

nānus, i, m. = *vānos, vānos*; *A dwarf*; *Prop.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. nain*.

Nārāa, æ, f. = *Narāia* (She of the valleys). *A nymph of the valleys or glens*; a *dell-nymph*; *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Napée*.

Nāpō, ōs, f. *Nánpō* (*A vale or glen*). *Nape*: **1.** *The name of a dog*; *Ov.*—**2.** *The name of a woman*; *Ov.*

Nār, Naris, m., Nāp. *The Nar*; a river of Italy (now Nera).

Narbo, ōnis, m. *Narbo*; a city in Gaul, from which Gallia Narbonensis takes its name (now Narbonne).—Hence, **Narbōn-ensis, e, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Narbo*; *Narbonian*.

narcissus, i, m. = *vāpκισσος*. **I.** Prop.: *The narcissus*; *Pl.* **II.** *Meton.*: *Narcissus*; the son of *Cephisus*, and the nymph *Liriope*. *He was very beautiful, and fell so violently in love with himself on beholding his image in a fountain, that he wasted away with desire, until he was changed into the*

flower of the same name; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. narcissé*.

nardus, i, f. -**um, i, n.** = *vāpδος*.

I. Prop.: *Nard, spikenard*; *Cels.*

II. *Meton.*: *Nard-salsam, nard-oil*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. nard*.

nāres, ūm, v. *naris*.

nā-ris, is, f. [akin to *na-sus*] **I.**

Prop.: *A. Sing.*: *A nostril*; *Ov.*—

B. Plur.: *The nostrils, the nose*; *Cic.*; *Virg.* **II.** *Meton.*: *A. Sing.*: *The nose*: *facetus, Eminentæ naris, i. e. person of sharp powers of perception*, *Hor.*: *juvenis nec naris obese, nor of a dull nose, i. e. having a keen power of smell*; *id.*—**B.** Plur.: *Of that which is perceived or inhaled by the nose*: *Scent, scents*; *Hor.*

Narisci, ōrum, m. *The Narisci*; a people of Germany.

Narnia, æ, f. *Narnia*; an Umbrian city on the Nar.

narrā-bilis, e, adj. [narr(a)-o] *That can be narrated*; *Ov.*

narrā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] (Prop.: *A relating, narrating*; *Meton.*) *A narration, narrative*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. narration*.

narrā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A relater, narrator*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. narrateur*.

narrā-tum, i, n. [id.] *A thing related, etc.*; *Hor.*

1. narra-tus, a, um, P. of *narr(a)-o*.

2. narrā-tus, ūs, m. [narr(a)-o] (Prop.: *A relating*; *Meton.*) *A narration, narrative*; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. narré*.

nar-ro, āvi, ātumi, āre, i. v. a. and *n.* [nar-us=gna-r-us] (*To make a thing known, or a person acquainted with hence*) **I.** Act.: **A.** *To tell, relate, narrate, recount, report, etc.*, a circumstance, statement, etc.; **I.** Prop.: *Of persons as subjects*: *Sicullique poetæ Narrabo intemum*, *Hor.*: *mihi Philargyrius tuns narravit to interdum sollicitum solere esse vehementius*, *Cic.*

—**2. Fig.**: *Of things as subjects*: *quid tabellæ narrat*, *Plant.*—**B.** *To speak of, or about, a person or thing*; *to make mention of, report, set forth*: *virtutes*, *Ter.* **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To speak or make mention of*; *de sermonibus narrare*, *Cic.*—Particular phrases: *Bene or male narrare, To give a good, or bad, account*; *to tell good, or bad, news*; *Cic.*—**B.** *To talk, or speak, have one's conversation about a thing*: *navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator*, *Prop.*—**C.** *To speak to or consult*: *si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphæ, Narrarcs medicis*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. narrer*.

Narseus, ōs, m. *Narseus*; a king of the Persians.

narthecium, ūi, n. = *vapθῆκιον*, (Prop.: *A piece of narthex-wood*; *Met*

on.) *An ointment-box, a medicine-chest*: Cic.

Nārycia, æ, f. *Narycia*: the city of *Loeri*, founded in *Lower Italy* by the *Ozolian Locrians*.

Nāryceion, il, n., *Ναρίκειον*. *Naryceion*: a city of the *Ozolian Locrians*; a colony from which built the town of *Loeri*, in *Italy*.—Hence, **Nāryci-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the city of Naryceion, Naryceian*.

Nāsāmōnes, um, m., *Νασαμῶνες*. The *Nasamonēs*; a *Libyan* people to the southwest of *Cyrenaica*, extending to the *Great Syrtis*.

na-scens, scentis, *P.* of *na-scor*.—As *Subst.*: *nascencia*, lum, n. plur. Things that spring up, growing things; e.g. natural products, plants, trees, etc.: Pl.

Nascio, ōnis, v. natio, no. I. A. **na-scor** (gna-), natus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. n. [root *GNA*, another form of root *GEN*=Gr. γεν.] I. Prop.: Of living creatures: *A. Gen.*: To be born: post homines natos, Cic.: vitilis nemo sine nascitur, Hor. *B. Esp.*: Of parentage, etc.: To be born, to spring, to be descended from: patre certo, Cic.: de tigride, Ov. *II. Meton.*: *A.* Of trees, plants etc.: To spring up, grow, etc.: Virg.—*B.* Of metals, stones, etc.: To be produced: *Ces.*—*C.* Of feathers, etc.: To grow, rise up: Hor.—*D.* Of a hill, etc.: To rise, elevate itself, etc.: *Ces.*—*E.* Of a fountain, stream, etc.: To spring, rise, have its source, etc.: Pl.—*F.* Of the heavenly bodies: *1. Gen.*: To rise: Hor.—*2. Esp.*: Of the moon: To rise for the first time; to be new: Hor.—*G.* Of the wind: To rise, come, etc.: Virg. *III. Fig.*: *A.* Of abstract things: *1. Gen.*: To arise, spring forth, be produced: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistola argumentum, Cic.—*2. Esp.*: To have an origin or to originate from; to arise or proceed from: to be produced by: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.—*B.* Of words: To be produced; to originate, rise, spring up, etc.: Hor.—*C.* Of laws, etc.: To be framed, etc.: Hor.—*D.* Of conversation: To arise, spring up: Suet.—*E.* Of literature: To originate, be born: Suet.—*F.* Of a state: To spring up, to be in the first stage of existence: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nativ*.

Nās-ica, æ, m. [nas-us] (*One having a large nose*). *Nasica*; a cognomen in the *Scipio* family.

Nās-o, ōnis, m. [id.] (*One having a large nose*: a large-nosed person). *Naso*; a name in the *Ottacian*, *Octavian*, *Ovidian*, and *Voconian* gens: e.g. *P. Ovidius Naso*, the poet.

Nāsos (-us), i, m., *Νᾶσος*, *Nῆσος* (The island). *Nasos* or *Nasus*; a part of the city of *Syracuse*.

na-sssa (naxa), æ, f. [prob. akin to Sanscrit *NAH* or *NADH*, connective] (*The thing interwoven or plaited*; hence) *I. Prop.*: A wicker-basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish; a weel: Sil. *II. Fig.*: Of a dangerous place:

A snare, net: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nasce*.

nas-tur-tium, ū, n. [for nas-torqu-tium; *Fr.* nas-us; *torqu-co*] (*The nose-twisting thing*) *Nasturtium*; a species of cress: Cic.

1. nāsus, i, m., *sum*, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit *nāsā*] *I. Prop.*: A nose: Cic. *II. Plaut.*—Particular phrase: *A. Nasum esse*, etc., aliquid, To have a nose, i. e. to distinguish or care for scents, etc.: Hor.—*B.* Naso suspendere (adunco) aliquid or aliquid: To hang some one, or something, from the (turned up) nose, i. e. to turn up the nose at a person or thing in scorn or contempt: Hor. *II. Meton.*: Of a cup, etc.: The handle, ear, or any projecting part: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nez, naseau*.

2. Nasus, i, v. Nasos.

nāsūt-e, adv. [nasut-us] *Wittily, satirically, sarcastically*: Phaed.

nās-ūtus, a, um, adj. [nas-us] (*Provided with nasus*; hence) *1. That has a large nose, large-nosed*: Hor.—*2. Witty, satirical, sarcastic*: (Comp.) nil nasutus, Mart.: (Sup.) homo nasutissimus, Sen.

nā-ta (gna-), æ, f. [na-scor, gna-scor] (*She that is born*; hence) *A daughter*: Hor.

natale, is, v. I. natalis.

nāt-āles, lum, comm. gen. [3. nat-us] (*Persons pertaining to birth*; hence) *Persons connected with one by birth; family connections; family, lineage; birth, origin, descent*: Hor.; Tac.

nātāl-icium, i, n. [natal-e] (*A thing pertaining to the time of one's birth or to one's natal hour*; hence) *The casting of a nativity*, etc.: Cic.

nātāl-icūs (-itūs), a, um, adj. [id.] (*Pertaining to one's natal hour*; hence) *Presiding over, or connected with, one's birth*: sidera, Cic.—*2.* [*2. natal-is*] *Of, or belonging to, the (periodical) return of one's birthday*: *birthdays*: lardum, Juv.—As *Subst.*: *a. natalitia*, grum, n. (sc. festa) *A birthday entertainment*: Cic.—*b. natalicia*, æ, f. (sc. coena) *A birthday entertainment*: Cic.

1. nāt-ālis, a, cti, [3. nat-us] *I. Gen.*: *Of, or belonging to, one's birth, birth-, natal-*: pars violentior Natalis horre, Hor.—As *Subst.*: *A. natalis*, is, m. (sc. dies): *1. Prop.*: *The day of one's birth or nativity; the day on which one is actually brought into the world*: Luc.—*2. Fig.*: *The day on which a deity began to be worshipped in a particular place, or on which a temple was dedicated to his or her honour*: Ov.—*B. natale*, is, n. (sc. tempus); or *Natalis*, is, f. (sc. hora) (*Prop.*: *The time or moment of one's birth, one's natal hour*; *Meton.*) *The casting of a nativity*, etc.: Sen. *II. Esp.*: *A. Presiding over one's birth, connected with one's birth*: astrum, Hor.—As *Subst.*: *Natalis*, is, m. (sc. deus or genius) *The genius or deity presiding over one's birth and destiny*: *Prop.*—*B.* Of place: *Of, or belonging to, one's birth; native*: solum, Ov.—As *Subst.*: *natalis*, is, m. (sc. locus) *Of persons*: *One's native*

place, one's birthplace or native spot: Hor.—*C.* Of time: *1. Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, the periodical return of the time of one's birth*: With dies, or used substantively: *a. Prop.*: *Of persons*: *A birthday, anniversary of one's birth*: Cic.; Virg.—*b. Fig.*: *Of things or circumstances*: *A birthday; i.e. anniversary; annual commemoration or festival; annual return or recurrence of the day on which any thing takes place*: Cic.; Ov.—*2. Meton.*: *Of, or belonging to, the return of a certain season, etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. natal, Noël*.

2. nāt-ālis, is, m. [id.] (*Of, or pertaining to, birth*; hence) *Of things*: *1. Origin, formation*: Pl.—*2. Originating cause, commencement, origin, source*: etc.: Pl.

3. Natalis, is, v. I. natalis, no. II. A.

nātālītūs, a, um, v. natalicius. **nāta-nis**, ntis, *P.* of *nat(a)-o*.—As *Subst.*: *natantia*, lum, n. (sc. animalia) *Fishes*: Virg.

nātā-tō, ōnis, f. [nat(a)-o] *A swimming*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. natation*.

nātā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A swimmer*: Ov.

nātā-tūs, ūs, m. [id.] *A swimming*: Claud.

nā-tiō, ōnis, f. [na-scor] *I. (Prop.) A being born; birth; Meton.) A. Personalized*: *Natio*; the goddess of *Birth*: Cic.; dub. al. *Nascto*.—*B.*: *1.* Of persons: *A race, species*: Hirt.—*2.* Of animals: *A race, breed, kind, stock*: Var.—*C.*: *1.* In a favourable sense: *A set of persons*; a race, etc.: Cic.—*2.* In a contemptuous sense: *A race, tribe, wretched set*, etc.: Cic.; Phaed.—*D.* *A race of people, nation, people*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Of things*: *A sort, kind*, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nation*.

nātis, is (more freq. in the plur., *notes*, lum) *f.*: *Of persons or animals*: *The rump, the buttocks*: Hor.

nāt-ivus, a, um, adj. [3. nat-us] (*Pertaining to birth*; hence) *1.* Of living things: *That has arisen from, or by, birth*: born: Anaximandri opinio est nativos esse deos, Cic.—*2.* Of things: *Made, formed, created*, etc.: mundus, Lucr.—*3.* Imparted by birth, inborn, innate: nativus quidam lepor, Nep.—*4.*: *a. Gen.*: *That is produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native*: bellus nativis testis inherentes, Cic.—*b. Esp.*: (*a.*) *Natural-coloured; possessing or having a natural colour, or such a colour as any thing has by nature*: coma, Ov.—(*b.*) *Gramm. t. t.*: *Of words*: *Primitive*: verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. natif, naïf*.

nā-tō, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. and a. [n(a)-o] *I. Prop.*: *A. Neut.*: *1. Gen.*: *To swim, to float*: *Of living creatures or of things*: quotque natent pisces aequore, Ov.—*2. Esp.*: *Of shipwrecked persons*: *To be tossed about in swimming, to float about*: Cic. *B. Act.*: *1.* Of living creatures: *To swim in, across, or over*: nocte natat caca serus freta, Virg.—*2.* Of things: *To swim in, float upon*: ipsa suas mel

ius charta natabit aquas, Mart. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: To sail: in oceano, Cic.—2. Esp.: To be driven about in sailing or in the sea; to be tossed, tempest-tossed, etc.: quod cupis, hoc natata metunt, Leandre, natate, Ov.—B. To swim or spread about: qua . . . campo libiore natat (sc. Tiberinus), Ov.: quae (sc. folia) passim, calathis strata, natate vides, Prop.—C. To swim or overflow with any thing; to be overflowed: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.—D. Of the eyes: To swim, i. e. to be unsteady, fail, etc.: Ov.—E. To move to and fro, not stand still: nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (=calceo) natet, Ov.—F. Of birds or their wings: To fly or glide through the air with easy motion: Luc. III. Fig.: To fluctuate, waver, be uncertain: pars multa (sc. hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor.

nā-trix, icis, f. [id.] (The swimmer; hence) A water-snake: Cic.

nā-tūra, ae, f. [na-scor] (A being born; hence) I. Prop.: Birth: natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: The nature, i. e. the natural constitution or property, of a thing: Cic.—A verbal expression: Natura, By nature, naturally: Caes.—2. Esp.: A. Of the body: Size or stature: Ter.—b. With Gen of subst. instead of such substantive: alvi natura (=alvus), Cic.—B. 1. Nature, natural disposition, temper, character: Cic.—Prov.: Naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, i. e. it is impossible to altogether get rid of one's natural disposition: Hor.—2. Nature, natural feeling, instinct, propensity, natural inclination: Cic.—3. Nature; i. e. custom, habit, which becomes a second nature: Sall.; Quint.—C. Nature; i. e. the producing cause or groundwork of things; that from which all things arise or spring: Cic.—D. Nature; i. e. the law or course of nature; the established order of things: Cic.—E. Nature, i. e. consistency with nature, possibility: Cic.—F. Natural efficacy, effect, or power: Cic.—G. Nature; i. e. intelligence, intelligent design: Cic.—H. 1. An element or essence: Cic.—2. A thing in nature: Cic.—3. A real thing, a reality: Cic.—J. Nature; i. e. the universe, the world: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nature.

nātūr-ālis, c, adj. [natur-a] (Of, or belonging to, nature; hence) 1. Natural, i. e. by birth, one's own father, child, etc. (opp. to adopted): Cic.; Liv.—2. Of, or belonging to, the natural constitution or properties of things or persons; natural: quaestiones, Cic.—3. Of, or belonging to, natural feeling, instinct, inclination, propensity, etc.: societas, Cic.—4. a. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, nature; agreeable to, or produced by, nature; natural: lex, Cic.—b. Esp.: Belonging to a person or thing by nature; natural: nitor, Cic.—5. Of, or belonging to, the law or course of nature; natural: mōrēs, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. naturel.

nātūrāl-iter, adv. [natural-is] Naturally, by nature: Caes.

1. **nā-tus** (gnā-), a, um, 1. P. of na-scor (gnā-scor).—2. Pa.: a. (a) Prop.: Of living beings: Born, made, destined by nature for any thing: non nobis solum nati sumus, Cic.: fruges consumere nati, Hor.—(b) Meton.: Of things: (a) Designed, formed, intended, etc.: natis in usum laetitia scyphis, Hor.—(β) Produced, springing up: sentes tantummodo lesdere natæ, Ov.—b. (a) Prop.: Formed, or constituted, by nature in any manner: ita natus locus est, Liv.—Particular expression: Pro (e) re natā, According to circumstances, or the state of matters; as circumstances arise, require, etc.: Cic.; Ter.—(b) Meton.: Of compositions: Produced, written, composed, etc.: poema, Hor.—C. With specifications of time to point out a person's age: Old, of the age of: annos natus unum et viginti, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. né.

2. **nā-tus** (gnā-), i, m. [na-scor, gnā-scor] (He that is born; hence) 1. Of persons: a. A living being, a person: Plaut.—b. (a) A son, boy, male child: Hor.—(b) Plur.: Children collectively, both male and female; offspring, family: Virg.—2. Of animals: a. A male young one: Ov.—b. Plur.: Offspring, young, both male and female: Phaed.

3. **nā-tus**, ūs, (only in Abl. Sing.) m. [id.] 1. Of persons (Prop.: A being born, birth; Meton.: Birth, age, years, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. Of plants, etc.: A growing, growth: Pl.

Naucrātes, ae, m., Ναυκράτης (Master of the ship). Naucrates; a Greek historian of Erythrae.

naucum, i, n.; -us, i, m. [etym. dub.] Something slight or trivial, a trifle (with the exception of an Abl. form found once in Nævius, only in Gen. Sing. in connection with a negative): non naucī, Of no value, good for nothing: Enn.; Plaut.

nav-frāg-ium, ii, n. [for nav-frāg-ium; fr. nav-is; FRAG, root of frag(n)-o] (A breaking a ship in pieces; hence) I. Prop.: A shipwreck: Caes.; Cic. II. Meton.: A storm: Lucr. III. Fig.: A. Shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction: fortunarum, Cic.—B. The shattered remains, a wreck: naufragia Caesaris amicum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. naufrage.

nav-frāg-us, a, um, adj. [for nav-frag-us; fr. id.] 1. a. Prop.: That suffers shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked: aliquis, Cic.: corpora, Virg.—As Subst.: naufragus, i, m. (sc. homo) A shipwrecked person: Cic.—b. Fig.: Ruined: patrimonio naufragus, Cic.—2. That causes shipwreck, shipwrecking: mare, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. naufragé.

navīla (nab-), ōrum, n. = navīla, vābā. The navīla or nabīa; a kind of stringed instrument: Ov.

navulum, i, n. = navūlov. Passage-money, fare; Juv.

naumāchia, ae, f. = ναυμαχία (A

fighting with ships) I. Prop.: The representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight: Suet. II. Meton.: A place where mock sea-fights were exhibited: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. naumachie.

naumāchi-ārīus, a, um, adj. [naumachi-a] Of or for a mock sea-fight: pons, Pl.—As Subst.: naumachiarīus, ii, m. (sc. homo). A combatant in a mock sea-fight: Suet.

Naupactūs (-os), i, m.; -um, i, n., Ναυπάκτος (Ship-caulking). Naupactus, Naupactos, or Naupactum; a city of Ætolia, on the Gulf of Corinth (now Lepanto).—Hence, Naupactūs, a, um, adj. Naupactum.

Nauplius, ii, m., Ναυπλιος (One sailing in a ship). Nauplius; a son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Euboea, and father of Palamedes. To revenge the death of his son, whom the Greeks had put to death before Troy, he made false signal-fires on the coast of Euboea as the Greeks were returning homeward, which caused them to run upon the rocks, where they were shipwrecked.—Hence, Naupli-ādes, ae, m. The son of Nauplius; i. e. Palamedes.

Nauportum, i, n. Nauportum; a city of Upper Pannonia (now Laybach).

nausēa (-īa), ae, f. = ναυσία. I. Prop.: Sea-sickness: Cic. II. Meton.: Sickness; nausea, vomiting: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. nausée.

nausē-o (nausi-), āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [nause-a] I. Prop.: To be sea-sick: æque Nauseat ac locuples, Hor. II. Meton.: To be queamish or qualmish; to vomit: quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To belch forth, i. e. give vent to, utter nonsense: Cic.—B. To cause disgust: Phæd.

nausē-ōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] A slight squeamishness: Cic.

Nausicāa, ae, -ē, es, f., Ναυσικάα (Excelling in ships). Nausicæa or Nausicæ; the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians.

Nauphānes, is, m., Ναυσιφάνης (One appearing in ships). Nauphænes; A Greek philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus.

Naustathmos, i, m., Ναυσταθμός (Anchorage, rostand). Naustathmos; a seaport in Ionia, near Phocæa.

navta (navī-), ae, m. [akin to Gr. ναύτης] A sailor, seaman: Cic.; Prop.

Navtes, is, m. (Sailor). Navtes; a Trojan who brought the image of Minerva from Troy to Italy.

navticus, a, um, adj. = ναυτικός. Of, or belonging to, ships or sailors; ship-, nautical: verbum, Cic.: clamor, Virg.—As Subst.: nautici, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) Seafaring men, sailors, seamen: Liv.

Nāva, ae, m. The Nava; a river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen (now the Nahe).

navāle, is, navalia, ium, v. navalis.

nav-ālis, e, adj. [nav-is] Of, or belonging to, ships; ship-, naval: pugna,

Cic.: *castra*, to protect the ships drawn up on land, Cies.: *corona*, a naval crown (as the reward of a naval victory), Virg.—As Subst.: **1. navale**, is, n. a. (sc. stabulum) *A station for ships; haven, port, harbour, etc.*: Ov.—**b.** (sc. armamentarium) *A dockyard, dock, naval arsenal, etc.*: Cic.: Ov.—**2. navalia**, lum, n. plur. (sc. instrumenta) *Things requisite for the equipment of a ship, as sails, rigging, masts, etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naval*.

navarchus, i, m. = *ναυαρχος*. The captain of a ship: Cic.

nav-la, æ, f. (a corruption of *nav-is*). A vessel, bark, ship: Sext. Aur. Viet.

nav-icūla, æ, f. dim. [nav-is] *A small vessel, a boat, skiff*: Cic.

navicū-aria, æ, f. [navicula] *(A thing pertaining to a navicula; hence) The business of one who lets out vessels on hire; the occupation of a ship-master or owner*: Cic.

navicū-arius, i, m. [id.] *(One pertaining to a navicula; hence) A ship-master, or owner, who lets out vessels on hire*: Cic.

nav-icūlor (*nau-eūlor*), ātis sum, āri, i, r. dep. n. [id.] *To sit in a small vessel*: Mart.

nav-i-frāg-us, a, um, adj. [nav-is; (i); FRAG, root of fra(n)-gō] (*Ship-breaking; hence) Causing shipwrecks, dangerous*: frctum, Ov.

navīgā-bilis, e, adj. [navig(a)-] *That can be sailed over or upon, etc.; navigable*: mare, Liv.

navīgā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Of persons: *A sailing, navigation*: Cic.—**2.** Of the water, etc.: *A navigating or sailing upon; navigation*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *navigation*.

nav-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [nav-is; (i); gero] *Ship-bearing, navigable*: mare, Lucr.

navīgō-lum, i, n. dim. [nav-gium, (uncontr. Gen.) navigo-i] *A small vessel; a bark, boat*: Script. ap. Cic.

navīg-ium, i, n. [navig-o] **I.** Prop.: *A sailing, navigation*: Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *A vessel, ship, bark, boat*: Cic.

nav-igo, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. and a. [nav-is] **I.** Tent.: **A. Prop.**: **1.** Of persons: *To sail, proceed in a vessel, etc.*: ne naviges, Cic.: *naviget* Anticyram, to Anticyra, Hor.—**2.** Of ships: *To sail, i. e. pass, or proceed through the water, etc.*: *medilis* tun pinus in undis Navigat, Ov. **B. Fig.**: *To sail, proceed, go, etc.*: *celeriter belli impetus* navigavit, Cic. **C. Meton.**: *To swim*: iam corte navigat, inquam, Lentaquedimotis brachia jactat aquis, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A. Prop.**: Of persons proceeding by ship: *To sail over, navigate the waters, etc.*: *gens inimica mihi* Tyrrenum navigat, Hor. Virg. **B. Meton.**: *To pass a place in ships, etc.*: urbem, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *naviger*, (mod.) *naviguer*.

navis, is, f. [akin to Sanscrit *naus*, Gr. *ναῦς* (swimmer)]. *A ship; long, a ship of war*, Liv.: *oneraria*, a trans-

port, id.: *praetoria*, the admiral's ship, id.: *tecta*, id. (or *constrata*), having a deck, decked, id.: *aperta*, open, without a deck, id.: *navem deducere*, to launch, Cass.: *navem agere*, to work, Hor.; *navem solvere*, To loose the ship, i. e. to hoist the anchor, to set sail, Cies. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *nave*, (mod.) *nef*.

navīta, æ, v. nauta.
nav-itas (gnav-), ātis, f. [nav-us, gnāv-us] (*The quality of the navus; hence) Promptness, assiduity, zeal*: Cic.
nav-iter (gnav-), adv. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Busily, diligently, assiduously, zealously, etc.* **II.** Meton.: *Wholly, completely*: impudens, Cic.

Navus, i, m. *Navius; a Roman name; e. g. Attus Navius, an augur under Tarquinius Priscus, who cut a stone in two with a razor*.

nav-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [nav-us] *To do, perform, or accomplish a thing with zeal and diligence*: aliquis, Cic.—**Particular phrase**: *Navare operam* or *opus*: *To give zealous aid, act vigorously, etc.*: Cic.: Liv.; Tac.

nav-us (gnav-), a, um, adj. [prob. like na-scōr, from root GNA=GEN or γει] (*Producing; hence) Of persons; busy, diligent, assiduous, active*: homo, Cic.

naxa, æ, v. nassa.
Naxos, i, f., Νάξος. *Naxos; an island in the Aegean Sea*.—Hence, **Nax-ius**, a, um, adj. *Naxian*.

1. nē, adv. and conj. [prob. akin to Sans. *nā*, Gr. *νῆ*, no] **I. Adv.**: **A.** With a single word of a proposition: **1. No**, not: *crecere* ne possunt fruges, Lucr.—**2. With quidem**, to make an emphatic negation of the word placed between them, *Not even*: ne in oppidis quidem . . . ne in fanis quidem, Cic.—**B.** With concessive clauses: *Granted, conceded, or admitted that not*, etc.: ne sit sane summum malum dolor; *malum certe est*, Cic.—**C.** In restrictions or limitations: **1. Only** not, etc.: *sint misericordes in furibis avarii*; *ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur*, etc., *only let them not, if they only will not*, Sall.—**2. Much less**: *ne vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam*: ne nunc senem, Cic.—**D.** In intentional clauses; *i. e.* clauses which denote a purpose: *That not, lest*: sed ut hīc . . . ne ignoret, quare agatur, Cic.: ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. **II. Conj.**: **A.** In intentional clauses; = *ut* ne: *That not, lest*: considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadet adventus tuus, Cic.—**B.** After words denoting fear, to express the wish that something may not take place: **1. That**: metuabat ne indicaret, Cic.—**2. Ne** non, *That not*: veror ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic.—**C.** After verbs denoting precaution: *That not, lest*: ut cavere non cui suspicionem darem, Cic.—**D.** After certain expressions involving the idea of a negative; esp. those which denote, either directly or indirectly, a hindrance: *That not*: casus quidam, ne facerem, impedit, *that I*

should not do it, or from doing it: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ne*.

2. nē (or apocopated *n'*), interrog., and enclit. part.: **1.** In direct questions, with Indic., throwing emphasis and force on the word to which it is attached, and thus pointing it out as the important one in the clause or sentence; in this power it has no English equivalent: *meministine me in senatu dicere*? Cic.: *Pyrrih' connubia servas*? Virg.—After an elided *s*: *pergin' autem*? Plant.—**2.** In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether*: ut videmus, satisne ista sit justa defectio, Cic.—**3.** Sometimes in the second interrogation, *ne* = *an*: *Whether, or whether*: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv.

3. nē, v. ne.
Nēara, æ, f., Νέαρα (Younger, fresher). *Nēara; a woman's name*.

Nēāpolis, is, f., Νεάπολις (Newtown). *Neapolis*: **1.** A maritime city of Campania, a colony of the Campanians, called by the early Romans Novapolis (now Napoli, Naples).—**2.** A city in Zeugitana.—**3.** The fourth quarter of the city of Syracuse.

Nēarchus, i, m., Νεάρχος (New Rider). *Nēarchus*: **1.** A Tarentine; a host of the elder Cato.—**2.** A beautiful youth.

Nēbrōphōnē, ōis, f. = νεβροφόνη (Fawn-killer). *Nēbrophone*; a nymph of Diana.

Nēbrōphōnos, i, m. = νεβροφόνος (id.). *Nēbrophonos*; the name of a dog.
nēbūla, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit *nabhas*, "aer"; Gr. νεφέλη, νέφος] **I.** Prop.: *Mist, vapour*: Lucr.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of smoke or dust: *A cloud*: Ov.; Lucr.—**2.** Of the contents of casks: *A mist, exhalation*: Ov.—**3.** Of a lamp, etc.: *Smoke, fog-like exhalation*: Pers. **III.** Fig.: *Mist, darkness, obscurity*: erroris, Juv. **nēbūl-or**, ōnis, m. [nebul-or] *A paltry, worthless fellow, a sorry wretch*: Cic.; Hor.

nēbūl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [nebul-a] *Full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark*: celum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nébuleux*.

1. nec, v. neque.

2. nēc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *nē*: *neopipannus*, *neopipinus*; also in *negotium*, for *neocotium*, and in *negligo* for *neolego*.

needum, v. neque.
nēcēssāri-o (-o), adv. [necessari-us] *Unavoidably, necessarily*: Cic.; Cies.

nēcēss-āri-us, a, um, adj. [nēcēss-e] **A.**: **I.** Prop.: *Unavoidable, inevitable, necessary*, in itself, etc.: res, Cies.—**2.** Meton.: *Arising out of that which is unavoidable, occasioned by necessity, forced upon one*, etc.: *roga-tiones*, Cic.—**B.**: **I.** Prop.: *Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary*, etc.: omnia, quae ad vivendum sunt necessaria, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a. Urgent, pressing**, etc.: tempus, Cic.—**b.** Of persons connected with another or others by relationship, friendship, etc.

belonging, relating, or bound to one; connected with one, etc.: uni tibi maxime necessarius, Cic.—*As Subst.*: (a) **necessarius**, *n.*, *m.* (sc. homo): (a) *A relative, relation, kinsman, etc.*: Cic.—(B) *A friend, whether private or public*: Cic.—(y) *A client or dependent*: Script. ap. Cic.—(b) **necessaria**, *æ*, *f.* (sc. mulier) *A female relative or friend*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nécessaire*.

nē-ces-se, *neut. adj.* (found only in *Nom.* and *Acc. Sing.*, used sts. as subst., and in connection with *esse* or *habere*) [for *ne-ces-se*; *fr. ne*; *ced-o*] (*Not yielding or giving way*; hence) **1.** *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary*: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.—**2.** *Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary*: Cic.

nēcess-itas, *ātis, f.* [necesse] (*The state or condition of the necessity*; hence) **1.**: **a.** *Prop.*: (a) *Gen.*: *Unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity*.—(b) *Esp.*: (a) *An unalterable necessity*; *destiny*: Cic.; *Liv.*—*Particular phrase*: *Suprema (ultima) necessitas*, *The last, etc., necessity*; *death*: Tac.—(B) *Necessity, i. e. an inevitable or unavoidable consequence, or result*: Cic.—(y) *Necessity, exigency, wants or requirements of nature in any way*: Cic.—(δ) *Necessity, i. e. unavoidable force of circumstances*: Cic.

—(e) *Constraint, compulsion, force*: Plaut.—**b.** *Meton.*: *Personified*: *Necessity*; as a goddess: Hor.—**2.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *Needfulness, indispensableness, necessity*: Cic.—**b.** *Meton.*: (a) (a) *Gen.*: *A state of want or need*: Suet.—(B) *Esp.*: *Want, poverty, embarrassment in circumstances*: Tac.—(b) *Requrement, want, interest*: Liv.—(c) *Necessary or needful expense*: Tac.—(d) *A connection between persons, whether natural or moral*: (a) *Natural*: *Bond of affection, intimacy, etc.*: Cic.—(B) *Moral*: *Friendship, intimacy, union*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nécessité*.

nēcess-itudō, *inis, f.* [id.] (*The state or quality of the necessity*; hence) **1.** *Unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity*: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *Needfulness, indispensableness, necessity*: Sall.—**b.** *Meton.*: (a) *A state of need, necessity, want or distress*: Sall.—(b) *A close connection between persons whether natural or moral*: (a) *Natural*: *Connection, relationship*.—(B) *Moral*: (a) *Friendship, intimacy*: Cic.—(BB) *Connection, etc., between colleagues*: Cic.—(yy) *Intimacy or bond arising out of the ties of hospitality*: Cæs.; Cic.—(δδ) *The bond or tie between patron and client*: Cic.—(c) *Plur.*: *Relatives, connections, friends*: Tac.

nēces-sum, *neut. adj.* (only in *Nom.* and *Acc. Sing.*, and in connection with *esse*) [for *ne-ces-sum*; *fr. ne*; *ced-o*] (*Not yielding or giving way*; hence) *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary*: necessum est paucis respondere, Liv.

nec-nē, *conj.* [nequ-e; ne] (*Or not, is used in the second half of a disjunctive interrogation, corresponding to*

-ne or *utrum*, and also without a corresp. interrogative participle in the first half: quidam comedia, necne, poëma lissot, quavisero, Hor.; quatur sintne dii, necne sint, Cic.; sunt hac tua verba, necne? Cic.

nec-non, *v. neque*.
nēc-o, *āvi* or *ūi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i. v. a.* [akin to Sans. root *NAQ*, to perish, to be lost] (*In causative force, To cause to perish*; hence) **1.** *Act.*: **A.** *Prop.*: *To kill, slay, put to death, destroy* (usually without a weapon, by poison, hunger, etc.): legatum populi Romani, Cic.; (without *Object*) *matre necante*, Ov. **B.** *Fig.*: *To kill, i. e. worry or bore to death*: Plaut. **C.** *Meton.*: *To extinguish, put out fire*: flammās, Pl. **II.** *Neut.*: (*Prop.*: *To kill*; *Meton.*) *To cause agonizing pain or torture*: lien necat, renes dolent, etc., Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. noyer*.

nēc-ōpinā-us (also written separately), *antis, adj.* [2. nec; opin(a)-or] (*Not expecting, unaware*: Cic.

nēcōpinā-to (also written separately), *adv.* [necopinat-us] (*Unexpectedly*: Cic.

nēc-ōpinā-tus (also written separately), *a, um, adj.* [2. nec; opin(a)-or] (*Unexpected*: Cic.—*Adverbial expression*: *Ex necopinato, Unexpectedly, unawares*: Liv.

nēc-ōpin-us, *a, um, adj.* [2. nec; opin-or] **1.** *Unexpected*: mors, Ov.—**2.** *Not expecting, unsuspecting, careless*: aliquis, Phaed.

Nectanābis, *is* or *Idis*, **Nectānē-bus**, *i, m.* *Nectanabis* or *Nectanobis*; a king of Egypt.

nectar, *aris, n.* = *vēcap.* **I.** *Prop.*: *Nectar, the drink of the gods*: Cic. **II.** *Fig.*: *Of any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious*: Nectar: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nectar*.

nectār-ūs (*-ūs*), *a, um, adj.* [nectar] (*Of, or belonging to, nectar*; hence) *Flavoured or mixed with nectar*; nectared: aqua, Ov.

nec-to, *nextū* and *nexi*, **nexum**, *nēctere* (*Inf. Pres. Pass.*, *nectere*, Cic.), *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *NAH*, to bind] **I.** *Prop.*: **A.** *Gen.*: *To bind, tie, fasten*: pedibus talarum nectit Aurea, Virg. **B.** *Esp.*: **1.** *To bind, fetter, chain, keep in chains, imprison, etc.* (esp. for debt): nexi soluti, cautumque in posterum ne necterentur, Liv.—**2.** *With accessory notion of joining together, etc.*: **a.** *To join, tie, bind or fasten together*: flores, Hor.—**b.** (a) *To entwine, enfold, clasp, fold in each other, etc.*: colla, Ov.—(b) *To twine or fold about*; *to throw around*: ut tua sunt collo brachia nexa meo, Ov. **II.** *Meton.*: **A.**: **1.** *Gen.*: *To form or make by joining together*; *to weave, plait, work, etc.*: nectendis apium coronis, Hor.—**2.** *Esp.*: *Of a spider*: *To weave or spin a web*: Ov.—**B.** *To forge, make, etc.*, a chain, or any thing consisting of links: Medo catenas, Hor. **III.** *Fig.*: **A.** *To join or tie on from something else*: i. e. *to affix or attach to*: ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic.—**B.** *To join or fasten together,*

connect, unite: omnes (sc. virtutes) inter se nexæ, Cic.—**C.** *To form, make, devise, contrive*: moras, Tac.—**D.** *To invent and bring forward one after another*: causas nequiquam nectis inanes, Virg.

nēc-ūbi, *adv.* *That nowhere, lest anywhere*: Cæs.

nēc-unde, *adv.* *That from no place, lest from any where*: Liv.

nē-dum, *conj.* (*While not*; hence) **1.** *Negatively*: *By no means*; *much less, still less* (to indicate that whereas a certain thing does not exist, another thing mentioned afterward exists still less): vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirmā valetudine vitatur; nedum in mari, Cic.—**2.** *Affirmatively*: **a.** *Not to say, much more*: adulationes etiam victis Macedonijs graves, nedum victoribus, much more as victors, Liv.—**b.** *Sometimes in the first clause, for non modo*: *Not only*: nedum hominum humilium, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum, Script. ap. Cic.

nē-fa-ndus, *a, um, adj.* [1. ne, f(n)-or] (*Not to be spoken of or mentioned*; hence) *Impious, heinous, execrable, abominable*: vehiculum, Liv.: (Sup.) nefandissima queque, Just.—*As Subst.*: nefandum, *i, n.* (sc. factum or scelus) *Impiety, wickedness*: Virg.

nēfārī-e, *adv.* [nefari-us] *Impiously, execrably, heinously*: Cic.

nēfā-rius, *a, um, adj.* [for nefasius] (*Pertaining to nefas*; hence) *Impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious*: homo, Cic.: crudelitas, Cæs.—*As Subst.*: nefarium, *ii, n.* (sc. facinus) *A heinous act, a crime*: Liv.

nē-fas, *n. indecl.* **I.** *Prop.*: *That which is sinful, to divine law*: that which is sinful, unlawful, execrable, abominable: an impious or wicked deed, a sin: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *Of a person*: *An abominable person, a wretch, a monster, a pest, etc.*: Virg.—**B.** *An impossibility*: Hor.

nē-fastus, *a, um, adj.* **I.** *Prop.*: *Not fastus*: dies nefasti, days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held: Liv. **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *Wicked, impious, irreligious, profane, execrable, abominable, nefarious*: queque angur injusta, nefasta, dira defixerit, xii. Tabb. ap. Cic.—*As Subst.*: nefastum, *i, n.* (sc. facinus) *An impiety*; *a wicked or impious deed*: Hor.—**B.** *Unlucky, inauspicious*: ille et nefasto te possit die, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nefaste*.

nēgāns, *ntis, p.* of neg(a)-o.

nēgant-ia, *æ, f.* [negans, negant-is] *A denying, a negation*: Cic.

nēgā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [neg(a)-o] *A denying, denial, negation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. négation*.

nēg-tō, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, *āre*, *i. v. a.* *sup.* [neg-o] *To steadfastly deny, to persist in denying*: renuit negatque Sabellus, Hor.

nēglec-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for negleg-tio; *fr. NEGLEG*, true root of negl-og] *A neglecting, neglect*: Cic.

1. **nēglec-tus** [for negleg-tus], a, um: 1. *P.* of neglig-o, through true root **NEGLEG-**.—2. *Pa.*: *Neglected, disregarded, slighted*, etc.: di, Hor.: (*Sup.*) **neglectissimus** . . . Progenies, Stat.

2. **nēglec-tus**, ūs, m. [for negleg-tus; fr. neglig-o; through true root **NEGLEG-**] *A neglecting, neglect*: Ter.

neglig-ens (**nēglēg-**, **nēclēg-**), entis: 1. *P.* of neglig-o.—2. *Pa.*: *A. Heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, neglectful*: pater, Cic.: (*Comp.*) circa deos negligentior, Suet.—b. With respect to fortune or condition: *Heedless, careless, improvident*, etc.: in sumptu, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négligent*.

negligen-ter (**nēglēg-**), adv. [for negligent-; fr. negligens, negligent-] *Heedlessly, carelessly, negligently*: gerunt pelles proximi ripae negligentem, Tac.: (*Comp.*) negligentius, Cic.: (*Sup.*) negligentissime, Sen.

negligent-ia (**nēglēg-**), ae, f. [fr. id.]: 1. *a. Gen.*: *A neglecting, neglect*: Cic.—b. *Sp.*: *A neglecting or slighting a person; indifference, or want of regard, towards a person*: Ter.—2. *A being neglectful, or not taking heed; neglectfulness, carelessness, heedlessness, indifference, negligence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négligence*.

nēg-līgo (**neg-lēgo**, **neg-lēgo**), lexi, lectum, ligere, v. a. and u. [for neg-lego] (*Not to guther; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *A. Act.*: *To not heed, not attend to, not trouble one's self about; to slight, neglect*: mandatum, Cic.—b. *Neut.*: *To take no heed or care; to be neglectful*: de Theopompo, summo homine, negleximus, Cic. *II. Esp.*: *A. To make light of, not to care for; to slight, take no notice of, despise, disregard, disdain*: qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, Cic.: negligis . . . fraudem committere? Hor.—b. *To look with indifference upon any thing that takes place, etc.; to pay no heed to, etc.*: Theopompon . . . confingere Alexandriam neglexistis, Cic.—c. *To pass over, overlook*: tantum pecuniam captam negligere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négliger*.

nē-gō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [akin to Sans. root AH, to say, speak, whence also the Lat. aio; with the negative ne prefixed] *I. Neut.*: *A. Gen.*: *To say "no"*: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. *B. Esp.*: 1. *To deny; to give, or make, a denial*: si fateris, vel si negas, Cic.—2. *To give a denial or refusal to a person; i. e. to refuse to do, etc., something for any person*: nunquam reo cuiquam . . . tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. *II. Act.*: *A. Gen.*: 1. *To deny a thing*: nunc aiant, quod tunc negabant, Cic.—2. *To deny that a thing, etc., is, etc.; to affirm or maintain that a thing, etc., is not*: negat Demosthenes in eo positas esse fortunas Graeciae, etc., Cic.—3. *Pass.*: *Persons, etc., deny that a man, etc.; or affirm that I am not, etc.; also, I, etc., am denied to be, etc., or am affirmed not to be, etc.*: casta negor (*sc. esse*), Ov. *B. Esp.*: *To refuse or deny*: 1. *Prop.*: Of persons as sub-

jects: patriae rigidā mente negavit opem, Ov.—2. *Fig.*: Of things as subjects: poma negat regio, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nier*.

nēgōtī-ālis, e, adj. [negoti-um] *Of, or belonging to, business, pertaining to affairs*: Cic.

nēgōtī-a-ns, ntis, *P.* of negoti(a)-or.—As *Subst.*: m. (*sc. homo*) *A wholesale dealer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négociant*.

nēgōtī-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [negoti(a)-or] *I. Prop.*: *A carrying on of business; a dealing in any thing*: Suet. *II. Meton.*: *A wholesale business*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négociation*.

nēgōtī-a-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *I. Gen.*: *A trader, tradesman*: Vell.; Quint. *II. Esp.*: *A wholesale dealer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négociateur*.

nēgōtī-o-lum, i, n. dim. [negoti-um, (*uncontr. Gen.*) negotio-i] *A little business, small matter*: Cic.

nēgōtī-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [negoti-um] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To carry on business; to trade, traffic, etc.*: negotiandi causā, Liv. *B. Esp.*: *To carry on a wholesale traffic; to be, or become, a wholesale dealer*, etc.: Cic.; Sall. *II. Fig.*: *To deal, to traffic*: nec dubium est omnes istos . . . animā statum nostrā negotiari, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négocier*.

nēgōtī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [negoti-um] *I. Gen.*: *Full of business, busy; provincia, Cic.* (*Comp.*) quid crudelitate negotiosius, Sen. *II. Esp.*: *On which business is performed, business-days, business days, working days*, Tac.

nēg-ōtium, ii, n. [for neo-otium] (*Not leisure; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A business, employment, occupation, affair*: Cic.; Hor. *II. Meton.*: *A. Difficulty, pains, trouble, labour*: Cic.—b. *A matter, thing*: Cic. *III. Fig.*: Of persons: *A thing, affair*, etc.: Teucris illa, lentum negotium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *négoce*.

Nēleus (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m., Νηλεύς (Pitiless). *Neleus; a son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, a king of Pylos, the father of twelve sons who were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules.*—Hence, 1. **Nēlē-i-us** (-us), a, um, adj. *Neleian*.—As *Subst.*: **Nēlēi-us**, ii, m. (*sc. homo*) *The Neleian, i. e. Nestor*.—2. **Nēl-ides**, ae, m. *A male descendant of Nestor, a Nelide*.

Nēmēa, ae, -ē, cs, f., Νεμεία. *Nemea or Neme; a city of Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion and founded the Nemean games.*—Hence, 1. **Nēmē-aeus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nemea; Nemean*.—2. **Nēmē-a**, ōrum, n. plur. (*sc. sacra*) *The Nemean games*.

1. **Nēmēs-is**, is and eos, f., Νεμεΐς (Distribution of what is due). *Nemesis; the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance*.

2. **Nēmēs-is**, is, f. [id.] (*id.*) *Nemesis; a woman's name*.

Nēmētes, um; -ae, ārum, m. *The Nēmētes or Nemetæ; a people of Gaul*. **Nemetocenna**, ae, f. *Nemetocenna;*

a city of Belgic Gaul, in the territory of the Atrebrates (near the modern Arras).

nēm-o, inis, m. and f. [for nehomo] *I. Prop.*: *No person, no one, nobody*: Cic.—Particular phrases: *A. Nemo non* (either together or with a word intervening), *Every body, every one, all*: Cic.—b. *Non nemo, Some, many a one*: Cic.—c. *Nemo unus, No one, no one person alone*: Tac.—As *Adj.*: *No, not any*: nemo homo, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A person of no repute; a worthless person*: Cic.

nēmōr-ālis, e, adj. [nemus, nemor-is] (*Of, or pertaining to, a nemus; hence*) 1. *Of, or belonging to, a woodland glade, grove, or wood; woody, sylvan*, etc.: tectus nemoralibus undis, Ov.—2. *Of, or belonging to, the grove of Diana* (near Aricia): Ov.

nēmōr-ensis, e, adj. [id.] (*id.*) *Of, or belonging to, the grove of Diana* (near Aricia): Suet.

nēmōr-i-cultrix, icis, f. adj. [nemus, nemor-is; (i); cultrix] *Dwelling in the woods*: sus, Phaed.

nēmōr-i-vāg-us, a, um, adj. [nemus, nemor-is; (i); vag-or] *Wandering in the woods*: apor, Cat.

nēmōr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [nemus, nemor-is] *Full of woods, woody*: Zacynthos, Virg.

nēm-pe, conj. [for nam; pe; a collat. form of nam-que, v. h. v.] *For indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, without doubt, to wit, namely*: Cic.

nēm-us, ōris, n. [akin to Gr. νέμω, to feed] (*The feeding thing; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *Feeding land among woods, etc.; a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle; a wood with much pasture land; a grove*: Cic.; Hor. *II. Esp.*: *The sacred grove of Diana at Aricia*: Cic.

nēm-ia (nēn-), ae, f. [prob. akin to Gr. νη-έω, to heap up] (*A heaping up, esp. of praise and commendation; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge, setting forth the praises, etc., of the deceased*: Cic.; Hor. *II. Meton.*: *A. A mournful song, or elegy of any kind*: Hor.—b. *A magic song, incantation*: Hor.—c. *A song or hymn of praise*: Hor.—d. 1. *A common or ordinary song*: Hor.—2. *Verse, versification of an ordinary character*: Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. *némes*.

nē-nū (næ-, -um), adv. [ne; animum=unum] *Not at all, not*: Lucr.

nē-o, ēvi, etiam, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root NAH, to bind; Gr. νέω] *I. Prop.*: *To spin; stamina nevū, Ov.* *II. Meton.*: *To interweave; tunicam, quam neverat auro, Virg.*

Nēōbūlē, ēs, f., Νεοβούλη (New-counsel). *Neobule; the name of a girl*. **Nēōcles**, is and i, m., Νεοκλής (New glory). *Neocles*: 1. *The father of Themistocles*.—Hence, **Nēōcl-ides**, ae, m. *The descendant of Neocles, i. e. Themistocles*: Ov.—2. *The father of Epicurus*.

Nēontichos, n., Νεοντίχος (New

well or fort). *Neontichos*; a fortress
in Thrace.

Neoptólēmus, *i. m.*, Νεοπτόλεμος
(New war). *Neoptolemus*: 1. The son
of Achilles (called also *Pyrphus*).—2. One
of Alexander's generals, who was
defeated by Eumenes.

nēpa, æ, *f.*; **-as**, æ, *m.* [acc. to
Fest., an African word] *I. Prop.*: A
scorpion: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. The
constellation Scorpio; the Scorpion:
Cic.—B. A crab: Plaut.

Nēpēta, æ, *f.*; **Nēpe**, is, *n.* *Nepeta*,
Nepete, or *Nepe*; a city of Etruria.

Nēphēlē, ēs, *f.*, Νεφέλη (Cloud).
Nephele: 1. The wife of Althamas,
mother of Phryxus and Helle.—Hence,
Nēphēlēis, idos, *f.* The daughter of
Nephele, Helle.—2. One of the com-
panions of Diana.

1. **nēpos**, ōtis, *m.* and *f.* [akin to
Sanskrit *napti* or *naptar* = "novus
filius;" or "non rector"] (A new son
or child: or not a ruler; hence, a sub-
ject or one in subjection): *I. Prop.*: A
Masc.: A grandson, son's or daughter's
son: Cic.; *Tuc.*—B. Fem.: A grand-
daughter: Enn. **II. Meton.**: A.
A brother's or sister's son; a nephew:
Suet.—B. A descendant: Hor. ¶
Hence, *Fr. neveu*.

2. **nēpos**, ōtis, *m.* [a Tuscan word]
A spendthrift, prodigal: Cic.; Hor.

3. **Nēpos**, ōtis, *m.* *Nepos*: a cognome
in the gens Cornelia. So C. Corneli-
us *Nepos*: a Roman historian, the
friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus.

nēpōt-inus, a, um, *adj.* [2. nepos,
nepot-is] *Of, or belonging to, a nepos*;
hence) Extravagant, profuse: Suet.

nep-tis, is, *f.* [contr. collat. form of
1. nepos] A grand-daughter: Cic.;
Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nièce*.

Neptunine, es, *Neptunius*, a,
um, *v.* *Neptunus*.

Nept-ūnus, i, m. [akin to Gr. *νῆπιος*,
to bathe] (The bather; hence) *I. Prop.*:
Neptune, the god of the sea and
of other waters, the brother of Jupiter
and husband of Amphitrite.—Hence,
A. **Neptūn-inus**, a, um, *adj.*: 1. a.
Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Neptune*;
Neptunian.—b. *Meton.*: *Of, or be-
longing to, the sea, sea*: Cic.—B.
Neptūn-inē, ēs, *f.* A female descend-
ant of Neptune; a daughter, grand-
daughter, etc., of Neptune. **II. Meton.**:
The sea: Virg.

nēquam, *adj. indecl.* *I. Gen.*:
Worthless, good for nothing, wretched,
vile, etc.: pisces nequam est nisi
recens, Plaut.—As Subst.: **nēquam**,
n. indecl. A vile action; a mischief,
injury: Plaut. **II. Esp.: Of charac-
ter: Worthless, vile, bad: liberti, Cic.:
(Comp.) nihil nequius, id.: (Sup.)
homo nequissimus, id.**

nē-quāquam, *adv.* [ne; quāquam,
adverbial Abl. of quisquam] In no
wise, by no means, not at all: Cic.;
Hor.

nē-que or **nec**. **I. Adv.** Not:
alter, qui nec procul aberat, Liv. **II.**
Conj.: And not, also not: delubra
esse in urbis censo, nec sequor
magos Persarum, quibus, etc., Cic.

—Particular expressions and com-
binations: A. Neque (nec)
... neque (nec), Neither ... nor: Cic.

—B. Neque (nec) ... et (que); and
et ... neque (nec) when one clause is
affirmative: On the one hand not ...
and on the other hand; not only not ...
but also; on the contrary: On the one
hand ... and on the other hand not;
not only ... but also not: Cic.—C.: 1.
Neque (nec) non, emphatically affir-
mative; used to connect sentences or
clauses: And also, and besides, and
indeed, moreover, further: Cic.—2.
Nec non (also as one word necnon),
freq. as a simple conjunction: And
likewise, and so too, and also: Virg.;
Ov.—D. Neque (nec) dum (also writ-
ten in one word, necdum), And not
yet, not yet: Cic.; Virg.

nēquēdum (necdum), *v. neque*,
no. II. D.

nē-quō, quiv and quiv, quivum,
quire, *v. n.* Not to be able, to have no
power, to be unable; I, etc., cannot:
ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic.—Pass.:
quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci
nequitur, Sall.

nequiquam (-dquam), *v. ne-*
quiquam.

Nequūm, i, n. *Nequinum*; a
city of Umbria.

nēquior, ius, **nēquissimus**, a,
um, *v. nequam*.

nē-quiquam (better than nequio-
quam, nequiquam), *adv.* [1. ne;
quiquam, adverbial Abl. of quisquam]
(Not in any way; hence) In vain, to no
purpose, fruitlessly: Cic.; Virg.

nē-quiter, *adv.* [nequius] Worth-
lessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably:
acere, Cic.: (Comp.) nequius, Liv.:
(Sup.) nequissime, Pl.

nē-qu-itia, æ, -itias, ēi, *f.* [id.]
(The quality of the nequam; hence) **I.**
Gen.: Bad quality, badness: Pl. **II.**
Esp.: Of moral badness: A. Idleness,
inactivity, remissness, negligence: Cic.—
B. Prodigality, profusion: Cic.;
Hor.—C. Profligacy, wantonness, leu-
dness: Hor.—D. Worthlessness, villainy,
villany: Cic.

Nērētum, i, n. *Neretum*; a city of
Calabria (now Nardo).

Nērēus (dissyll.), i and ōs, *m.*,
Νηρέως (Swimmer). *Nereus*: **I. Prop.**:
The son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-
god, the husband of Doris, and father of
the Nereids.—Hence, 1. **Nērē-is**, idis,
f. A daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph,
Nereid.—2. **Nēr-ēus**, a, um, *adj.*,
Of, or belonging to, Nereus.—3. **Nēr-
inē**, ēs, *f.* = Nereis. *Nerine*. **II.**
Meton.: The sea: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Néréide*.

Nērītōs (-us), i, *m.*, Νήριτος.
Neritos or *Neritus*; a mountain in
Ithaca, and an island in its vicinity.—
Hence, **Nērīt-us**, a, um, *adj.*: 1.
Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Neritos*;
Neritian.—2. *Meton.*: *Of, or belong-
ing to, Ulysses*.

Nērītus, ii, *m.* *Nerius*; a Roman
name.

Nērō, ōnis, *m.* [a Sabine word =
fortis] *Nero*; a family name in the

gens Claudia. So, esp. the Emperor
Nero: Suet.—Hence, **Nērōn-ēus**
(-ianus, -ius), a, um, *adj.* *Neronian*.

Nērō-pōlis, is, *f.* [for Neron-polis;
fr. Nero, Neron-is; πόλις] (*Nero's*
city). *Neropolis*; a name which Nero
intended to give to the city of Rome.

Nersa, ārum, *f.* *Nersæ*; a city of
the *Ægi*.

Nerthus, i, or **Hertha**, æ, *f.*
Nerthus or *Hertha*; a goddess of the
ancient Germans; the Earth.

Nerūlum, i, n. *Nerulum*; a city
of Lucania.

Nerva, æ, *m.* *Nerva*; a Roman
name; esp. M. Corceius *Nerva*, the Ro-
man emperor.—Hence, **Nervi-us**, a,
um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Em-
peror Nerva*; *Nervian*.

Nervii, ōrum, *m.* The *Nervii*;
a people of Belgic Gaul, in the mod.
Hainault.—Hence, **Nervi-us**, a,
um, *adj.* *Of the Nervii*; *Nervian*.

nervōs-e, ade [nervos-us] Strong-
ly, boldly, vigorously, energetically;
subornare, Script. ap. Cic.: (Comp.)
nervosius dicere, Cic.

nerv-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nerv-us]
I. Prop.: Full of sinews, sinewy, nerv-
ous; poples, Ov. **II. Nervous**, vigor-
ous, energetic in expression: (Comp.)
Aristotele nervosior, Cic. ¶ Hence,
Fr. nerveux.

nervī-lus, i, *m. dim.* [for nervo-
lus; fr. nervus, (uncontr. Gen.) nervo-i]
Nerve, strength, vigour: Cic.

nerv-us, i, *m.* [nerv-ov] **I. Prop.**:
A sinew, tendon, nerve: Cic. **II. Meton.**:
A. = Membrum virile, Hor.—
B. A string of a musical instrument:
Cic.—C. A bow-string: Virg.—D. The
leather with which shields were cov-
ered: Tac.—E.: 1. A thing with which
a person was bound: Plaut.—2. A
fetter: Cato.—3. A prison: Liv. **III.**
Fig.: A. Gen.: Nerve, vigour, force
strength: ætatis indistricque, Cic.
B. Esp.: Of style: Force, energy:
Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nerf*.

Nēsāē, ēs, *f.*, Νησαίη (She of the
island). *Nesæ*; one of the *Nereids*.

nesci-ens, entis, 1. *P.* of nesci-o.
—2. *Pa.*: Unknowing, unacquainted,
without knowing, ignorant, unaware:
Ter.

ne-scio, scivi or scil, scitum, scire
(Imperf. Indic. nescitum, Ter.), 4. *v. a.*

I. Gen.: Not to know, to be ignorant:
certum nescio, Cic.—Particular
phrases: A. Quod scis, etc., nescias,
What you know, etc., you do not know,
etc.: a formula used in urging an-
other to keep a secret: Plaut.—B.
Nescio quis (in all cases), nescio quid,
nescio quomodo, nescio an, used in
an assertion to express uncertainty
with regard to some particular con-
tained in it: 1. Nescio quis, etc., I
know not who, some one, somebody,
a certain person: Cic.—2. Nescio quid
or quod, I know not what; a certain
thing or other; something: Cic.—3.
Nescio quomodo, I know not how, some-
how or other: Cic.—4. Nescio an, I
know not whether, probably, perhaps:
Cic.—C. Nescio quis (in all cases).

nescio quid, used in feigned ignorance of some person or thing, and so conveying the idea of something insignificant, trifling, etc.: **I.** Nescio quia, I know not who, some person or other, but who, I know not: Cic.—**2.** Nescio quid, I know not what; something or other, but what I cannot tell: Cic.—**D.** Nescio unde, I know not whence; from some quarter or other, but whence I, etc., cannot tell: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Not to know, to be unacquainted with a person or thing: illa illum nescit, Plaut.—**B.** Not to be aware of, i.e. not to be aware or sensible (that something is taking place): carpentes pensa puellæ Nescivere hiemem, Virg.—**C.** Of food, etc.: To be unacquainted with, i.e. not to taste or have: Juv.—**D.** Not to be versed in a thing: Cic.—**E.** (With Inf.) Not to know how, i.e. to be unable, to do a thing: omnino insci nequeunt, Cic.

nesci-us, a, um, adj. [nesci-o] **I.**: **a.** Unknowing, ignorant, unaware: ne forte sis nescius, Cic. (with Gen.) fari sortisque futuræ, Virg.: (with Objective clause) non sum nescius, Scævola, ista inter Græcos dici, et discipulari, solere, Cic.: (with Relative clause) nescia, quæ faceret subito mihi cansa dolores, Or.—**b.** Not knowing or understanding, how to: unable to: nescios fari pueros, Hor.—**2.** Not known, unknown: loci, Plaut.: tributa, Tac.—Particular phrase: Nescium aliquid habere, To have something unknown, i.e. To be ignorant of, or unacquainted with, something.

Nessus, i, m., Νησός. **Nessus**; a Centaur, who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.—Hence, **Ness-ūs**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Nessus. **Nestor**, ōris, m., Νηστῶρ (The one going or departing). **Nestor**; a son of Neleus, and King of Pylos, famed for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.

Nētum, i, n., Νητὺμ; a city of Sicily, south-west of Syracuse (now Noto).—Hence, **Netini**, ōrum, m. The people of Nētum.—Hence, **Netin-enses**, ūm, m. The people of Nētum; the Netinenses.

ne-tus, a, um, P. of ne-o.

neū, adv., v. neve.

ne-uter, ūtra, ūtrum (Gen. neutri-us; Dat. neutri), adj. **I.** Gen.: Neither the one nor the other; neither of two: in neutram partem moveri, Cic.: neutrorum sententiæ, id. **II.** Esp.: Gram. m. l. f.: neutrum genus, The neuter gender: Gell.—As Subst.: **neutr-um**, i, n. (sc. nomen) A neuter noun, or noun of the neuter gender: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. neutre.

ne-utiquam (in Enn., Plant., and Ter. to be read nūtiqum), adv. By no means, in no wise: dissolvi, Cic.

neutr-o, adv. [neuter, neutr-ins] To neither one side nor the other; to neither side; neither way: Liv.

neutrūm, i, v. neuter.

ne-ve (neu-), conj. [ne; ve, akin to Sans. vā, "and"] And not, nor: Cæs.; neve . . . neve, neither . . . nor: Cic.

nex, nēcīs, f. [=nec-s; fr. nec-o] (That which kills; hence) **I.** Prop.: Death; esp. a violent death, murder, slaughter: Cæs.; Cic.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: The blood of the slain: Ov.

nex-ilis, c, adj. [nex-o] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Fastened, tied, or bound together: vestis, Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: Made by being fastened together; woven, netted, etc.: plague, Ov.—**2.** Entwining, encircling, clasping, etc.: hederæ, Ov.

nex-o, ūi, n. sup., āre, 1. v. a. [2. nex-us] **I.** Gen.: To tie, join, or fasten together: pars etiam brevibus spatii nexantur ab ictu, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: To tie, fasten, or twine itself: Virg.

nexum, i, v. 3. nexus.

1. nexus (for nect-sus), a, um, P. of nect-o.

2. nexus, i, m. [for nect-sus; fr. nect-o] **I.** Gen.: One bound, fettered, or imprisoned; a prisoner: Just. **II.** Esp.: A bondsman for debt; an enslaved or imprisoned debtor: Var.

3. nex-us, ūs, m. (-um), i, n. In the meanings of nos. 1. b. (b) and (c) [id.]: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: A binding, tying, fastening, joining.—**b.** Fig.: Legal l.: (A legal binding; hence) (a) The legal, formal purchase of a thing: Var.—(b) The giving or obtaining a legal hold or lien on a thing, without actual possession, as in mortgage; a legal right or title to a thing, or person, for debt: Cic.—(c) An obligation or debt: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** (Prop.): A joining, binding, or fastening together: hence) Meton.: That which joins, binds, or fastens together; a tie, fastening, band, etc.: Tac.—**b.** Fig.: A restraint, rigorous impediment of law, etc.: Tac.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: An intertwining, enfolding, clasping: Ov.—**b.** Meton.: A coil, fold, of a serpent: Ov.

nī (old form nei), adv. and conj. [identical with ne] **I.** Adv.: Not; only in the combinations quid nī (or as one word, quidnī) and nimirum, v. 1. quis, and nimirum. **II.** Conj.: **A.** In commands and exhortations: Not, that not: moment . . . nī teneant cursūs, Virg.—**B.** As a conditional negative particle: If not, unless: nī frustra angulum vani docuere parentes, Virg.

Nicæa, æ, f., Νικαία (The city pertaining to victory). **Nicæa** or **Nicea**: **1.** A city of Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius (now İznik or Nice).—**2.** A city of Lycris.

Nicæus, a, um, adj., Νικαῖος (Pertaining to victory). **Nicæan** or **Victorian**: an epithet of Jupiter.

Nicander, dñi, m., Νικάνδρος (Conqueror of men). **Nicander**; a physician, poet, and grammarian of Colophon.

Nicator, ōris, m., Νικητωρ (Victor). **Nicator**: **1.** An epithet of King Perses's body-guard.—**2.** A surname of the Scythiæ.

nicēterium, ūi, n. = νικητήριον. The prize of victory: Juv.

Nicias, æ, m., Νικίας (Conqueror). **Nicias**: **1.** A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, who fell in the expedi-

tion against Sicily.—**2.** **Nicias Curtius**, a grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia.

nī-co, cī, n. sup., cēre, 3. v. n. [akin to nū-o] (Prop.: To nod; Meton.: To make signs: si manu nīceris, i.e. beckon, Plaut.

Nicomēdes, is, m., Νικομήδης (Contriver of victory). **Nicomedes**: **1.** Son of Prusias, a king of Bithynia.—**2.** The son of the former, who declared himself a freedman of the Roman people.

Nicōpōlis, is, f., Νικόπολις (City of victory). **Nicopolis**; a city of Acæronia, founded by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium (now Prevesa).

nict-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.; **nict-o**, ēre, 3. v. n. [nict-us] **I.** Prop.: To make a sign with the eyes; to wink: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To move the eyelids up and down; to wink, blink, etc.: Pl.—**R.** Of lightning: To flash, quickly from dark: Lucr.

nīc-tus, ūs, n. [nīc-o] (A making signs; hence, with esp. reference to the eyes) A winking, blinking: Ov. **nīd-i-fīc-o**, ūps, n. perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for nīd-i-fac-o; fr. nīd-us; (i); fac-to] To build a nest: Pl.

nīdor, ōris, m. [akin to Gr. κνίσα or κνισσα] A vapour, steam, smell; from any thing boiled, roasted, burned, etc.: Cic; Virg.

nīdū-lus, i, m. dim. [for nīdo-lus; fr. nīdus, (uncontr. Gen.) nīdo-i] A little nest: Cic.

nīdus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit nīda] **I.** Prop.: A nest: Cic; Virg.—Particular phrase: Pennas majores nīdo extendere, To extend from the nest wings too large for it, i.e. to raise one's self above one's birth: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: The young birds in a nest: Virg.—**B.** A dwelling, residence, house: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. nid, niche.

nīg-er, ra, rum, adj. [Sans. nig-a, "night"] (Pertaining to night; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Black, sable, dark, dusky: ille niger, tu candidus, Virg.: (Comp.) cælum pice nigrius, Ov.—As Subst.: **nigrum**, i, n.: **1.** (sc. signum) A black spot or mark: Ov.—**2.** A black thing: Ov. **B.** Esp.: Black or fied from the effects of poison; hence, poisoned: nigros effere maritos, Juv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of, or pertaining to, death: ignis, i.e. the funeral pile, Hor.—**B.** Unlucky, ill-omened: sol, Hor.—**C.** Of character: Black, bad, wicked: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. **III.** Meton.: Of the winds: Blackening, causing blackness, in the sky, etc.: (Sup.) nigerrimus Auster, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. noir: also, (subst.) nègre, "a negro."

nīgra-nis, ntis: **1.** P. of nīgr(a) o.—**2.** Pa.: **a.** Black, dark, dusky, colour: alæ, Ov.: (with Gr. Acc.) nīgrantes terga iuvenços, Virg.—**b.** Blackening, producing blackness or darkness: quum sepe nigrantem Ægida contoret, i.e. producing the black or dark clouds: Virg.

nīgr-escō, ūi, n. sup., escēre, 3

n. n. inch. [I. niger (nigr-l)] *To become black; to grow dark or of a dark colour:* vidit . . . latices nigrescere sacros, Virg.

nigr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, I. v. n. [id.] *To be black:* ea, quae nigrant, Lucr.

nigr-or, ōris, m. [nigr-o] **Blackness:** Lucr.

nihil, v. nihilum.

nihilominus, nil, v. nihilum.

nihilum (contr. **nilum**), i, n.;

also, by apocope, **nihil** (contr. **nil**),

n. indecl. [for no-hilum (=filum)] (*Not*

a thread; hence) **Nothing:** I. **Nihilum:**

Cic.; Lucr.; Cæs.; Hor.: A. Partic-

ular phrases: 1. **Nihilil**, *Of no*

value, worthless: Plant.—2. **Nihilil**

pendere or *facere*, *To esteem as nothing:*

Ter.: Cic.—3. **Ne nihillo**, *For nothing,*

without cause or reason: Liv.—4. **Ni-**

hilo, with comparatives, *By nothing,*

no, not at all: nihillo benevolentior,

Cic.—5. **Nihillo minus**, or, in one word,

nihilominus, or simply **nihillo**, *None*

the less, no less, nevertheless notwith-

standing, Cic.; Plant.—6. **Nihillo**

aliter, *No otherwise:* Ter.—B. In

adverbial force: In no respect,

not at all: Hor. II. **Nilum:** Lucr.

III. **Nihilil**: Cic. A. Particular

phrases: 1. **Nihilil agere**, or simply

nihilil, *To effect or accomplish nothing:*

Cic.—2. **Nihilil nec . . . nec** (without de-

stroying the negation), *Nothing, neither*

. . . nor: Cic.—3. **Nihilil non**, (*Nothing,*

not; i. e.) *Every thing:* Cic.—4. **Non**

nihilil, *haud nihilil*, (*Not nothing; i. e.*)

Something, somewhat: Cic.; Ter.—5.

Nihilil quicquam, **nihilil unum**, *Nothing*

whatever, nothing at all: Cic.; Liv.—

6. **Nihilil aliud**, *Nothing else:* Liv.—7.

Nihilil nisi, **nihilil aliud nisi**, **nihilil aliud**

quam, **nihilil preter**, **nihilil preterquam**,

Nothing but or except; nothing else

than: Ter.; Cic.; Hirt.—8. **Nihilil quin**,

(*Nothing but that; i. e.*) *Nothing where-*

by: Cic.—9. **Nihilil quominus**, (*Nothing,*

that not; i. e.) *Nothing in, or as to,*

doing something: Liv.—10. **Nihilil**

est quod, *cur*, *quamobrem*, *vel* *Subj.*

There is nothing, or no reason, that,

why, wherefore, etc.: Cic.—11. **Nihilil**

est ut, (*nothing Subj.*) *There is nothing*

that: Cic.—12. **Nihilil est**, *It is of no*

use, to no purpose, in vain: Plant.—

13. **Nihilil ad aliquem** (*sc. pertinere*),

Nothing to one: Cic.—14. **Nihilil ad**,

Nothing to, nothing in comparison with:

Cic.—15. **Nihilil minus**, *Nothing less so,*

i. e. by no means, not at all: Cic.—16.

Nihilil dum, *Nothing as yet:* Cic.—17.

Nihilil mihi cum aliquo est, *I have no-*

thing to do with one: Ter.—18. **Nihilil**

esse, *To be nothing or nobody, to have*

no power, to be of no use: Cic.—19.

Nihilil hominis, *A worthless fellow:* Cic.

—20. **Aliquem** or **aliquid nihilil putare**,

To deem a person, or thing, to be nothing;

i. e. to think meanly, or entertain a low

opinion, of: Cic.—B. In adverbial

force: 1. *In no respect, not at all:*

Cic.—2. *To no purpose, in vain:* Plant.

—3. *For no reason:* Cic. IV. **Nilil:**

Cic.; Cæs.; Hor.—A. Particular

phrases: 1. **Nilil non**, (*Nothing, not;*

i. e.) *Everything:* Hor.—2. **Tam nilil**,

So utterly nothing: Pers.—3. **Nilil est**, *It is of no use:* Hor.—4. **Nilil mihi cum**

aliquo est, *I have nothing to do with*

any one: Ov.—B. In adverbial

force: *In no respect, not at all:*

Hor.

Nileus (dissyll.), ei, m. *Nileus;*

one of the enemies of Persues.

Nilum, i, v. nihilum.

Nilus, i, m., Nēlos, i. Prop.: *The*

Nileus (now *Nile*); a river in Egypt,

celebrated for its annual overflow. II.

Meton.: *A canal, conduit, aqueduct:*

Cic.

nimb-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj.

[nimbus; (i); fer-o] *Storm-bringing,*

stormy: ignis, Ov.

nimb-ōsus, a, um, adj. [nimb-us]

Full of storms, stormy, rainy: Virg.

nimb-us, i, m. [akin to Gr. νῆψ-ω,

to snow, and Lat. nix, ningo; or prps.

to Gr. νίω-τω = νίωω, to wash] I. Prop.: *A violent or pouring rain, a*

rain-storm: Cic. II. Meton.: A.: *1. A*

black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud:

Virg.—2. *A bright cloud or cloud-*

shaped splendour (which enveloped the

gods when they appeared on earth):

Hor.—3. *A cloud of smoke, dust, etc.:*

Virg.; Claud.—B. *Like the Eng. cloud,*

of a multitude of things which spread

out like a cloud: Virg.; Claud. III.

Fig.: *A storm, tempest, i. e. sudden*

misfortune, calamity, etc.: Cic. ¶

Hence, *Fer. nimbe.*

nimi-ētas, ātis, f. [nimi-us] (*The*

quality of the nimius; hence) *A too*

great number or quantity; a superfluity,

redundancy, excess: Entr.

nimi-o, adv. [id.] *Exceedingly, by*

far, much, very: Plant.; Hor.

nimi-ōpēre, more correctly writ-

ten separately, nimio ōpēre.

ni-mirum, adv. [for ne; mirum]

(*Not wonderful; hence*) 1. *Without*

doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly,

surely, truly: Cic.—2. In an ironical

sense: Doubtless, to be sure, forsooth:

Hor.

nimis, adv. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.:

A. *Too much, overmuch, excessively,*

beyond measure: nimis saepe, Cic.;

(with Gen.) nimis insidiarium, id.—

B. With a preceding negative: *Not*

too much, not very much, not particu-

larly, not very: haud nimis amplum,

Liv. II. Meton.: *Beyond measure,*

exceedingly: Plant.

nimi-um, adv. [nimi-us] I. Prop.:

A. *Too much, too:* nimium diu,

Cic.—B. Preceded by non: *Not*

very much, not particularly: illud non

nimium probo. Cic. II. Meton.:

Very much, greatly, exceedingly: o

fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nō-

rint, Agricolas! Virg.—Particular

phrases: *Nimium quantum and*

nimium quam: *As much as can be,*

very much indeed, exceedingly, very:

Cic.; Plant.

nimius, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]

I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Beyond measure,*

excessive, too great, too much: vitem

coërcet, ne in omnes partes nimia

fundatur, Cic. (with Gen.) sermonis

nimius erat, Tac.—As Subst.: **nimi-**

um, i, n. *Too much, superabundance,*

excess: Cic.; Pl. B. Esp.: *Too mighty,*

too powerful: Tac.; Flor. II. Meton.:

Very great, very much: nimia

pulchritudo, Plant.—As Subst.: **nimi-**

um, i, n. *A great amount or degree:*

Entr.

ning-o (-uo), nixi, no sup,

ningēre, 3. v. n. [akin to Gr. νίωω] I.

Prop.: (only in third person sing. impers.)

It snows, etc.: aëre ningit,

Virg. II. Meton.: *To shower down,*

scatter: nunguntque rosarum Flor-

ibus, Lucr.

ningu-is, is, f. [ningu-o] *Snow:*

Lucr.

Ninus, i, m., Nīros, Nīnus: 1.

The son of Belus, the first king of As-

syria, husband of Semiramis, and

builder of Nineveh.—2. *A name of the*

city of Nineveh (called also *Ninos*).

Niōba, æ, -e, Æs, f., Niōbē, Niōbē

or Niobe; the daughter of Tantalus,

and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes,

whose seven sons and seven daughters

were slain by Apollo and Diana, because,

on account of her numerous progeny,

she had set herself above Latona.

Niobe herself was changed into a stone,

which was transported in a whirlwind

to the top of Sipylus, and has ever since

remained wet with tears.—Hence,

Niōb-ēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or be-*

longing to, Niobe.

Niphātes, æ, m., Nīphātes, Nīphā-

tes; a part of the Mount Taurus range

in Armenia.

Nireus (dissyll.), ēi, and ēos, m.,

Nīreus. *Nireus; the son of Charopus*

and Aglaia, the handsomest man among

the Greeks before Troy.

Nisæus, a, um, Nīsēis, īdis, Nis-

ēius, a, um, v. 3. Nisus.

ni-si, conj. *If not, unless:* quod

nisi esset, certe postea non discess-

isset, Cic.—A. Particular combi-

nations: 1. *After interrogatives and*

negatives: Except, save only, only.

Cic.—2. With a negative following:

Except, save only, only: Cic.—3. *After*

nihil aliud, or quid: *Save, but, than:*

Cic.—4. *Nisi vero, Except however:*

Cic.—5. *Nisi ut, Except that, unless:*

Suet.—6. *Nisi quod, Except that:*

Cic.—7. *Nisi qua, Except because, i. e.*

until that: Ter.—8. In transitions,

in the combinations nisi forte, nisi vero:

Except however, except perhaps: Cic.—

9. *Nisi si, Except if:* Cic.

Nisias, adis, v. 3. Nisus.

1. **ni-sus** (for nit-sus), a, um, P.

of nit-or.

2. **ni-sus** (-xus), ūs, m. [for nit-

us, fr. nit-or] 1. *A pressing or resting*

upon or against; a pressure: Lucr.;

Cic.; Hor.—2. *Throes, labour of partu-*

rition: Virg.—3. *A striving, effort,*

labour, etc.: Quint.

3. **Nisus**, i, m., Nīros. *Nisus: 1.*

A king of Megara. His daughter Scylla

cut off his purple hair, on which the

safety of his kingdom depended, in order

to gain the love of Minos; whereupon

Nisus was changed into a sparrow-

hawk, and Scylla into the bird ciris

(With this Scylla is often confounded

Scylla the daughter of Phorcus.—Hence, **a. Nis-ceus**, **a**, **um**, **adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Nisus, Niscean*.—**b. Nis-eis**, **Vilis**, **f.** *The daughter of Nisus (conjoined with the daughter of Phorcus)*.—**c. Nis-eius**, **a**, **um**, **adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Nisus; Niscean*.—**d. Nisetas**, **hñis**, **f.** **adj.** (Prop.: *Niscean*; Meton.) *Megarian*.—**2. A son of Illytacus, friend of Eurypylus.**

nitedula, **re**, **f.** *A species of small mouse, a dormouse*: Cic.

1. nit-ens, **ntis**: **1. P.** of **nite-o**. **2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: *Shining, looking bright, glittering, glistening*: oculi, Virg.: capilli, Ilor. **b. Meton.**: (a) *Of animals: Sleek, glossy*: taurus, Virg.—(b) *Of persons: Shining, bright, beautiful*: (Comp.) *nitentior* femina, Ov.—(c) *Of plants, fields, etc.*: (a) *Blooming, flourishing, looking well or healthy*: culta, Virg.—(ß) *Brilliant, bright*: flos, Ov. **c. Fig.**: (a) *Of persons: Illustrious, renowned, famous*: gloriā nitens, Liv.—(b) *Of speech: Brilliant, elegant*, etc.: Cic.

2. nit-ens, **entis**, **P.** of **nit-or**. **nitrō**, **ñi**, **no sup.**, **ñre**, **2. v. n.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To shine, look bright, glitter, glisten*: nitere unguentis, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of animals: To be sleek, to have a glossy coat; hence, to be in good condition*: unde sic, queso, nites? Phaed.—**B.** *1. Of persons: To look well; to appear in a healthy state or condition*: Pl.—**2. To shine, look bright or beautiful: miseri quibus Intenatā nites, Hor.—**C.** *Of plants, fields, etc.: To look well or thriving; to be flourishing*: Virg.—**D.** *Of wealth, etc.: To flourish, abound*: in pace nitent (sc. vegetigal), Cic. **III. Fig.**: *To shine, be brilliant, look or be beautiful*: plura nitent in carmine, Hor.**

nite-sco, **nitñi**, **no sup.**, **nitescere**, **3. v. n. incl.** [nit-o] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Gen.: *To begin to shine or glow, to shine or glisten*: juvenus... nitescit, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Of the soil when turned up by the plough: To be shining, to shine; to have a glossy appearance*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of animals: To grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat*: armenta nitescent, Pl.—**B.** *Of persons: To become blooming; in the temp., perf. to be blooming*: o pueri, nituisiti, Ilor.—**C.** *Of plants: To grow luxuriously, to thrive*: balsamum nitescit, Pl. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To become illustrious or celebrated*: studiis honestis et eloquentiæ gloriā nitescere, Tac.—**B.** *To be formed or cultivated*: ut doctrinā natura nitescat, Auct. Her.*

nit-idus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [nit-oe] **I. Prop.**: *Shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear*: in picturis alios... nitida... delectant, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of animals: Sleek, glossy; hence, in good condition, etc.*: Nep.—**B.** *Of persons: 1. Well-conditioned, healthy-looking, etc.*: Hor.—**2. Beautiful, good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim, etc.: (Comp.) si nitidior sis filie nuptis. Plaut.—**As Subst.**:**

nitidus, **i**, **m.** (sc. homo) *A spruce or trim person*: Hor.—**C.** *Of plants, fields, etc.: Blooming, flourishing, luxuriant*: (Sup.) campi collesque nitidissimi, Cic.—**D.** *Of things: Elegant, beautiful*: villa, Hor.—**E.** *Of the year or a season: Producing a beautiful appearance*: hence, rich, fertile: Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Of speech, speakers, etc.: Polished, cultivated, refined*: Ov.—**B.** *Vigorous, flourishing*: sensūs, Gland. ¶ Hence, Fr. net.

Nitio-briges, **um**, **m.** *The Nitio-briges: a people in Aquitanian Gaul (near the mod. Agen)*.

1. nitor, **nitus** and **nixus** **um**, **nti**, **3. v. dep.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To bear or rest upon something*: nixus in hastam, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *To exert one's self, labour, make efforts or endeavours, endeavour, etc.*: et tantum, quantum potest quisque nitatur, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a. Neut.**: *To strive after a thing: ad immortalē gloriā, Cic.—b. Act.*: *To exert one's self for*: in nitendo, quod semel annisset, tantā erat curā, ut, etc., Nep.—**B.** *To make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance*: simul ac primum niti possunt, Cic.—**C.**: **1. Gen.**: *To mount, climb by efforts or exertion*: ad sidera raptim Vi propriā nituntur, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: *Of winged creatures: To mount or fly upwards*: Ov.—**D.** *To strain in giving birth, to bring forth*: Pl.—**E.** *To strain for a stool*: Suet. **III. Fig.**: *To rest, rely, depend upon a thing: cujus in vitā nitēbatur salus civitatis, Cic.*

2. nit-or, **ñis**, **m.** [nit-oe] **1.**: **a. Prop.**: *A being bright, etc.; brightness, splendour, lustre*: Lucr.; Ov.—**b. Meton.**: *Bright or brilliant colour*: Prop.—**c. Fig.**: *Of speech: Splendour, elegance, grace of style*: Cic.—**2. Sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty: Ter.; Ilor.—**3. Neatness, elegance, brilliancy of external appearance: Cic.****

nitrum, **i**, **n.** = *νίτρον* (also called sal nitrum). *Native mineral alkali, native soda, natron*: Pl.; Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nitre.

niv-ālis, **e**, **adj.** [nix, niv-is] **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, snow; snowy, snow*: dies, Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A. Cold**: Sen.—**B. Snow-like, snowy**: equi candore nivali, Virg.

niv-ātus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [id.] (Provided with nix; hence) *Cooled with snow*: piscina, Suet.

niv-ēus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [id.] **I. Prop.**: *Pertaining to snow, snowy, snow*: mons, i. e. snow-clad, or covered with snow: Cat. **II. Meton.**: **A. Snow-white, snowy**: lacerti, Virg.—**B. Of persons: Clothed in white: Quirites, Juv.**

niv-ōsus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [id.] *Full of snow, snowy*: hiems, Liv.: Strymon, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. neigeux; or (subst.) *Nivose*.

nix, **nivis**, **f.** [νίξ, νιβός] **I. Prop.**: *Snow*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *White hair, hoary locks*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. neige.

Nixi, **ñrum**, **m.** [for Nit-si; fr nit-or] (They who have brought forth). *The Nixi: three guardian deities of women in labour*.

nix-or, **ātus** **um**, **ñri**, **1. v. dep. n.** [2. nix-us] **I. Prop.**: *To lean or rest upon*: Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *To depend upon*: quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr. **III. Meton.**: *To strive, endeavour*: Lucr.

1. nix-us (for nit-sus), **a**, **um**, **P.** of **1. nit-or**.

2. nixus, **ūs**, **v. 2. nixus**. **no**, **nāvi**, **no sup.**, **nāre**, **1. v. n.** [akin to Gr. νω] **I. Prop.**: *To swim, float, etc.*: qui nare discunt, Plaut.: in liquidā nat tibi linter aquā, Tib.—**Prov.**: Nare sine cortice, *To swim without corks*; i. e. to be able to do without a guardian: Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A. To sail**: per medium... Athon, Cat.—**B. To flow**: undæ, Cat.—**C. To fly** with easy gliding motion: hinc ubi... Nare per æstatem liquidam suspexeris agmen, Virg.—**D.** *Of the eyes of drunken persons: To swim, be unsteady*: Lucr.

nō-bilis (gnō-), **e**, **adj.** [no-sco; gno-sco] **I. Gen.**: *That can be known or is known; knowable, known*: nobile gaudium, Tac. **II. Esp.**: **A.**: **1.** In a good sense: *Well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned*: (Comp.) Gætulii nobiliores, Hirt. (Sup.) gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Notorious*: ille nobilis taurus, quem... Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic.—**B. High-born, of noble birth, noble: Cic.—**C.** *Of a noble kind; noble, excellent, superior*: fandi, Cic.: equæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. noble.**

nōbil-itas, **ātis**, **f.** [nobil-is] (The state or quality of the nobilis; hence) **1. Celebrity, fame, repute, renown**: Cic.—**2. a. Prop.**: *High or noble birth, nobility*: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: *The nobility, the nobles*: Cic.; Sall.; Tac.—**3. Noble, superior, or excellent, quality; nobleness, excellence, superiority: Cic.; Ov. **nōbil-iter**, **adv.** [id.] *Nobly, excellently, splendidly, etc.*: argentum calare nobiliter, Pl.: (Sup.) nobilissime, Liv.**

nōbil-ito, **ñvi**, **ātum**, **ñre**, **1. v. a.** [id.] **I. To make known**: quum ferocius dictis rem nobilitasset, Liv. **II.**: **A.** In a good sense: *To render famous, celebrated, or renowned*: nobilitata virtus, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *To render notorious*: Phalaris, cujus est præter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas, Cic. **III.** *To render excellent, ennoble, improve*: novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. nobilité.

nōbiscum, **v. ego**.

nōce-us, **ntis**: **1. P.** of **noce-o**.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Hurtful, harmful, injurious** in itself, etc.: (Comp.) edat cicentis alium nocentius, Hor.—**As Subst.**: **nōcentia**, **ium**, **n. plur.** *Hurtful or injurious things*: Cic.—**b.** (a) *Of persons: Committing a hurtful action; wicked, bad, culpable, criminal*: (Sup.) homines nocentissimi, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **nocens**, **entis**, **comm. gen.** (sc. homo)

A hurtful person, one committing an injury, an evil-doer: Cic.—(b) Of things: *Inflicting or entailing hurt, harm, or injury; productive of injury, etc.*: manus, Ov.: victoria, Cic.

nōc-ſo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *NAḥ*, *perire*] To harm, hurt, injure: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) alteri, id.: (with *cognate Acc.*) ob eam rem nocuum nocuerunt, i. e. have been guilty of a crime, old formula in Liv.: (with *Acc.* of neut. pron.) uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ut in agris vastandis hostibus noceretur, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nuire*.

nōc-ivus, a, um, adj. [noc-eo] *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Phæd.

nōct-ī-fer, fēri, m. [nox, noct-is; (l); fer-o] (*The night-bringer*; hence) *The evening-star*: Cat.

nōct-ī-lūc-a, æ, f. [nox, noct-is; (l); luc-eo] (*The one shining by night*; hence) *The moon*: Hor.

nōct-ī-vāg-us, a, um, adj. [nox, noct-is; (l); vag-or] *Night-wandering*; that wanders about by night: curru noctivāgo (sc. Phæbes), Virg.

nōct-ūa, æ, f. [nox, noct-is] (*One pertaining to nox*; hence) *A night-out, an out* (sacred to *Minerva*): Virg.

noctūā-bundus, a, um, adj. [id., through obs.; noct(a)-o] (*One in the night-time, by night*: noctuabundus ad me venit, Cic.

nōct-urnus, a, um, adj. [nox, noct-is] I. Prop.: A. Of things: *Of, or belonging to, the night, nocturnal*: labores, Cic.: merum, Hor.—B. Of persons: *Of living beings who do any thing at night*: qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, Hor. II. Meton.: *Dark or black as night*: ora, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nocturne*.

noct-us, ūs, f. and (prps. once only) m. (only in *Abt. Sing.*) [akin to nox, noct-is] I. Gen.: *Night*: hac noctu, Plant.: in sereno noctu, Cato. II. Esp.: *In the night, at night, by night*: noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, Cic.

nōc-ūs, a, um, adj. [noc-eo] *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Ov.

Nodinus, i, m. *The Nodinus*; a rivulet near Rome mentioned in prayers.

nōd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nod-us] I. To knot; to tie or fasten in a knot: collum laqueo nodatus ab arto, Ov. II. Of the hair: To knot, fasten in or into a knot, etc.: crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nouer*.

nōd-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: *Full of knots, knotty, well- or much-knotted*: Ov.—b. Fig.: *Surrounded a thing with difficulties from which one cannot escape; crafty, cunning*: adde Cicutas Nodosi centum tabulas, Hor.—2. Of the joints, etc.: *Full of knots or knobs*: Luc.—3. *Full of swelling, accompanied with much swelling, etc.*: podagra, Ov.—4. Of trees, plants, etc.: *Full of knots or knobs*: stipes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nouéux*.

nōdū-lus, i, m. dim. [for nodo-lus; 405

fr. nodus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) nodo-l] Of plants, etc.: *A little knot at the joints*: nodantibus se nodulis, Pl.

nōd-us, i, m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *NADH* or *NAH*, *connectere*] (*The thing tied or fastened together*; hence) I. Prop.: A knot: Cic.: Virg. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: *A girdle*: Virg.—2. Esp.: In Astron.: *Nodus anni, The circle of the equator*: Luc.—B. Of the hair: *A fastening, club, knot*: Tac.—C. Of the body or joints: 1. A knot, nob, node: Cæs.—2. A swelling or tumour on the joints: Pl.—D. A knot or knob: Liv.; Virg.—E. Of a serpent: A knot, coil, fold: Virg. III. Fig.: A Gen.: A band, bond: amicitia, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. A bond, obligation, etc.: Lucr.; Ov.—2. A knotty point, difficulty, impediment: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nœud*.

Nōla, æ, f. (acc. to some contracted from Novella; i. e. *New Town*). *Nola*; a city of Campania.—Hence, **Nōl-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nola*; *Nolan*.—As Subst.: **Nōl-ani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Nolans*.

nōl-ens, entis, P. of nol-o.

Noliba, æ, f. *Noliba*; a city of Hispania Turraconensis.

n-ōlo, nōlī, nolle (old form, nevis for non vis, Plant.;—nolvit or nevit, for non vult, id.; v. *irry*, (*contr. fr. non-volo*) I. Gen.: *To not wish, to be unwilling*: pluribus presentibus eas rejectarinolebat, Cæs.—Particular combinations and phrases: A. Noli, etc., with *Inf.* (to express a negative command): nolite existimare, do not think, Cic.—B. Nollem, I would not, I could wish not: Ter.; Cic. C. Quod nolim, Which Heaven forbid: Cic.—D. Non nolle, To have no objection, to be willing: Cic. II. Esp.: To wish ill, be adverse to a person: alicui, Cic.

Nōmas, ādis, comm. gen., *Nōmās* (pasturing flocks). I. Gen.: *Pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, Nomads*. II. Esp.: A. Plur.: *The Numidians*.—B. Sing.: Fem.: A Numidian woman. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Nomade*.

nō-men, inis, n. [no-sco] (*The thing serving for knowing an object by*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A name, appellation: Cic.; Cæs. B. Esp.: *The name or nomen, i. e. the middle one of the three names which every free-born Roman had, as distinguished from the prænomen and cognomen. The nomen distinguished one gens from another; the cognomen one familia from another; and the prænomen one member of the familia from another*: Suet.; Quint. II. Meton.: A. 1. A race, family: Virg.—2. A nation, people: Cic.; Virg.—B. From the name of a person against whom a demand exists being entered in a book, or signed in some legal document: 1. A bond, note, a demand, claim; a debt: Cic.—2. Nomen or nomen fidei (in the case of written obligations), To set down or book the items of debt in the account-book: Cic.—3. A debtor:

Cic.—C.: 1. A thing: Virg.—2. A person: Ov.—D. Gramm. t. t.: A noun: Quint. III. Fig.: A. Name, fame, reputation, renown: Cic.; Virg.—B. A pretext, pretence, colour, excuse, account, reason: Cic.—C. Purpose, design, end, etc.: Hor.—D. A name, as opposed to the reality: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nom*.

nōmenclā-tio, ōnis, f. [for nomenclatura-tio; fr. nomencl(a)-o] A calling by name: Cic.

nōmenclā-tor (nomencl(a)-), ōris, m. [fr. id.] One who calls a person or thing by name; a nomenclator; i. e.: 1. Among the Romans, a slave who attended his master in canvassing and on similar occasions, for the purpose of telling him the names of those he met in the street: Cic.—2. Under the empire, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nomenclateur*.

nōmen-cūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for nomen-calo] To call by name: Not. Tir.

Nōmentum, i, n. *Nomentum*; a Sabine city.—Hence, **Nōment-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nomentum*.—As Subst.: **Nōmentani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Nomentans*.

nōmina-tim, adv. [nomin(a)-o] By name, expressly: Cæs.; Cic.

nōmina-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Gen.: A naming: Virg. II. Esp.: Law t. t.: A nomination to an office: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nominatation*.

nōmīnā-tus, a, um, 1. P. of nomin(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Famed, renowned, celebrated*: illa nominata, Cic. (Sup.) bellum nominatissimum, Pl.

nōmīn-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [nomin-o] To name: Lucr.

nōmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nomen, nomin-is] I. A. Gen.: To name, call by name, etc.: neminem necesse est nominare, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To name, or nominate, a person to or for an office: (with *Acc.* of person and *Acc.* of office) me angurem . . . nominaverunt, Cic.—2. To accuse, arraign a person before the magistrates: qui nominatus profugisset, Liv. II. To render famous, renowned, celebrated, well-known: nominari volunt omnes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nommer*.

nōmīsmā (nōm-), ātis, n. = νόμισμα. A piece of money, a coin: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *numismate*.

Nōmīus (-os), ūi, Nōmīon, ōnis, m., Νόμιος, Νόμιων (The one pertaining to pastures or to the laws), *Nomius, Nomios, or Nomion*: 1. A surname of Apollo given to him from his having tended the flocks of Admetus; or from his having given laws to the Arcadians.—2. A son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Iphiseus, king of Thessaly.

nōmos (-us), i, m. = νόμος. 1. A district, province, name: Pl.—2. In music: A tune, air: Suet.

non, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *no*] Not: non erat abundans, non inopis tamen, Cic.—Particular uses: A. Non placed before a negative forms in

connection with it a slight affirmative: e.g. Non nihil, *not nothing, i.e. something*; non nolle, *to be not unwilling, i.e. to be willing*: Cic.—**B.** Non placed after a negative, forms in connection with it a strong affirmative; e.g. Nihil non, *nothing not, i.e. every thing*: Cic.; nemo non, *no one not, i.e. every body, all*: id.: nullus non, *none not, i.e. all*: Sen.—**C.** With Superl. words: *By no means, not at all*: homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, Cic.—**D.** In an interrogation: *nonne*: *Not?* quid hæc æmentia significat? Non vim? Cic.—**E.** In negative commands: *=ne*: *Do not, etc.*: vos quoque non caris aures onerate lapillis, Ov.—**F.** Joined to substantives to represent a contrary to them; e.g. non corpus, *that which is not a body*: Cic.—**G.** As an answer: *Non, aut etiam, aut non respondere*, Cic.—**H.** = *nedum, much less*: Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Non minus = *no minus quidem, Not even one*: Flor.—**2.** Non quod, non quo, *Not that, not as if*: Cic.—**3.** Non nisi, *Only*: Ov.—**4.** Non vero, *Truly not*: Cic.—**5.** Non modo, non solum . . . sed, *or, sed etiam; Not only . . . but also*: Cic.—**6.** Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, *or, sed etiam, sed ne . . . quidem, Not only not, . . . but, or but also, or but not even*: Cic.—**7.** Non ita, non tam, *Not so very, not particularly*: Cic.—**8.** Non fere, *Scarcely, hardly*: Cic.—**9.** Non si, *Not even if*: Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. non*.

nōna, æ, v. nonus.
Nōnācris, is, f., Νόνακρῖς. *Nonacris*: a mountain of Arcadia, at the foot of which lay a city of the same name, and in which the *Styx* had its source.—Hence, **Nonacr-ius** (-ius), a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Nonacrian*; Meton.: *Arcadian*.—As Subst.: **Nōnācrīa**, æ, f. (sc. virgo) *The Arcadian maiden*; i.e. *Atalanta*: Ov.

Nōn-æ, ārum, f. [non-us] *The Nones*; the fifth day in every month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh (so called because it was the ninth day before the Ides): Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Nones*.

nōnāgēni, æ, a, adj. [constr. fr. nonagint-eni; fr. nonagint-a] *Ninety each*: Pl.

nōnāg-ēsīmus, a, um, adj. [constr. fr. nonagint-esimūs] *The nineteenth*: annus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nonagēsīme*.

nōnāgēs, ade. [constr. fr. nonagint-les] *Ninety times*: nonagies sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces*: Cic.

nōn-ā-gīnta, num. adj. [non-us; (a); gīnta = Gr. κοῖρα = ten] *The ninth*: hence: *Nīnety*: nonaginta annos natus, Cic.

nōn-ānus, a, um, adj. [non-a (sc. legio)] *Of, or belonging to, the ninth legion*: miles, Tac.—As Subst.: **nōn-ānus**, i, m. (sc. miles) *A soldier of the ninth legion*: Tac.

non-dum, adv. *Not yet*: Cic.

non-gent-i, æ, a, adj. [for non-cent-i; fr. non-us; cent-um] *Ninth-*

hundred; hence) *Nine hundred*: millia, Cic.

non-nū, interrog. adv.: **1.** In a direct interrogation: *Not?* nonne animadvertis, Cic.—**2.** In an indirect interrogation: *If not, whether not*: quum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdicæ filium nonne beatum putaret, Cic.

non-nēmo, Inis, comm. gen. (*Not no one*; hence) **1.** Some, several, many a one: Cic.—**2.** Some one, a certain person: Cic.

nonnihil, v. nihil.

non-nullus, a, um, adj. (*Not none*; hence) **1.** Some, several: so, alone: nonnulla in re, Cic.—As Subst.: **non-nulli**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *Persons, several*: nonnulli . . . tragulas, Cæs.—**2.** *Not inadvertent, not inattentive*: non hæc nullis . . . Observans oculis, Virg.

non-nunquam, adv. (*Not never*; hence) *Sometimes, occasionally*: Cic.

non-nusquam, adv. (*Not nowhere*; hence) *In some places*: Pl.

nōn-us, a, um, adj. [for nov-nus; fr. nov-em] *The ninth*: terra, Cic.—As Subst.: **nōna**, æ, f. (sc. hora) *The ninth hour of the day, i.e. the third before sunset, at which hour business was ended at Rome*: Hor.

nōnus-dēcīmus, a, um, adj. *The nineteenth*: annus, Tac.—**Nōra**, ōrum, n. *Nora*; a hill-fort in Cappadocia.

Nōrba, æ, f. *Norba*; a city of Latium.—Hence, **Nōrb-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Norba*: *Nōrb-an*.—As Subst.: **Nōrbani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Norbans*.

Nōrēia, æ, f. *Noreia*; a town of Noricum.—**Nōricum**, i, n. *Noricum*; a country lying between the Danube and the Alps: Tac.—Hence, **Nōric-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Noricum*; *Norican*.—**norm-a**, æ, f. [constr. fr. norm-a; fr. νῶρμ-ος] **I.** Prop.: *A square, employed by carpenters, masons, etc., for making right angles*: Vitruv. **II.** Fig.: *A rule, pattern, precept*: Cic.; Hor.

Nortia (**Nur-**), æ, f. *Nortia* or *Nurtia*; a goddess of the Volturni, prob. *Fortuna*.

nōs, nostrūm, or nostrī, the plur. of ego (*Gen.*, nostrōrum and nostrārum, for nostrūm; nemo nostrorum, Plant.; nostrarum quisquam, Ter.) *We*: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic.—For Sing.: nil nostri miserere? mori me denique coges, Virg.: quid aut tandem nobis Sannio? Tac.—With Suffix met: nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nous*.

nosco-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [nosco] **I.** Prop.: *To get, to obtain, an acquaintance with; hence, to examine, explore; vides noscitat*, Plant.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To know or recognise*: non castra, non duces, noscintates, Tac.—**B.** *To perceive, observe*: senatorum raro usquam, Liv.

nos-co (old form **gno-sco**), nōvi, nōtum, noscēre (contracted forms,

nōsti, nōram, nōrīm, nosse, etc., for novisti, etc.), 3. v. a. [akin to γινώσκω] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: **1.** In present tense and derivatives: *To acquire, or obtain, a knowledge of; to become acquainted with; to come to know*: deum mente, Cic.; nulligie videntia Voce tamen noscar, Ov.—**2.** In Perf. Tense, and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with, to have acquired or obtained a knowledge; hence, to know*: nōsti cetera, Cic.: (with Object in Abl. by attraction) iudice, quo nōsti, populo, Hor. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To examine, consider*: ad res suas noscendas, Liv.—**2.** *To take cognizance of, investigate as a judge*: quæ olim a prætoribus noscebantur, Tac. **II.** Meton.: Present Tense, etc.: **A. Gen.**: *To know, recognise*: potesne ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Hor. **B. Esp.**: *To acknowledge, allow, admit of a reason or an excuse*: partem excusationis, Cic.

nosmet, v. nos.

nos-ter, tra, trum (*Gen. Pl.*, nostr-um, Plant.), Pron. possess. [nos] **I.** Gen.: *Our, our own*: ours: ad nostrum reditum, Cic.—Strengthened by pre: nostratē culpā facimus ut, etc., Ter. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of persons: *Of, or belonging to, us; ours; our*: our own: Halienus noster, Cic.—As Subst.: **noster**, tri, m.: **1.** (sc. homo) *One belonging to us; one of our side, or party, or army*: Cæs.—**2.** (sc. amicus) *Our friend*: Hor.—**B.** In addressing a person: *Dear, good*: o Syre noster, salve, Ter.—**C.** Convenient for us, favourable to us: loca, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nôtre*.

nostr-as, ātis, adj. [noster, nostr-i] *Of our country, native*: verba, Cic.

nō-ta, æ, f. [xo, root of no-sco] (*That by which a person, or thing, is known; hence*) **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *A mark, sign, note*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Notæ literarum, or notæ, alone*: *Marks or characters in writing; letters*: Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Plur.: *Secret characters, secret writings, cipher*: Suet.—**2.** *A critical mark (made on the margin of a book in reading, to point out particular passages)*: Cic.—**3.** *A mark (on a wine-cask or wine-jar, to denote the quality of the wine)*: Hor.—**4.** *A distinguishing mark, distinctive feature*: Cic.—**5.** *A nod, beck, sign*: Ov.—**6.**: **a.** *A brand (on the body of a bad slave)*: Suet.—**b.** *Of a tattoo-mark*: Cic.—**7.** *A mark, spot, mole on the body*: Hor.—**8.** *A stamp, impression on a coin*: Suet. **II.** Fig.: *Of abstract things*: **A. Gen.**: *A mark, sign, token*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *A characteristic quality, character*: Suet.—**2.**: **a.** *A condemnation pronounced on a person by the censor*: Cic.—**b.** *A mark of ignominy or infamy; a reproach, disgrace*: Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A. Plur.**: **1.** *A letter, epistle, writing*: note: Ov.—**2.** *Inscription, characters, etc.*: Hor.—**B.** *A sort, kind, quality, etc.*: ex hac notā corporum est aēr, Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr. note*.

notā-bilis, e, adj. [not(a)-o] (*That can be marked, etc.*; hence) 1. *Remarkable, distinguished, noteworthy, extraordinary, memorable, conspicuous, notable*: exitus, Cic. (*Comp.*) illud in declamationibus est notabilis, Quint.—2. *Visible, discernible, perceptible*: civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *notable*.

notābīl-iter, adv. [notabil-is] *Remarkably, in a remarkable manner, to an extraordinary degree*: expalluit, Pl.: (*Comp.*) quibuscum notabilis turbantibus, Tac.

notā-tio, ōnis, f. [not(a)-o] 1. *A marking, making marks upon*: Cic.—2. *a. Gen.*: An indicating, noting, or designating; a choice, designation: Cic.—*b. Esp.*: (a) *The designating the origin or power of a word; etymology*: —(b) *Rhet. t.t.*: A describing, depicting, characterizing: Auct. Her.—3. *A noticing, observing, observation*: Cic.—4. *A remark, animadversion, stigma*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *notation*.

notā-tus, a, um; 1. *P.* of not(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Marked, perceptible* (*Comp.*) notator similiduo, Auct. Her.

not-escō, ōis, f. [no sup., escere, 3. v. n. inch. [1. not-us]] *To become known*: not-escatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat.: quas ubi Tiberio noture, Tac.

notus, a, um, adj. = vobis. I. *Prop.*: *Spurious, not genuine*: A. Of persons: *Illegitimate, bastard*: filius, Quint.—*As Subst.*: **notus**, i, m. *An illegitimate son*: Virg.—*B.* *Of animals*: Mongrel, not pure-bred: equi, Virg. II. *Meton.*: *Not genuine, false, counterfeit*: lumen, Lucr.

not-itiō, ōnis, f. [No, root of no-sco] 1. *a. Prop.*: *A becoming acquainted, a making one's self acquainted with*: (with Acc.) quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, Amicam meam? Plant.—*b.* *Meton.*: *An idea, conception, notion of a thing*: Cic.—2. *A taking cognizance of a thing by a magistrate, etc., an examination, investigation*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *notion*.

not-itiā, ē (*Gen. Sing.*, notitia, Lucr.), -es, ōis, f. [1. not-us] (*The quality of the notus*; hence) 1. *a. Gen.*: *A being known*: Nep.—*b. Esp.*: *Celebrity, note, fame, renown*, etc.: Ov.—2. *a. Gen.*: *A knowing, knowledge*: Lucr.; Cic.—*b. Esp.*: (a) *An idea, conception, notion of a thing*: Cic.—(b) *Acquaintance with a person*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *notice*.

not-o, ōis, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [not-a] 1. *a. Prop.*: *To mark*: to designate or impress with a mark or mark of: tabellam sanguine, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *a. Gen.*: *To mark, indicate, denote*: res nominibus novis, Cic.—*b. Esp.*: *To allude, or refer, to one; to point at one*: senatum gestu, Suet.—2. *To mark, note, observe*: cantus avium, Cic. II. *To form or make in writing*: literas, Suet. III. *To write in short-hand or cipher*: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. IV. *To mark, or brand, with disgrace, etc., on account of bad conduct, crime, etc., to censure, reprimand*: A. Gen.: sen-

atus rem, non hominem, notavi, Cic.: (without Object) notante Iudice, quoniam, populo, Hor. B. Esp.: Of the censors: quos censors furti nomine notaverunt, Cic. V. *To write a letter*: scribit damnataque tabellas, Et notat, et delet, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noter*.

1. **no-tus**, a, um; 1. *P.* of no-sco.—2. *Pr.*: a. (a) *In a good sense*: *Known*: (*Comp.*) nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin, etc., Cass.: (with Gen.) notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor.: (*Sup.*; also, with Dat.) vita Sullae vobis notissima, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **notus**, i, m. (*sc. homo*) *An acquaintance, intimate friend*: Cic.—(b) *In a bad sense*: *Notorious*: Cic.—2. *Knowing, that knows*: novi; notis praedixis, Plant.

2. **Nōtus** (-os), i, m. = Nōros. I. *Prop.*: *The south wind*: Ov. II. *Meton.*: *For Wind* in gen.: Virg.

novā-cilla, ae, f. [nov(a)-o] (*That which serves for making new, or for giving a new or fresh appearance*; hence) *A razor* (as an instrument used or serving for giving a new appearance to the face, etc.): Cic.

novā-lis, e, adj. [id.] (*Renewed, or renewing itself*; hence, of the soil) 1. *Renewed with herbage, or renewing its herbage year by year*: yearly clothed with fresh pasture; old pasture: not broken up, unbroken: Col.—2. *Ploughed anew*: Var.—*As Subst.*: **a. novalis**, is, f. (*sc. terra*): (a) *Fallow land*: Virg.—(b) *Land that has been for the first time brought under the plough*: Pl.—*b. novale*, is, n. (*sc. solum*): (a) *Prop.*: *Fallow land*: Pl.—(b) *Meton.*: *A cultivated field*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *novale*.

novā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She who renews or changes*: rerum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *novatrice*.

nov-e, ade, [nov-us] *In a novel or unusual way; unusually*: Auct. Her. **novell-o**, ōis, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [novell-a, "a young vine"] *To plant young vines*: Suet.

nov-ellus, a, um, adj. dim. [nov-us] 1. *New*: quum regerem tenera frena novella manu, Ov.—2. *New*: Aquileienses, i.e. fresh colonists at Aquilei: Liv.—3. *Young*: juvenici, Var.: arbor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *novel, nouveau*.

novem, adj. num. indecl. [akin to Sanscrit navan] *Nine*: Cic.; Cres.

Novem-ber (-bris), bris, m. [novem; Sanscrit vāra, Persian bar, "time"] (*Nine-time*; i.e. ninth time-division of the year) *November*; the ninth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): Aus.—*Hence, Novembris*, e, adj. *Of November*: uve, Mart.: Calendis Novembribus, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Novembre*.

noven-dēcim (novēm-), adj. num. indecl. [for novem, decem] *Nineteen*: Liv.

noven-dī-ālis (novēm-), e, adj. [for novem-di-ālis; fr. novem; di-es] (*Of, or belonging to, nine days*; hence) 1. *That lasts nine days*: novendiale sacrum or novendiales feriae, a nine

days' festival (solemnized on the occurrence of any prodigy foreboding misfortune, e.g. a shower of stones, etc.): Liv.; Cic.—2. *a. That takes, or take, place on the ninth day*: cena, the funeral banquet held on the ninth day, Tac.—*b. Meton.*: Because of the offerings, etc., to the dead on the ninth day after death: = recentes, *New, fresh*: pulveres, Hor.

Nov-ensī-de (Nov-ensī-), tum, adj. m. [for Nov-insid-es; fr. nov-us; insid-eo] *Of gods: Newly settled in a country or introduced* (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigetes, the native gods): old form of prayer in Liv.

nov-ēnus, a, um, num. adj. [nov-em] *Nine each, nine*: Liv.

nov-erca, ae, f. [nov-us] (*She that is new or fresh*; hence) *A step-mother, step-daughter*: Cic.

novē-ro-ālis, e, adj. [novēro-a] I. *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, a step-mother*: Juv. II. *Meton.*: *Hostile, malevolent*: odia, Tac.

novi, v. nosco.

nov-īcus (-itius), a, um, adj. [nov-us] 1. *New*: quustus, Plant.—2. *Fresh*: that has not long been with one, or in a place: puella, Ter.—*As Subst.*: **novicius**, i, m. (*sc. homo*) *One newly arrived; a new comer*: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *novice*.

nov-ies, ade, [nov-em] *Nine times*: novies Styx interfluv, Virg.

Noviōdūnum, i, n. *Noviodunum*: 1. *A city of the Bituriges* (now Noyan).—2. *A city of the Aedui on the Loire* (now Nevers).—3. *A city of the Suessones* (now Soissons).

novissima, ōrum, v. novus.

novissim-o, sup. ade. [novissim-us; Sup. of novus] 1. *Of time*: *Most recently, very lately, a very short time ago*: Sall.—2. *Of order or succession*: *Lastly, last of all, in the last place, finally*: Hirt.

novissim-i, ōrum, v. novus.

nov-itas, ōis, f. [nov-us] (*The quality or condition of the novus*; hence) 1. *a. Prop.*: *Newness, novelty*: Cic.—*b. Meton.*: (a) *A new connection or association*; a new friendship: Cic.—(b) *An attempt at something new*; a novel attempt: Ov.—2. *The condition of the novus homo*; *newness of rank or station*: Cic.—3. *Newness, freshness*; a new or fresh state or condition: Ov.—4. *Karenness, strangeness, unusualness*: Cres. ¶ Hence, Fr. *novité*.

novītus, a, um, v. novic.

Novītus, i, m., -a, e, f. *Novius* and *Novia*; *Roman names*.

nov-o, ōis, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nov-us] I. *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To make new*; to make a new thing: ipsi transtra novant, Virg.—*Particular phrase*: *Novare res*, *To make things new*, i.e. to effect a political innovation; to bring about or cause a revolution, or a new state of things: Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *Of words*: *To coin, invent, etc.*: Cic.—2. *To renew, raise up afresh*: prole viros, Ov. II. Fig.: *To refresh, reinvigorate*: fessa membra, Ov. III.

NOVUS

Meton. **A.** *To change, alter:* all-
quid, Cic.—**B.** *To plough a field afresh:*
Cic.

novus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *navya*, Gr. *νέος*] **I. Prop.** **A.** *Gen.*: *Novus*: civitates, Cic.; progenies, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** *Novæ tabulæ, New account books (by making which old debts were cancelled):* Cic.—**2.** *Novus (homo), A new man, i. e. the first man in a family who has obtained a curule office; one newly ennobled:* Cic.—**3.** *Novæ res:* **a.** *New things, news:* Cic.—*As Subst.*: **novum**, *1. n.* *News:* Cic.—**b.** *Political innovations, a revolution, or a change in the state, etc.*: Cic.—**B. Esp.**: **1.** *New, newly appointed:* consules, Suet.—**2.** *New, fresh:* exercitus, Liv.—**3.** *Of a snake:* *Renewed, i. e. having cast its old skin:* Ov.—**4.** *Young:* arbor, Hor.—**5.** *New, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of:* crimen, Cic.—**6.** *New in any thing, unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced:* nova milices, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *In Sup.*: *novissimus = extremus:* **A.** *Of order or succession:* **1. Gen.**: *Last:* qui ex his novissimus venit, necatur, Cæs.—*As Subst.*: **novissimi**, *orum, m. (sc. milites) Soldiers in the rear of an army, the rear:* Cæs.—**2. Esp.**: *Where a thing is last, the last part of a thing, etc.*: *acies, the rear of an army in the field:* Liv.—**B. Of time: **1. Gen.**: *Last, latest:* inter novissimum nudari, Pl.—**2. Esp.**: *When a thing is ending or drawing to a close; at the end, or close of a thing:* tempus, Nep.—**C.** *Of degree or rank:* **1. Lowest, last, least: histiones, Cic.—**2. Highest, extreme, utmost: exempla, Tac.—*As Subst.*: **novissima**, *orum, n. (sc. exempla) The highest or extreme penalty; i. e. the penalty or punishment of death:* Tac.—**D.** *Of position or locality:* *Where a thing, etc., is furthest or most distant; the end, lowest part, extremity of a thing, etc.*: cauda, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *neuf*.******

1. nox, noctis, *f.* (once *m.* in Cato) [akin to Sanscrit *nakta*, "night," *naktam*, "by night;" also, to Gr. *νύξ*] **I. Prop.**: *Night:* Cic.—*A dverbial expressions:* Nocte, nox, *In the night, at night, by night:* Cic.; Frgm. XII. Tab. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Personified:* The goddess Nox, or Night; the sister of Erebus, and by him the mother of Elther and Hemera: Ov.—**B.** *Of that which is done or takes place at night:* **1.** *Nocturnal noise, a revelling at night:*—**2.** *Sleep, a dream:* Virg.—**3.** = *concupitus:* Cic.; Hor.—**C.** *Of that which resembles night:* **1. Death: Virg.—**2.** *Darkness, obscurity:* Virg.—**3.** *Blindness:* Ov.—**4.** *The shades below, the infernal regions:* Claud. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Darkness, confusion, gloomy condition:* rei publicæ, Cic.—**B.** *Mental darkness or ignorance:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nuil*.**

noxia, *æ, f.* [for *noe-æ*; fr. *noe-æ*] *(The hurting thing; hence)* **I. Prop.**: *Hurt, harm, injury:* Ov.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *An injurious act, i. e. a*

fault, offence, crime: Cæs.—**B.** *Punishment:* Liv.

noxia, *æ, v. noxius.*

nox-ius, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.*, *noxior*, Sen. Clem. 1, 13 dub.; al. obnoxior) —*Sup.*, *noxissimus* or *noxissimus*, Sen. Clem. 1, 26; also dub.; *nl. noxi-ossissimus* [nox-a] (*Of, or belonging to, noxia; hence*) **1.** *Hurtful, harmful, injurious, noxious:* civis, Cic. (with *Dat.*) crimina noxia cordi, Virg.—*As Subst.*: **noxia**, *æ, f. (sc. res) (A hurtful thing; hence)* **a.** *Hurt, harm, damage, injury:* Ter.; Pl.—**b.** *An injurious act; a fault, offence, trespass:* Cic.—**2.** *Guilty, culpable, criminal:* noxia corda, Ov. (with *Abt.*) noxii crimine, Liv. (with *Gen.*) noxius conjurationis, Tac.—*As Subst.*: **noxius**, *is, m. (sc. homo) A criminal, culprit (esp. one condemned to be thrown to wild beasts):* Suet.

nubē-cūla, *æ, f. dim.* [nubes, (*uncontr. Gen.*) nube-is] (*A little nubes; hence*) **1.** *A little cloud:* Pl.—**2.** *Something cloudy or dark; a dark spot:* Pl.—**3.** *A gloomy expression of countenance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nubécule*.

nub-es, *is, f., -is, is, m.* [akin to Sanscrit *nabh-as*, "aër," "celum;" Gr. *νέφος*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *A cloud:* Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of the breath:* vapour, etc.: Pl.—**B.** *Of dust, etc.*: *A cloud, a dark spot:* Virg.—**C.** *A cloud, thick multitude, swarm:* Liv.; Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *A cloud (for something unreal or unsubstantial; a phantom):* Hor.—**B.** *Of the countenance, etc.*: *A cloud, cloudiness:* Hor.—**C.** *A gloomy or mournful condition:* Ov.—**D.** *Obscurity, concealment:* Hor.—**E.** *A cloud, storm-cloud, i. e. a threatening appearance or approach of misfortune, war:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nue, nuage*.

nub-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [nubes; (*i*); fer-o] **1.** *Cloud-bearing, cloud-capped:* Apenninus, Ov.—**2.** *Cloud-bringing:* Notus, Ov.

nub-ī-gēn-a, *æ, adj., comm. gen.* [nubes; (*i*); gen-o] *Cloud-born, born of clouds or of a cloud:* amnes, Stat.

nubīla, *orum, v. nubilis.*

nub-ilis, *e, adj.* [nub-o] **I. Prop.**: *Marryable:* filia, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of time:* *Fit, or of age, for marriage;* marryable: auni, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nubile*.

nub-ilus, a, um, *adj.* [nub-o] **I. Prop.**: *Cloudy, overcast, lowering:* annus, Tib.—*As Subst.*: **nubila**, *orum, n.* *The clouds:* Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Cloud-bringing, cloudy:* Austus, Ov.—**B.** *Dark, gloomy:* Styx, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Beclouded, troubled:* mens, Plaut.—**B.** *Gloomy, sad, melancholy:* tota nubila vultu, Ov.—**C.** *Unfavourable, adverse, etc.*: Parca, Ov.

nubis, *is, v. nubes.*

nub-ō, nupsi, nuptum, nubēre, *3. v. a. and n.* [nub-es] (*To cloud over; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *To cover:* jubet ut tude virginis nubant rose, Anct. Pergr. Pass. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of a bride:* Pass. *In reflexive force, or simply nubere:* *To cover or veil herself for the bridegroom, i. e. to marry or wed a man;*

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to be married, or wedded, to a man: Ter.; Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To get, or be, admitted, by marriage:* quum in familiam clarissimum nupissis, Cic.

Nūc-ē-ria, *æ, f.* [nux, nuc-is] (*The thing pertaining to nux; Nut town:* Nuceria; a city of Campania (now Nocera).—Hence, **Nūc-er-inus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Nuceria;* Nuceria.—*As Subst.*: **Nucerini**, *orum, m. (sc. cives) The Nucerians.*

nūc-i-frang-ibūlum, *i, n.* [nux, nuc-is; (*i*); frang-o] (*The thing effecting the breaking of nuts; hence, Prop.*: *A nut-cracker;* Meton.) *A tooth:* Plant.

nuc-lūs, *i, m. dim.* [nux, nuc-is] **I. Prop.**: *A small nut; a nut:* Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A nut-tree:* Pl.—**B.** *A nut (as opp. to the shell):* Plaut.—**C.** *Of fruits:* *The hard, uneatable kernel or stone:* Pl.—**D.** *Of garlic or onions:* *A coat or layer:* Pl.—**E.** *The kernel, i. e. the hardest, firmest, most solid part of a thing:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noyau*.

nū-di-us [for nuc-di-us; fr. nunc; di-es] *It is now the . . . day since;* always in connection with ordinal numbers; *e. g.* nudius tertius, *three days ago, the day before yesterday,* Cic.

nūd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [nud-us] **I. Prop.**: *Of persons or parts of their bodies:* *To make naked or bare; to strip of clothing:* hominē . . . in foro medio nudari, . . . jubet, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To bare, lay bare, expose to view:* tergora diripiunt costis, et viscera nudant, Virg.—**B.** *Of things:* **1.** *To bare, strip, or uncover any thing:* gladius, Liv.—**2.** *To bare or strip of any thing:* cornicula . . . Furtivis nudata coloribus, Hor.—**C.** *Of trees:* *To make bare, to strip of foliage:* Pl.—**D.** *Of corn, etc.*: *To lay bare; i. e. to thresh:* Ov.—**E. Milit. t. t.**: **1.** *To leave uncovered or bare; to expose to the enemy; to leave defenceless:* ripam, Liv.: terga fugæ, Virg.—**2.** *To strip of, leave without:* murum defensoribus, Cæs.—**3.** *To strip, lay bare or waste, ravage, plunder, spoil:* agros, Liv. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To leave naked or bare, to strip:* aliquem illis integumentis dissimulatis, Cic.—**B.** *To lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose, reveal, manifest, etc.*: defectionem, Liv.—**C.**: **1. Gen.**: *To strip of:* etiāmi hac scientiā juris nudata sit, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *To strip, or deprive, of civil rights:* Suet.—**b.** *To strip of property, etc.*: *to despoil, plunder:* quem præceps alen nudat, Hor.

nūd-us, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *NAḌHI*, *putere*] (*Ashamed or made ashamed; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Of persons or parts of their bodies:* **A. Gen.**: *Naked, bare, unclothed, without clothes, uncovered:* tanquam nudus nudes legeret, Cic. (with *fr. Arc.*) nuda pedem, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Without one's toga, in one's tunic:* nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg.—**2.** *Without cover or defence, unprotected:* nuda corpora trucidantur, Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of things:* **1.**: *a. Gen.*: *Bare, uncovered, naked, not covered:*

slex, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) loca nuda gignentium, Sall.—b. Esp.: *Bare of occupants, unoccupied*: partem subelliorum nudam reliquerunt, Cic.—2. *Bare of, stripped of, despoiled of, left without*: nudum remigio latus, Hor.—B. 1. Of ice: *Bare of snow, without snow, etc.*, upon it: Liv.—2. *Bare of vegetation; without vegetation, grass, etc.*: Liv.—3. Of the person, etc.: *Bare of ornaments, unadorned*: nudis incomptis capillis, Ov.—C. Of corn, etc.: *Threshold*: hordeæ, Ov.—D. Milit. *Li.*: *Bare of, left without*: urbs nuda praesidio, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *Bare, mere, pure, simple, sole, alone, only*: nuda ista, si ponas, etc., Cic.: (Sup.) nudissima veritas, Cæsar. Aurel.—B. *Simple, unadorned*: commentarii, Cic.—C. Of language: *Uncleited, i.e. obscene words*: Pl.—D. 1. *Stripped, deprived, or despoiled of property, etc.*: nudus agris, nudus nummis, Hor.—2. *Poor, needy, destitute, forlorn*: aliquis, Cic.: senecta, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nu*.

nugæ, ærum, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Jokes, jests, idle speeches, trifles, trumpery, nonsense*: Cic. B. Esp.: *Of verses*: Trifles: Hor. II. Meton.: *Jesters, jokers, droll fellows*: amicos habet meras nugas, Cic.

nugā-tor, ōris, m. [nug(a)-or] A jester, joker, bubbler, trifier, silly person: Plant.: Cic.

nugātorī-e, adv. [nugatorius] Triflingly, frivolously: Auct. Her.

nugātorī-us, a, um, adj. [nugator] (Of, or belonging to, a nugator; hence) *Trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory*: Cic.

nug-ax, ācis, adj. [nug-æ] (Prone to nudge; hence) *Jesting, trifling, frivolous*: Script. ap. Cic.

nug-ōr, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [id.] I. Prop.: *To jest, trifle, play the fool, talk nonsense*: Democritus non inscite nugatur, Cic.: cum illo, Hor. II. Meton.: *To trick, cajole, cheat*: nugatur sciens, Plant.

Nuithōnes, um, n. The Nuithones; a Germanic people near the Elbe.

nuillus, a, um, adj. (Gen. Masc., nulli for nullius, Ter.—Gen. Fem., nulke, Plant., Prop.) [i. n-e; ullus] I. Gen.: *Not any, none, no*: poeta, Cic.—A. Verbal expression: Nullo, Nener: nullo verius, Liv.—Particular phrase: A. Nullus-um, *None as yet*: Liv.—B. Nullus unus (a, um), *No one*: Cic.—C. Nullus alter, *No other*: Plant.—D. Nullus = non, *Not, not at all*: Cic.—As Subst.: 1. nullus, ius, m. (sc. homo) = nemo, *No one, no body*: Cic.: Virg.—2. nulla, ius, f. (sc. mulier) = uxor, *No one, nobody*: Plant.—3. nullum, ius, n. *Nothing*: Hor. II. Esp.: A. *Of no account or moment, insignificant, trifling*: leges, Cic.—B. *Not proper, not as it ought to be*: vita, Cic.—C. *Lost, undone*: nullus es, Geta, it's all over with you, Tor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nil*.

num, adv. An interrog. particle, used for the most part where a negative answer is expected: 1. In a

direct interrogation, where it has no corresponding term in English: num igitur tuo ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? Cic.: (with nam) eho numnam hic relictus custos? Ter.: (with ne) deum ipsum numine vilisist? Cic.—Particular phrase: Num quid (also in one word, num-quid) vis? Do you wish anything further? Is there anything else? a very common form of leave-taking: Cic.—2. In an indirect interrogation: Whether: existit hoc loco quædam questio subtilitatis: num quando amici novi, digni amicitia, veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic.

Nūma, æ, m. Numa: 1. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.—2. Numa Marcius (Marius), a Sabine: a friend of the former and high priest.—3. A Rutulian.

Nūmantia, æ, f. Numantia; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, which was captured and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger.—Hence, Nūmantīnus, a, um, adj. Nūmantīne.—As Subst.: Nūmantīni, ōrum, m. (sc. civēs) The Numantines.

Nūmānus, i, m. Numanus; a Rutulian, surnamed Remulus.

nūm-ārius (numm-), a, um, adj. [num-us] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, money, money; difficultas*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Bribed with money, venal, mercenary*: judices, Cic.

nūm-ātus (numm-), a, um, adj. [id.] *Moneyed, furnished with money, rich*: homo bene numatus, Cic.

nū-men, inis, n. [nu-o] I. Prop.: *A nodding with the head, a nod*: Lucr. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: A nod, i.e. command, will: Lucr. B. Esp.: 1. The divine will, the will or power of the gods: Cic.: Virg.—2. Will, might, authority of powerful persons: Ov. III. Meton.: A. An inclination of a thing towards a place: Lucr.—B. 1. God-head, deity, divinity, divine majesty: Virg.: Hor.—2. A divinity, deity, god or goddess: Virg.

nūmērā-bilis, e, adj. [numer(a)-o] That can be numbered or counted; numerable: populus, Hor.

nūmērā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of numer(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Counted out, paid down; hence, in ready money, in cash*: de uxoris numerata, Cic.—As Subst.: numeratum, i, n. (sc. æs or argentum) Ready money, cash: Cic.

Nūmērūs, ii, m. Numerus; a Roman name.—Hence Nūmērī-ānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Numerus; Numerian*.

1. nūmēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [num-er-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To count, reckon, number*: bisque die numerant ambo pecus, alter et hœdus, Virg.—Particular phrase: Numera (senatum), Count (the senate); said to the consul by a senator opposed to a bill, and who considered that there was not a quorum of senators present: equivalent to the English, I demand a call of the House: Cic. B. Esp.: *Of money*: To count out, pay out, pay: stipendium militibus, Cic. II. Fig.:

A. To reckon, number as one's own, i.e. to have, possess: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov.—B. To account, reckon, esteem, consider as any thing: (with second Acc. of further definition) aliquem accusatorem, Cic.: (with Pass. foliis, by Nom.) ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, Li. ¶ Hence, Fr. *numerus*.

2. nūméro, v. numerus.

nūmērōs-e, adv. [numeros-us] 1. Numerously, multifariously: (Comp.) numerosius divideri, Pl.: (Sup.) versare numerosissime, Quint.—2. Rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously: fœdulae numerose sonantes? Cic. nūmēr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [numeros-us] (Full of numerus; hence) 1.: a. Gen.: *Consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold*: (Sup.) numerosissima florum varietas, Pl.—b. Esp.: *Of a building: Containing many parts, etc.*: (Comp.) gymnasium... longe numerosius, Pl.—2. Full of rhythm or harmony; according to rhythm; measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious: oratio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nombreux*.

nūm-ērus, i, m. [akin to Gr. *réu-ō*] (The distributed thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A number: Cic.: Virg.—Particular phrase: Numerum referre, To reckon up, count up, number: Virg. B. Esp.: 1. A number, body, collective mass, of persons or things: Cic.: Liv.—Particular phrase: Numero, In number, collectively, altogether: Cic.—2. A quantity, large amount: Cic.—3. Full number or amount; complement: Cic.—4. With accessory notion of greatness: Great or large number, numbers: Cic.: Virg.—5. The mathematics, astronomy (mostly plur.): Cic.—6. Milit. t. t.: A division of the army, a troop, band: Tac.—7. A (mere) number: Hor.—8. Gramm. t. t.: A number (singular, plural); Quint. II. Meton.: Plur.: Dice (marked with numbers): Ov. III. Fig.: A. Rank, place, position, estimation: Cæsar; Cic.—Particular phrase: In numero esse, To be of the number of, to be reckoned among, to be any thing: Cic.—B. A part of a whole; a member: Cic.—Particular phrase: Deesse numeris suis, To be wanting in parts, etc.; i.e. to be deficient: Ov.—C. Order: Virg.—D. 1. Musical measure, time, rhythm, harmony, numbers: Cic.: Virg.—2. A measure, number, in poetry: Cic.—3. A verse, in gen.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *numéro, nombre*.

1. Nūmīci-us, ii, and -icus, i, m. Nūmicus or Nūmicus; a small river of Latium, near Lavinium, on the banks of which stood the grove of Jupiter Indiges (now Rio Torto).

2. Nūmicus, ii, m. Nūmicus; a Roman name.

1. Nūmīda, æ, m. = Nôuas: I. Gen.: A nomad: Vitr. II. Esp.: A Numidian; one of the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage (in the modern Algiers): Sall.;

Tan.—As *Adj.*: Of, or belonging to, the Numidians; Numidian. — Hence, **A. Nūmīd-ia**, æ, f. The country of the Numidians; Numidia. — **B. Nūmīd-icus**, a, um, adj. Numidian.

2. Nūmīda, æ, m. Numida; a Roman name.

nūmīsmā, ātis, v. nomisma.

Nūmīstro, ōnis, f. Numistro; a city of Lucania (now Muro).

Nūmītor, ōris, m. Numitor: 1. A king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Remus. — 2. A Rutulian.

Nūmītor-ius, īi, m., -ia, æ, f. (One belonging to Numitor) Numitorius and Numitoria; Roman names.

nūmmārius, a, um, etc., v. num.

nūmmam, numme, v. num.

nūnquam, v. nunquam.

num-quis (nunqu-), adv. interrog.: 1. In a direct interrogation, where there is no corresponding term in English: numquid Pomponius istis Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Hor. — 2. In an indirect interrogation: Whether: scire sane velim, n. quid necesse sit, etc., Cic.

nūmūl-ārius (nummul-), īi, m. [numul-us] (One pertaining to nummuli; hence) A public banker (at Rome appointed by the State; also called mensarius; distinct from the argentarius, who was a common banker and did business on his own account): Suet.

nūmā-lus (numm-), īi, m. dim. [for numo-lus; fr. numas, (unconstr. Gen.) numo-l] Some money, money: Cic.

nūmus (numm-), (Gen. Plur. nummūm, Cic.; Pl.), īi, m. [νομός = νόμος or νόμισμα] I. Gen.: A piece of money, a coin, money: Cic. — Particular phrase: Esse in nummis, To be in cash; i. e. to have ready money at command: Cic. II. Esp.: A: 1. Prop.: A Roman silver coin (called also nummus sestertius, and simply sestertius); a sesterce: Cic. — 2. Meton.: Like our Farthing, to denote a very small sum, a trifle, low price, etc.: Cic. — B. As a Greek coin: Two drachmæ: Plaut.

nun-c, adv. [akin to Gr. νῦν, with demonstrative suffix ce] I. Prop.: Now, at present, at this time: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, Cic. — With suffix ce, and interrogative particle ne: nuncine, Ter. II. Meton.: A. In forming a climax: But now: Cic. — B. In that case, now, then: Script. ap. Cic.

nuncīcō, v. nunc.

nuncīa, æ, etc., v. nunt.

nun-cūbi, adv. [for num-alcubi] I. Prop.: Any where? whether anywhere? Var. II. Meton.: At any time? ever? Ter.

nuncupā-tio, ōnis, f. [nuncup(a)-o] 1. A naming or appointing as heir: Suet. — 2. A public pronouncing of vows: Tac.

nun-cūpo, āvi, ātum, āre (nuncupasset for nuncupaverit, Frgm. XII. Tab.) 1. v. a. [etym. dub.; referred by some to nomen and capio; if so]

(To take the name of a person or thing; hence) I. Gen.: To call by name; to call, name; illud... nomen dei nuncupabant, Cic. (with second Acc of further definition) eam reginam. Just. II. Esp.: A. Of an heir: 1. To name (publicly before witnesses): Suet. — 2. To constitute or appoint: Pl.; Suet. — B. Of vows: To pronounce publicly; to offer: Cic.; Liv.

nun-di-næ, ārum, f. [for non-di-næ; fr. non-us; di-es] (Things pertaining to the ninth-day; hence) I. Prop.: The market (which took place every ninth day): Cic.; Pl. II. Fig.: Trade, traffic, sale: Cic.

nundinā-tio, ōnis, f. [nundin(a)-o] (The holding of a market or fair; hence) A trading, trafficking, buying and selling: Cic.

nundin-or, ātus st. m, āri, 1. v. dep. [nundin-æ] I. Prop.: To attend or hold market; to trade, traffic: in captivorum pretiis, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinans, chaffering, Liv. II. Meton.: To come together in large numbers: ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To get by trafficking; to purchase, buy: senatorium nomen, Cic. — B. To trade away, to sell: Suet.

nundin-um, ī, n. [id.] (A thing pertaining to the nundinas; hence) The market time or day; for the most part only in the connection inter nundinum, the time between two nundinas, and trinum nundinum, the time of three nundinae, or at least 17 days (reckoned from the first market-day to the third, inclusive): Cic.; Liv.

n-unquam (num-), adv. [1. n-e; unquam] I. Prop.: At no time, never: dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, Cic. — Particular phrase: Nunquam non, (Never not; i. e.) Always: Cic. II. Meton.: Not; in no way; by no means: nunquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti, Virg.

nuntia (-cia), æ, f. [etym. dub.; perhaps contracted from nov-ven-tia; fr. nov-us; ven-io] (She who has newly come or arrived; hence) A (female) bearer of tidings; a (female) messenger: Cic.

nuntia-tio (nunciā-), ōnis, f. [nunti(a)-o] Relig. t. t.: A declaring or announcing; a declaration, announcement (made by the augur respecting that which he has observed): Cic.

nunti-o (nunci-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [nunti-us] I. a. t.: To announce, report, declare, relate, make known; to inform or give intelligence of: vera nuntiare, Cic.: qui nuntiarent omnes naves afflictas esse, Cæs. — Particular phrase: Nuntiare alicui salutem, To announce health to one; i. e. to convey wishes for one's welfare, one's compliments to a person, etc.: Cic. II. Neut.: To carry a message; to bear or bring tidings; to be, or act the part of, a messenger, etc.: prima Ameriam nuntiat, Cic.

nun-tium (-cium), īi, n. [pprs. contracted fr. nov-ven-tium; fr. nov-us, ven-io] (A thing newly come or

arrived; hence) 1. A thing that brings tidings or conveys information; an (inanimate) messenger: Tib. — 2. A message: Cat.

1. **nun-tius** (-cius), īi, m. [perhaps contracted from nov-ven-tius] (A person or thing newly come or arrived; hence) 1. Of persons: A bearer of tidings, one who brings intelligence, a messenger: Cic. — 2. Of things: A Prop.: News, tidings, a message: Cic. — Particular phrases: Nuntium (alicui) mittere or remittere, To send or remit a message to one (annulling or renouncing a thing; esp. the marriage tie, betrothals, etc.): Cic. — B. Meton.: A command, order, injunction, etc.: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. nonce.

2. **nuntī-us**, a, um, adj. [1. nuntius] Announcing, signifying, making known: Itera, Ov.

nūt-o [Gr. νεύω] To incline in any direction; esp. of the head, to nod; found only in derivatives, as nūmen, nutus; and in compound words, as renūto.

nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. nov-us] I. Prop.: Newly, lately, recently, not long ago: de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, Cic. (Sup.) nuperime, id. II. Meton.: A. Recently, in modern times: Cic. — B. Formerly: Hor.

nupt-æ, v. 1. nuptus.

nupt-ia, ārum, f. plur. [nupt-a] (The state, or condition, of the nupta; hence) Marriage, wedding, nuptials: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nœce.

nuptī-ālis, æ, adj. [nuptī-æ] Of, or belonging to, a marriage; wedding; nuptial: dona, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nuptial.

nup-tus (for nūb-tus), a, um, P. of nub-o. — As Subst.: **nupta**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A married woman, a bride, wife: Ter.; Ov.

Nursia, æ, f. Nursia; a Sabine city (now Norcia).

nūrus, ūs, f. [vrvs] I. Prop.: A daughter-in-law: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A young woman, married woman: Ov.

n-usquam, adv. [1. n-e; usquam] I. Prop.: Nowhere, in no place: nusquam fore, Cic. (with Gen.) nusquam gentium, Ter. — Particular phrase: Nusquam esse, To be nowhere, i. e. not to exist, not to be: Hor. II. Meton.: A. On no occasion, no where, in nothing: Cic. — B. With verbs of motion: No whether, to no place: Ter. — C. To or for nothing: Liv.

nūtā-tio, ōnis, f. [nut(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: A nodding: Pl. — b. Fig.: Of the state, etc.: A shaking, tottering: Pl. — 2. A swaying: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. nutation.

nūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [nut-us] I. Prop.: To nod with the head: nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. II. Meton.: To sway to and fro, to totter: nutant circumspectantibus galeæ, Liv. III. Fig.: A. To waver in opinion or judgment; to doubt, hesitate: Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum.

Cic.—**B.** To falter in one's fidelity, to be faithless: Tac.—**C.** To be ready to fall or give way; to totter, to waver: nutans acies, Tac.

nutricius (**nutrit-**), a, um, adj. [nutrix, nutrit-*is*] That nourishes, nurses: pastor, Var.—*As Subst.*: **nutricius**, *li*, m. (*sc. homo*) A bringer up, a tutor: Cæs.

nutricio, *o*, perf. and sup. prps. not found, *äre*, and **nutricio-or**, *ätus* sum, *äri*, *i*, v. dep. [*id.*] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: To suckle, nourish, bring up, rear: pueros, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: To support, sustain: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutritur, Cic.

nutrici-ula, *æ*, *f.* dim. [*id.*] **A** nurse: Cic.; Hor.

nutri-men, *inis*, *n.* [nutri-*o*] (*The nourishing thing*; hence) Nourishment: nutrimen deerit, Ov.

nutri-mentum, *i*, *n.* [*id.*] (*The nourishing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Nourishment, nutriment: Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: **A** bringing up, rearing: Suet.—**B.** Of fire: That which supports or feeds: fuel: Virg. **III.** Fig.: Support: eloquentiæ, Cic.

nutrio, *ivi* and *li*, *ütum*, *ire* (*nutriam* for *nutriebam*, Virg.—In depon. form, *nutritor* for *nutrito*, Virg.), 4. v. a. [*etym. dub.*] **I.** Prop.: To suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear: quos lupa nutrit, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To nourish, support, foster, maintain: ignes foliis et cortice sicco Nutrit, Ov.—**B.** To nurse, attend to, take care of the body, etc.: cura corp-

orum nutriendorum, Liv.—**C.** To preserve: hunc ego, juvenes, locum . . . Quercus arida (= Priapus) . . . Nutrivi, Cat. **III.** Fig.: To nourish, cherish, support, sustain: carmen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nourrir*.

nutrior, *iri* = *nutrio*; v. *nutrio* *inli*.

nutritus, a, um, v. *nutricius*. **nutritor**, *öris*, *m.* [nutri-*o*] Of persons: **A** bringer up: Suet.

nutri-tus, a, um, *P.* of *nutri-o*.

nutri-x, *nutricis*, *f.* [nutri-*o*] (*She who, or that which, nourishes or rears*; hence) **1.** Of living beings: **a.** Prop.: **A** nurse: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: **A** nurse, fosterer, etc.: curarum, Ov.—**2.** Of a country: **A** rearer, breeder: Hor.—**3.** Plur.: **The breasts of women**: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nourrice*.

nutus, *üs*, *m.* [nu-*o*] **I.** Prop.: **A** nodding, a nod: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A** downward tendency or motion, gravity: Cic. **III.** Fig.: Command, will, pleasure: Cic.

nux, *nuéis*, *f.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** Prop.: **A** nut: Hor.—At weddings it was customary to strew nuts on the floor: Virg.—*Prov.*: Nuces relinquere, *to leave nuts*; i. e. *to give up childish sports, to betake one's self to the serious business of life, to throw away our rattles*: Pers. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A nut-tree*: Pl.—**B.** *An almond-tree*: Virg.—**C.** *A fruit with a hard shell or rind*: *Castaneæ nuces, chestnuts*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noix*.

Nyctéis, *idis*, *v.* *Nycteus*.

Nyctélus, a, um, adj, *Nyctéaios*

(Nightly). *Of, or belonging to, Nyctélius*, i. e. *Bacchus*; so called because his mysteries were celebrated at night.

Nycteus, *ei* and *ëos*, *m.*, *Nyctεύς* (He who does a thing by night). *Nycteus*; father of *Antiope*.—Hence, **Nycté-is**, *idis*, *f.* *The Nycteleid*, i. e. *Antiope*.

Nyctimène, *ës*, *f.*, *Nυκτιμένη* (*She that awaits the night*). *Nyctimene*; the daughter of *Epopeus*, king of *Lesbos*; changed by *Minerva* into a night owl.

nymphæ, *æ*, *-e*, *ës*, *f.* = *νύμφη*: **1.** *A bride*: Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: **A** nymph or demi-goddess, inhabiting either the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, or mountains: Virg.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Water*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nymphæ*.

Nymphæum, *i*, *n.*, *Νύμφαιον*. *Nymphæum*; a promontory and seaport in *Illyria*.

Nysa (**Nys-**), *æ*, *f.*, *Νύσα*. *Nysa* or *Nysa*: **1.** *A city of Caria, on the Messogis (now Nasli)*.—Hence, **Nysæi**, *örum*, *m.* *The Nysæans*.—**2.** *A city of India, on Mount Meros, the birth-place of Bacchus*.—Hence, **a.** **Nysæus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Nysa*; Meton.) *Bacchic*.—**b.** **Nys-ëis**, *idis*, *f.* (Prop.: *Nysæan*; Meton.) *Bacchic*.—**c.** **Nys-ëus** (dub.), *ei* and *ëos*, *m.* *Nysæus*; an epithet of *Bacchus*.—**d.** **Nys-ias**, *ädis*, *f.* adj. *Nysæan*.

Nys-i-gén-a, *æ*, *m.* [*Nys-a*; (*i*); gen-*o*] *One born at Nysa*: Cat.

O

1. O, o, n. *indecl.* or *f.*, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently have *o* where the classical language has always *u*. And, on the contrary, *u* for *o* in the old forms, fruns, futes, for frons, fontes.—**O** and *u* appear with equal frequency in connection with *qu* and *v*: quom and quum, avos and avs. **II.** On the commutation of *o* and *e*, see the letter **E**. **III.** The letter *o* is used for *au* in *Clodius, plodo, plostrum*, etc. **IV.** Also *o* is often used for *i* in the nominative case of words rejecting the final *n*; as *arundo* for *arundin* (-*is*).

2. ò, interj. An exclamation of joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, etc.: *O! oh!* *o* paterni generis oblite, Cic.: *o* me perditum, *o* me afflictum! *id.*: (with *Gen.*) *o* nuncii beati, Cat. *¶* By poets placed after a word, or before a vowel: spes *o* fidelissima Teucrum, Virg.

Oárlon, *ónis*, *m.*, *Οαρίων*. *Oárlon*; a poet. collat. form for *Orion*.

Oáxes (-*is*), *is*, *m.*, *Οάξης*. *The Oaxes* or *Oaxis*; a river of *Crete*.

ob, prep. c. Acc. [akin to *en-4*, Sans.

ap-4] **1.** Prop.: **A.** With verbs of motion: *Towards*, *to*: ora obvertere sua, Enn.—**B.** With verbs of rest: *At, about, before*: ignis, *ob* os effusus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: To indicate the object or cause: *On account of, for, etc.*: sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** *Obrem*, *To the purpose, with advantage*: Sall.—**2.** *Quam ob rem* (or, as one word, *quamobrem*), *On which account, wherefore, whence, accordingly*: Cic.—**3.** *Ob id* (*hoc, hæc*), etc., *On that, etc., account; therefore, etc.*: Liv.; Sall. **B.** Esp.: To indicate for what a thing is done, etc.: *In consideration of, i. e. for, instead of, which something is given, done, etc.*: ager oppositus est pignori Ob decem minas, Ter. **III.** In composition: **A.** The *b* of *ob* remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; only before *p, f, c, g*, is assimilation more common: *oppeto, offero, occido, oggano*, etc.—**B.** Signification: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Towards, in the direction of*: *obambulo, obtnceor*.—**b.** Esp.: *Towards, to, up to*: *obsequio, occuro*.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *At, before*: *obdo*.—**b.** Meton.: (*a*) *Upon, over*;

obæratns obauratus.—(*b*) *About, over, obambulo*.—(*c*) *Around, round about*: *obligo*.—(*d*) *On, upon*: *obscuro*.—(*e*) *Against*: *oblido*.—(*f*) *Over against, opposite*: *obduco*.—(*g*) *At the back or hinder part*: *occiput*.—(*h*) *Near, about*: *obtineo*.—**c.** Fig.: (*a*) *Upon*: *obarrhatns*.—(*b*) *Against, denoting*: (*a*) *Opposition, etc.*: *obloquor*.—(*ß*) *Contrariety*: *obsoleo*.—**3.** *On account of*: *obrascor*.—**4.** Without increasing the force of the simple word: *obdormio, oborior, obosculor, oboleo*.—**5.** In intensive force: *obmanens*.—**6.** = *ad*: *In accordance with*: *obtempero*.

Ob-æ-r-ätus, a, um, adj. [*ob*; *æs, ær-is*] (*Supplied or provided with æs upon it, etc.*; hence) *Involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt*: Suet.: (*Comp.*) *obæratns*, Tac.—*As Subst.*: *obæratns*, *i*, m. (*sc. homo*) *A person involved in debt, a debtor*: Cic.

Obambülä-tio, *ónis*, *f.* [*obambulo* (a)-*o*] *A going or walking about*: Auct. Her.

Ob-ambülo, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i*, v. n. **I.** *To walk towards*: (with *Dat.*) *muria*, Liv.: (with *Acc.* dependent on prep. *in*

verb) *Ætnam*, Ov. **II.** *To go, or walk, about:* quoniam solus obambulat, Ov.

Ob-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To arm:* securi Dextras, Hor.

Ob-āro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To plough, plough up:* Liv.

Obba, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *An obba; a kind of drinking vessel or goblet:* Pers.

ob-brutesco, tūi, *no sup.*, tescēre, *3. v. n. inch.* *To become brutish, stupid:* Lucr.

obc, *v. occ.*

obd-itus, a, um, *P. of obd-o.*

ob-do, didi, ditum, dēre, *3. v. a.* **I.** *A. Prop.* *To put, or place, one thing at, or before, another:* to put against: pessulum ostio, Ter. **B. Meton.** **1.** *Of a door, etc.:* To shut to, to close: forem, Ov.—**2.** *To expose:* nulle forme malo latus obditi apertum, Hor. **II.** *To place or station over against or opposite:* naves, Flor.

ob-dormio, ivi and ii, itum, ire, *4. v. n. and a.* **I. Neut.** *To fall asleep:* Endymion... in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. **II. Act.** *To sleep off or away:* crapulam, Plaut.

obdormi-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, *3. v. n. inch.* [obdormi-o] *To fall asleep:* Cic., Suet.

ob-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere (*Inf. Perf.* obduxo for obduxisse, Plaut.), *3. v. a.* **I.** *To lead towards or up to:* ad oppidum mecum exercitum obducam, Plaut. **II.** (Prop.) *To lead against;* Fig.) *To place or set against, or in opposition to one;* to oppose: aliquem, Cic. **III.** *To bring or place against a thing:* hence, *Of a bolt, etc.* *To close or fasten:* Prop. **IV.** *To form, or construct, opposite to or over against a person or thing:* fossam, Cas. **V.** **A. Prop.** **1.** *Gen.* *To bring upon or over;* to cover over with something; to spread over: limum, Virg.—**2.** **Esp.** **a.** *Of a garment:* To draw on or over: Tac.—**b.** *Of the skin:* To draw over: Cic. **B. Meton.** **1.** **a.** *Gen.* *To cover over, surround, envelope:* obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic.—**b.** **Esp.** *Pass.* (a) *Of a scar:* To be closed or healed over: Cic.—(b) *Of the night:* To be overcast, clouded, etc.: Nep.—**2.** *To close, shut up:* penetralia Phœbi, Luc.—**3.** *To draw in, drink down, swallow:* venenum, Cic.—**4.** *To contract, wrinkle, knit the brow:* frontem, Hor. **C. Fig.** **1.** *To draw or spread over:* clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, i. e. to darken, obscure, Cic.—**2.** *To cover, conceal:* obducit dolor, Virg.—**3.** *To draw out, i. e. to pass, spend, time:* diem, Cic.

obduc-tio, ōnis, *f.* [obduc-o] *A setting of criminals before execution:* Cic.

obduc-tus, a, um, *P. of obduc-o.*
obdūr-escō, ūi, *no sup.*, escēre, *3. v. n. inch.* [obdūr-o] **I. Prop.** *To grow, or become, hard:* to be hardened; to be hard: diuturnitate obdūrescit (sc. semen), Var. **II. Fig.** *To become hardened, insensible, obdurate:* amici obdūrant, Cic.

ob-dūro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* (Prop.) *To be hard or hardened;* Fig.) *To hold out, persist, endure:* persta atque obdura, Hor.

Obdī-ens, entis, **1. P. of obdī-o.** —**2. Pa.** *Of living beings:* Obdient; compliant: natio semper obdienti huic imperio, Cic. (Comp.) imperiis nemo obdientior, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obdissant.

Obdīen-ter, adv. [for obdient-ter; fr. obdientis, obdient-is] *Obdiently, willingly, readily:* obdienter conferre tributum, Liv. (Comp.) obdientius, id.

Obdīent-ia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *An obeying, obedience;* of persons or animals: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. obéissance, (also, Ecclesiastical) obéissance.

Ob-ēdio, ivi or ii, itum, ire (old form obēdire, Cic.), *4. v. n.* [for obaudiō] **I. Gen.** *To give ear, hearken, listen to one:* alicui, Nep. **II. Esp.** *To obey or yield obedience to:* to be subject to, to serve: præcepto, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) utrinque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obéir.

Ob-ēo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, *v. n. and a.* **I. Neut.** **A. Gen.** *To go or come to, or towards;* to come in, to go to meet, go against: ad armos hostium conatus, to go to meet, to oppose, Liv. **B. Esp.** **1.** *Of the heavenly bodies:* To go down, to set: in obœntis solis partibus, Cic.—**2.** *To die:* Liv.; Hor. **II. Act.** **A. Prop.** **1. Gen.** *To go or come to a thing or place:* tantum restitisset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, to reach, Cic.—**2. Esp.** **a.** *To travel over or through;* to wander through, traverse, visit: regiones barbararum pedibus obiti, Cic.—**b.** *Of a battle, etc.:* To enter into, engage in: Virg.—**c.** *To go around, surround, overspread, envelope:* chlamydem limbus obibat, Ov. **B. Fig.** **1. a.** *Of the sight:* To run over, survey, review: omnia visu, Virg.—**b.** *Of conversation, etc.:* To go over, recount, enumerate: oratione civitates, Cic.—**2.** *To apply one's self to, engage in, attend to any business, undertaking, etc.:* munus vigiliarum senatores... perse ipsi obibant, Liv.—**3.** *Of an inheritance:* To enter upon, take possession of: Cic.—**4.** *Of a public office or employment:* To enter upon, undertake: Cic.—**5.** *To meet or keep:* a. *Of bail:* Obire vadimonium, To meet or keep one's bail; to appear at the appointed day, Cic.—**b.** *Obire diem, To meet one's day;* i. e. (a) *To appear on the appointed day:* Cic.—(b) *To die:* Cic.—**c.** *Obire mortem, To meet one's death, to die:* Cic.—Particular phrase: *Morte obita, After death:* Cic.—**d.** *Obire annum petitionis, To meet one's year of canvassing, i. e. to canvass for an office immediately the year arrives, in which it may be legally held:* Cic.

Ob-ēquito, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* *To ride towards, ride up to:* obequitando castris, Liv.

Ob-erro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* *To wander, rove, or ramble about a place:* **I. Prop.** tentoriis, Tac. **II.**

Fig. *Of things:* **A.** *To wander about:* crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt.—**B.** *To wander, fut. or hover before one, etc.:* quum tanti periculi... inaguo oculis oberraret, Curt.—**C.** *To blunder, err, etc.:* chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor.

Obēs-itas, ātis, *f.* [obes-us] (*The state of the obese;* hence) *Fatness, stoutness, corpulence, obesity:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. obésité.

Obē-sus (for obed-sus), a, um; **1. P. of obed-o.** —**2. Pa.** *Reflexive (That has eaten for itself from something; hence) a. Prop.* *Fat, stout, plump:* turdus, Hor. (Sup.) Obessimus venter, Pl.—**b.** *Meton.* *Swollen:* fancibus obese, Virg.—**c.** *Fig.* *Gross, coarse, heavy, dull:* quidve tabellæ Mitis nec firmo juveni neque naris obese? and of one dull nostril, i. e. of a quick nose, that is nice or delicate: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. obèse.

Obex, obicis and obicis, m. and *f.* (equally common) [for objac-a; fr. objac, true root of objic-to] (*The hing placed against or over against another; hence) I. Prop.* **A.** *A bolt or bar:* Virg.—**B.** *A barrier, etc.:* Virg. **II. Fig. *A hindrance, impediment, obstacle:* Plaut.**

obj, *v. off.*

obj, *v. ogg.*

Ob-hæreo, *no perf. nor sup.*, hæreō, *2. v. n.* *To stick fast:* Suet.

Obhære-sco, obhæsi, *no sup.*, obhærescō, *3. v. n. inch.* [obhære-o] **I. Prop.** *To stick fast, remain stuck:* in the Temp. Perf., to be stuck fast, to cleave or adhere to a thing: Lucr. Suet. **II. Fig.** *To cling, stick, or cleave to one:* utrisque pecunia sua obhæsit, Sen.

Obi-ens, ēntis, *P. of obeo*, through true root **obi**.

Obi-rascor, ātus sum, asci, *3. v. dep. n.* *To be angry at, or on account of, any thing:* fortune, Liv.

Obira-tio, ōnis, *f.* [obira-scor] *A becoming or being angry; anger:* nebulonis, Cic.

Obira-tus, a, um, *P. of obira-scor.*

Ob-iter, adv. **I. Prop.** *On the way, in going or passing along:* obiter loget aut scribet, Juv. **II. Fig.** *By the way, in passing, incidentally:* Pl.

1. Obi-tus, a, um, *P. of obeo*, through true root **obi**.

2. Obi-tus, ūs, m. [Obi, true root of obeo] **1. a. Gen.** *A going to, approaching, an approach, a visit:* Ter.—**b.** *Esp.* *Of the heavenly bodies:* A going down, setting: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *Downfall, ruin:* Cic.—**3.** *Death:* Cic.; Virg. *Hence, Fr. (Ecclesiastical) obit.*

Ob-jācō, jaci, jactum, jācere, *2. v. n.* *To lie before or over against a thing:* saxa obiacentia pedibus, Liv.

objac-to, ūm, m. [for objac-to; fr. OBJAC, true root of objic-to] (*Things thrown out against one; hence) Charges, accusations:* Cic.

objectā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [object(a)-o] *A reproach:* Cas.

objec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *intens.* [for objac-to; fr. OBJAC, true

root of objic-*io*) **I.** *To throw before or against, to set against, oppose:* caput obiectare fretis, Virg. **II.** *To put, set, or bring before one; to throw out, let fall, say, etc., to any one:* cave tu illi obiectes. . . . To hasemisse, Plant. **III.** *To expose, abandon, etc.:* pro cunctis libibus unam Obiectare animam, Virg. **IV.** *To cause or occasion:* moras, etc., Cyn. **V.** *To throw out against one; to taunt, reproach, or upbraid one with or concerning any thing; to object to one, etc.:* probrum alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objecter*.

1. objic-tus (for objac-tus), a, um: **1. P.** of objic-*io*; through true root OBJAC.—**2. Pa.:** a. (Prop.: *Thrown before; Meton.*) Of places: *Lying before or opposite; situate over against:* insula obiecta Alexandriae, Cæs.—**b. Exposed:** obiectus fortune, Cic.: ad castus, id.

2. objic-tus, ūs, m. [for objac-tus; fr. OBJAC, true root of objic-*io*] **I. Gen.:** A casting, throwing, or placing before or in the way; an opposing: Virg.; Tac. **II. Esp.:** (Prop.: *A throwing one's self before; Meton.*) Of things: **A.** *A lying before or opposite; opposition:* Tac.—**B.** *That which presents itself to the sight; an object, appearance, sight, spectacle:* Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objet*.

objex, v. obex.

ob-ic-tio, ūci, ūctum, ūctō (objic-*io* for objic-*io*, Luc.: *objic-*io* for objic-*io*, Luc.: Part. Subj.:* objicim, Plaut.: objicis, id.), 3. v. a. (for ob-ic-*io*) **I. Prop.:** **A.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, or put before; to throw, etc., towards or to;* noluerunt feris corpus obiectare, Cic. **B. Esp.:** **1.** *To present:* tale visum obiectum est a deo dormienti, Cic.—**2.** *To hold or raise up before one:* ne obiectis manum, Plaut.—**3.** *To hold or present to; to place before:* signum, Cic.—**4.** *To expose:* sicut ego vos objici pro me non sum passus, Cic.—**5.** *To throw or place before by way of defence, etc.;* to cast in the way, set against, oppose: aggere obiecto, Cic.: clipeoque ad tela sinistris Protecti obijcunt, Virg.—**6.** With Personal pron.: **a.** *To throw one's self in the way of:* Virg.—**b.** *To oppose or throw one's self for offensive or defensive purposes:* Cæs. **II. Fig.:** **A.** *To throw before or over:* noctem peccatis, et fraudibus obiecte nubem, Hor.—**B.** *To present;* to put, set, or bring before: obiecta specie voluptatis, Cic.—**C.** *To suggest:* quo (sc. die) sibi cam mentem obijcissent, ut, etc., Liv.—**D.** *To expose, deliver up, abandon:* aliquem morti, Cic.—**E.** **1. Act.:** *To bring upon;* to cause or occasion to: subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo Obijcit, Virg.—**2. Pass.:** *To be occasioned;* to befall or happen: objiciebatur animo metus quidam et dolor, Cic.—**F.** *To throw out against one; to taunt, reproach, or upbraid one with or concerning:* ignominiam Caesaris filio, Cic.: (without Object) de Cispio miline tu obijcies, etc., id.

objurgā-tio, ūnis, f. [objurg(a)-*o*] A chiding, reproving, reproof, rebuke, 413

reprehension: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objurgation*.

objurgā-tor, ūris, m. [id.] A chider, rebuker, blamer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objurgateur*.

objurgā-tor-tus, a, um, adj. [objurgator] (Of, or belonging to, an objurgator; hence) Chiding, reproving, reproachful, objurgatory: epistola, Cic.

objurgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.:** *To chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove:* aliquem, Cic.: villarum insaniam, id.: (without Object) sic objurgant, quasi oderint, Quint. **II. Meton.:** **A.** *To dissuade or deter one from any thing, by means of reproof:* objurgans me peccatis, Plaut.—**B.** *To punish, chastise, correct a person:* aliquem flagris, Suet.: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic.

objurgo, ātus sum, āvi, 1. v. dep.—*objurgo*, no. 1. *To chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove:* Hirrius Curionem objurgatus, Script. ap. Cic.

ob-languesco, langui, no sup., languescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To become feeble or languid; to languish:* literalia mea oblanguerunt, Cic.

ob-lā-tus, a, um, P. of offero, through ob; and root lA; v. fero mit.) ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblai*, “a laymonk.”

oblectā-men, ūnis, n. [oblect(a)-*o*] (That which delights; hence) A delight: Ov.

oblectā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (Id.) A delight, pleasure, amusement: Cic.

oblectā-tio, ūnis, f. [id.] A delighting, delight: Cic.

oblecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (for ob-lac-*to*) (To allude towards one; hence) **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse:* hæc studia senectutem oblectant, Cic. **B. Esp.:** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To delight, please, etc., one's self:* Ter.; Cic. **II. Meton.:** *To spend or pass time agreeably:* Ov.

oblicus, a, um, v. obliquus.

ob-lido, lisi, lsum, lidere, 3. v. a. (for ob-lredo) (To dash violently against something; hence) **I. Gen.:** *To squeeze together:* cælum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. **II. Esp.:** *To squeeze or crush to pieces:* oblisi pondere essemus, Pl.

obligā-tio, ūnis, f. [oblig(a)-*o*] **1. A binding: lingue, i. e. a being tongue-tied, Just.—**2. Law t. t.:** An engaging or pledging, an obligation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obligation*.**

obligā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of oblig(a)-*o*.—**2. Pa.:** Bound, obliged: (Comp.) mihi obligatio abit, Pl.

ob-ligo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To bind, tie, or fasten round:* to put bonds, etc., round a person or thing; qui parentem necasse indicatus est, is obvolutus et obligatus corio, etc., Auct. Her. **B. Esp.:** **1.** *To bind together, bind up:* millesimatos manipulos munus obligat, Col.—**2.** *To bind up, bandage, or swathe:* vulnus, Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** *To bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable:* quem lac ut tua liberal-

itate tibi obliges, Cic. **B. Esp.:** **1.** With Personal pron.: *To bind one's self; put one's self under an obligation, etc.:* Cic.—**2. Part. Perf.:** *To which one is bound;* hence: *Vowed, due:* obligatum reside Jovi dapeant, Hor.—**3. a.** *To render liable through guilt, to make guilty:* populum Romanum sceler, Cic.: simul obligasti Perfidum votis caput, Hor.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To be guilty of, to commit an offence:* Cic.—**4. Law t. t.:** *To pledge, pawn, mortgage a thing:* pradia, Cic.—**Particular expression:** Obligare fidem, *To pledge one's word:* Cic.—**5.** *To impede, restrain, embarrass:* judicio . . . obligatum esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obliger*.

ob-lim-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ob; lim-us] **I. Prop.:** *To cover with mud or slime:* agros, Cic. **II. Meton.:** *To cover with anything of a slimy nature:* Virg. **III. Fig.:** **A.** *To cover over one's fortune with slime, and thus make it disappear:* To lavish, squander, dissipate: rem patris, Hor.—**B.** *To darken, obscure, corrupt:* mentes, Claud.

ob-lino, lēvi (rarely līni), lītum, līnere, 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.:** *To daub or smear over;* to bedaub, besmear: cerussā malas, Plaut.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) Tac. **II. Meton.:** *To cover over, fill with any thing:* villa oblita tabulis pictis, Var. **III. Fig.:** **A.** *To be foul, defile:* quem versibus oblinat atris, i. e. defame, Hor.—**B.** *To cover over, to fill with any thing, to fill to excess, to overload:* oblita oratio, overloaded, Auct. Her.

obliqu-e, adv. [obliqu-us] **I. Prop.:** *Sideways, askew, obliquely:* Cic. **II. Fig.:** *Indirectly, covertly:* Tac.

obliqu-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The condition or quality of the obliquus; hence) A sidelong or slanting direction, obliqueness, obliquity: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblique*.

obliqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To turn, bend, or twist aside, away, or in an oblique direction:* obliquatque sinūs (sc. velorum) in ventum, turns obliquely to the wind, Virg.

ob-obliqu-us (ob-lic-*o*), a, um, adj. [ob; liq-uis, oblique; akin to Gr. ἀέξω] **I. Prop.:** *Sidelong, slanting, away, oblique:* quam . . . veris obliquum meditantis ictum sanguine donem, Hor.—**Adverbial phrases:** Ab obliquo, ex obliquo, per obliquum, in obliquum, obliquum, *From the side, sideways, not straight on, obliquely:* Ov.; Pl.; Hor. **II. Fig.:** **A.** Of speech: **1. Indirect, covert: insectatio, Tac.—**2. Envious, hostile:** Flor.—**B. Gramm. t. t.:** 1. Of the cases of nouns: *Oblique:* Var.—**2.** Of speech: *Indirect:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblique*.**

oblī-sus (for oblūd-sus), a, um, P. of oblūd-o.

oblītērā-tio (oblittera-), ūnis, f. [oblitter(a)-*o*] A blotting out from the memory; a forgetting, forgetfulness: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obliteration*.

ob-litē-ro (-littero), āvi, ātum

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äre, 1. v. a. [ob; liter-a] (To put or bring something upon a letter or upon letters; hence) **I. Prop.**: To blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate: aliquid, Tac. **II. Fig.**: To blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten: famam rei, Liv.: quod . . . maximis rebus, quas postea gessit obliterandum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. oublier.

oblitesco, litäi, no sup., litescere, 3. v. n. [for ob-latesco] To hide or conceal one's self: a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic.

1. **oblitus**, a, um, P. of obli-nō.
2. **oblitus**, a, um, P. of obli-viscor.
obliv-lo, önis, f. [obliv-iscor] **I. Prop.**: A forgetting, forgetfulness, obli-vissness: Cic.—Particular phrases: a. In oblivionem alicujus rei venire, To forget a thing: Cic.—b. Capit alicujus alicujus rei obli-vio, One forgets something: Cic.—2. A being forgotten, oblivion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. oublier.

oblivi-geus, a, um, adj. [contr. fr. oblivion-ösus; fr. obli-vio, oblivion-is] (Full of forgetfulness: hence) **I. Prop.**: That easily forgets, forgetful, obli-viss: senes, Cic. **II. Meton.**: That produces forgetfulness: Massicus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. oublieux (also, old) obli-vieux.

obliv-iscor, oblitus sum, obli-visci, 3. v. dep. [ob; Sanscrit root Li, liquefacere, solvere] (In Pass. force: To be melted away or loosened from the mind; hence) To forget: **I. Prop.**: Of persons: (with Gen.) Epicuri, Cic.: (with Acc.) injurias, id.: (with Ob-jective clause) obli-viscor, Roscium et Clivium viros esse primarios, id.: (with Inf.) oblita pharetram Tollere, Ov. **II. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: pomage degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. ¶ In Pass. force: To be forgotten: oblita carmen, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. oublier.

obliv-ium, ii, n. [obliv-iscor] For-getfulness, oblivion: Hor.; Tac.

obl-öco, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a.: **I. To give out on contract, to contract for**: aliquid, Suet. **II. To let out on hire, to hire out**: operam, Just.

obl-onagus, a, um, adj.: 1. Long: hastile, Liv.—2. (Long over against, i. e. long as on the side over against or opposite; hence) Oblong: scutula, Tac.: (Comp.) oblongius foramen, Vitr. ¶ Hence, Fr. oblong.

obl-öquer, löquutus, löquutus sum, löqui, 3. v. dep. (To speak against a person or thing; hence) **I. Nent.**: To interrupt, gainsay, contradict: a. **Prop.**: Of persons: alicui, Plant. **B. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: expectatio mihi oblata videtur, Cic.—**C. Meton.**: 1. To reproach, rail, abuse, etc.: Cat.—2. In Music: To accompany or join in singing: nonavis obloquitur, Ov. **II. Act.**: a. **Prop.**: To interrupt, gainsay, contradict: me, Cic. **B. Meton.**: In Music: To cause to accompany, to adapt, etc.: numeris discrimina vocum, Virg.

obl-uctor, ätus sum, äri, 1. v. dep.:

I. Prop.: Of living beings as subjects: To strive or struggle against, to contend with, use resistance against, a person or thing: genibusque adversæ obliuctor arenæ, Virg. **II. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: To struggle against, oppose, endeavour to overcome: erat animus obliuctans difficultatibus, Curt.

ob-möllor, mölitus sum, möliri, 4. v. dep. **I. Prop.**: To push or throw up one thing before another (as a defence or obstruction): arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. **II. Meton.**: To block up, obstruct: aliquid, Liv.

ob-murmuro, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n. **I. To murmur against or at**: precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov. **II. To murmur or mutter forth**: aliquid, Suet.

ob-mutesco, müti, no sup., mütescere, 3. v. n. tuch.: [ob; (late Latin) mutesco, to become dumb] **I. Prop.**: To become or grow dumb: to lose the voice: Pl. **II. Meton.**: To be speechless, mute, silent: ipse obmutescam, Cic.: obmutuit illa dolore, Ov. **III. Fig.**: Of things: **A. To become dumb, cease to speak**: de me . . . nulla obmutesceret ventustas, Cic.—**B. To cease, stop, leave off, etc.**: studium nostrum obmutuit, Cic.

ob-nätus, a, um, adj. Groving on or over: obnata ripis salicta, Liv.

ob-nisus, obnisus, a, um, v. obnix.
ob-nitor, nisus and nixus sum, niti (Inf. Pres. obnitier, Lucr.), 3. v. dep. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To bear, lean, or rest against or upon: Enn. **B. Esp.**: With accessory notion of force or exertion: To bear, push, strive or strive against: arboris obnixus (sc. taurus) trunco, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. To strive against, resist, oppose**: adversis, Tac.—**B. To strive or endeavour to do, etc.**: fuere qui Pauli triumphum impedire obniterentur, Vell. ¶ In Pass. force: To be pressed or rested against: obnixo genu scuto, Nep.

obnix-e (obnäs-), adv. [obnix-us] With all one's strength, with might and main, strenuously, vehemently: Ter.

obnix-us (obnäs-) (for obnit-us), a, um **I. Prop.**: of obnit-or.—**2. Pa.**: Steadfast, firm, resolute: velim obnixus, vobis stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv.

obnox-i-o, adv. [obnox-i-us] 1. Guiltily, culpably: perii, Plant.—2. Submissively, slavishly, timidly: Liv.

ob-nox-i-us, a, um, adj. [ob; nox-a] (Of, or belonging to, nox; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.**: 1. Pass. **a. Gen.**: Exposed or liable to hurt, harm, or injury: (Comp.) obnoxior, Sen.—**B. Esp.**: (a) Frail, weak, infirm: domicilium, Sen.—(b) Hazardous, dangerous: Tac.—**2. Act.**: Hurtful, injurious: genus (sc. vini) inflationibus obnoxium, Pl.—**B. Liable or addicted to a fault, crime, or offence**: guilty of a fault, etc.: Sall.—**C. Liable, subject, or exposed to punishment, for a fault, crime, etc.**: obnoxiosus to punishment, punishable: Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A. Subject, liable, exposed or obnoxious to any**

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thing: infidis consiliis obnoxios, Tac.—**B. Subject, submissive, obedient, complying**: dum illos obnoxios fidosque faceret, Sall.—**C. Obligated, under obligation, indebted, beholden**: plerique Crasso ex privatis negotiis obnoxii, Sall.—**D. Submissive, abject, servile, slavish, mean-spirited, timid, cowardly, etc.**: si aut superbus, aut obnoxios videar, Liv.

ob-nübo, nupsi, nuptum, nübäre, 3. v. a. To cover: comasque obnubit amictu, Virg.

obnuntia-tio (obnuntia-), önis, f. [obnunti(a)-o] In augury: An announcement of an adverse or evil omen: Cic.

ob-nuntio (-nuncio) ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n. **I. Gen.**: To bear tidings against, or in opposition to, one; hence, to bear evil tidings: Ter. **II. Esp.**: Religious, i. e. in augury: To announce an adverse or evil omen: augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiasti, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ut sibi postero die in foro obnunciaretur, id.

obnup-tus (for obnub-tus), a, um, P. of obnub-o.

ob-ödio, ödi, no sup., ödere, 2. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: To smelt of any thing: oboluit alium, Plaut. **II. Nent.**: To emit a smell; to be smelt: Plaut.

ob-öror, ortus sum, örir, 3. and 4. v. dep. To arise, appear; spring up: lux oboritur, Cic.: lacrimis ita futur obortis, Virg.

1. **öbor-tus**, a, um, P. of öbor-or.

2. **öbor-tus**, äs, m. [öbor-ior] An arising, springing up, origin: Lucr.

obp, v. opp.

ob-rëpo, rëpsi, rëptum, rëpere, 3. v. n. **I. Prop.**: To creep up: mediä nocte, Tib. **II. Fig.**: To steal upon, come suddenly upon one; to take by surprise, to surprise one: obrepit dies, Cic.: qui enim citius adolescentie senectus, quam pueritie adolescentia obrepit? id.

obrep-tus (for öbrap-tus), a, um, P. of öbrap-o, through true root öBRAP.

ob-rët-o, övi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [ob; rët-e] (To throw a net about or round; hence) To catch in a net, to entangle: Lucr.

ob-rigesco, rigui, no sup., rigescere, 3. v. n. incl. **I. Prop.**: To stiffen, become stiff: quum jam pene obrigisset, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To grow hard, become hardened: Sen.

Öbrimas, äs, m. Öbrimas; a river of Phrygia Major (now Kodscha Tschai or Sandukti Tschai).

öbrögä-tio, önis, f. [öbrog(a)-o] A motion to partially repeal or alter one law by another; an abrogation: Auct. Her.

öb-rögo, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n. (Prop.: To bring forward a bill, or propose a law against, or in opposition to, an existing law; Meton.) 1. To invalidate or annul an existing law either wholly or in part: antique

obstruere nova, Liv.—B. To oppose the passage of a bill: legibus, Flor.

ob-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut. To fall with violence, tumble down, to ruin: ut domus . . . Obruat, Lucr. II. Act. A. Prop. To overthrow, overwhelm, strike down, etc.: aliquem lapidibus, Cic.: tuaque hinc obrue (sc. me) dextra, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: To cover, cover over, etc.: sese arenā, Cic.: terram non obruit umbris, Lucr.—2. Esp.: a. Of a dead body: To inter, bury: cadaver, Suet.—b. To cover, overwhelm, sink beneath the waters: puppes, Virg.—c. To overload, surfeit with anything: ait vino se obruisse, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. To overwhelm, bury, conceal, put out of sight, abolish, consign to oblivion: ea, quae vetustas obruet, Cic.—2. To overwhelm, overload, weigh down, oppress with any thing: aere alieno obruit, Cic.—3. To overcome, overpower, surpass, eclipse, obscure: successoris curam famamque obruisset, Tac.

obruſſa, æ, f. = ὀβρυſſα. I. Prop.: The testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel: Suet. II. Fig.: A test, or touchstone: Cic.

ob-rū-tus, a, um, P. of obrui.

ob-sā-tūro, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, 1. v. a. To sale, cloy, glut: Fig.: istius ob-saturabere, Ter.

obscān-, v. obscen.

obscēn-e (obscēn-, obscēn-), adv. [obscen-us] Impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely: dicitur non obscene, Cic.: (Comp.) obscenius, id.: (Sup.) obscenissime, Eutr.

obscēn-itas (obscēn-, obscēn-), ātis, f. [id.] (The quality or state of the obscenus; hence) I. Prop.: Moral impurity, foulness, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Disfigurement produced by lewdness: Suet.—B. Plur.: Obscene figures: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. obscénité.

obscēn-us (obscēn-, obscēn-), a, um, adj. [prob. obs; cēn-um] (Having mud upon it; hence) I. Prop.: Repulsive, offensive, abominable, hateful, disgusting, filthy: frons, Virg.—As Subst.: obscēna, orum, n. The urine: Ov. II. Meton.: A. Religious t.t.: Of adverse, unfavourable, or evil omen; ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous: volucres, birds of ill omen, i.e. owls: Virg.—As Subst.: obscenum, i, n. An evil purpose: Lucr.—B. Immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene: (Comp.) illud paulo obscenius, Cic.: (Sup.) obscenissimi verius, id.—As Subst.: obscenum, i, or -a, orum, n. = τὸ αἰδού: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. obscène.

obscū-rā-tio, ōnis, f. [obscur(a)-o] A darkening, obscuring, obscuration: Cic.; Hirt.

obscū-r-e, adv. [obscur-us] 1. Of speech: Darkly, indistinctly: dicta, Quint.—2. Covertly, closely, secretly: (Comp.) obscurus, Cic.: (Sup.) obscurissime, id.—3. Meantly, humbly: Eutr.

obscū-r-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality or condition of the obscurus;

hence) 1. Darkness, obscurity, gloominess, gloom: latebrarum, Tac.—2. Obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty: Cic.—3. Of rank: Obscurity, lowliness, meanness: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. obscurité.

obscū-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To cover; to cover over: tenebre quondam finitimas regiones obscuravisse dicuntur, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To render dark, darken, obscure: aetheraque obscurant (sc. volucres) pennis, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Of the heavenly bodies: To eclipse: Cic.—b. Of the eyesight, etc.: To dim, render dim or imperfect: Pl. B. Fig.: To darken, blind the understanding, etc.: Plaut. III.: A. Prop.: To render invisible or imperceptible; to hide, conceal: caput, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To obscure, cause to be forgotten, render of no account: magnitudo lucris obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: a. To become obscure or of no account: Cic.—b. To become dimmed over or obscured: memoria sensim obscurata est, Cic.—c. To grow, or become, obsolete: obscurata vocabula, Hor. IV. Of speech, etc.: To obscure, render indistinct or unintelligible; to deliver or express indistinctly: Cic.; Suet. V. To obscure, render unknown: res, Sall.

obscū-rus, a, um, adj. [prob. ob; Sanscrit root skū, tegere] I. Prop.: Covered over by any thing: mamma, Val. Fl. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: Dark, darksome, dusty, shady, obscure: umbra, Virg.—As Subst.: obscurum, i, n. The dark, darkness, obscurity: Virg.—2. Esp.: Dark in colour, turbid: aque, Ov.—B. Invisible, unseen: Virg. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: Dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible: brevis esse laboro, Obscurus fio, Hor.: (Sup.) videre res obscurissimas, Cic.—2. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: Obscure, intricate, involved: genus causae, Cic.—B.: 1. Gen.: Not known, unknown: benevolentia, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of birth, rank, etc.: Obscure, ignoble, low, mean: obscuris orti majoribus, Cic.—3. Of character: Close, secret, reserved: (Comp.) naturā obscurior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. obscur.

obscū-rā-tio, ōnis, f. [obscur(a)-o] I. Gen.: A beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty: Cic. II. Esp.: A. An asseveration, protestation (accompanied by an invocation of the gods, or of religious things): Just.—B. A public prayer: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. observation.

ob-scū-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. for ob-sacr-o; fr. ob; sacr-a] (To make an appeal for aid on account of sacrifices offered; hence) To beseech, entreat, implore, conjure, supplicate: me obsecras, amantissime, ne obliviscar vigilare, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) te hoc obsecrat, id.—Particular expressions: Obsecro fidem, or simply obsecro; I beseech you, I cry you mercy, for Heaven's sake: Plaut.; Ter.—B. Obsecro

or obsecro te, I beseech you, pray: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. obsecrer.

ob-sēcundo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. (To be favourable towards; hence) To be compliant, show obedience; to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv.: ut ejus semper voluntatibus . . . tempestates obsecundārent, Cic.

ob-sēpio (-sēpio), sēpsi, septum, sēpire, 4. v. a. (To put, or place, a hedge about or around; hence) I. Prop.: To close up, to render impossible or inaccessible: obseptis itineribus, Liv. II. Fig.: To close or bar up: hæc omnia tibi viam adipiscendi obsepiciant, Cic.

obsep-tus, a, um, P. of obsep-io. obsequ-ētia, æ, f. [obsequ-or] Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness: Plaut.

obsequ-ens, entis: 1. P. of obsequ-or.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Yielding, compliant, obsequious: (Comp.) obsequior animus, Sen.: (Sup.) obsequitissima Italia, Col.—b. Esp.: Favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious: dea, Plaut.

obsequ-er-ter, adv. [for obsequ-er-ter; fr. obsequens, obsequens-is] hæc college obsequenter facta, Liv.

obsequ-ent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness: Cæs.

obsequi-ōsus, a, um, adj. [obsequium] (Full of obsequium; hence) Very complying, complaisant, obsequious: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. obsequieux.

obsequi-um, i, n. [obsequ-or] I. Gen.: Compliance, complaisance, indulgence: Cic.; Hor.; Ov. II. Esp.: Obedience: Tac.

ob-sēquor, sēquutus or sēcūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. I. Gen.: To comply, accede, conform, or yield; to gratify or humour; to submit, to accommodate one's self, to the will, etc., of a person: (with Dat.) obsequar voluntati tui, Cic.: tibi, id. II. Esp.: To yield, or give one's self up, to a thing; to indulge in a thing: fortunæ, Cæs.; Pl.

1. ob-sēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ob; ser-a] (To put a bolt or bar against something; hence) To bolt, bar, fasten, or shut up. I. Prop.: ostium, Liv. II. Fig.: aures, Hor.

2. ob-sēr-o, sēvi, ātum, sērire, 3. v. a. I. To sow or plant: frumentum, Plaut. II.: A. Prop.: To sow or plant over with any thing: felicitibus obrita pomis Rura, Ov. B. Meton.: Part. Perf.: 1. Overgrown, overrun, covered, or filled with trees or plants: loca obrita virgultis, Liv.—2. Covered with any thing: variis obrita frondibus, Hor. C. Fig.: Part. Perf.: Of years, etc.: Loaded with or full of annis, Ter.

observa-ns, ntis: 1. P. of observ-a(-o).—2. Pa.: a. Watchful, regardful, observant: (with Gen.) (Comp.) observantior æqui Fit populus, Claud.—b. Attentive, respectful: (Sup.) observantissimus mei homo, Cic.

observant-ia, æ, f. [observans,

observant-is] 1. *A remarking, noting, regard, observance*: Vell.—2. *Observance, attention, respect, reverence shown to another*: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observance*.

observā-tio, ōnis, f. [observ-(a)-o] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A watching, observing, observation*: Plant.; Cic. B. Meton.: Of the result of observation: 1. *A rule, precept*: Pl.—2. *An observation, remark, etc.*: Suet. II. Esp.: *Circumspection, care, exactness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observation*.

observā-tor, ōris, m. [observ-(a)-o] An observer, watcher: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observateur*.

observ-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [observ-o] *To carefully watch, note, observe*: motūs stellarum, Cic.

ob-servo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To notice, or direct, one's attention to a thing; to observe, mark, watch, note, etc.*: ut tempus observaret epistolae reddendae, Cic. (without *Object*) non enim id agit, ut insidietur et observet, sed, etc., id. II. Esp.: A. With Personal pronoun: *To keep a close watch upon one's self*: Cic.—B. Of writings, etc.: *To note, or mark, keenly; to scrutinize, scan with a scrutinizing eye*: Ter.—C. *To observe, perceive, contemplate, notice, etc.*: animadverti ob-servatque possunt, Cic.—D. *To watch, guard, keep any thing*: armenta, Ov.—E. *To observe, respect, regard, attend to, heed, keep, comply with a law, precept, recommendation, etc.*: Cic.; Caes.—F. *To observe, keep, keep to*: neque signa, neque ordines, observare, Sall.—G. *To pay attention or respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour one*: regem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observer*.

obses, idis, m. and f. [for obsid-; fr. obsid-o] *(The one staying or remaining in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain anywhere as pledges for the faithfulness of another or others)*: I. Prop.: *A hostage*: Caes.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of persons: *A security, bail*: Cic. III. Fig.: Of things: *A security, pledge*: Cic.

obses-sio, ōnis, f. [for obsid-o; fr. obsid-o, true root of obsid-o] 1. *A besieging, investment, blockade*: Caes.—2. *A besetting, occupying, blocking up*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obsession*.

obses-sor, ōris, m. [for obsid-sor; fr. id.] 1. *An inhabitant, frequenter, etc.*: Plant.; Ov.—2. *A besieger, investor, blockader*: Liv.; Tac.—3. *A besetter, etc.*: Cic.

obses-sus (for obsed-sus), a, um, P. of obsid-o, through true root obsid-o.—As *Subst.*: **obsessus**, i, m. *A besieged person*: Tac.

obside-nis, ntis, P. of obside-o.—As *Subst.*: *A besieger*: Liv.

ob-sidēō, scīti, scēsum, scīrē, 2. v. n. and a. [for obsed-o] I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To sit, be seated*: servi non obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, Plaut. B. Esp.: *To stay, abide, remain anywhere*: domi certum obsidere est, Ter. II. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To sit down at, over against, or opposite*:

aram, Plaut.—2. Esp.: a. With accessory notion of occupation: *To inhabit, frequent, etc.*: umbilicum terrarum, Cic.—b. Milit. t. t.: With accessory notion of hostility: *To sit down over against a place, etc., for the purpose of attacking it, etc.*: to invest, blockade, hem in, besiege: Italianum, Cic.—Troja fuit lustris obsessa duobus, Ov.—c. With accessory notion of watching: *To beset, occupy, block up, etc.*: aditus templi, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. a. Of persons: *To occupy, possess, take possession of*: milite campos, Virg.—b. Of things: *To fill, be full of, etc.*: corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, Cic.—2. To surround, encompass: Trachiae obsessa palade, Ov.—3. To compress, squeeze tight: fauces, Virg.—4. To watch for any thing; to look out for, keep an eye upon: stuprum, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. a. *To besiege, lay siege to*: quum speculatur, atque obsidet Rostra, Cic.—b. *To confine, shackle, impede, hinder, etc.*: tributatum, Cic.—2. a. *To occupy, possess; take possession of*: meum tempus, Cic.—b. *To hold fast, appropriate*: vim regiae potestatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obséder*.

obsid-īo, ōnis, f. [obsid-o] I. Prop.: *A siege, investment, blockade of a place*: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: *Captivity*: Just. III. Fig.: *Pressing or imminent danger*: Cic.

obsid-ō-ālis, e, adj. [obsid-ō, obsid-ōis] *Of, or belonging to, a blockade*: corona: a crown of grass, granted as a reward to a general who had delivered others from a blockade: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obsidional*.

1. **obsid-rūm**, īi, n. [obsid-o] *A siege, investment, blockade*: Plant.; Tac.

2. **obsid-rūm**, īi, n. [obses, obsid-is] *(A thing pertaining to an obses; hence) The condition of a hostage, hostage-ship*: Tac.

ob-sido, no perf., nor sup., scīrē, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *(To sit down over against; hence) A. Milit. t. t.* With accessory notion of hostility: *To invest, besiege, blockade*: moenia bello, Cat.—B. With accessory notion of watching: *To beset, occupy, block up*: vigillum excubis obsidere portas, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To occupy, possess, take possession of*: Italos fines, Virg.—B. *To fill, block, or stop up*: partes, Lucr.

obsignā-tor, ōris, m. [obsign-(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A sealer, scaler up*: Cic. II. Esp.: *A witness who sets his seal to a will, etc.*: Cic.

ob-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seal, seal up*: a will, letter, etc.: epistolam, Cic.—Prov.: Agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, *To deal with one with sealed writings*, 1. c. in the strictest form: Cic. B. Esp.: *To sign or seal as a witness*: testamentum, Cic. II. Fig.: *To stamp, impress*: formam vestis, etc., Lucr.

ob-sisto, stīti, stītum, sistēre, 3. v. n. I. Gen.: *To station or place one's self over against, or opposite*: plures abeunti Volumnio obsistere, Liv. II.

Esp.: A. Prop.: With accessory notion of resistance or hindrance: *To oppose, hinder, obstruct; to offer or present resistance, opposition, etc.*: quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To resist, oppose, set one's self against*: alienius consilii, Cic.—2. Of grief, calamity, etc.: *To withstand, bear up against*: dolori, Cic.—3. *To disapprove of, not to second, not to concur in*: visis, Cic.—4. *To oppose, hinder, prevent, forbid, present an obstacle, etc.*: ostiit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, Tac.

obsi-tus (for obsa-tus), a, um, P. of 2. obs-e-ro, through true root OBSA-

obsol-ē-facio, feci, factum, facere, 3. v. a.: Pass. **obsoleo**, factus sum, fieri [obsol-ēo; (e); facio] *To make, or cause to be, worn out, etc.*; hence) I. Prop.: *To spoil, injure, etc.*: rivos, Sen. II. Fig.: *To ruin, destroy, lower, degrade, etc.*: obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

obsolē-fac-tus, a, um, P. of obsolefac-o.

obs-olēō (or, ob-solēō), no perf., nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *(To grow against; 1. c. in a contrary direction, or away;—or, to be in a state contrary to what is usual; hence) To wear out, grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become obsolete*: obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

obsolē-sco, obsolēvi, obsolētum, obsolescere, 3. n. n. *inch.* [obsol-e-o] *To wear out, grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become obsolete*: neque sordibus alienis unquam obsolescit virtus, Cic.

obsolēt-ius, comp. adv. [obsolēt-us] *More shabby, meanly, etc.*: Cic.

obsolē-tus, a, um, adj. [obsol-e-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Worn out, decayed, old*: (Comp.) vestitus obsoleto, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of a building: *Old, ruinous, etc.*: tectum, Hor.—2. Of words, etc.: *Obsolete, out of use*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: *Shabby, meanly-clad, etc.*: obsoleto Thesalonianicam venisti? Cic. (Sup.) obsoleto sinu vestitu, App.—B. *Poor, common, every-day, ordinary, vulgar, etc.*: crimina, Cic.—C. *That has ceased to be of value, valueless, of no account or estimation*: gaudia, Liv.—D. *Disgraced, degraded, sullied, soiled, etc.*: obsoleta sordibus, Hor.—E. Of language, etc.: *Ordinary, low, negligent*: oratio, Cic.

obsōn-ium (ops-), īi, n. = ὀψώνιον. *Victuals, viands, esp. fish*: Plant.; Hor.

1. **obsōn-o** (opson-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [ōps-āre-ō] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To purchase provisions, cater, purvey*: postquam opsonavit herus, Plaut.—B. Meton.: Of the result of the purchase of provisions: *To feast one's self, revel, etc.*: opsonat, potat, Ter. II. Act.: *To procure, get, or provide something for one's food*: opsonare ambulando famem, Cic.

2. **ob-sōno**, īti, ītum, āre, 1. v. n. *(To sound against; hence) To interrupt by any sound*: Plaut.

obsōn-or (opson-), ātus sum, āri,

OBSORBEO

OBTEMPERO

v. dep. [obŏrŏvŏ] = 1. obsono. To purchase provisions, etc.: Ter.

ob-sor-bĕo, sorbĭ, sorptum, sorbĕre, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To suck in; to swallow or gulp down: placentas, Hor. II. Fig.: To swallow up, absorb: quae (sc. fores) obsoberent quicquid venit intra pessulos, Plaut.*

obsta-nis, ntis, *P. of obst(a)-o.*—**As Subst.: obstantia, tum, n. Hindrances, obstructions: Tac.**

obstinat-e, ado. [obstinat-us] **1.** In a good sense: *Firmly, resolutely, determinedly, steadfastly: id obstinate sibi negari vidit, Cæs.: (Sup.) obstinatissime, Suet.—2.* In a bad sense: *Inflexibly, pertinaciously, obstinately: (Comp.) obstinatissimi, Suet.*

obstinā-tio, ōnis, *f. [obstin(a)-o]* (*A setting one's mind firmly on a thing; hence*) **1.** In a good sense: *Firmness, resolution, steadfastness: Cic.; Nep.—2.* In a bad sense: *Inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. obstination.*

obstinā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of obstin(a)-o.—**2. Pa.:** **a.** In a good sense: *Firmly resolved, bent, resolute, determined, steadfast: (Comp.) voluntas obstinator, Cic.: (Sup.) virtus obstinatissima, Sen.—b.* In a bad sense: *Inflexible, stubborn, obstinate: aures, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. obstiné.*

obsti-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and *n.* [for obst-a-no; fr. obst(a)-o] (*Prop.: To stand over against or opposite; Fig.:*) **I. Gen.:** *To set about a thing with firmness or resolution; to set one's mind firmly on; to be resolved on, etc.: A. Act.: affinitatem hanc obstinavit, Plaut.: obstinaverant amnis aut vincere, aut mori, Liv.—B. Neut.: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates obstinante, Tac. II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To form a resolution, to resolve: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obstiner.*

ob-stip-us (obstit-), a, um, *adj.* [ob; stip-o] (*Trodden towards one side; hence*) **I. Gen.:** *Oblique, sloping, slanting, shelving: Lucr. II. Esp.: A. Of the neck of a haughty person: Bent or drawn back: Suet.—B. Bent forward, bent or bowed down: stes caput, Hor.—C. Bent or inclined to one side: Cic.*

obsti-tum, i, n. [for obst-a-tum; fr. obst(n)-o] (*That which stands over against or opposite; hence*) *Of a place or thing opposite to lightning: A thing, or place, struck by lightning: Cic.*

obstit-us, a, um, v. obstupis.

ob-sto, stiti, stātum, stāre (obstaturus, Quint.), 1. v. n. **I. Gen.:** *To stand over against, opposite, or before, a person or thing: obviam, Plaut. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. To stand against or in the way of a person, etc.: to withstand, hinder, etc.: hæc nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? Ov.—2. To block up the way: obstando castra tutabantur, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. To withstand, present an obstacle, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct: si omnia re-moventur, quæ obstant, Cic.: has ne possim accedere partes Frigidus ob-stiterit circum præcordia sanguis,*

Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) si non obstatut, Cic.—2. To be against, oppose, contradict: sceleris, Sall.—3. To hurt, harm, or damage; to be a detriment, etc., to: nihil arbutus inde Obstatut, Virg.—4. To offend, be odious or hateful to: dique deaque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium, Virg.—5. To retard, hinder, obstruct, delay: quæ tardis mora nocitibus obstat, Virg.—6. To check, or hinder: to present an obstacle, etc., to: furori, Virg.

obstrĕp-ito, perf. and sup. *pprs. not found, āre, 1. v. n. intens. [obstrĕp-o]* *To sound against, to interrupt by noise or clamour: Claud.*

ob-strĕpo, ūi, itum, ĕre, 3. v. n. and *a. 1. A. Neut.: 1. Prop.: To make a noise against, or at; to roar or resound against, or at; to dash against with a roaring sound: mare Bais ob-strepens, Hor.—2. Fig.: a. To bark or shout out against one; to raise a clamour or outcry against one; to try to clamour down: alieui in dicendo, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) decemviro obstreptur, Liv.—b. To exclaim against; to annoy, molest, be troublesome: alieui literis, Cic.—c. To impede or hinder; to prove an obstacle, hindrance, or injury to: laudi, Sen.—B. Act.: (Prop.: To make a noise against or at; Fig.) To clamour against; to oppose, etc.: obstrepi clamore militum videtur, Cic. II. To make a loud noise over against or opposite to any thing: multaque nativis obstrepiit arbor aquis, Prop. III.: A. Neut.: To make a great noise or loud din; to resound: fontesque lymphis obstrepiunt manantibus, Hor.—B. Act.: (To cause to resound loudly; hence) Pass. in reflexive force: To resound loudly: locus, Ov.*

obstric-tus (for obstrig-tus), a, um, *P. of obstri(ng)-o.*

ob-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringĕre, 3. v. a. **I.** *To bind, tie, or fasten, against: follem sibi obstringit og gulam, Plaut. II.: A. Prop.: To tie or fasten about or around; to bind up: obstrictis aliis (sc. ventis), Hor. B. Meton.: To bind, i. e. trim, edge, border by way of ornament: vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. C. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To bind, tie: iurejurando civitatem, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. To fetter, hamper, by debt, etc.: amicos are alieno, Cic.—b. To bind, lay under an obligation to one: accusatorem spe hereditatis obstrinxit, Cic.—c. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To be guilty of, to render or make one's self guilty of: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, Cic.*

obstruc-tio, ōnis, *f. [obstru-o; through true root obstruc] A closing or shutting up: Cic. ¶ Hence (acc. to late Latin meaning of "obstruction, obstacle"), Fr. obstruction.*

obstruc-tus, a, um, *P. of obstru-o, through true root obstruc.*

obstrūdō, ere, v. obtrudo.

ob-strūdo (op-), struxī, structum, struĕre, 3. v. a. and *n. 1. Act.: A. Gen.: To build towards any thing: murum, i. e. building towards the en-*

emy, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: To build any thing for the purpose of preventing access or of stopping the way, etc.: alius foras (sc. munitionum) in Etruriam spectans auxilium obstru-ebatur, Liv.—2. Meton.: a. To block, close, or stop up: aditum, Cic.—b. To pile or heap up so as to form a barrier or impediment: saxa, Ov.—3. Fig.: a. To block, close, or stop up: perfligia improborum, Cic.—b. To impede, obstruct, hinder, prove an obstacle to: ne sensus nimia dulcedine obstrueret, Pl. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To raise a building in order to obstruct: luminibus ejus, Cic. B. Fig.: To impede, obstruct, be a hindrance, impediment, or obstruction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. obstruer.

obstru-sus (for obstrud-sus), a, um, *P. of obstrud-o.*

obstupĕ-facio, feci, factum, faci-ĕre, 3. v. a.: *Pass.: obstupĕ-fio, factus sum, fieri [obstupĕ-scō; facio]* **1. Prop.: To make numb, to benumb, to deprive of physical feeling or sensation: Val. Max. II. Fig.: A. To stupefy, overpower, the mind, feelings, etc.: quum sit (sc. pars animi) immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu, Cic.—B. To make amazed or agast; to astound, amaze, astonish: homines, Cic.**

ob-stupesco, stupui, non sup., stupĕscere, 3. v. n. *incl. 1. Prop.: To be benumbed, to become insensible, to lose sensation: Pl. II. Fig.: To be astonished, astounded, amazed, struck with amazement; to stand, or be agast: ejus aspectu quum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic.*

ob-sum, obfui or offui, obesse, v. n. *To be against, be prejudicial; to hinder, hurt, injure: qui (sc. pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed, etc., Cic.*

ob-sūo, sūi, sūtum, sūĕre, 3. v. a. **I.** *To sew on: caput, Ov. II. To sew up, sew together: to stop or close up: spiritus oris Obsuitur, Virg.*

ob-surdesco, surditi, non sup., surdĕscere, 3. v. n. *incl. 1. Prop.: To be, or become, deaf: Cic. II. Fig.: To be deaf, not to give ear: Cic.*

obsti-tus, a, um, *P. of obstu-o.*

obtec-tus (for obteg-tus), a, um, *P. of obteg-o.*

obteg-ens, entis: **1. P.** of obteg-o.—**2. Pa.:** *Veiling, hiding, concealing etc.: (with Gen.) sui obtegens, Tac.*

ob-tĕgo (-tĭgo, Plaut.), texti, tectum, tĕgere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.: To cover over, cover up, whether for protection or concealment: se servorum et libertorum corporibus obtegit, Cic. II. Fig.: To veil, hide, conceal, keep secret: nihil obtegit, Cic.**

obtemperā-tio, ōnis, *f. [obtemper(a)-o] A complying with or submitting to: compliance, submission, obedience: (with Dat.) legibus, Cic.*

ob-tempĕro (op-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. (*To regulate, etc., one's self in accordance with, or to; hence*) *To comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey: tibi obtempera, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) si mihi esset obtemperatum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. obtemperer.*

OBTENDO

OBUSTUS

ob-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendēre, f. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A.** Gen.: *To draw, spread, place, stretch, extend before or forth*: obtentā densantur nocte tenebre, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Pass in reflexive force: To lie over against or opposite*: Britannia . . . in Occidentem Hispania obtenditur, Tac. **II. Meton.**: *To cover, hide, conceal*: ut nube atrā diē obtenderent (sc. volucres), Tac. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To pretend, allege, plead as an excuse*: matris preces obtendens, Tac. **B.** *To envelope, hide, etc.*: uniuscujusque naturam, Cic.

1. obten-tus (for obtend-tus), a, um, P. of obtend-o.

2. obten-tus, a, um, P. of obtin-eo, through true root **GBEN**.

3. obten-tus, ūs, m. [for obtend-tus; fr. obtend-o] **I. Prop.**: *A drawing, spreading, or placing forth*: Virg. **II. Fig.**: *A pretence, pretext, colour*: Tac.

ob-tēro, trivi, tritum, tērēre (*Pluperf. Subj.*, obtārisset for obtāvisset, Liv.), 3. v. a. (*To bruise, or rub against*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To bruise, crush, or break to pieces*: ova, Pl. **II. Fig.**: *To crush, trample on, degrade, disgrace, condemn, disparage, destroy*: calumniā, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *To crush, destroy, cut up, etc.*: aliquem, Liv. **B.** *To ravage, lay waste, destroy*: Græciā, Just.

obtestā-tio, ōnis, f. [obtest(a)-o] *A conjuring or adjuring a person is the name of heaven, a strong entreat, supplication, etc.*: Cic. Liv.

ob-testator, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I. To declare as a witness, bear witness testify, declare, etc.**: militum se manibus moriturum obtestans, Tac. **II. A. Prop.**: *To call as a witness to any thing; to protest or assert by a person or thing*: obtestans, Tac. **B. Meton.**: *To conjure in the name of heaven, etc.*: to beseech, entreat, supplicate, implore; per omnes deos to obtestor, ut totam rempublicam suscipias, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) illud te . . . Pro Latio obtestor pro majestate tuorum, Ne, etc., Virg.

ob-texo (**op-**), texti, textum, tex-re, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To weave to or over any thing*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *To overspread, cover with any thing*: cœlum obtextitur umbrā, Virg.

ob-ticēo, ticeū, n. sup., ticeōre, 2. v. n. [for ob-taceo] *To be silent*: Ter.

ob-tice-sco, obticui, n. sup., obticescēre, 3. v. n. inch. [ob-tice-o] *To become or be struck silent*: in Perī, to be silent: chorosque Turpiter obticuit, Hor.

ob-tigō, ēre, v. obtego.
ob-tineō (**op-**), tñāi, tentum, tñere, 2. v. a. and n. [for ob-teneo] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **I. Gen.**: *To hold, lay hold of any thing*: aures, Plant. **2. Esp.**: *To hold, have, possess, occupy, etc.*: provinciam, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **I. To preserve, keep up, maintain, etc.**: necessitudinem, Cic. **2. To assert, maintain; hence): **a.** *To uphold, support, etc.*: jus, Tac. **b.** *Of speech*: *To declare, affirm, show, prove, demon-***

strate, etc.: Cic. **3.**: **a.** *To acquire, to get possession of*: sapientiam, Cic. **b.** *To gain, obtain*: omnia quæ volēs, obtinebis, Cic. **c.** *To gain, to be successful in doing or obtaining something*: litam, Cic. **II. Neut.**: (*To maintain one's self or itself*; hence) **A.** *Of personal subjects*: **1.** *To prevail, bring about, accomplish*: his obtinuit, ut præferretur candidato, Liv. **2.** *To prevail or be successful*: de intercalando non obtinuerat, Script. ap. Cic. **B.** *Of things as subjects*: **1.** *To prevail, obtain*: fama obtinuit, Liv. **2.** *To prevail, continue, last, obtain*: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obtenir.

ob-tingo, tigi, n. sup., tingere, 3. v. a. and n. [for ob-tango] **I. Act.**: *To touch, strike*: multulenti estus nares obtigit, Plant. **II. Neut.**: **A.** *To fall to one*: quum ei (sc. L. Paullo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, Cic. **B.** *To happen, befall one, take place, occur*: si quid obtigerit, Cic.

ob-torpesco, torpui, n. sup., torpescēre, 3. v. n. inch. *To become numb or stiff*: to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling: **I. Prop.**: Physically: manus obtorpuī, Cic. **II. Fig.**: Mentally: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, Liv.

ob-torquēo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. **I. To turn towards, to turn: dextrasque obtorquet in undas Pro-mam, Stat. **II.** *Of a limb, etc., esp. the neck*: *To twist in an opposite direction*: hence) *To turn round, twist, twerch*: collum, Cic. **III.** *To twist, etc.*: circulis obtorti auri, Virg.**

obtor-tus (for obtorqu-tus), a, um, P. of obtorqu-eo.

ob-trectā-tio, ōnis, f. [ob-trect(a)-o] *An envious detracting, disparaging; detraction, disparagement*: Cæs.; Tac.

ob-trectā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A detractor, traducer, disparager*: Cic.

ob-tracto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for ob-tracto] (*To drag forward against*; hence) *To detract from through envy*: to disparage, undervalue, decry: to be opposed to; to thwart; to injure a person or thing: **I. Neut.**: ob-trectandi causā, Cic.: ob-trectantur inter se, Nep. **II. Act.**: laudes, Liv.

ob-tri-tus, a, um, P. of obtero, through root **OBTRI**; v. tero *inul*.

ob-truido (**obs-**), trūsi, trāsium, trūdēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To thrust against*: titonem inguinibus, App. **II. Meton.**: *To gulp down, to swallow hastily*: obtrudimus pernam, sumen, glandium, Plant. **III. Fig.**: *To thrust, press, force, or obtrude upon one*: virginem alciui, Ter.

ob-trunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To cut or top off*: ipsa superficiali insitæ vitis, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To mutilate, mangle, cut to pieces, etc.*: regem obtruncat, Liv. **B.** *To kill, slay, slaughter, cut down, etc.*: trudentes (sc. cervos) pectore montem Cominus obtruncant ferro, Virg.

ob-tūsōr, pp̄ps, n. perf., tūsi, 2. v. dep. **I.** *To look at, gaze upon*: ali-

quem, Plant. **II.** *To see, behold, perceive*: Plant.

ob-tundō, tūdi, tūsum and tūsum, tundere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To strike, or beat, against, at, or on*; *to beat, thump, beat out, etc.*: obtundo ore, Plant. **II. Meton.**: *Of the result of striking one thing against another*: *To blunt, dull, etc.*: gladios, Claud. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: **1.** *Obtundere aures, or simply obtundere, To beat against the ears*; i. e., *to din into the ears*: Script. ap. Cic.; Ter. **2.** *Obtundere aures or aliquem, To beat something against the ears or a person*; i. e., *to annoy or molest*: Cic.; Ter. **B.**: **1.** *Gen.: *To blunt, weaken, dull, diminish the power of, etc.*: mentem, Cic.: vocem, id. **2.** *Esp.*: *Of grief, etc.*: *To blunt, to take off the edge or keenness of*: aegritudinem, Cic.*

obtus-us, a, um, v. obtusus.

ob-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder, confuse, etc.*: quosdam, Tac. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To disquiet, confuse, distract*: me scriptio et literæ obturbant, Cic. **2.** *To disturb, break in upon*: solitudinem, Cic. **II. Neut.**: *To make, or raise, a disturbance*: ne obturba, ac tace, Plant.

ob-turgesco, tursi, n. sup., turgescēre, 3. v. n. inch. *To begin to swell, to swell up*: oburgescit pes, Lucr.

ob-tūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ob; root tur, akin to Sanscrit root *tu* or *trui*, *impel*] **I. Prop.**: *To stop up, to close*: partes, Cic.: aures, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To assuage, allay, appease*: ut amorem obturēt cendi, Lucr.

ob-tūs-us (**ob-tun-**), a, um: **1. P.** of obtu(n)d-o. **2. Pa.**: **a.** (a) *Gen.*: *Blunt, dull*: vomeris obtusi dentes, Virg. **(b) Esp.**: *Mathemat. t. t.*: *Obtuse*: angulus, Lucr. **b.**: **(a)** *Blunted, blunt, dull, weak, impaired, enfeebled, powerless*: vigor animi obtusus, Liv. **(b)** *Of authority*: *Relaxed, slack*: (*Comp.*) castrensis jurisdictio obtusior, Tac. **(c)** *Of speech*: *Weak, powerless, insipid, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. obtus.

ob-tūs-us, ūs, m. [obtu-eor] **I. Prop.**: *A looking at any thing; a look, gaze*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: *A contemplating, contemplation*: Ov.

ob-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. (*To bring, or cast, a shade upon*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To overshadow, to shade*: **A. Act.**: templum Romani regis obumbrat (sc. lucus), Ov. **B. Neut.**: quando sibi ipsa (sc. vitis) non obumbrat, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *To darken, obscure*: ethera telis, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To overshadow, darken, obscure*: nomina, Tac. **B.** *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise, palliate*: tu licet erroris sub imagine crimen obumbras, Ov. **C.** *To screen, defend, protect*: regina nomen obumbrat (sc. eum), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ombreux.

ob-uncus, a, um, adj. *Bent towards*

one, bent in, hooked: rostrum, Virg.

ob-undā-tio, ōnis, f. [ob; und(a)-o] *An overflowing, inundation*: Flor.

ob-us-tus, a, um, adj. [for ob-ur-

tus; fr. ob; ur-o] **I. Prop.**: *Burnt around; burnt or hardened in the fire: torris, Virg.* **II. Meton.**: *Hardened, dried, frozen, etc.: glebaque canentis semper obstata gelu, Ov.*

ob-vallo, avi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** **I. Prop.**: *To surround with a wall or rampart; to fortify, intrench: locum, Cic.*

ob-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, **4. v. n. I. Prop.**: *To come before or in the way of, to meet: se in tempore pugnae obvenerunt, would come up to the fight, join in the battle, Liv.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To come or fall to one; to fall to one's lot: quod hereditas ei obvenerisset, Cic.* **B.** *To fall out, befall, happen, occur to one: si necessitas huius muneris alicui republicae obvenerit, Cic.* **¶** Hence, **Fr. obvenit.**

ob-versor, ātus sum, āri, **1. v. dep. I.** *(To turn one's self about over against an object; hence) A. Prop.*: *To take one's station, or lie, over against, or opposite: magnam partem eorum Carthaginī obversari, Liv.* **B. Fig.**: *To be present to; to occur, or present itself, etc.: to mihi ante oculos obversatur republicae dignitas, Cic.* **II. A. Prop.**: *To move, or go, about: in urbe inter cœtis hominum, Tac.* **B. Fig.**: *To float, or come, to; to hover around: nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, Lucr.*

ob-ver-sus (for obvert-sus), a, um, **P.** of obvert-o.—**As Subst.**: **obversis**, brum, **m.** (sc. homines) *Opponents, adversaries, the enemy: Tac.*

ob-vertō, verit, versum, vertēre, **3. v. a. I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: *To turn, or direct, towards: obvertunt pelago proras, Virg.* **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To turn towards another place, or in another direction, to turn about: remos, Ov.* **2. Pass.** in reflexive force: **A.** (a) **Prop.**: *To turn one's self towards, to turn towards: Virg.; Liv.* (b) **Fig.**: (a) *To direct one's attention to: Tac.* (8) *To betake one's self to; to engage in, occupy one's self with: Tac.* **B.** *To turn one's self in a different direction, to turn about, to turn round: Virg.* **II. Neut.**: *To turn about, to turn round: obvertere volunt, Liv.*

obvi-am, adv. [adverbial Acc. fem. of obvi-us] *In the way, against, over against, towards, in order to meet: I. Prop.*: *fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *Obviam ire (To go to meet, etc.; hence) A.* *To meet, or encounter, with courage: obviam eundo periculis, Sall.* **B.** *To resist, oppose, contend against: cupiditati hominum, Cic.* **C.** *To remedy, prevent: infœunditati terrarum, Tac.*

obvi-us, a, um, adj. [obvi-o, to go towards; to go, or come, to meet] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Coming or going to meet, meeting (etc., according to tense of verb); to meet, so as to meet, in the way: Of persons or things: quum ipsa pæne insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: quo loco inter se obvi fuissent, Sall.* **B. Esp.**: *Coming or going to meet, meeting (etc., according to tense of verb) with hostile intent, etc.; proceeding against; encountering, etc.: infestâ subito obvis hastâ, Virg.*

II. Meton.: **A.** *Lying, or being, in the way: qui (sc. montes) obvi erant itineri adversariorum, Nep.*—**Particular phrase**: *Esse in obvio alicui, To be in the way of any one; to be where one may meet or fall in with some thing: Liv.* **B.**: **1. Gen.**: *Blowing against: flamma, Ov.* **2. Esp.**: *Adverse, contrary: aquilones, Tac.* **C.** *Lying, or being, exposed to any thing, as being in its way: rupes.*

Obvia ventorum furis, Virg. **D.** *Over against, opposite: obvique hospitibus tenent (sc. examina) frondentibus arbor, Virg.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Meeting one, or falling in one's way easily or without trouble; easy, easy of attainment, easily acquired or obtained: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac.* **B.** *Complaisant, affable, courteous: comitas, Tac.*

obvŭl-tus (for obvolv-tus), a, um, **P.** of obvolv-o.

ob-volve, volvi, vŏlŭtum, volvĕre, **3. v. a. I. Prop.**: *To wrap round, muffle up, cover all over: os obvolutum est folliculo, Cic.* **III. Fig.**: *To wrap up, cloak, disguise, etc.: verbisque decoris Obvolvās vitium, Hor.*

oc-cæco (ob-), avi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [for ob-cæco] **I. Prop.**: *To make blind, to blind, to deprive of sight: hostis pulvere occæcatus, Liv.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To make dark; to darken, obscure: caligo occæcaverat diem, Liv.* **B.** *To hide, conceal: terra semen occæcatum cohibet, Cic.* **C.** *To deprive of feeling, to benumb: timor occæcaverat artus, Virg.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Of speech: To make dark, obscure, or unintelligible: Tac.* **B.** *Mentally: To make blind, to blind: ni spes vana pacis occæcasset consilia, Liv.*

oc-calle-sco (ob-), callŭi, **no sup.**, callesco **3. v. n. incho.** [for ob-calle-sco; fr. ob; calle-o] **I. Prop.**: *To get a thick skin; to grow or become callous: os sensi occallescere rostro, Ov.* **II. Fig.**: *To become callous, hardened, or insensible: to lose one's feeling: jam prorsus occallui, Cic.*

oc-cāno, cānŭi, cantum, cānĕre, **3. v. n.** [for ob-cāno] **Milit. t. l.**: *To blow, sound a wind instrument: Tac.* **oc-cā-sio**, ōnis, **f.** [for ob-cad-sio; from ob; without force;] **cād-o**, to fall out, happen] *(A falling out or happening; hence) I. Gen.*: *An occasion, opportunity, fit time, convenient season, favourable moment for doing any thing: Plant.; Ter.; Cic.*—**Particular phrases**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *Occasionem dare, or offerre, To give, present, offer, etc., an opportunity: Nep.; Suet.* **2. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force: To offer, or present, itself: Cic.* **B.** *Deesse occasione, To be wanting to, i. e. to miss, not to profit by, an opportunity: Cæs.* **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *Opportunity, means, facility, etc.: Tac.* **B. Meton.**: **A.** *supply, stock, etc.: lapidum, Pl.* **¶** Hence, **Fr. occasio.**

1. occā-sus (for occad-sus), a, um, **P.** of 2. occid-o, through true root OCCAD.

2. occā-sus, ūs, **m.** [for occad-sus; fr. OCCAD, true root of occid-o] **1. a. Prop.**: *Of the day or heavenly bodies: A going down, setting, etc.: Cæs.; Virg.; Tac.* **B. Meton.**: *The quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets; sunset; the west: Virg.* **2. a. Prop.**: *Of persons: A perishing, end, death: Cic.* **b. Meton.**: *Of things: Overthrow, ruin, destruction: Cic.; Virg.* **¶** Hence, **Fr. occasus.**

occā-tio, ōnis, **f.** [occ(a)-o] **A** harrowing: **Cic.**

occā-tor, ōris, **m.** [id.] **A** harrowing: **I. Prop.**: *occatoris opera, Col.* **II. Fig.**: *scelerum, Plant.*

oc-cido (ob-, -cido), cessi, cessum, cēdere, **3. v. n.** [for ob-cedo] **To go towards; to go, go up to one: in conspectum alicujus occedere, Plant.**

oc-cento, avi, ātum, āre, **1. v. n.** and **a.** [for ob-canto] **I. Neut.**: **A.** *In a good sense: To sing at or before; to serenade: ad fores, Plant.* **B.** *In a bad sense: To sing a lampoon, pasquinade, etc., at or before: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) ostium, Plant.* **II. Act.**: *To sing; either in a good or bad sense: hymenæum, Plant.: si quis occentavisset, sive carmen candidisset, etc., Cic.*

occepsō, v. occipio **init.**

occid-ens, entis, **P.** of occido.—**As Subst.**: **m.** (sc. mundus) *The western part of the world, the west: Cic.* **¶** Hence, **Fr. occident.**

occid-ŏ, ōnis, **f.** [1. occid-o] *(A striking or cutting down: hence) Of persons: A massacre, utter destruction, extermination: Liv.*—**Particular phrases**: **1.** *Occidione occidere or credere To cut down, or off, with utter destruction or completely: Cic.; Just.*

2. *Occidione occumbere, To fall by an utter destruction, i. e. to be completely, or entirely, cut off: Tac.* **3.** *Occidioni dare, To give, or yield, up to utter destruction: Tac.* **4.** *Occidioni eximere, To deliver or release from utter destruction: Tac.*

1. oc-cido (ob-), cidi, cisum, cidĕre, **3. v. a.** [for ob-cædo] *(To strike against; hence) I. Prop.*: **A. Gen.**: *To strike down, strike to the ground; to beat, smash, crush: istam psaltriam, Ter.* **B. Esp.**: *To strike or cut down; to cut off, kill, slay: virginem filiam suâ manū occidit (sc. Virginis), Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *To kill by other means than striking, etc.: veneno occisus, Suet.* **III. Fig.**: *To ruin, to undo: occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter.* **B.** *To plague to death; to torture, torment, pester: occidis me, Quum istuc rogatas, Plant.: (without Object) occidis supe rogando, Hor.* **¶** Hence, **Fr. (old) occire.**

2. oc-cido, cidi, cāsum, cidĕre, **3. v. n.** [for ob-cado] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To fall down, fall: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv.* **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Of the heavenly bodies: To go down, set: adverso cedens Canis occidit asper, Virg.* **2.** *Of persons: To fall, perish, die: extincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur, Cic.* **3.** *Of plants,*

oc.: To *perish, die, wither away*: fallax herba veneni Occidit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: To *perish, to be ruined, or lost, etc.*: Of persons or things: ut hic ornatus (sc. mundi) . . . occidat, Cic. — Particular expressions: Occidi, occidimus, *I, etc., am lost, or undone* Plant.; Virg.

3. occido, for *occedo*; *v. occe*do. **occid-ūsus**, *a, um, adj.* [2. *occid-o*] **I.** Prop.: *Going down, settling*: dies, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Western*: aquae, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Sinking, failing*: senecta, Ov.

oc-cīno, cīnī, centum, cīnēre, *3. v. n.* [for *ob-cano*] *To sing against*; hence) Of birds: *To sing, or chirp, unfavourably or inauspiciously*; to croak, etc.: si occinnet avis, *i. e. has, by its note, given an unfavourable omen*: Liv.

oc-cipio, cēpi (cepī), ceptum, cipere (Pul. Per.) *occepo* for *occepro*, Plant.: *occepit* for *occeperit*, id., *3. v. a. and n.* [for *ob-cipio*] *To take on or upon one*; hence) **I.** Act.: *A. Gen.*: *To begin, commence* any thing: cautionem, Plant.: agere argumentum occipit, Liv. **B.** Esp.: *Of an office*: *To take upon one's self to enter upon*: magistratum, Tac. **II.** Neut.: *To begin, commence*: hiems occipiebat, Tac.

oc-ciput, itis, *n.* [for *ob-ciput*] *The back part of the head, the poll, the occiput*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occiput*.

oc-ci-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for *occid-sio*; fr. *occid-o*] *A massacre, slaughter, murder*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *occision*.

oc-ci-sor, ōris, *m.* [for *occid-sor*; fr. id.] *A slayer, murderer*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *occiseur*.

oc-ci-sus (for *occid-sus*), *a, um*: **I.** *P.* of *occid-o*. — **2. Pa.**: *Ruined, lost, unfortunate, undone*: (Sup.) *occisissimus* sum omnium, qui vivunt, Cic.

oc-clūdo, clāsi, clāsum, clādēre (Perf. Ind., occlūsti for *occlusisti*, Plant.), *3. v. a.* [for *ob-claudo*] **I.** Prop.: *To shut, or close, up*: *occlusis* tabernis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the tongue: *To check, stop, shut up*: linguam, Plant. — **B.** Of the passions: *To restrain, curb*: libidinem, Ter.

occlū-sus (for *occlud-sus*), *a, um*: **1. P.** of *occlud-o*. — **2. Pa.**: *Shut, or closed, up*: **a.** Prop.: (Sup.) *ostium* *occlusissimum*, Plant. — **b.** Fig.: (Comp.) *occlusionemque habent stultitiam, i. e. keep it more to themselves*, Plant.

occo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [from the root *ac*, whence *ac-no*, and akin to the Germ. *eggon* *to harrow*] *To harrow*: segetem, Hor.

occepi, *v. occipio*.

oc-cūbo, prips, *no perf. nor sup.*, cūbare, *1. v. n.* [for *ob-cūbo*] *To lie in a place; to rest, repose in the grave, etc.*: ad tumulum, quo maximus occubuit Hector, Virg.

oc-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for *ob-calco*] *To tread, or trample upon, or down*. **I.** Gen.: *vitem*, Cato. **II.** Esp.: *In battle, etc.*; *partim* *occulcatis*, *partim* *dissipatis*, Liv.

oc-cūl-o (ob-), cūlūi, cūltum, cūlāre, *3. v. a.* [for *ob-cul-o*; fr. *ob*;

root *cul*, akin to *celo*, *clam*; (Gr. *καλυπτω*) **I.** Gen.: *To cover, cover over*: *vigilantia . . . occulte terrā*, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To cover up, hide, conceal*: **A.** Prop.: *classen in convexo memoria sub rupe cavatā . . . Occultit*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *puncta argumentorum in occultas*, Cic.

occultā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [occult(a)-o] **1.** *A hiding, concealing, concealment*: **Caes.**; Cic. — **2.** *A hiding, or concealing, one's self*: *concealment*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occultation*.

occultā-tor, ōris, *m.* [occult(a)-o] *A hider, concealer, secretor*: Cic.

occult-e, adv. [occult-us] *In concealment, in secret, secretly, privately*: ea nunc occulto cuniculis oppugnat, Cic.: (Comp.) *conari occultius*, id.: (Sup.) *occultissime*, Caes.

occult-o, āvi, ātum, āre (Perf. Subj., occultāssis for *occultaveris*, Plant.), *1. v. a.* *intens.* [occul-o] **I.** Gen.: *To hide, conceal, secrete, etc.*: **A.** Prop.: *occultant* *spīncta* *lucertos*, Virg.: *legionem silvis occultat*, Caes. **B.** Fig.: *intus veritas occultetur*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.*, or *Pass.* *in reflexive force*: *To hide, or conceal, one's self*; *to hide*: *Caes.*; Cic.

occult-us, *a, um*: **1. P.** of *occul-o*. — **2. Pa.**: **a.** Prop.: *Hidden, concealed, secret*: *calles*, Virg. — **As Subst.**:

occultum, *i. n.* *A secret place, a place of concealment, a hiding place*: Cic.; Tac. — **b.** Fig.: **(a)** Of things: *Hidden, concealed, secret*: *evum*, Hor.: (Comp.) *occultiores* *insidiae*, Cic.: (Sup.) *res occultissima*, id.: *Adverbial expressions*: *In occulto*, *per occultum*, *ex occulto*, *In secret, secretly, with secrecy, etc.*: Plant.; Tac.; Cic. — **As Subst.**: **occulta**, ōrum, *n. plur.* *Secret things, secrets*: Cic.; Tac. — **(b)** Of persons: *Secret, close, reserved, not open*: *si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occulte*.

oc-cumbo (ob-), cūbūi, cūbitum, cūmbere, *3. v. n.* [for *ob-cumbo*] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To fall, or sink upon, or down*: *in gladium*, Vell. **B.** Esp.:

1. Of the heavenly bodies: *To go down, set*: *Just*. — **2.** *To fall in death; to die*: *ocubuisse* *honeste*, Cic.: *mene* *Ilaciis* *occombere* *campis* *Non potuisse* Virg. — **3.** *To submit, yield, succumb*: *to certae* *occombere* *mori*, Virg. **II.** (pprs. only in connection with *morien* or some kindred word) *To fall against death; i. e. to fall, die, perish*: Cic.; Liv.

occūpā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [occup(a)-o] **1.** *A taking possession of a thing with the intention of keeping it as one's own*; *seizing, occupying*: Cic. — **2.** *A seizing upon, holding, or occupying by force*: Cic. — **3.** Rhet. *l. t.*: *(An anticipating or being beforehand with)* *Esp.*:

An anticipation of an opponent's argument: Cic. — **4.** (Prop.: *An occupying, busying*; Meton.) *A business, employment, occupation*: Caes.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occupation*.

occūpā-tus, *a, um*: **1. P.** of *occup(a)-o*. — **2. Pa.**: *Taken up, occupied,*

busy, engaged, employed, etc.: *si occupati* *profutimus* *aliquid* *civibus* *nostris*, Cic.: (Comp.) *comitiorum* *dilationes* *occupacionem* *me* *habebant*, Scaevola ap. Cic.: (Sup.) *occupatissimus*, Cic.

oc-cūp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, (occupāssis for *occupaverit*, Plant.: *occupāssis* for *occupaverit*, id., *1. v. a.* [for *ob-cap-o*; fr. *ob*; cap-ō] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take, seize, or lay hold of*: *aram*, Plant.: *occupat* *amplexu* (sc. *Ariadnen*), Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To take possession of, hold, occupy, etc.*: *locum*, Cic. — **2.** *With an essory notion of hostility*: *To take, seize, occupy, hold possession of by force, etc.*: *oppidi* *partem*, Caes. — **3.** Of localities: *To reach, occupy, enter, etc.*: *fortiter* *occupa* *Portum*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To occupy, i. e. to take, or fill, up with any thing*: *atrā* *Nube* *polum* *pater* *occupato*, Hor. — **B.** *To fall upon, attack*: *saxo . . . Occupat* *os* *faciemque*, Virg.

— **C.**: **1.** *To get the start of, to be beforehand, to anticipate in doing, etc.*, *To be the first to do, etc.*: *occupant* *bellum* *facere*, Liv. — **2.** *To be beforehand with, to anticipate a person*: *to fortunā*, Cic. — **3.** *To anticipate, prevent, or take up a person with* *quam* *assetat* *herodum*, *Nun quid vis?* *occupo*, Hor. — **D.** *To come upon unexpectedly, to surprise, etc.*: *Valutium* *mane* *Philippus*, . . . *Occupat*, Hor. — **E.** *To outstrip, get before, surpass, etc.*: *agressas* *ante* *refect*, Ov.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To take, seize, or lay hold of*: *familiam* *optimam* *occupavit*, *i. e. has* *firm* *hold* *of* *or* *got* *into*: *Plant.* — **B.**: **1.** *To take possession of, hold, occupy, etc.*: *fessos* *super* *occupat* *artūs*, Virg. — **2.** *To seize, seize upon, hold forcible possession of, etc.*: *regnum*, Cic. — **3.** **I.** Gen.: *To occupy, take up, busy, employ, etc.*: *populus . . . in funambulo* *mentem* *occupārat*, Ter. — **2.** Esp.: *Of money*: *To employ, hence*: **a.** *At interest*: *To put, lay, put out, employ, at interest*: *pecuniam* *adolescentulo* *grandi* *fenore* *occupāsti*, Cic. — **b.** *In purchases*: *To invest, or lay out, in*: *Col.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *occuper*.

oc-curro (ob-), curri (rarely *oc-curri*), cursum, currere, *3. v. n.* [for *ob*; curro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To run towards or up to a person or place*: *ad opem* *ferendam* *occurrunt*, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To run, go, or come, to meet; to meet one*: *ad* *Ægium* . . . *Cæsari* *occurrit*, Caes. — **2.** *With accusatory notion of hostility*: *To go against, rush upon, attack an enemy, etc.*: *daubus* *Fabianis* *legionibus* *occurrit*, Caes. — **3.** *To meet or fall in with*: *sen* *dextrā* *lavāque* *velis* *occurrere* *pugnae*, etc.: Virg. — **4.** *To go or come to a place, etc.*: *Atheniensium* *quoque* *legati* *ad* *id* *concilium* *occurrunt*, Liv. — **5.** *To be present, come up, etc.*: *me* *ad* *tempus* *occursum*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of places, etc.: *To meet a person or thing*; hence) *To fall in one's way*: *nam* *jam* *amplius* *ulla* *occurrit* *tellus*, Virg. — **B.** Of inanimate subjects: *To come in contact with, fall or come in the way of* *silex . . . ferro* *occorrebat*, Liv. **III**

Fig. A: 1. *To offer, or present, itself, etc., to the sight; to appear, meet the view, etc.: occurranque oculis intumescit tuis, Ov.* — **2.** *A. To offer, or present, itself to the mind, etc.; to suggest itself; to occur, recur, etc.: ea quæ occurant, Cic.* — **3.** *To appear to the mind as; to seem, etc.: mihi tu occurrere dignus eo munere, Cic.* — **4.** *To offer, or present, itself, etc., in speaking; to occur: hæc tenenda sunt oratori; saepe enim occurrunt, Cic.* — **B.** *(To meet with words; hence) 1. To answer, reply: huic . . . Talibus occurrit dictis, Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) occurrit enim, sicut occursum est, Cic.* — **2.** *To object: occurrit nobis a doctis et eruditis, Cic.* — **C.** *To meet for the purpose of remedying whether morally or physically; to remedy, relieve, cure, endeavour to cure, etc.: occurram vestre expectationi, Cic.* — **D.** *To come to the help of, to assist: supplicibus et calamitosis, Cic.* — **E.** *To prevent, obviate, etc.: satisfaci aurium animorumque, Cic.* — **F.** *To meet for the purpose of hindering; to resist, hinder, oppose: alioquin consiliis, Cic.* — **G.** *To fall in with, comply with, accommodate one's self to: avaritiæ ac sceleris, Cic.*

occurra-tio, ōnis, f. [occurs(a)-o] *A running to meet one, out of respect or for the sake of courting favour; attention, officiousness: Cic.*

occur-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. intens. [for occur-so; ātum, āre, 1. v. n.] *I. To run towards, or up to: portis, Liv. II.* **A.** Prop.: *To run, go, or come to: to meet: quum candidatis . . . osculo occurrere, Pl.* **B.** Meton.: *Of things: to meet, come in contact, etc.: constat attolli oculos occursum inter se radicem reperissent, Pl.* **III.** *To go against, rush upon, make an attack, attack: occurat oculus gladio, Cæs.* **IV.** *To meet, or fall in with: inter agendum . . . Occursare capro . . . caveto, Virg.* **V.** *A. To go or come to a place: in urbem, Plaut.* — **B.** *To come up to, present one's self before: numinibus, Pl.* **VI.** *To offer, or present, itself to the mind: to suggest itself, etc.: occurant animo inæa mortalitas, mea scripta, Pl.* **VII.** *To resist, hinder, oppose, withstand: inter invidios, occursantes, Sall.*

occur-sus, ūs, m. [for occur-sus; fr. occur-o] **I.** *A running towards or up: Curt.* — **2.** *A meeting, or falling in with: Ov.; Tac.* — **3.** *A opposing, opposition: Pl.* — **4.** *A near approach, contiguity: Pl.* — **5.** *A. Gen.: A meeting with, a coming in contact with, a falling in the way of: Ov.* — **B.** Esp.: *A coming in contact with each other, etc.: Pl.*

Occānus, i, m., Ὠκεανός. I. Prop.: *The great sea, or body of water, encompassing the land; the ocean: Cic.; Hor.* **II.** Meton.: *Personified: Oceanus, the son of Cæum and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs: Virg.* — Hence, **Occān-itis, ūlis, f.** *A daughter of Ocean; an Oceanide: Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Océan.*

Occell-ātum, i, n. [occell-us] *(A thing provided with little eyes; hence) Any thing marked with small spots like little eyes: e. g. dice, etc.: Suet.*

oc-cel-lus, i, m. dim. [for ocul-lus; fr. ocul-us] **I.** Prop.: *A little eye: Ov.* **II.** Fig.: *A. As a term of endearment: ocellus mi! my little eye! my darling! Plaut.* — **B.** Of things, like our apple of the eye: Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A bulb or knob on the roots of a reed (called also oculus): Pl.*

Ocellum, i, n. Ὠκελόν. *Ocellum; a city of Gallia Cisalpinæ (now prps. Ussello).*

oc-tor, ōctus, comp. adj. (Sup. **oc-issimus, a, um**) [akin to ok-us] **I.** Prop.: *Swifter, swifter: fulminis octor alit, Virg.* **II.** Meton.: *Of time: Quicker, sooner, earlier: (Sup.) occidenna pira, the soonest ripe: Pl.*

oc-ter, ādus, comp. ōctus, Sup. ocissime [id.] **I.** Pos.: *Quickly, speedily, rapidly, etc.: profer ociter, App.* — **2.** Comp.: **a.** *More quickly, etc.: Cic.* — **b.** *As a modified superlative: Very quickly or speedily; in much haste, etc.; at once, etc.: oculus gladio occurat, Cæs.* — **3.** Sup.: *Very quickly, etc.: Sall.*

Ocnus (-os) i, m., Ὠκνος (Sloth). *Ocnus; The founder of the city of Mantua.*

ocrea, æ, f. [prps. akin to ὀκρεα, a prominence] *A greave or (metal) legging: Liv.; Pl.*

occr-ātus, a, um, adj. [occre-a] *Provided, or furnished, with an ocrea, or with ocreæ; greaved: Ilor.*

Ocrēsia (-isia), æ, f. *Ocresia or Ocrisia; a female slave of Tanquil, the mother of King Servius Tullius.*

Ocriellum, i, n. *Ocriellum; a city of Umbria (now Utricoli).* — Hence, **Ocriellānus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Ocriellum; Ocriellan.* — As Subst.: **Ocriellāni, ōrum, m.** (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Ocriellum, the Ocriellans.*

Octāvius, i, m., -a, æ, f. *Octavius and Octavia; Roman names.* — Hence, **Octāvi-ānus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, an Octavius; Octavian.* — As Subst.: **Octavianus, i, m.** *Octavianus; a cognomen of the Emperor Augustus, who was adopted out of the gens Octavia into the gens Julia.*

oct-āvus, a, um, adj. [oct-o] *The eighth: pars, Cic.* — Adverbial expression: *Octavum, For the eighth time: Liv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *octave.*

octāvus-dēsimus, a, um, adj. *The eighteenth: Tac.*

oct-ies, num. adv. [oct-o] *Eight times: Cic.*

octingent-ēsimus, a, um, num. adj. [octingent-i] *The eight hundredth: annus, Cic.*

oct-ingent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for oct-ing-cent-i; fr. oct-o; (i); (n); cent-um] *Eight hundred.*

oct-i-pes, ūdis, adj. [oct-o; (i); pes] *Eight-footed: Cancer, Ov.*

octo, num. adj. = ὀκτώ. *Eight: anni, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *huit.*

Octo-ber, bris, m. [octo; ber, akin

to Sanscrit *vāra*, Persian *bār*, "time" (*Eight-time; i. e. eighth time division of the year*) *October (which was originally the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March): Vell.* — As Adj.: *Of, or belonging to, October: Idius, Mart.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Octobre.*

octō-dēcim, num. adj. [for octo-decem] *Eighteen: anni, Eur.*

Octōdūrus, i, m. *Octodurus; a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis (now Martigny).*

octōgēn-ārius, a, um, adj. [octogēn-i] *Of, or belonging to, eighty: pater, who was a man of eighty, was eighty years old: Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *octogénaire.*

octō-gēn-i, æ, a, num. distributive adj. [for octo-gin-i; fr. octo; gin = kor in kor-ta] *(Eight-tens each; hence) I. Prop.: Eighty each: Liv.* **II.** Meton.: *Eighty: Pl.*

Octogēsa, æ, f. *Octogesa; a city in Hispania Tarraconensis (near the moderna La Granja).*

octō-gēs-ius, a, um, num. adj. [constr. fr. octogint-e-ius; fr. octogint-a] *The eightieth: annus, Cic.*

octōg-ies (octūg-), num. adv. [constr. fr. octogint-ies] *Eighty times: Cic.*

octō-ginta, num. adj. [octo; ginta = κοῦτα] *(Eight-tens; hence) Eighty: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *octante.*

octo-jūg-is, e, adj. [octo; jūg, root of ju(n)g-o] (Prop.: *Eight joined together; hence, Fig.: Eight in a body, or collectively; eight together: Liv.*

octō-ni, æ, a, num. distributive adj. [octo] **I. Prop.: Eight each: ordines, Cæs.** **II.** Meton.: *Eight: octonis natalibus actis, Ov.*

octōphōron (octaph-), i, n. = ὀκταφόρον. *A litter carried by eight bearers: Cic.*

octūg-ies, v. octogies.

octū-plicātus, a, um, P. of obsol. *octuplic(a)-o [octo; plic(a)-o] Made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled: Liv.*

octūplūs, a, um, adj. = ὀκταπλοῦς. *Eight-fold, octuple: pars, Cic.* — As Subst.: **octuplum, i, n.** *The eight-fold penalty, the octuple: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *octuple.*

oct-ussis, is, m. [for oct-assis; fr. octo; assis=as] *Eight asses: Ilor.*

ocul-ātus, a, um, adj. [ocul-us] **I.** Prop.: *Furnished with or having eyes, seeing; testis, an eye-witness, Plaut.*

II. Meton.: *That strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible: (Sup.) oculatissimus locus, Pl.* **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Conspicuous, perceptible: (Comp.) in scribendo oculatior, Cic.* — **B.** *Oculatus dies, A day with eyes; i. e. a day on which one will see something done, etc.: Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *oculé.*

Ōcūlus, i, m. [akin to Sans. *akṣha*, "eye"; fr. lost AKSH=IKSH, to see; Greek ὄστρο, ὀκτο for ὄστρο] *(The seeing thing; hence) I. Prop.: An eye: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.* **II.** Fig.: **A.** *As a term of endearment: Eye, darling: Plaut.* — **B.** *An ornament: Cic.* **III.** Meton.: **A.** *The power of seeing,*

sight, vision: Cic.—**B.** Of the sun, stars, etc.: *A luminary:* Ov.—**C.** Of plants: *An eye, bud, bourgeon:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œil*.

ocyor, etc., v. *ocior*, etc.

Ōcyrrhōē (Ōcyrrh-), ἔς, f., Ὀκυρρῆος (Swift flowing one). *Ōcyrrhōē* or *Ōcyrrhōē*: a daughter of Chiron.

Ōdēum, i, n. = ὄδειον. *A public building designed for musical performances; an odeon:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odéum, odéon*.

Ōdī, ōdisse (*Gerund:* odiendi, App.—*Perf.* oens sum, Plant.: odiivi, Script. ap. Cic.), v. a. *defect.* [for hodi, akin to hostis, ἔχθος and Germ. Hass]. **I.** Prop. p.: *To hate:* odere sorores Tartareae monstrum, Virg.: hunc si acerbè et ponitis, odérat, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To dislike:* to be displeased or vexed at any thing: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor.

Ōdīōs-e, ade. [odīōs-us] *In a hateful way or manner; odiously:* Cic.

Ōdī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [odī-um] (*Full of, or abounding in, odium; hence:* 1. *Hateful to one; hated by one:* Of persons or things: (Comp.) motis odiosiores, Cic.—2. *Offensive, annoying, odious, unpleasant, vexatious, roublesome, etc.:* cupidus rerum talium odiosum et molestum est cavere, Cic.: (Sup.) arctolionum . . . nativitas . . . alius odiosissima, Plued. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odieux*.

Ōdites, ē, m., Ὀδίτης (Wayfarer, Wanderer). *Ōdites:* 1. *The name of a Centaur.*—2. *A person mentioned by Ovid.*

Ōd-ium, ī, n. [od-i] **I.** Prop.: *Hatred, grudge, ill-will, animosity, enmity, aversion:* amor et odium, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A. Offence, annoyance, disgust:* Ter.—**B.** As a quality: *Offensive conduct or language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness:* Cic.; Hor.

Ōdōmantes, um, m., Ὀδομάντες. *The Ōdōmantes; a people of Thrace.*—Hence, **Ōdōmant-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Ōdōmantes.*

Ōd-or (old form *odos*), ōris, m. [root *od*, akin to Gr. ὄζω; also Lat. ol-co] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.: A smell, scent, odour:* Cic. **B. Esp.: *A disagreeable smell, stink, stench:* Sall.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A. A scent, inkling, hint, presumption:* Cic.—**B.** *A function, an infusion:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Perfumes, perfumery, essence, etc.:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odeur*.**

Ōdōrā-tio, ōnis, f. [odor(a)-or] *A smelling, smell:* Cic.

1. **Ōdōrā-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of odor(n)-o and odor(a)-or.*—2. *P. a. That has a smell, that emits an odour; esp. sweet-smelling, fragrant:* lignum, Virg.: (Comp.) vinā mustis odoratiora, Pl.: (Sup.) odoratissimā flores, id.

2. **Ōdōrā-tus**, ūs, m. [odor(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A smelling, smell:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The sense of smell:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odorat*.

Ōdōr-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [odor, odor-is: (i); fer-o] 1. *Bringing or spreading odours, fragrant, odoriferous:* panacea, Virg.—2. *Producing*

perfumes or spices: gens odorifera (i. e. Persæ), Ov.

Ōdōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [odor] *To give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume a thing:* odorant aëra fumis, Ov.

Ōdōr-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. [id.] *To smell at, examine by smelling:* pallam, Plant. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To smell out, detect by the scent; to scent:* cibum, Hor. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To aspire to, aim at a thing, in a contemptuous sense; to sniff* (as a dog): decemviratum, Cic.—2. *To search out, trace out, investigate:* ut odoror . . . quid sentiant, Cic.—3. *To get an inkling or smattering of any thing:* philosophiam, Tac.

Ōdōr-us, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Pertaining to odor;* hence) 1. *Sweet-smelling, fragrant:* flos, Ov.: (Comp.) odorūti, Pl.—2. *Ill-smelling, stinking:* lumen odorum sulfure, Claud.—3. *That tracks by the smell, keen-scented:* odora canum vis, Virg.

Ōdōs, v. odor *init.*

Ōdryssē (Ōdsæ), ārum, m., Ὀδρυσῆα. *The Ōdryssæ or Ōdrussæ; a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus.*—Hence, **Ōdryss-ius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Ōdrysi-an;* Meton.) *Thracian.*—Hence, **Ōdrysi**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The Thracians.*

Ōdysseā (-īa), ē, f., Ὀδύσσεια: 1. *The Ōdyssee; a poem:* a. *Of Homer.*—b. *Of Livius Andronicus.*—2. *Ōdysseæ portus, The port of Ulysses;* the name of the southern extremity of Sicily, near Pachynum.

Ōa, ē, f. *Ōa; a town of Africa (now Tyipoli).*—Hence, **Ōe-nis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ōa.*—As Subst.: **Ōenses**, ūni, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Ōa.*

Ōæger (Ō-agrus), i, m., Οἰάγρος. *Ōæger or Ōagrus; a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus.*—Hence, **Ōægr-ius**, a, um, adj., Οἰάγριος. (Prop.: *Ōægr-ian;* Meton.) *Thracian.*

Ōbālīa, ē, f., Οἰβαλία. *Ōbālīa; a name of Tarentum.*

Ōbālus, i, m., Οἰβαλος. *Ōbālus:* 1. *A king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus and grandfather of Helen, under whose guidance the Parthenians went to lower Italy and founded Tarentum.*—Hence, a. **Ōbāl-ides**, ē, m., Οἰβαλίδης. *A male descendant of Ōbālus; the Ōbālides.*—Plur.: **Ōbāl-ides**, ārum, m. *The Ōbālides:* i. e. Castor and Pollux.—b. **Ōbāl-is**, idis, f. adj.: (a) Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Ōbālus;* *Ōbalian;*—(b) Meton.: *Italian, Roman.*—c. **Ōbāl-ius**, a, um, adj., Οἰβαλῖος: (a) Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Ōbālus;* *Ōbalian;*—(b) Meton.: (a) *Spartan.*—(β) *Sabine.*—2. *An Italian hero, son of Telon.*

Ōchālīa, ē, f., Οἰχαλία. *Ōchālīa:* 1. *A city of Eubœa.*—2. *A city of Messenia.*—Hence, **Ōchāl-is**, idis, f. *A female Ōchalian.*

Ōcleus (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m., Οἰκλεύς. *Ōcleus; the father of Amphiaræus, and grandfather of Alcmaeon.*—Hence, **Ōcl-ides**, ē, m., Οἰκλίδης. *The son of Ōcleus, i. e. Amphiaræus.*

Ōcleus, i, m. *Ōcleus; a Centaur.* **Ōeconōmīcus**, i, m., = οἰκονομικός. *A work on domestic economy* (by Xenophon): Cic.

Ōdipus, ōdis and i, m., Οἰδίπους (Swollen-foot) **I.** Prop.: *Ōdipus; king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta.*—Hence, **Ōdīpōdīōnīus**, a, um, adj., Οἰδῖποδῖονος. *Of, or belonging to, Ōdipus.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *For a solver of enigmas.*—**B.** *Ōdipus Coloneus, Ōdipus at Colone;* the title of a tragedy of Sophocles.

Ōeneus (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m., Οἰνεός (Wine-man). *Ōeneus; a king of Atolia or Calydon, the husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, Deianira, Gorgo, etc.*—Hence, 1. **Ōen-ēus** (trisyll.), a, um, adj. *Ōenean.*—2. **Ōen-ides**, ē, m., Οἰνεΐδης. *A male descendant of Ōeneus:* a. = Meleager.—b. = Diomedes, son of Tydeus.

Ōenōmāus, i, m., Οἰονόμαος. *Ōenōmāus; a king of Elis and Piza, the father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes, and father-in-law of Pelops.*

Ōenōne, ēs, f., Οἰονόνη. *Ōenōne; a Phrygian nymph, the daughter of Cebren, beloved by Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.*

Ōenō-phōrum, i, n. = οἰνοφόρον. *A wine-holder, wine-basket:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oenophore*.

Ōenōpia, ē, f., Οἰονοπία. *Ōenōpia; a name of the island of Ægina.*—Hence, **Ōenōpi-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ōenōpia;* *Ōenopian.*

Ōenōplion, ōnis, m., Οἰονοπίων. *Ōenōpion; a king of Chios, the father of Merope.*

Ōenōtrīa, ē, f., Οἰονοτρία. *Ōenōtrīa; (Prop.: The extreme south-eastern part of Italy; Meton.) Italy.*—Hence, **Ōenōtri-us** (contr. *Ōenōtrus*), a, um, adj. *Ōenotrian, Italian, Roman.*

Ōenus, a, um, old form of unus.

Ōestrus, i, m., = οἰστρος. **I.** Prop.: *A gad-fly, horse-fly, breeze:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Frenzy of a prophet or poet; inspiration, poetic fire:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œstre*.

Ōestus, old form of unus: Cic.

Ōesypum, i, n. = οἰσάπυ. **I.** Prop.: *The greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *An extract from so. l. used as an emollient for the joints, and also by the Roman ladies as a cosmetic.*

Ōta, ē, -e, ēs, f., Οἶτα. *Ōta or Ōte; the mountain range between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile (now Kumbayta).*—Hence, **Ōet-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ōta.*—As Subst.: **Ōtæus**, i, m. (sc. heros or deus) *The Ōtæan hero or god; i. e. Hercules.*

Ōfella, ē, f., dim. [offa] *A bite, bit, mouthful, morsel:* Juv.

offa, ē, f., [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A bite, bit, morsel; esp. a little ball or pellet made of flour:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A piece, lump, mass:* Pl.—**B.** *Of a swelling:* Juv.—**C.** *Of a shapeless mass, untimely birth, abortion:* Juv.

off-ūla (-fla), æ, *f. dim.* [off-a] *A little bit, a small piece:* Var.; Script. ap. Suet.

off-fulgēo (ob-), fulsi, *no sup.*, fulgēro, 2. v. n. [for ob-fulgēo] *To shine against or upon; to appear:* nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

off-fundo (ob-), fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-fundo] **1.** Of liquids: *To pour, spread, pour out or over;* hence, Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour or spread itself, etc., over:* illis aqua... offunditur, Cic.—**2.** Of things not liquid: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *To spread or pour over, to cover with or by:* quum altitudo caliginem oculis offudisset, Liv.—(b) Esp.: (a) Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour, or spread itself, etc., over; to overspread:* Cic.—(b) Of the effect of overspreading: *To obscure, overpower, eclipse, etc.:* offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Gen.: *To pour, or spread, out over a person or thing; to cover, overspread a person or thing:* Marcellorum mentem pectus memoria offudit, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, or simply offunditur: *To pour, or spread itself, etc., over; to overspread:* Cic.

offu-sus (for offud-sus), a, um, *P.* of offund(n)-o.

og-gannio (ob-), ivi or īi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [for ob-gannio] *To grol, grumble, to snarl out, etc.:* Plaut.; Ter.

Ogyges, is, Ὀγύγης. *Ogyges; the mythic founder and king of Thebes, in Beotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.*—Hence, **Ogyg-yus**, a, um, adj., Ὀγύγιος. (Prop.: *Ogygian;* Meton.) *Theban.*

oh, interj. An expression for the most various emotions of the mind: *Oh! Oh! Plaut.; Ter.*

ohē, interj. *Ho! holloa! soho! ho there! Hor.*

oho, interj. An exclamation of surprise or joy: *Oho! aha! Plaut.*

oi, interj. An exclamation of complaint, of one weeping: *Ter.*

Oileus (trisyll.) ōi and ōos, m., Ὀϊεύς. *Oileus; a king of Locris, father of the Ajax who was called, from his parentage, Ajax Oilei (to distinguish him from Ajax Telamonius).*—Hence, **Oil-ides**, æ, m., Ὀϊεΐδης. *The son of Oileus, i. e. Ajax.*

Olbia, æ, f. *Olbia; a city of Sardinia.*—Hence, **Olbi-ensis**, æ, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Olbia; Olbian.*

Olceades, um, m. *The Olceades; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Olciñates, lum, m. *The Olciñate; the inhabitants of Olcinum, a seaport in Illyricum (the modern Dubrovno).*

Olēa, æ, f., ἑλαιά. **I.** Prop.: *An olive. olive-berry.* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *An olive-tree.* Cic.

Olēa-ginēus (-ginus), a, um, adj. [olea, (uncount. Gen.) olea-i] (*Sprung from the olen; hence*) **1.** Resembling an olive in shape, olive-shaped: Pl.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, the olive-wood:* radix, Virg.

Olē-arius, a, um, adj. [ole-a] *Of, or belonging to, oil; oil-; cella, Cic.*

Olēarios, i, f., Ὀλεάριος. *Olearios; one of the Cycloades near Paros (now Antiparos).*

Olē-aster, stri, m. [ole-a] *The wild olive-tree, oleaster:* Virg.

1. Olēnos (-us), i, m., Ὀλένος. *Olenos or Olenus; the husband of Lethæa, said to have been changed with her into a stone.*

2. Olēnos (-us), i, f., Ὀλένος. *Olenos or Olenus: 1. An ancient city of Achaia.—2. A city of Achaia.*—Hence, **Olēn-yus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Olenian;* Meton.) *Achaian.*

Olē-nis, ntis: **1.** *P. of ole-o.—2. Pa. a. Gen.: Giving forth, or emitting, a scent; smelling: florem jungit bene olentis anethi, Virg.—b. Esp.: (a) In a good sense: Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous: olentem scindere cedrum, Virg.—(b) In a bad sense: (a) Prop.: Stinking, foul, rank smelling, rank, strong-smelling: olentia Medi Ora fovant illo, Virg.—(b) Fig.: Of language: Having a musty smell, musty; i. e. savouring of antiquity, unfit for use, etc.: Tac.*

Olē-ō, ōi, *no sup.*, ēre (collateral form, ōl, ēre, Plaut.), 2. v. n. and a. [for ole-o; fr. root ol, akin to ὀλέω].

I. Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To emit a smell, smell, etc.:* non Arabo noster rore capillus olet, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To have a scent or smell of, i. e. to savour: nihil (= non) olet ex Academiā, nihil ex Lyceo, etc., Cic.—2.* *To emit, give forth, a smell; i. e. to give an indication of, to betray, disclose, discover itself, etc.:* illud non olet, unde sit quod dicitur cum illis? Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To smell of, to have, or emit, a smell of, etc.:* cerum, Cic.; vinā, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To smell or savour of, i. e. indicate, betray, etc.:* malitiam, Cic.

Olē-esco, [root ol.] *To grow (found only in compounds and derivatives):* Fest.

Olē-tum, i, n. [ole-o] (*The stinking thing; hence*) *Filth, dirt, excrement:* Pers.

Olēmum, i, n., ὀλεμόν. **I.** Prop.: *Oil, olive-oil:* Cic.; Virg.—**Prov.:** Oleum et operam perdere, *To lose oil and labour, i. e. to labour in vain:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *From the use of oil to anoint the bodies of wrestlers: The palestra:* Cat. **III.** Fig.: *Literary contests or rhetorical exercises:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. huile.*

ol-fācio, fēci, factum, faciēre, 3. v. a. and n. [ol-eo; facio] **I.** Prop.: *To cause to smell of, to cause to emit a smell by or with:* Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act.: *To smell, smell at, scent: ea quæ gustamus, olfacimus, etc., Cic.—B. Neut.: *To possess the power of scent: quum olfactant (sc. delphini) sagacissimo, i. e. have a very keen scent:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Act.: *To smell out, detect, scent:* nummum, Cic.*

olfac-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [olfac-io] **I.** Prop.: *To smell at, smell any thing: vestimentum,*

Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To smell sniff, detect, perceive: boves coelum olfactantes Pl.*

1. olfac-tus, a, um, *P. of olfac-io.* **2. olfac-tus**, ūs, m. [olfac-io] **I.** Prop.: *A. smelling, smell:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The sense of smell:* Pl.

Ol-fidus, a, um, adj. [ole-o] **I.** Gen.: *Smelling, emitting a smell:* amphore, Col. **II.** Esp.: *With an accessory notion of foulness: Stinking, rank:* capra, Hor.: (*Sup.*) olidissima, Petr.

Ol-im, adv. [for ol-im; tr. ole-e, old form of ille] (With reference to time: *At that time; hence*) **1.** Of time past: *Some time ago, formerly, in time past, once, upon a time:* boves olim nisi reddidisses Per dolum amotas, Hor.—**2.** Of time, future: *At some time or other, at some future time, in time to come, hereafter, at a future day, in future:* hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.—**3.** *Now for a long time, this good while, long ago:* olim provisum erat, Tac.—**4.** In interrogative and conditional clauses: *At any time, ever:* quid est olim homini salute melius, Plaut.: vestra neos olim si fistula dicat amores, Virg.—**5.** *At times, sometimes, oftentimes:* ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores, Hor.

Ol-tor (holi-), ōris, m. [for olctor; fr. olus, ol-ol.] (*One who does—i. e. works at—olus;* hence) *A kitchen-gardener, market-gardener:* Hor.

Ol-tor-yus (holi-), a, um, adj. [olitor] *Of, or belonging to, a kitchen-gardener, or to vegetables:* forum, Liv.

Oliva, æ, f. [digammated from ἑλαιά] **I.** An olive: Hor.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: *An olive-tree:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *An olive-branch:* Hor.—(b) *A staff of olive-wood, an olive-staff:* Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. olive.*

Oliv-ētum, i, n. [oliv-a] (*A thing supplied with olive-trees; hence*) *A place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard:* Cic.

Oliv-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [oliv-a; (i); fer-o] *Olive-bearing:* Virg.

Oliv-um, i, n. [oliv-a] (*The thing pertaining to oliva; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Oil:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** From the use of oil to anoint wrestlers: *The palestra:* Hor.—**B.** *An ointment, unguent:* Cat.

ol-la (au-), æ, f. [etym. dub.]; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root ush, *were;* whence *Gr. αὔρω, to dry*) (*The thing burnt or dried; hence*) *A pot or jar of baked earth:* Cic.—**Prov.:** Ipsa olera olia legit, *The pot itself culls the herbs; i. e. every one follows his own calling:* Cat.

ol-le, v. ille.

Ol-o, ēre, v. oleo init.

Ol-or, ōris, m. [etym. dub.] *A swan:* Ov.

Ol-or-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [olor, ol-is; (i); fer-o] *Swan-bearing:* Padius, Claud.

Ol-or-inus, a, um, adj. [olor] *Of, or belonging to, a swan or swans:* Virg. **Olus** (ho-, he-), ōris, n. [akin to

Sanscrit *hari, harit*, "viridis"] (*The green thing*; hence) *Kitchen, or garden, herbs of any kind; vegetables, esp. cabbage, colewort, turnips, greens*: Hor.; Pl.

olus-cūlum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for *oler-cūlum*; fr. *olus, oler-is*] *A small herb or vegetable; a little cabbage*: Cic.; Hor.

Olympēni, *ōrum, m.* *The Olympians; the inhabitants of the city of Olympia, in Lycia.*

Olympia, *æ, f.* *Ὀλυμπία, Olympia*; a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive-wood, where the Olympian games were held; here, too, were the famous temple and statue of Jupiter Olympius.

—Hence, **1. Olympi-ācus (-cus, -us)**, *a, um, adj.* *Olympic*. —As Subst.: **a. Olympium**, *li, n.* (sc. templum) *The temple of the Olympic Jupiter*. —**b. Olympia**, *ōrum, m.* (sc. certamina or sacra) *The Olympic games (held every four years at Olympia)*. —**2. Olympi-as**, *ādis, f.* *Ὀλυμπιάς: a. Prop.*: An Olympiad (the period of four years between the Olympic games, which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time). —**b. Meton.**: In the poets sts. for lustrum, i. e. a period of five years: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Olympé, Olympique*.

1. Olympiās, *ādis, v.* *Olympia*.

2. Olympias, *ādis, f.* *Ὀλυμπιάς, Olympias*: the consort of Philip of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great.

Olympiōnices, *æ, m.* *Ὀλυμπιονίκης, A victor at the Olympic games*: Cic.

1. Olympus, *i, m.* *Ὀλυμπος, Olympus*. *I. Prop.*: The name of several mountains, the most celebrated of which is one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, of great height, and regarded as the seat of the gods. **II. Meton.**: Heaven: Virg.

2. Olympus, *i, m.* *Olympus; a pupil of Morsyas.*

Olynthus (-os), *i, f.* *Ὀλυνθος, Olynthus*: a city of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia. —Hence, **Olynthus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Olynthus, Olynthian*. —As Subst.: **Olynthii**, *ōrum, m.* (sc. incolae) *The inhabitants of Olynthus, the Olynthians*.

ōlmasum, *i, n.* [Gallie word] **I. Prop.**: Bullock's tripe: Hor. **II. Meton.**: A fat pawch of a man: Hor.

ō-men (old form **os-**), *inis, n.* [prob. for *ot-men*; fr. *or-o*] (*The thing spoken; hence*) **I. Prop.**: A prognostic, sign, token, omen: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: A solemn usage: Virg. —Hence, **C. Mariage**: (as connected with auguries) Virg.

omentum, *i, n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.**: The fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat, esp. in men: Pers. **II. Esp.**: A. The membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul: Cels. —B. The bowels: Juv.

ōmin-or, *ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. n.* and *a* [omen, omin-is] *To forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy*: Of persons or things. **I.**

Neut.: reipublicæ ominari, Cic.: male ominatus Parcite verbis, Hor. **II. Act.**: A. Prop.: clamore ac favore ominati extemplo sunt felix faustumque officium, Liv. **B. Fig.**: ut ominatæ (sc. naves) ad prædum alteram repetendū sese venisse, Liv.

ōmin-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Full of foreboding, portentous, ominous*: Russ, Pl.

ōmis-sus (for *omitt-sus*), *a, um*: **1. P.** of *omitt-o*. —**2. Pa.**: *Negligent, heedless, remiss*: animus, Ter.: (Comp.) *abre Omissior, in respect of property*: id.

ō-mitto, *misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.* [for *ob-mitto*] **I. Prop.**: To let go, let loose, let fall: arma, Liv. **II. Fig.**: A. To lay aside, neglect, disregard: tristitiem, Ter.: primam navigationem ne omiseris, Cic. —**B.**: **1.** To pass over, say nothing of, omit, in speaking: innumerabiles viros, Cic. —**2.** Of an action: To leave off, give over, cease doing any thing: mirari, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *omettre*.

ōmn-i-fer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [omnis; (i); fer-o] *All-bearing, all-sustaining*: vultus, Ov.

ōmn-i-gēn-us, *a, um* (*Gen. Plur.* *omnigenum, Virg.*), *adj.* [omnis-; (i); gen-o] (*All-produced*; hence) *Of all kinds*: Lauer; Virg.

ōmnimōd-o (-is), *adv.* [omni-mot-us] *Altogether, wholly*: Lucr.

ōmn-i-mōd-us, *a, um, adj.* [omnis-; (i); mod-us] *Of all sorts or kinds*: App.

ōmn-ino, *adv.* [omnis-] **I. Gen.**: *Altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly*: non tamen omnino Tencors delere paratis, Virg. **II. Esp.**: A. With numerals: In all: quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic. —**B.** In concessions: By all means, certainly, to be sure: restricti omnino esse nullo modo debemus, sed, etc., Cic. —**C.** In making a general statement: In general, generally, universally: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic.

ōmn-i-pār-ens, *tis, adj.* [omnis-; (i); par-io] *All-bearing, all-producing*: terra, Virg.

ōmn-i-pōtens, *tis, adj.* [omnis-; (i); potens] *All-powerful, almighty, omnipotent*: fortuna, Virg.: (*Sup.*) deus ille omnipotentissimus, Macr.

ōmnis, *e, adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Sing.**: A. Of a class, etc.: Every, all: omnis amans, every lover, all lovers: Ov.: omnis cura, Cic. —As Subst.: **ōmne**, *is, n.* *Every thing, all things*: Cic. —**B.** Of a person, thing, etc., in its entirety: The whole of, the entire: Gallia est omnis divisa in tres partes, Cæs. —**PARTICULAR PHRASE**: Omnis in aliquo esse, To be wholly engaged in something: Hor. **II. Plur.**: A. Gen.: All, every: omnes omnium ordinum homines, Cic. —As Subst.: **1. omnes**, *lum* (sc. homines) *common, gen.*: All persons, all: Cic. —**2. omnia**, *lum, n.* *All things, every thing*: Cic.; Ov. **B. Esp.**: All other, every other kind of: in vitā longe omnibus studiis contemplationem rerum, cognitionemque præstare, Cic.

ōmn-y-tūens, *tis, adj.* [omnis-; (i); tuens] *All-sewing*: Lucr.

ōmn-i-vāg-us, *a, um, adj.* [omnis-; (i); vag-or] *Roaming everywhere*: Cic.

ōmn-i-vōl-us, *a, um, adj.* [omnis-; (i); vol-o] *Willing every thing*: Cat.

ōmn-y-vōr-us, *a, um, adj.* [omnis-; (i); vor-o] *All-devouring, omnivorous*: boves, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *omnivore*.

Omphālē, *cs, f.* *Ὀμφάλη, Omphale*; a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.

ōnāger and ōnāgrus, *a, um, m.* = *ὄναρος*. *A wild ass*: Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onagre*.

Onchestius, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the city of Onchestus, in Boeotia.*

Onchestus, *i, f.* *Onchestus; a river of Thessaly.*

ōnēr-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [onus, oner-is] (*Of, or belonging to, burden, transport, or carriage; that bears a burden, carries freight, etc.*: jumenta, beasts of burden, Liv.: naves, ships of burden, Cæs. —As Subst.: **oner-aria**, *æ, f.* (sc. navis) *A ship of burden, a merchant-vessel, a transport*: Cic.

ōnēr-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. and n.* [id.] **I. Act.**: A. Prop.: **1. Gen.**: To load, lade: oleo tarril costas agitator asselli, Vilius aut onrat pomis, Virg. —**2. Esp.**: a. Pass. in reflexive force: To overload or gorge one's self; to fill one's self to repletion: Ov. —**b.** Of the stomach: To load, fill, gorge, oppress: Sall. —**c.** Of vessels: To load or freight: Sall. —**d.** Of draught-cattle: To burden: Ov. **B. Meton.**: **1.**: a. Gen.: To load or cover with any thing: dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis, Virg. —**b. Esp.**: To overhelm, etc.: onerant (sc. pauperum) saxis, Phæd. —**2.** To load, i. e. to equip, furnish, etc.: jaculo palmas, Virg. —**3.**: a. Of liquids: To stow in a thing: Virg. —**b.** Of solids: To load, heap, or pile up in a thing: Virg. **C. Fig.**: **1.** In a bad sense: a. To load, burden, weary, etc.: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. —**b.** To oppress, overwhelm, etc.: eum contumellis, Cic. —**2.** In a good sense: To overwhelm: aliquem laudibus, Liv. —**3.** With accessory notion of oppressiveness: A. To make or render more heavy, burdensome, or oppressive; to aggravate: pericula, Tac. —**b.** To aggravate, render more odious, make worse: quem (sc. delectum) ... onerabat ministri avaritia et luxu, Tac. —**4.** To load with accusations or charges: audientis jam onerat Sejanum, Tac. **II. Neut.**: A. Of food: To prove oppressive, heavy: Pl. —**B.** Of vessels: To load, put a freight on board: Cæs.

ōnēr-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (*Full of onus; hence*) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: Burdensome, heavy: præda, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of food, etc., difficult of digestion: Oppressive, heavy: Pl. —**2.** Of the atmosphere: Heavy (Comp.) aer ... est onerosior igni, Ov. **II.**

Fig. **A.** *Burdensome, onerous, oppressive.* donatio, Pl.—**B.** *Irksome, odious:* erat igitur perquam onerosum accusare damnatum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onéreux.*

onus, éris, n. [prob. akin to Sans. *anas*, "a cart."] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A load, burden:* Cæs.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Of goods, baggage, etc.: A load, lading, freight, cargo:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A burden, in respect of property, i. e. a tax or an expense:* Cic.—**B.** *A load, burden, weight, charge, trouble of any kind:* Cic.

onus-tus, a, um, adj. [for *onatus*; fr. *onus*, *oner-is*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Loaded, laden:* asellus onustus auro, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of vessels: *Laden, freighted:* Cic.—**2.** Of the body: *Loaded, oppressed, clogged with food:* Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *Filled, full:* (with *Abt.*) pharetre tellis onustae, Tac.; (with *Gen.*) aula onusta auri, Plaut.

Onytes, is, m. *Onytes, a Rutulian killed by Aeneas.*

onyx, ychis, m. (*fem.*, v. n. II.) = *onyx* (a finger-nail; hence, from its colour) **I.** Prop.: *Onyx (a kind of yellowish marble, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors):* Lucr.; Mart. **II.** Meton.: *m. and f. A vessel of onyx, an onyx-box:* Hor.

opac-o, ávi, átum, áre, i. v. a. [*opaco*]: *To cover with shade, to shade:* locum, Cic.: *ubi plinguum dives opacat* Ramus humum, Virg.

opacus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] *Shady, i. e.:* **I.** **A.** Prop.: *In the shade, shaded:* ripa, Cic.: (*Comp.*) locus umbrá opacior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) opacissima nemorum pascua, Col.—**As Subst.:** **opacum, i. n.** *The shade:* Virg.; Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Darkened as if by shades, dark, obscure:* nox, Virg.—**2.** *Bushy, thick:* barba, Cat. **II.** *That gives or casts a shade:* nemus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opague.*

opel-la, æ, f. dim. [for *oper-la*; fr. *oper-a*] *Little or slight pains, labour, or service:* forensis, Hor.

opër-a, æ, f. [*oper-or*] (*A working, etc.*, hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Pains, exertion, work, labour:* Cic.—**Particular expressions:** **1.** *Operam dare, To bestow care or pains; to give attention:* Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Operâ meâ, etc., By my, etc., means:* through my, etc., agency, etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: *A service, rendering of service:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Leisure, spare time for any thing:* de versibus, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, Cic.—**B.** **1.** *A labourer, workman:* nona, a ninth labourer (on his farm), Hor.—**2.** Plur.: **a.** *Hired aiders, abettors, tools, etc. (of political or theatrical parties):* mercenariæ, Cic.—**b.** *Pantomimists:* Suet.—**3.** *That which is wrought or produced, a work:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opéra.*

opër-árius, a, um, adj. [*oper-a*] *Of, or belonging to, labour:* homo, Cic.—**As Subst.:** **operarius, ñ, m.** (*sc. homo*) **I.** Gen.: *A labourer, work-*

man, operative: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *An amanuensis:* Script. ap. Cic.

opër-cûlum, i, n. [*oper-o*] (*That which serves for covering; hence:* *A covering, a cover:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opercule.*

opër-imentum, i, n. [*oper-i-o*] (*The covering thing; hence:* *A covering, cover:* Cic.

opër-io, ñi, ertum, ñre, 4. v. a. [for *ob-per-io*; fr. *ob*; root *PER*; cf. *aperio init.*] **I.** Prop.: *To cover, cover over:* pellis latos humeros... Pugnatori operit, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To shut, close:* operâ lecticâ latus est, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble:* luctum, Pl.—**B.** *To load, overwhelm, cover over:* contumellis operatus, Cic.

opër-or, átus sum, ári, i. v. dep. n. [*opus, oper-is*] **I.** Gen.: *To work, labour, toil, take pains; to be busied:* communibus arvisque novis operata juvenis, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *Religious t. t.:* To serve the gods, perform sacred rites, sacrifice: iustis operata divis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opérer, ouvrir.*

opër-ös-e, adv. [*operosus*] **I.** Prop.: *With great pains, laboriously, carefully:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Exactly, accurately:* (*Comp.*) operosius, Pl.

opër-ösus, a, um, adj. [*oper-a*] (*Full of opera; hence:* *Active, busy, industrious, laborious:* senectus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) Syria in hortis operosissima, exceedingly industrious in gardening, Pl.: (with *Gen.*) rates operose dierum, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of a medicine:* Active, powerful: Ov.—**B.** *Attended with labour; that costs much trouble; troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate:* artes, handicrafts: Cic.—**C.** *As the consequence of the employment of labour:* Costly, sumptuous, etc.: (*Comp.*) sepulchrum operosius, Cic.

opertum, i, v. opertus.

opër-tus, a, um: **1.** *P. of oper-io.*—**2.** *Pa.:* Hidden, concealed: res, Cic.: bella, Virg.—**As Subst.:** **opertum, i, n.:** **a.** (*sc. dictum*) *A hidden saying; a dark orate, ambiguous reply:* Cic.—**b.** *A hidden place, depth:* Virg.—**c.** (*sc. sacrum*) *Secret worship or rites:* Cic.

opes, opum, v. ops.

Opheles, æ, m. 'Οφέλης. *Opheles:* **1.** *One of the Etruscan seamen.*—**2.** *The father of Euryalus.*

Opñias, ádis, f. *The daughter of Opñius.*

Ophion, ónis, m. 'Οφίων. *Ophion:* **1.** *One of the giants.*—**2.** *One of the companions of Cadmus.*—**3.** *The father of Amycus the Centaur.*—Hence, **Oph-ion-ides, æ, m.** *The son of Ophion, the Ophionide, i. e. Amycus.*

Opñifûchus, i, m. 'Οπνιφύχος. *The (constellation) Serpent-holder:* Cic.

Opñisus, a, um, adj. 'Οπνιστος. *Of, or belonging to, Ophiusa* (an old name of the Island of Cyprus); *Ophiusian, Cyprian:* arva, Ov.

Opñus, a, um, adj. [a fuller form for *Opsus*, Obscure, and Obscus] (*Prop.:* *Osca;* Meton.: **A.** *Clownish, rude,*

stupid, ignorant, foolish: ut nostris opici putaverunt, Gell.—**B.** *Dirty, filthy, nasty:* amica, Juv.

öp-i-fer, fera, ferum, adj. [(ops) *op-is*; (i); fer-o] *Aid-bringing, helping:* dens, Ov.

öp-i-fex, ficis, c. [for *oper-fac-s*; fr. *opus*, *oper-is*; *fac-io*] (*One doing work; hence:* **I.** Gen.: *A worker, framer, maker, fabricator:* **A.** Prop.: mundi, Cic. **B.** Fig.: verborum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *workman, mechanic, artisan:* Cic.—**B.** *An artist, whether a statuary or painter:* Cic.

opñificina, æ, v. officina int.

öpil-io, ónis, m. [for *ovil-io*, fr. *ovil-e*] (*The one having the sheepfold; hence:* *A shepherd:* Plaut.

Opñm-e, adv. [*opim-us*] *Richly, sumptuously, splendidly:* Plaut.

Opñmus, ñ, m.; -a, æ, f. *Opimius and Opimica; Roman names.*

öp-imus, a, um, adj. [(ops) *op-is*] (*Having ops; hence:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Rich, abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid:* præda, Cic.: dapes, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Enriched, rich:* se non opimum prædâ descendere, Cic.—**2.** *Enriching, gainful, accusative,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Honourable, noble, high, exalted, etc.:* quos opimus Fallere et effugere est triumphus, Hor.—**Particular phrase:** *Opima spolia, The honourable spoils, or spoils of honour; i. e. the arms taken on the field of battle by a victorious general from the general whom he had vanquished:* Liv.—**B.** **1.** *Of living beings or their bodies, etc.:* Fat, plump, corpulent, etc.: boves, Cic.: (*Comp.*) membra opimiora, Gell.—**2.** *Of a country, etc.:* Rich, fat, fruitful, fertile, etc.: Asia tam opima est, etc., Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Rich or abounding in:* (with *Gen.*) arva Inter opima-virum, Virg.: (with *Abt.*) opus aggregid opimum casibus, Tac.—**B.** *Rhet. t. t.:* Gross, overloaded: dictionis genus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opimes.*

öpimâ-bilis, e, adj. [*opin(a)-or*] (*That may or can be thought, etc.; hence:* *That rests on opinion or conjecture; conjectural, imaginary:* artes, Cic.

öpimâ-tio, ónis, f. [id.] **I.** *The act of supposing, etc.; a supposing.*—(*Opin-a, conjecturing, etc.:* Cic.—**2.** *Opin-a, fancying, conjecturing, etc.:* Meton.) *A supposition, conjecture, imagination; fancy:* Cic.

öpimâ-tor, óris, m. [id.] *A supposer, conjecturer:* Cic.

1. **öpimâ-tus, a, um:** **1.** *P. of opin(a)-o and opin(a)-or.*—**2.** *Pa.:* **a.** Prop.: *Supposed, thought, imagined, believed, conceived, conjectured:* appetitio opinati magni boni, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Celebrated, famous, renowned, etc.:* (*Sup.*) Rhodus, opinatissima insula, Flor.

2. **öpimâ-tus, ñs, m.** [*opin(a)-or*] (*A thinking; hence:* *Opinion, supposition, imagination, etc.:* Lucr.

öp-in-io, ónis, f. [*opin-or*] (*A thinking; hence:* **I.** Gen.: *Opinion, supposition, conjecture, belief:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** **1.** *A good opinion which*

one entertains of another; *expectation*.
Cic.—2. *Reputation, credit, esteem*.
Quint.—B. *A report, rumour*. Suet.
¶ Hence, Fr. opinion.

Opiniosissimus, a, um, sup. adj.
[contr. from opinio-ossissimus; fr.
opinio, opinio-is] *Most, or very full of
suppositions or opinions*: homines, Cic.

Opin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
[opin-us] *To think, suppose, imagine,
conjecture*: Cic.

Opin-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a.
and n. [id.] *To think, suppose, imagine,
conjecture*: sapiens nihil opinatur, Cic.:
ut opinor, *As I think, according to my
judgment, in my opinion*: Cic.: opinor,
*I am of opinion, believe, suppose, im-
agine, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr.
opiner.

Opinus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.,
but prob. akin to Gr. ὀψ-ω] *Thinking,
imagining; only in derivatives*: opinor,
nec opinus, in opinus.

Opipār-e, ade. [opipar-us] *Richly,
splendidly, sumptuously*: Cic.

Op-i-pār-us, a, um, adj. [(ops)
op-is; (i); par-o] *(Prepared, or pro-
vided, with ops; hence) Richly fur-
nished, splendid, sumptuous*: Plant.

Opis, is, f., Ὀπρίς. **Opis**, 1. *A nymph
in the train of Diana*.—2. *A Nadiad*.

Opitergium, ūi, n. *Opitergium; a
city of Italy, in the territory of the Veneti
(now Oderzo)*.—Hence, **Opitergi-
nūm**, m. *The inhabitants of Opitergium;
the Opitergines*.

Op-i-tūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v.
dep. n. [(ops) op-is; (i); root TUL,
akin to Sanscrit root TUL, *tollere*;
whence, tul-i] *I. Gen.: To bring aid;
to help, aid, assist, succour; contubus,
Cic. II. Esp.: A. To relieve; inopiae,
Sall.—B. To afford assistance towards
a thing: permultum aid dicendum ...
opitulati sunt, Cic.*

Oporet, ūit, ēre, 2. v. n. (only in
third person and Inf. mood) [etym.
dub.; prps. akin to 2. ops] *1. Sing.:
(It) is necessary, needful, proper, be-
coming, or reasonable; (it) behaves; I
(thou, he, etc.) must or ought: hoc fieri
et oportet et opus est, Cic.: est enim
aliquid, quod non oportet, id.: (Im-
pers.) alio tempore, atque oportuerit,
Cæs.—2. Plur.: Are necessary, ought,
etc.: hae facta ab illo oportebant, Ter.*

Op-pecto (ob-), pexi, pexum,
pectēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-pecto] (Prop.:
*To comb towards one; Meton.: Of food:
To draw towards one, lay hold of, etc.,
for the purpose of eating*: Plant.

Op-pēdo (ob-), pēdi, nō sup., pē-
āre, 3. v. n. [for ob-pēdo] (Prop.: *To
break wind at any one; Fig.: To de-
ride, mock, insult*: Juvaleis, Hor.

Op-perior (ob-), pēritus and per-
tus sum, pērii, 4. v. dep. n. and a. [for
ob-perior] *I. Metn.: To wait, tarry,
etc.*: Ter.; Cic. *II. Act.: To wait, or
tarry, for; to await; hostem, Virg.*

Oppēt-itus (obpet-), a, um, P. of
oppet-o.

Op-pōto (ob-), pōtīvi and pōtī,
pōtītum, pōtēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for ob-
pōto] *To go to meet, to encounter an
evil. I. Act.: mortem, To encounter*

death, i. e. to perish, die: Cic.: pōnas,
*To encounter, or suffer, punishment, or
the penalty of any thing*, Phaed. *II.*
Nēut.: *To encounter death, perish, die,
etc.*: quis ante ora patrum, Trojās
sub manibus altis, Contigit oppetere,
Virg.

oppid-ānus, a, um, adj. [oppid-
um] *I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a
town (other than Rome)*: senex, Cic.—
As Subst.: oppidani, ōrum, m. (sc.
*incolae) The inhabitants of a town (other
than Rome), townsmen, townsfolk*: Cæs.
*II. Meton.: Provincial, unrefined,
etc.*: genus dicendi, Cic.

oppid-ātim, adv. [id.] *By towns,
in the towns, in every town*: Suet.

oppido, adv. [etym. dub.] *1. Very,
very much, exceedingly; interiti, I am
completely done for, Plant.: ridiculus,
Cic.: oppido quam, Exceedingly*: Liv.—
*2. In giving assent, Certainly, to be
sure*: Plant.

oppidū-lum, i, n. dim. [for oppid-
um; fr. oppidum, (uncontr. Gen.)
oppido] *A small town*: Cic.; Hor.

oppidum, i, n. (Gen. Plur. oppid-
um, Script. ap. Cic.) [etym. dub.; acc.
to some, 1. ops; do—acc. to others,
connected with πείσσω, or πέσσω, as if
obtained from ἐπι πέσσω, or ἐπείσσω,
on the ground, on a level, etc., as opp.
to ἀπ-, which usually stood on an
eminence] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A
town (other than Rome, which was called
Urbs)*: Cic.; Virg. *B. Esp.: The town*:
i. e. 1. Rome: Liv.—2. Athens: Nep.—
3. Thebes: Nep. *II. Meton.: Of
a fortified wood or forest among Britons*:
Cæs.

op-pignēro (ob-), āvi, ātum, āre,
1. v. a. [for ob-pignero] *To pledge,
pawn. I. Prop.: libelli pro vino
etiam sepe oppignerabantur, Cic. II.*
Fig.: filiam, Ter.

op-pilo (ob-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a. [for ob-pilo] *(To thrust against;
hence) To stop up, shut up: scalis
tabernae oppilatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr.*
opiler.

Oppūs, ūi, m., -a, ae, f. *Oppius and
Oppia; Roman names.*—Hence, **Oppi-
us**, a, um, Of, or belonging to, *Oppius*;
Oppian.

op-plōo (ob-), plēvi, plētum, plēre,
2. v. a. [for ob-plēo] *To fill completely,
fill up. I. Prop.: nives omnia op-
pleverant, Liv. II. Fig.: haec opinio
Græciam opplevit, Cic.*

opplē-tus, a, um, P. of opple-o.

op-plōro (ob-), nō perf. nor sup.,
plēre, 1. v. n. [for ob-plōro] *To cry or
wail at, against, or in any thing*:
auribus meis, Auct. Her.

op-pōno (ob-), pōtīi (in Plant.
pōsīvi), pōtītum, pōnere (oppōstus for
oppōstus, Lucr.) 3. v. a. [for ob-pōno]
*I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To set, or place,
against; to set before or opposite; to
place before, etc.*: stabula ... hybno
opponere soli, Virg. *B. Esp.: 1.*

To present or offer: licet antestari?
ego vero Oppono auriculam, Hor.—
*2. Milit. t. l.: With accessory notion
of hostility: To set, or station, in op-
position to, or for the purpose of oppos-*

*ing: ut venientibus in itinere se op-
poneret, Cæs.—3. To close: oppositas
habuit regia nostra fores, Ov.—4. To
set against as a pledge; to pledge, mort-
gage: pono pallium; ille suum annulum
opposit, Plant. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To set forth, bring forward,
place before the eyes: formidines op-
ponantur, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To bring
forward, adduce, allege, etc.: auctorita-
tem, Cic.—2. To speak against, op-
pose: ut opponeret Stoicis, summum
bonum esse frui iis rebus, Cic.—3. To
set against, oppose, by way of com-
parison: multis secundis praeliis unum
adversum opponere, Cæs.—4. To ex-
pose, lay open to: qui se opponat per-
iculis, Cic.—5. To oppose, set in opposi-
tion to: omni virtuti vitium contrario
nomine opponitur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr.
opposer.*

opportūn-e, adv. [opportun-us]
*Fully, seasonably, opportunely: venisse,
Cic. (Sup.) opportunissime, Cæs.*

opportūn-itas (obb-), ātis, f.
[id.] *(The condition, or state, of the
opportunities; hence) I. Gen.: Fit-
ness, convenience, suitability: Cæs; and
Cic. II. Esp.: A. A fit, opportune,
or favorable time or opportunity*:
Plant.—B. *An advantage*: Cic. ¶
Hence, Fr. opportunité.

op-portūnus (ob-), a, um, adj.
[for ob-port-unus; fr. ob; port-us]
*(Belonging to that which is over against
the harbour; hence) I. Gen.: Fit,
meet, convenient, suitable, seasonable,
opportune*: (Sup.) etas opportunissima,
Cic.: (with Dat.) pecori opportuna
seges, Virg.—As Subst.: opportuna,
ōrum, n. (sc. loca) *Suitable, or con-
venient, things*: Tac. *II. Esp.: A.*
*Advantageous, serviceable: ceterae res
... opportune sunt singulae rebus
singulis, Cic.—B. Fit, suitable, adapt-
ed to any thing: ad omnia haec magis
opportunos nemo est, Ter.—C. Ex-
posed, liable to any thing: (Comp.)
opportuniore mortis corpora, Pl. ¶
Hence, Fr. opportun.*

oppōs-itiō (obpos-), ōnis, f.
[oppōs, root of oppo(s)-no] *An oppos-
ing, opposition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr.
opposition.

1. **oppōs-itus**, a, um: 1. P. of op-
pono, through true root oppōs.—2.
Pa.: a. Gen.: (a) Prop.: *Placed,
lying, or standing, opposite to or over
against; opposite*: luna opposita soli,
Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Opposite*: iis (sc.
agrotationibus) oppositae contrariae
offensiones, Cic.—b. Esp.: *Placed op-
posite for the purpose of withstand-
ing; opposed to, opposing*: (a) Prop.:
oppositae moles, Virg.—(b) Fig.:
Narbo, ... propugnaculum istis ipsis
nationibus oppositum, Cic.

2. **oppōs-itus**, ūs, m. [forpos, root
of oppo(s)-no] *(A) acting before or
opposing; hence) Interposition*: Cic.

oppres-siō, ōnis, f. [for opprem-
siō; fr. opprem, true root of opprim-o]
1. *An overthrowing, crushing, destroy-
ing*: Cic.—2. (Prop.: *An oppressing, or
acting with violence, cruelty, etc.*; Met-
on.) *Oppression, force, violence. Ter.*

—3. *A seizing upon; a making one's self master of; a suddenly occupying:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oppression*.

oppress-or, ōris, m. [for opprem-sor; fr. id.] *A crusher, destroyer:* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oppress-
seur*.

1. **oppress-sus** (for opprem-sus), a, um; *P. of opprim-i-o, through true root OPPRIM.*

2. **oppress-us**, ūs, m. [for opprem-sus; fr. opprim-o; through true root OPPRIM].

op-prī-mo (ob-), pressi, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-premo] **I.** *P. r. o. p.:* To press against; fauces manu, Suet. **II.** Meton.: Of the result of pressing against: *A. To close, stop; voluit deus ora loquentis Opprimere.* Ov.—**B.** 1. *To crush, bury, etc.; ruinā (sc. conclavis) oppressus esset.* Cic.—**2.** a. *Of ships: To sink: classis a pædonibus oppressa est.* Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *To overwhelm, engulf, etc.; videt... Fluctibus oppressos Troas.* Virg.—**C.** *To smother, stifle: opprimi senem injectis multæ vestis jubet.* Tac.—**D.** *Of fire: To smother, extinguish:* ignem, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A. To press, bear, or weigh down: me onere officii.* Cic.—**B.** 1. *G. en.:* To put down, suppress, check, etc.; orationem, Cic.—**2.** *Es. p.:* *a. To quell, put an end to: tumultum.* Liv.—**b.** *To buffet, thwart; fraudem.* Liv.—**C.** *To crush, overwhelm, etc.; aliquem iniquo iudicio.* Cic.—**D.** 1. *To subdue, overthrow, overpower: nationem armis.* Cic.—**2.** *Of abstract objects: To overthrow, crush, destroy, put an end to, etc.; potentiam.* Cic.—**E.** *To oppress: to act with cruelty, violence, force, etc., towards: senatum.* Cic.—**F.** *To suppress, not utter distinctly, utter indistinctly: literas.* Cic.—**G.** *To suppress, conceal, hide: iram.* Sall.—**H.** *To load, overwhelm, with any thing: nemo oppressus ere alieno fuit, quem, etc.* Cic.—**I.** *To overpower, overcome, etc.; timore, lassitudine et vi fluminis oppressi.* Cæs.—**L.** *To finish, crush, put an end to: amicitias.* Cic.—**M.** *To weaken, lessen, debilitate: vires.* Cic.—**N.** 1. *With personal objects: To fall upon, surprise, take by surprise, come unexpectedly upon: inscos.* Cæs.—**2.** *With things as objects: To seize suddenly, make one's self master of, occupy, etc.; rostra.* Cic.—**O.** *Of an opportunity: To seize, or embrace:* Plaut.—**P.** *To prevail over, get the upper hand of one: verum.* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opprimeur*.

opprōbr-ium (obprōbr-), ūi, n. [obprōbr-o] (*Prop.*) *A reproaching, etc.; Meton.* **I.** *G. en.:* *A reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonour:* Hor.; Nep. **II.** *Es. p.:* *A. Of speech: A reproach, taunt, abuse, abusive word, reproachful language:* Hor.—**B.** *Of persons, or things, causing scandal, etc.* *A reproach, disgrace:* Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opprobre*.

op-prōbro (ob-), no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-probro; fr. ob; probr-um] (*To bring, or object, as a*

reproach against one; hence: *To reproach, taunt, upbraid:* rus tu mihi opprobras? Plaut.

oppugnā-tio, ōnis, f. [oppugn(a)-o] **I.** *Prop.:* *The act of assailing, etc.; a besieging of towns, etc.; Cic. II.* Meton.: *An attack, assault, siege:* Cæs. **III.** Fig.: *An attack by words, accusation, etc.; Cic.*

oppugnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **1.** a. *Prop.:* *One who fights against or carries on war with one, etc.; an attacker, assailant, etc.; Cic.—b.* Fig.: *An assailant, attacker: meæ salutis non modo non oppugnator, sed, etc., Cic.—2.* *A besieger:* Tac.

1. **op-pugno**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. a. n. [for ob-pugno] **I.** *Prop.:* *A. G. en.:* *Neut.:* *To fight against, attack, assault, assail: ausa ferox ab equo contra oppugnare sagittis Mæotis Danaum Penthesilea rates.* Prop. **B.** *Es. p. Milit.:* *t. u.:* 1. *With persons or countries as objects: a. Act.:* *To fight against, carry on war with: omnes Gallie civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse.* Cæs.; (*Impers. Pass.*) *accerrimo concursu quum magnam partem diei esset oppugnatum.* Nep.—**b.** *Neut.:* *To make an attack: oppugnante aliquo.* Just.—**2.** *With towns, etc., as object: a. Act.:* *To assault, besiege, invest, lay siege to, etc.; castra.* Cæs.; *aggribus oppidum.* Cic.—**b.** *Neut.:* *To carry on a siege or investment, to lay siege, besiege; to carry on an assault, to assault: quum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset.* Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *Act.:* *To attack, assault, lay siege to, assail: nullam (sc. rem) oppugnavit, quam non evertit.* Cic.

2. **op-pugno** (ob-), no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-pugno; fr. ob; pugn-us] (*To use the fists against; hence:* *To beat with fists; to buffet:* os, Plaut.

1. **ops**, ōpis (*Nom. Sing.* does not occur; and the *Dat. prps.* is found only once), f. [prob. for ap-s; fr. root AP, whence ap-iscor] **1.** (*The obtaining thing; hence:* *Power, might, strength, ability:* Cic.; Virg.—**2.** (*The obtained thing; hence:* *a. Means of any kind that one possesses; property, substance, wealth, riches, treasure; military or political resources, might, power, influence, etc. (mostly plural):* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** *Aid, help, support, assistance, succour:* Cic.

2. **Ops**, ōpis, f. [a personification of 1. ops] *Ops; the goddess of plenty, riches, and power, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry; the same as Terra.*

opsōnium, ūi, v. obsonium.

optā-bilis, e, adj. [opt(a)-o] *To be wished for, desirable: optabile tempus.* Ov.; (*Comp.*) *bono viro optabilis.* Cic.

optā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** *Prop.:* *A wishing, the act of wishing:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *That which is, etc. wished; a wish:* Cic.

optāt-o, ade, [optat-us] *According to one's wish:* Cic.

optā-tus, a, um; 1. *P. of opt(a)-o.*

—2. *Pa.:* *Wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear: rumoros.* Cic.; (*Comp.*) *nihil mihi fuit optatius.* id.; (*Sup.*) *valo, optatissime frater.* id.—*As Subst.:* **optatum**, i, n. *A wish, desire:* Cic.—*Particular phrase:* *In optatis esse aliquid, To be in the wishes for some one, i. e. to wish for something:* Cic.

optim-as (optim-), ātis, adj. [optim-us] (*Of, or belonging to, the best; hence:* *Belonging to the best or principal persons; aristocratic; of the aristocrats: respublica ex tribus generibus illis, regali, et optimati, et populari, confusa modice.* Cic.—*As Subst.:* **optimas**, ātis (sc. homo), comm. gen. (*Gen. Plur.*, ium or um) *In a political sense: One of, or an adherent of, the (optimi) best or principal men; an aristocrat:* Cic.; Tac.

optim-e (optum-), v. bene.

opt-imus (-umus), a, um, v. bonus.

1. **opt-ō**, ōnis, f. [opt-o] (*The act of choosing; hence:* *Choice, free choice, liberty to choose, option:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *option*.

2. **opt-ō**, ōnis, m. [id.] (*The one chosen; hence:* *I. G. en.:* *A helper whom one chooses for one's self, an assistant:* Plaut. **II.** *Es. p. Milit.:* *t. u.:* *An adjutant:* Tac.

opt-ivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Chosen: cognomen.* Hor.

opt-ā, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *tentis.* (*acc. to Benf. kin.* *to Sans. root āp, to desire*) **I.** *Prop.:* *To wish, wish for, desire: optare nihil nisi quod honestum sit.* Cic.; (*folld. by Subj.*) *optavi poteres cælestia sidera tædæ.* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To choose, select: locum tecto.* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opter*.

ōp-ūlens, entis, ōp-ūlentus, a, um, adj. [(ops), op-is] (*Abounding in ops; hence:* *I. Prop.:* *Rich, wealthy, opulent:* (*Sup.*) *opulentissima civitas.* Cic.; (*Comp.*, also, with Abl.) *agro, viris, opulenter.* Sall.; (*with Gen.*) *provincia pecunie opulenta.* Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A. Rich, fine, splendid:* obsonium, Plaut.—*B. Influential, noble: factio.* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opulent*.

ōp-ūlens-ter, ade, [for opulent-ter; fr. opulens, opulent-is] *Richly, sumptuously, splendidly: neque illos arte colam, me opulenter.* Sall.; (*Comp.*) *ludos opulenter facere.* Liv.

ōp-ūlent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (*The condition of the opulents; hence:* *I. Prop.:* *Riches, wealth, opulence:* Sall.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Richness, copiousness: lingue.* Claud. **III.** Meton.: *Resources, power, of a people:* Sall.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opulence*.

ōp-ūlent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [fr. id.] *To make rich, to enrich: herum bacis olive.* Hor.

ōp-ūlentus, a, um, v. opulens.

Opuntius, a, um, v. 3. Opus.

1. **ōp-us**, ōris, n. [*acc. to some= Sanskrit ap-as, "work"; acc. to others akin to root āp, whence ap-iscor, and so "the obtaining thing"*] **I.** *Prop.:* *A. G. en.:* *Work, labour:* Cic. **B.**

Esp. 1. Of military labour or service in the field: Virg.—2. Of agricultural work, labour, etc.: Cic.—3. Of labour in building: Cic.—4. Of political toil: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the results of labour: 1. A work or building: Cic.—2. Milit. **L.t.**: **a.** A defensive work, a fortification, etc.: Cass.; Liv.—**b.** Field-works, works constructed for carrying on a siege; machine, etc., for besieging, etc.: Cic.—3. Of writings: A work, book, etc.: Cic.—4.: **a.** A work of art: Cic.—**B.** Workmanship, artistic skill, skilfulness: Cic.—**B.** A deed, action, performance, business: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œuvre, ouvrage*.

2. **Opus**, *n.* indecl. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to root *ap*, whence *ap-iscor*] (In pass. force, *That which is, or must be, obtained; hence) That which is needful, need, necessity*: only in Nom. and Acc.: 1. Nom.: In connection with sum: = adj.: **a.** *Needful, necessary*, materiam, et quæ opus sunt, dominus, præbebit, Cato: (with *Abt.*) magistratibus opus est, there is need of, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv.: (with *Acc.*) pueri opus est cibum, Plaut.—**b.** Good, useful, serviceable, beneficial: atque hanc sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino desse amicis, Cic.—2. Acc.: Opus habere, To have need of: nam ut graminibus, ita frugibus roburne opus habent, Col.

3. **Opus**, *utis*, *f.*, Ὀπὸς. *Opus*: a town of Locris, in Greece (now *Talantia*).—Hence, **Opuntius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Or *Opus*: *Opuntian*.—*As Subst.*: **Opuntii**, *drum*, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Opus, the Opuntians*.

Opus-cūlum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for *operculum*, fr. *opus*, *oper-is*] *A little work*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opuscule*.

1. **Ōra**, *æ*, *f.* [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit *āvara*, "postremus," "ultimus"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The extremity of a thing; the border, edge, margin, end, limit*: Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *The coast, sea-coast*: Cass.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A rope by which a vessel is fastened to the shore; a cable, a hawser: Liv.—**B.** 1. *A region, clime, country*: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrases: **a.** *Luminis ora*, *The regions of light*, i.e. the world, the earth, life, light: Virg.—**b.** *Acherontis ora*, *The regions of Acheron*; i.e. the lower regions: Lucr.—2. *For zone*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *An edge, skirt, etc.*: ora evolvere belli, to unroll the edges of the picture of war, Virg.

2. **Ōra**, *æ*, *f.* *Ora*; the name of *Hesitia*, as a goddess.

Ōra-cūlum (-clum), *cūli*, *n.* [or-(a)-o] *That which serves for speaking the mind, etc., of the gods; hence) I.* Prop.: *A divine announcement, an oracle*: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A prophetic declaration, a prophecy*: Cic.—**B.** *A place where oracular responses were given; an oracle*: Cic.—**C.** *An oracular saying, oracle pronounced by a man*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oracle*.

Ōra-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A*

speaking, speech, language: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: 1. Prop.: *A set speech of an orator; an oration, harangue, etc.*: Cass.; Cic.—2. Meton.: *Oratorical talent, eloquence*: Cic.—**B.** Prose: Cic.—**C.** Mode of speech, way of speaking: obliqua, oblique, or indirect, narrative: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oraison*.

Ōrātum-cūla, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [for *oration-cūla*; fr. *oratio*, *oration-is*] *A little speech, a brief oration*: Cic.

Ōrā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [or-(a)-o] 1.: **a.** A speaker, orator: Cic.—**b.** A speaker, spokesman of an embassy; an ambassador charged with an oral message: Virg.; Liv.—2. An entreater, beseecher: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orateur*.

Ōrātōri-e, *adv.* [orator-i-us] *Oratorically*: dicere, Cic.

Ōrātōr-i-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [orator] *Of, or belonging to, an orator; oratorical; oratorical*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oratoire*.

Ōrā-trix, *icis*, *f.* [or-(a)-o] *She that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant*: Plaut.; Cic.

Ōrā-tum, *i*, *n.* [id.] *A prayer, supplication, entreaty*: Ter.

1. **Ōrā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of or-(a)-o.

2. **Ōrā-tus**, *is*, *m.* [or-(a)-o] *An entreating, the act of entreaty; hence) An entreaty, a request* (in class. Lat., only in *Abt. Sing.*): oratu tuo, Cic.

Ōrā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [or-(n)-o] *One who deprives others of children or parents; a bereaver*: Ov.

orbicūl-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [orbicul-us] *(Provided with an orbiculus; hence) Circle-shaped, rounded, circular, orbiculate*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbiculé*.

orbicūlus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [orbis, (unconfr. *Orbis*) *orbi-is*] *A small circle or disk*: Pl.

Orbillus, *li*, *m.* *Orbillus; a grammarian at Rome, in the time of Cicero*.

orb-is, *is*, *m.* (*Abt.*, *orbi*, *Lucr.*) [etym. dub.; prob. obsol. *urbo*-o *urvo*-o circumdo; and so, akin to *urbs*; cf. *urvo*] *(The surrounding thing; hence) I.* Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A circle, ring, round, orbit, orb*, etc.: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** Esp.: 1. *Of a ring*: Ov.—2. *Of a circle formed by men*: Cass.—3. *Duodecim signorum orbis*, *The Zodiac*: Cic.—so, *orbis*, alone: Cic.—4. *Orbis lacteus*, *The Milky Way*: Cic.—5. *Of the orbit of a heavenly body*: Cic.—6. *Of the windings of a serpent*: Cic.—7. *Of a circular surface or disk*: Cic.—8. *Of a gourd or discus*: Ov.—9. *Of the scale of a balance*: Tib.—10. *Of a (circular) shield*: Virg.—11. *Of the hoop or tire of a wheel*: Pl.—12. *Of a wheel*: Virg.—13. *Of the ball of the eye*: Virg.—14. *Of the eye*: Ov.—15. *Of the sun's disk or orb*: Virg.—16. *Of the moon's disk or orb*: Ov.—17. *Of the circle of the world; the world, the universe* (either alone, or with *terrarum* or *terra*): Ov.; Cic.; Virg.—18. *Country, region*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: *A circle*: **A.** *Of things that return at a certain period of time, A rotation, round, circuit*: orbis hic in republica

est conversus, *the circle of political changes*, Cic.—**B.** *Of speech: A rounding off, roundness, rotundity*: Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Roundness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbe*.

orb-ita, *æ*, *f.* [orb-is] *(The thing supplied, or provided, with an orbis; hence) I.* Prop.: *A track or rut made in the ground by a wheel*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *A track, course, path*: veteris culpe, i.e. bad example, Juv. **III.** Meton.: *An impression, mark left by a ligature*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbite*.

orb-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [orb-us] *(The state or condition, of the orbis; hence) I.* Deprivation, loss, etc.: luminis, Pl.—2.: **a.** Prop.: *Bereavement of parents, children, husband or other beloved person; childlessness, orphanage, widowhood*: Cic.; Tac.—**b.** Fig.: *Bereavement*: respiciat, Cic.

orb-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v.* *a.* [orb-us] **I.** *To deplete, bereave of any thing*: Italian juvenitudo, Cic. **II.** *To deprive, or bereave, of parents, children, or offspring*: cūlulo lactente orlata Iemena, Ov.—**B.** *To bereave, render childless*: orbatu patros... fulmina, Ov.

Orb-ōna, *æ*, *f.* [id.] *(The one having, i.e. protecting, the bereaved) Orbona; the tutelary goddess of bereaved parents*.

orb-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *RABH*; Gr. ὀρβ-αρός and ὀρβ-ός; Lat. *rap-io*] **I.** Gen.: *Deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of any thing*: **A.** Prop.: (with *Abt.*) neve plebem orbam tribunis relinquunt, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) si tu quoque luminis hujus Orbis... fieres, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Free from: fornumque litibus orbum*, Hor.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: 1. *Of parents or children*: Bereaved, bereft, parentless, fatherless, childless: senex, Cic.: (with *Abt.*) puerique parentibus orbi, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov.—*As Subst.*: **a.** **orb-us**, *i*, *m.*: (a) (sc. vir) *A childless person*: Tac.—(b) (sc. puer) *An orphan*: Cic.—**b.** **orba**, *æ*, *f.*: (a) (sc. mulier) *A childless woman*: Liv.—(b) (sc. puella) *A female orphan, an orphan girl*: Ter.—2. *Of a bed*: Husbandless, widowed: cubile, Cat. **B.** Fig.: *Of things: Orphaned, orphan, bereaved*: respiciat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *orbe*.

orca, *æ*, *f.* [etym. dub.; but prob. of northern origin, the word *orc* in Erse signifying a pig, a salmon, a whale] **I.** Prop.: *A species of whale; prob. a narwhal or a grampus; an orc*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A large-bellied vessel; a butt, tun*: Hor.—**B.** *A tunnel used for throwing dice, a dice-bowl*: Pers.

Orc-ades, *um*, *f.* [etym. dub.; but prob. connected with *orca*; and so, signifying whale-islands] *The Orades; islands near Scotland, the Orkneys*.

Orchānus, *i*, *m.*, Ὀρχάνος. *Orchānus; a king of Babylonia, the father of Leucothoë*.

orchas, *adis*, *f.* = ὄρχας. *An orchas a species of olive of an oblong shape*: Virg.

orchēstra, ὄρχηστρα, *f.* = ὄρχηστρα (The thing made for dancing). **I.** Prop.: The orchestra; the place where the Senate sat in the theatre: Suet. **II.** Meton.: The Senate: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orchestre*.

1. Orchōmēnus (-os), i, m., Ὀρχομήνεος. Orchomēnus; a city of Boeotia.

2. Orchomenus, i, m. (Acc. Gr. Orchomenon, Ov.) -um, *i, n.* Orchomenus or Orchomenum; a city of Arcadia.

Orc-us, i, m. [prps. akin to Gr. ὄρεω=εἰργάω] (That which hems in or confines: hence) **I.** Prop.: Orcus: the Lower World, the abode of the dead: Virg.—Hence, **Orc-inus (-ivus), a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Orcus, or to the realms of the dead: senators, who have got into the Senate by means of Caesar's testament, Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: Orcus, the god of the infernal regions; Pluto: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** Death: Orcum morari, to hesitate to die: Hor.

ordia prima, for primordia, Lucr. **ordin-ārus, a, um, adj.** [ordio, ordin-is] (Of, or belonging to, ordo; hence) According to the usual order; usual, customary, regular, ordinary: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordinaire*.

ordināt-ō, adv. [ordinat-us] In an orderly manner, in order, etc.: Auct. Her.

ordinā-tim, adv. [ordin(a)-o] **1.** In order or succession: Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** In good order, with unbroken ranks: Script. ap. Cic.—**3.** Regularly, properly: Cæs.

ordinā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **1. a.** Gen.: **A.** A setting in order, regulating, arranging; an order, arrangement, regulation: Pl.—**B.** Esp.: **A.** An orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government: Pl.—**2.** A regulation, ordinance, decree, etc., of an emperor: Pl.—**3.** An appointment to, or installation in, a civil office: Suet. ¶ Hence, (in Lat. Eccl. meaning of "ordination") Fr. *ordination*.

ordin-o, āvi, atum, āre, i. v. a. [ordo, ordin-is] **I.** A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To arrange, regulate, set in order, etc.: ordinandae sunt ceterae partes orationis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a narrative of events, etc.: To draw up in order, narrate, relate, describe: mox ubi publicas Res ordināris, Hor.—**b.** To detail the successive facts of any thing; to plead, etc.: Cic.—**c.** To satisfy, etc.: desideria militum, Suet. **B.** Meton.: **1.** To reckon or count up: annos, Hor.—**2.** To command, appoint, order, ordain, etc.: igneo formae cursus ordinatos definitum, Cic. **II.** To place, or set, in a row or rows: est ut viro vir latius ordinet Arbusta sulcis, Hor. **III.** Milit. *t. t.*: To draw up soldiers, etc., in line or ranks: Hor. **IV.** Milit. *t. t.*: To form soldiers, etc., into companies: Liv. **V.** To appoint to a civil office, dignity, etc.; to ordain: Suet.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordonner*.

ord-ior, orsus sum, ordiri, 4. v. dep. *a. and n.* [etym. dub.; but prob. an

obsolet. Gr. verb ὀρδ-έω (= ἔρ-ος = ἔρ-ων, lana; δέω, ligo), whence ὀρδύμα, a ball of worsted (as wool bound, or tied, together)] (To bind or fasten wool together; hence) **I.** Prop.: To weave, spin, etc.: telas, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act.: **1.** Gen.: To begin, set about, commence, undertake, etc.: te reliquas res ordiri, Cic.; nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: To set about describing, to commence the description of: reliquos ordiamur, Nep.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** Gen.: To begin, make a beginning, commence, set out: unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: To begin to speak: Veneris contra sis filius orsus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordirir*.

ord-i-us, a, um, P. of ord-ior.

ord-o, ōnis, m. [ord-ior] (A spinning or weaving; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: An arranging, arrangement, order, etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Consecutive or due order, regular succession, turn, etc.: Cic.—**Adverbial expressions:** **a.** Ordine, in ordine, ex ordine, in ordinem, or per ordinem. In order, in turn: Cic.; Virg.; Quint.—**b.** Ordine, Regularly, properly: Cic.—**c.** Ex ordine, In succession, without intermission: Cic.—**d.** Extra ordinem: (a) Out of course, in an unusual or extraordinary manner: Cic.—(b) Extraordinarily, i. e. uncommonly, eminently, especially: Cic.—**2.** Position, situation, etc.: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A. 1.** Gen.: A row, line, etc.: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of materials, etc., for building, etc.: A layer, stratum, etc.: Cæs.—**b.** Of beams, etc.: A tier, row, etc.: Cæs.—**c.** In a vessel: A row of benches or seats: Virg.—**d.** In the theatre: A row of seats: Cic.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** A line or rank of soldiers in battle array: Cæs.—Hence, prob., the phrases, In ordinem cogere or redigere, To reduce to the ranks, i. e. to reduce, to degrade, etc.: Liv.; Pl.—**2.** A band, troop, company of soldiers: Cic.—**3.** Plur.: Commanders, captains: Cæs.—**C.** Polit. *t. t.*: **1. a.** Gen.: An order, i. e. a rank, class, degree of citizens: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: The Order, i. e. the Senate: Tac.—**2.** A class, rank: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordre*.

Ordovices, um, m. The Ordovices; a people of Britain (in modern Montgomery, Merioneth, Flint, Denbigh).

Ōrēas, ādis, f., Ὀρεάς (She of the mountain). An Oread or mountain-nymph: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Oréade*.

Ōrēstrōphos, i, f. nom. pr., Ὀρεστρόφος (Mountain-reared). **Ōrēstrōphos; one of Acteon's hounds.**

Ōrestes, is and æ, n. (Voc. Orestia, Orv.), Ὀρέστis. Orestes: **I.** Prop.: The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by killing his mother, and, in company with his faithful friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia, priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese, carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia.—Hence, **Orest-ēus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Orestes; Orestean. **II.**

Meton.: The title of one of the tragedies of Euripides: Cic.

Ōrex-is, is, f.=ὄρεξις. A longing appetite: Juv.

orgānicus, a, um, adj.=ὀργανικός. Of, or belonging to, musical instruments; instrumental, musical: saltus, Lucr.—As Subst.: **organicus, i, m.** (sc. homo) A musician: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *organique*.

orgānum, i, n.=ὄργανον: **I.** Gen.: An implement, instrument, engine of any kind: Col. **II.** Esp.: An organ, water-organ: Suet. ¶ Hence Fr. *organe, orgue*.

Orgētōr-ix, igis, m. *Orgētorix; the noblest and richest among the Helvetii, in the time of Julius Cæsar.*

Orgia, ōrum, n., Ὀργια. **I.** Prop: The feast or orgies of Bacchus: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Secret frantic revels, orgies: Juv. **III.** Fig.: Mysteries, secrets: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orgies*.

Ōribāsus, i, m., Ὀρειβάστος (Mountain-climber). **Ōribāsus; one of Acteon's hounds.**

Ōrichalcum, i, n.=ὀρείχαλκος (mountain-copper). Yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *archat*.

Ōricul-la (auricul-), æ, f. dim. [for auricul-la; fr. auricul-a=auris] An ear-lap: Cat.

Ōricos (-us) i, f., -um, i, n., Ὀρίκος and Ὀρικός. **Ōricos, Ōricus, or Ōricum; a seaport town of Epirus (now Orici).**—Hence, **Ōrico-lus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Ōricus; Ōrician.

Ōri-ens, entis, P. of ori-or. As Subst., m. (sc. sol.): **1.** Prop.: The rising sun: Virg.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** The quarter where the sun rises, the East: Cic.—**b.** The eastern parts of the world, the East: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orient*.

Ōrient-ālis, e, adj. [oriens, orient-is] Of, or belonging to, the East; Eastern, Oriental: Just.—As Subst.: **orientales, ium, m.** (sc. incolæ) The people, or inhabitants, of the East; the Orientals: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oriental*.

1. Ōr-igo, ōnis, f. [ori-or] (That by which springing up, etc., is produced, hence) **A. 1.** Prop.: Birth, descent, origin, lineage: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Plur.: The Origins; the title of a historical work by Cato: Cic.—**b.** A race, stock, family: Virg.—**c.** Of persons: An ancestor, progenitor, founder: Tac.—**d.** Of cities: A mother-city: Sall.—**B.** Of rivers: Source, origin: Hor.—**C.** A commencement, beginning, origin: Cic. Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *origine*.

2. Origo, ōnis, f. [i. origo] *Origo a woman's name.*

Ōrion, ōnis and ōnis, m., Ὠρίων. **Ōrion: I.** Prop.: A celebrated hunter. **II.** Meton.: The constellation into which Orion was changed; the constellation Orion, the rising and setting of which is attended with storms: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Orion*.

Ōr-or, tussum, iri, 3. and 4. v. dep. [root or; Gr. ὀρ- in ὀρ-νμα:] **I.** Prop.:

A. Gen.: *To stir or bestir one's self; to rise:* quum consuli, oriens nocte, silentio diceret dictatorem, Liv. **B. Esp.:** *Of the heavenly bodies: daylight, etc. To rise, arise, become visible, appear:* ut quæque (sc. stella) oritur, quæ caditque, Ov.: orto sole, at sunrise, Hor. **II. Meton.:** **A. 1.** *Of persons: a. To spring, descend, have one's origin from some one:* equestri loco ortus, Cic.—**b.** *To be born:* in quo (sc. solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic.—**2.** *Of things: To spring, or grow up; to grow forth:* a quâ (sc. gemmâ) oriens uva, etc., Cic.—**B.** *Of streams, etc. To spring, rise, take their, etc., rise:* Rhenus oritur ex Lepontinis, Cæs.—**C.** *Of an eminence: To rise, rise up:* Sall.—**D.** *Of the wind: To rise, arise, take its origin, proceed, etc.:* Orv.—**E.** *Of a storm: To spring up, rise, etc.:* Nep.—**F.** *To begin, commence, have a beginning or commencement:* Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur, Cæs. **III. Fig. A.** *To rise, arise, commence, spring up:* ab his sermo oritur, Cic.—**B.** *To arise, proceed, originate, have its origin, etc.:* quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda criti consueverunt, Cæs.

Orithyia (quadrissyll.) æ, f., Ὠρείθυια. **Orithyia:** 1. A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens.—2. A queen of the Amazons.

Oriondus, a, um, adj. [ori-or] 1. Descended, sprung from: ab ingenuis, Cic.—2. Born: ab Syracusis, Liv.—3. That (has) proceeded, originated, etc.: Alia Oriondum sacerdotium, Liv. **Orménis**, idis, f., Ὠρμένις. A female descendant of Ormenius, i. e. Aspidamia (Voc. Ormeni): Ov.

ornā-mentum, i, n. [orn(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: *(The adorning thing; hence)* (a) Gen.: An ornament, decoration, embellishment: quæ (sc. urbs) præsidio et ornamento est civitati, Cæs.—(b) Esp.: Plur.: Jewels, valuable decorations or ornaments, etc.: Cæs.—b. Fig.: (a) Gen.: An ornament, a distinction: ornamentis aliquid afficere, to bestow distinction upon one: Cic.—(b) Esp.: Of Rhetorical ornament: Cic.—2. *(The equipping thing; hence)* Equipment of any kind; apparatus, accoutrements, trappings, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ornement*.

ornāt-e, adv. [1. ornāt-us] With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) ornatus, id.: (Sup.) ornatissime, id.

ornā-trix, icis, f. [orn(a)-o] A female adorning, a threecanon (a slave who dressed her mistress's hair): Ov.

1. **ornāt-us**, a, um, 1. P. of orn(a)-o.—2. *Part. a. Prop.:* Ornamented, decked, adorned, embellished, handsomely, ornate, etc.: (Comp.) agro bene culto nihil ornatus, Cic.: (with Gr. Acc.) ipse caput tonsæ foliis ornatus olivæ, Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) Fitted out, furnished, provided with anything: (Sup.) fundus ornatusissimus, Cic.—(b) Accoutred, equipped, etc.: equus, Liv.—c. Fig.: (a) Adorned with any good quality, etc.; excellent,

illustrious, distinguished, etc.: in dicendo, Cic.—(b) Honoured, honourable, respected, etc.: homo, Cic.—(y) Of compositions: Ornamented, embellished, etc.: Cic.—(δ) Famous, honourable, etc.: locus... ad dicendum ornatusissimus, Cic.—(b) Provided, furnished, etc., with any thing: artibus atque virtutibus, Cic.

2. **ornā-tus**, ūs (Gen. ornati, Ter.—Dat., ornātū, Script. ap. Gell.), m [orn(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: An adorning, adornment, decoration, embellishment: Hirt.—b. Meton.: (a) Splendid dress, attire, or apparel: Cic.—(b) Of the world (corresp. to the Gr. κόσμος): Cic.—c. Fig.: A decoration, ornament: ædilitatis, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: A furnishing, providing, preparing, etc.; a preparation, etc.: Ter.—b. Meton.: Of a horse's trappings. Pl.—c. Fig.: Accoutrements, furniture, equipage: eloquentia eodem ornatu comitata, Cic.

or-no, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [etym. dub.; prob. for os-no, akin to Sanscrit root BHŪSH, to adorn, ornament, etc., with loss of initial letter (as in amo, from Sanscrit root CAM)—for substitution of r for sh, cf. uro from Sanscrit root USH] 1. Prop.: To adorn, ornament, embellish, set off, etc.: ornat cornua sertis, Virg. **II. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** To adorn, set off, embellish: orationem, Cic. **B. Esp. 1.** To commend, praise, bestow praise or commendation upon: non dubitavit seditiones ipas ornare, Cic.—2. To honour, show honour to, distinguish, etc.: me tuis sententiis sæpiissime ornasti, Cic.—3. To bestow honour upon: aliquem, Cic.—4. Ironically: To reward, etc.: ornatus esses, Ter. **III. Meton.:** **A.** To fit out, furnish, provide with necessaries: decemviris apparitoribus, scribis, etc., Cic.—**B.** To equip, get ready, prepare, etc.: classes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orner*.

ornus, i, f. The wild mountain-ash: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orne*.

Or-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [1. os, or-is] (To use the mouth; hence) 1. Gen.: To speak: **A. Act.:** bonum æquumque oras, Flaut.—**B. Neut.:** talibus orabat Juno, Virg. **II. Esp.:** **A.** To treat, argue, plead (as an ambassador, advocate, or suppliant): 1. Act.: capitis causam, Cic.—2. Neut.: cum eo de salute, Cæs.—**B.** To pray, beg, beseech, entreat one: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) to illud, Cic.: auxilium ad bellum, Liv.: ipsa canas, oro, Virg.: te etiam atque etiam oro, ut me totum tuendum suscipias, Cic.: rogat eos atque orat, ne oppugnent finium suum, Virg.: alacres admittere orant, Virg.—Particular expression: Inserted in a clause containing an imperative mood, to soften the command as well as to mark entreaty: Oro or oro te, I pray, I pray you: Virg.; Cic.

Orōanda, æ, f. Oranda; a city of Pisidia.—Hence, 1. **Orōand-enses**, ūm, m. The inhabitants of Oranda.

—2. **Orōand-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Oranda.

Orōdes, is and i. m., Ὀρόδης. **Orōdes:** 1. A king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death.—2. A son of the king of the Parthians.—3. A king of the Colchians.—4. A king of the Albanians.—5. A warrior slain by Mezentius.

Orōmēdon, ontis, m., Ὀρομήδων. Orōmēdon: one of the giants.

Orōntes, is or æ (Gen. Oronti, Virg.), m., Ὀρόντης. **Orōntes:** 1. The principal river of Syria.—Hence, **Orōnt-ēus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the Orōntes; Orontian; Meton.) Syrian; myrrha, Prop.—2. A companion of Æneas and chief of the Lycii.

Orōpus, i, m., Ὀρόπις. **Oropus:** a town of Boeotia, on the borders of Attica.

Orpheus (dissyll.), i (Gr. Dat., Orphēi, Virg.;—Gr. Acc. Orphēa, Virg.;—Voc., Orphēu, Virg.), m., Ὀρφεύς. **Orpheus:** the famous mythic singer of Thrace, son of Onagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice.—Hence, 1. **Orph-ēus**, a, um, adj., Ὀρφεύς. Of, or belonging to, Orpheus; Orphean: vox, Ov.—2. **Orph-icus**, a, um, adj., Ὀρφεύς. Of, or belonging to, Orpheus; Orphic: carmen, Cic.

Orphne, es, f., Ὀρφνῆ (Darkness). *Orphne:* a nymph.

or-sa, grum [for ord-sa; fr. ord-or] 1. Gen.: Beginnings, commencements: Liv. **II. Esp.:** Commencing words: words: Virg.

Orses, æ, m. Orses; a Trojan. **Orsilochus**, i, m. Orsilochus; a Trojan, killed by Camilla.

1. **or-sus** (for ord-sus), a, um, P. of ord-or.

2. **or-sus**, ūs, m. [for ord-sus; fr. ord-or] A beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt: poet. Cic.

orthographia, æ, f., ὀρθογραφία (correct writing). *Orthography:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orthographe*.

Ortōna, æ, f. Ortōna; a city and harbour of the Trentani in Latium (now Ortona).

1. **or-tus**, a, um, P. of or-or.

2. **or-tus**, ūs, m. [or-or] 1. a. Prop.: A rising of the heavenly bodies: Cic; Virg.—b. Meton.: The quarter where any of the heavenly bodies rise; the rising: Cic.—c. Fig.: A rise, beginning, origin, commencement: tribunicia potestatis, (c. 2.—2. An origin, descent, etc.: Ov.—3. a. A being born, the act of birth: Cic.—b. Birth; i. e. the being born at any particular place (as denoted by some accompanying word): Cic.—4. A rising, rise, of a wind: Pl.

Ortygia, æ, æ, es, f., Ὀρτυγία. *Ortygia* or *Ortygie* (i. e. the land of quails): 1. A name of the Isle of Delos.—Hence, **Ortygi-us**, a, um, adj. Ortygian: dea, i. e. Diana, Ov.—2. An island which formed a part of Syracuse.—3. A sacred wood near Ephesus.

Ortygius, ū, m. Ortygius; a Rutulian, killed by Ceneus.

Ōryx, ūgis, m. = ὄρυξ. *The oryx: a species of wild goat or gazelle: Juv.*

Ōryza (-īza), m., f. = ὄρυζα. *Rice: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. viz.*

1. **Ōs**, ōris (not found in *Gen. Plur.*), n. [akin to Sanscrit root अ (a) = (as), comedere] *The eating thing; hence* I. Prop.: *The mouth of persons or animals: Cic.*—Particular phrases: **A.** In ore omnium, etc., esse, *To be in everybody's mouth, to be the common talk: Ter.*; **Cic.**—**B.** Uno ore, *With one mouth, i.e. unanimously: Virg.—**C.** Voltare per ora virum, *To fly frequently through the mouths of men; i.e. to become famous or renowned amongst men: Virg.—**D.** In ora vulgi, *or hominum pervenire, or abire, also, ire per ora, To get, etc., into people's mouths, etc., i.e. to become the common talk: Cat.*; **Liv.**; **Sil. II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. Gen.: *The face, countenance: Cic.*—Particular phrases: **a.** Lædere alicui os, *To hurt one's face, i.e. to insult one to one's face: Ter.—**b.** Præbere os alicui, *To hold out one's face to one, i.e. to expose one's self to personal insult from one: Ter.—**c.** Os præbere ad contumeliam, *To hold out one's face to insult, i.e. to expose one's self to insult: Liv.—**2.** Esp.: *Boldness, effrontery, impudence: Cic.—**B. Plur.:** Speech: **Virg.**—**C.** A mouth, opening, entrance: **Cic.**; **Virg.**—**D.** The source of a stream: **Virg.**—**E.** The prow of ships: **Hor.********

2. **os**, ossis, n. [akin to Sanscrit as-thi; cf. also the Gr. ὀστέον] I. Prop.: *A bone: Cic.* II. Meton.: *The hard, or innermost, part of trees or fruits: Pl.*; **Suet.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. os.**

Ossa, m., f. *Ossa: a town of Hispania Tarraconensis (now Huesca, in Aragón).*—Hence, **Oss-ensis**, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ossa: Oscan.*—As Subst.: **Ossenses**, lum, m. (acc. gives) *The inhabitants of Ossa, the Oscans.*

os-ecan, inis, m. [for os-can; fr. os, or-is; can-o] *The one predicting with the mouth; hence* Augural t.t.: *A divining-bird, from the notes of which auguries were taken (e.g. the raven, crow, owl, etc.): Hor.*

Osci-i, drum, m. *The Oscans; a primitive people of Campania; in more ancient times called, also, Opici-i and Opsci-i (Obsci).*—Hence, **Osc-us**, a, um, adj. *Oscan.*

osculum, i, n. dim. [for osculum; fr. oscul-um] (Prop.): *A little os or face; Meton.] A little image of the face; a little mask or head of Bacchus, which was suspended on a tree used as a landmark: Virg.*

oscula-ns, ntis: 1. P. of oscit(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent: a. Prop.* Epicurus, **Cic.**—**b.** Fig.: *sapientia, Cic.*

osculan-ter, adv. [for oscitant-ter; fr. oscitans, oscitant-is] *Carelessly, negligently: Cic.*

osculā-tio, ōnis, f. [oscul(a)-o] *An opening of the mouth wide, a gaping: Pl.*

os-ci-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n., and **os-ci-to**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [for os-ci-to and or-ci-to; fr. os, or-is; ci-oe] I. Prop.: *To open the*

mouth wide; to gape, yawne: ut pandiculis oscitatur, Plaut. II. Fig.: *To be listless, idle, indolent, negligent, remiss, etc.: quum calunitates rependere videntur, scdctis et oscitanti, Auct. Her.*

osculā-bundus, a, um, adj. [oscul(a)-or] *Kissing: Snet.*

osculā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A kissing: Cic.*

oscul-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. and n. [oscul-um] I. Act.: *A. Prop.: To kiss, give a kiss to, bestow a kiss upon: filiolam tuam, Cic.* B. Fig.: *To make much of; to value, prize, etc.: scientiam juris, Cic.* II. Neut.: *To give a kiss, to kiss: compellendo blanditer, osculando, Plaut.*

os-cilum, i, n. dim. [for or-culum; fr. os, or-is] (A little os; hence) I. Prop.: *A little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth: Ov.* II. Meton.: *A kiss: Cic.*; **Tac.**—Particular phrases: **A.** Oscula ferre, *To carry off, i.e. receive, kisses: Ov.*—**B.** Oscula capere or suinere, *To receive kisses: Ov.*—**C.** Oscula carperre, *To rifle kisses: Ov.*—**D.** Oscula figere, *To imprint kisses: Virg.*—**E.** Oscula jacere or iactare, *To throw kisses, i.e. to kiss the hand: Tac.*; **Phaed.**—**F.** Oscula iungere, *To join kisses, i.e. to meet kiss with kiss: Ov.*—**G.** Osculū jus, *The right or privilege of kissing (between relatives of both sexes): Suet.*

Osdroēna, m., f. = Ὀσδρόνη. *Osdroēna; a country in the western part of Mesopotamia (now Diar Mochar).*—Hence, **Osdroēni-i**, drum, m. *The people of Osdroēna.*

Osi, drum, m. *The Osi; a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube.*

Ōsinus, is, m. *Osinus; a king of the Clusini.*

Ōsirīs, is and idis, m., Ὀσίρις. *Osiris: 1. An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis.—2. A Rutulian, killed by Thybræus.*

Ossa, m., f. = Ὀσσα. *Ossa; a high mountain in Thessaly (now Kissaro).*—Hence, **Oss-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ossa; Oscan.*

oss-æus, a, um, adj. [2. os, oss-is] (Of, or belonging to, bone; hence) I. Made of bone, bone-: **Pl.**—**2.** Like bone in character, hard as bone, bony-: manus, **Juv.**

oss-i-frāg-us, a, um, adj. [os, oss-is; (i); fra(n)g-o] *Bone-breaking: Script. ap. Sen.*—As Subst.: **ossi-fragus**, i, m., -a, m., f. (sc. aquila) *The sea-eagle, ospray: Lucr.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. orfraie.**

os-tendo, tendēre, 3. v. a. [for ost-tendo] *To stretch out, or spread, before one; hence* I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To expose to view; to show, exhibit, display: ostenditque humeros latos, Virg.: os snum populo Romano ostendere, Cic.* B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: *To show one's self, appear, etc.: Ter.*; **Cæs.**—2. To expose, lay open, etc.: *aquiloni ostendere glebas, Virg.* II. Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *To show, disclose, exhibit, manifest: ego illi exemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Plaut.* (with

Objective clause) nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum, **Cic.** B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To show one's self or itself; to appear: Virg.*; **Suet.**—2. To show, or indicate, by speech or signs: *to give to understand; to declare, say, make known, etc.: simul et illud ostendit, Cic.* (without Object) aliter atque ostenderam, **id.**—3. To represent, or pretend, a thing to be something: *quædam mihi magnifica et præclari ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic.*

osten-sus (for ostend-sus), a, um P. of ostend-o.

ostentā-tio, ōnis, f. [ostent(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A showing, exhibition, display: Liv.* II. Esp.: **A.** An idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation: **Cic.**—**B.** A false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. ostentation.**

ostentā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A vain, self-satisfied exhibitor; a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter: Liv.*

osten-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [for ostend-to; fr. ostend-o] I. Gen.: *To present to view, show, exhibit, etc.: passum capillum ostentare, Cæs.* II. Esp.: **A.** 1. To show off with vanity or boastfulness; to display, make a display of, boast of: *ut potius amorem tibi ostentarem meum, Cic.*—2. With Personal pron.: *To make a display of one's self, show one's self off, etc.: Cic.*—**B.** To hold out for the purpose of offering, giving, or stimulating: *to proffer, promise: quam forinopia salutem Ostentat, Virg.*—**C.** To hold out in a threatening manner: *to threaten, menace: qui sibi delationem nominis, et capitis periculum, ostentat, Cic.*—**D.** To show by speech or signs: *to indicate, signify, reveal, point out, disclose: quæ largitio verbis ostentari potest, Cic.*

osten-tum, i, n. [for ostend-tum; fr. ostend-o] *The shown thing; hence* I. Prop.: *A prodigy, wonder, that announces something about to happen, a portent: Cic.* II. Fig.: *A wondrous thing, prodigy: Script. ap. Cic.*

1. **osten-tus** (for ostend-tus), a, um, P. of ostend-o.

2. **osten-tus**, ūs, m. [for ostend-tus; fr. ostend-o] I. Gen.: *A showing, exhibiting, display: Tac.* II. Esp.: **A.** Show, parade, external appearance: **Tac.**—**B.** A sign, proof: **Sail.; **Tac.****

Osti-a, m., f. [akin to osti-um] *(The thing (or city) pertaining to, or at, the mouth or entrance of the river Tiber) Ostia: a seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Martius.*—Hence, **Osti-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ostia: Ostian.*

osti-ārium, i, n. [osti-um] *(A thing pertaining to an ostium; hence) A tax upon doors, a door-tax: Cæs.*

osti-ārius, i, m. [id.] *(A person pertaining to an ostium; hence) A door-keeper, porter: Pl.*

osti-ātim, adv. [id.] *From door to door, from house to house: Cic.*

ostium, i, n. [acc. to Benfey and Pott Sans. ostha, "a lip"] I. Gen.:

A mouth of any thing; an entrance to any thing: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: *A door, as being the entrance to a house:* Cic.

Ostōrius, *li*, *m.* *Ostorius; a Roman name.*

ostrēa, *æ*, *f.*; **-um**, *i*, *n.* = *ὀστρεον*. *An oyster, muscle, sea-shell:* Hor.; Pl.

ostrē-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ostrē-a*] *Abounding in oysters:* (Comp.) *ostreosior*, Cat.

ostrī-fer, *fēra*, *fērum*, *adj.* [*for ostrē-fer*; fr. *ostrē-um*; *fer-o*] *Containing or producing oysters:* Virg.

ostrī-nus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ostr-um*] (*Of, or pertaining to, ostrum*; hence) *Purple:* *tunica*, Prop.

ostrum, *i*, *n.* = *ὀστρεον*. **I.** Prop.: *The blood of the sea-mail, purple:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Stuff dyed with purple; a purple dress, purple covering, purple:* Virg.

ōsūrus, *a*, *um*, **ōsus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *ōdi*.

Ōtho, *ōnis*, *m.* *Otho: 1. L. Roscius Ōtho; a knight, a friend of Cicero, and author of the law that the knights should occupy the first fourteen seats in the theatre next to the orchestra.—2. M. Sulpicius Ōtho; a Roman emperor.—Hence, Ōthōn-iānus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Emperor Ōtho; Ōthonian.*

Ōthryādes, *æ*, *m.*, **Ōthryādes* (Son of Ōthrys). *Ōthryades: 1. Panthus.—2. A Spartan general, who, in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor.*

Ōthrys, *ŷos*, *m.*, **Ōthrys*. *Othrys; a mountain in Thessaly (now Gouira or Kalavothry).*

ōtiō-tum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [*otium*, (*un-*

contr. Gen.) *otio-i*] *A little leisure:* Script. ap. Cic.

ōti-or, *ātus sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [*oti-um*] *To have or enjoy leisure; to be at leisure, keep holiday:* Cic.; Hor.

ōtiōs-e, *adv.* [*otios-us*] **1.** *At full leisure, at perfect ease, without any occupation:* *vivere*, Cic.—**2.** *a. Calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually:* Cic.—*b. Free from fear, quietly, fearlessly:* Ter.

ōti-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*oti-um*] (*Full of otium*; hence) **1.** *Of living beings:* *a. Gen.*: *At leisure, unoccupied, disengaged:* Cic.—*b. Esp.*: (*a*) *Without official employment, free from public affairs:* Cic.—(*b*) *Quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral:* Cic.—(*c*) *Quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil:* Cic.—(*d*) *That has leisure for any thing:* (*with Gen.*) *studiorum otiosi*, Pl.—**2.** *Of things:* *a. Prop.*: *At leisure, free, idle, unemployed:* *senectus*, Cic. (*Comp.*) *quid quiete otiosius animi*, Sen.—*b. Meton.*: (*a*) *Idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous:* (*Sup.*) *otiosissime occupationes*, Pl.—(*b*) *Otiety, free from any thing:* *animus*, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oiseur*.

ōtium, *li*, *n.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** Gen.: *Leisure, vacant time, freedom from business:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: *A. Ease, inactivity, idle life:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *Leisure, time for any thing:* Cic.; Ter.—**2.** Meton.: *The fruit of leisure:* *ov.*—**C.** *Rest, repose, quiet, peace:* Cic.; Virg.

ōva-ns, *ntis*: **1.** *P.* of *ov(a)-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Exulting, shouting, joyful:* *nante*, Virg.

Ovidius, *li*, *m.* *Ovidius; the name of a Roman gens; esp. P. Ovidius Naso, a celebrated Latin poet.*

ōvile, *is*, *v.* *ovills.*

ōv-ilis, *æ*, *adj.* [*ov-is*] *Of, or belonging to, sheep; sheep:* *stabulatio*, App.—*As Subst.*: **ōvile**, *is*, *n.* (*sc. stabulum*): **1.** Prop.: *A sheepfold:* Virg.—**2.** Meton.: *a. A fold for goats:* *ov.*—*b. An inclosed space in the Campus Martius, where the Romans voted at their comitia:* Liv.

ōv-illus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Of, or belonging to, sheep; sheep:* *grex*, Liv. **ōvis**, *is*, *f.* (*Acc.*, *ovim*, Plant.) [*dignamini from Gr. ōvis*; akin to Sanscrit *avi*, "a sheep"] **I.** Prop.: *A sheep:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Sheep, for simpton, ninny, fool:* Plant. **II.** Meton.: *Wool:* Tib.

ō-vō, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* [*prob. akin to Gr. ὠ-α, Lat. ev-ae*] (*To shout out evae; hence*) **I.** Gen.: *To exult, rejoice:* *A. Prop.*: *Of persons:* *ovantes* *Horatium accipiunt*, Liv.: *ovantes gutture corvi*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *Of things:* *currūs ovantes*, Prop. **II.** Esp.: *To celebrate or keep an ovation, to triumph in an ovation:* Cic. **Perf.** Part. In Pass. force: *Borne, or carried, in an ovation:* *auro ovato*, Pers.

ōvum, *i*, *n.* [*ὠφέω*] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *An egg:* Cic.; Hor.—*Farticular phrase:* *Ab ovo ad mala*, *From the egg to the apples*, i.e. *from the beginning to the end of the supper:* Hor. **B.** Esp.: *Of fish, eel:* *supper*: *The spaven:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An egg-shaped ball (in the circus seven such balls were set up, one of which was removed at the completion of each circuit):* Liv.

Oximum, *i*, *n.* *Oximum; a city of Italy (called also Auximum).*

Oxīōnes, *um*, *m.* *The Oxīōnes; a German tribe.*

P

P, *p*, *n.* or *f.* **I.** The sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which 's' made by shortening and bending round the right leg of the Greek Π, and is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the P in the forms P and P. **II.**: *A.* As an initial, P combines, in pure Latin words, only with the consonants l and r; the combinations *pn*, *ps*, and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek, with the sole exception of the pronominal suffix *pte*.—*B.* A final *p* occurs only in the apocopated volup'. **III.**: *A.* P is interchanged: **1.** With labials: *a.* With *b*: *v.* letter *B.*—*b.* With *v*: *optilio* for *ovilio*.—**2.** With palatals: *spolium* from *σκῦλον*; *jecur* from *ἥπαρ*.—**3.** With linguals: *pavo* from *πᾶς*.—*B.* P is assimilated to a following *f* in *officina* for *opificina*=*opificina*.—*C.* P is omitted by syncope in *Oscus* for *Opiscus*.—*D.* P is euphonicaly inserted between *ns* and *ml*: *sumpsi*, *sumptum*. **pābūlā-tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*pabul(a)-or*]

Milit. t. t.: *A collecting fodder, a foraging:* *Oes*.

pābūlā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A forager:* Cæs.

pābul-or, *ātus sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [*pabul-um*] **I.** Gen.: *To seek for food; to seek a subsistence:* *ad mare huc prodūmus pabulatum*, Plant. **II.** Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: *To forage:* *angustus pabulator*, Cæs.

pā-būlum, *i*, *n.* [*pa-sco*] (*The thing effecting the feeding; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *A.* Of persons: *Food, nourishment:* *Lucr.*—*B.* Of animals: *Food, fodder:* *Cæs.*; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Food, nourishment, sustenance:* *deraderate gravi nova pabula morbo*, Ov.: *studii atque doctrinae*, Cæs.

pāc-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [*pax*, *pac-is*] *Of, or belonging to, peace; peaceful:* *olea*, Ov.

pācā-tus, *a*, *um*: **1.** *P.* of *pac(a)-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Pacified, quieted, peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed:* *A.* Prop.: *mare*, Hor.: (*Sup.*) *pacatus*

pacatissima, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **pacatum**, *i*, *n.* (*sc. solum*) *A friendly country:* Liv.—**B.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) *oratio pacator*, Cic.

Pāchynum, *i*, *n.*, **-us** (**-os**), *i*, *m.* and *f.* [*Παχυρον*, *Pachynum*, *Pachynus*, or *Pachynus*; the south-eastern promontory of Sicily, looking towards Greece (now Capo di Passaro)].

Pācidējanus (*Pacid-*), *i*, *m.* *Pacidējanus; a famous gladiator, whose combat with Aeserninus the Samnite became proverbial.*

pāc-i-fer, *fēra*, *fērum*, *adj.* [*pax*, *pac-is*; (*i*); *fer-o*] *Peace-bringing, that makes or announces peace; peaceful, pacific:* *oliva*, Virg.

pācificā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*pacific(a)-o*] *A peace-making, pacification:* (Cic.) ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacification*.

pācificā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A peace-maker, pacificator:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacificateur*.

pācificātor-i-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pacificator*] *Of, or belonging to, a peace-*

maker; peace-making, pacificatory: Cic.

pac-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for pac-i-fac-o; fr. pax, pacis; (i); fac-io] I. Prop.: To make or conclude a peace: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. II. Fig.: Act: To appease, pacify, etc.: quum sanguine sacro Hostia conlectes pacificasset heros, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. pacifier.

pac-i-fic-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for pac-i-fac-or; fr. id.] To make or conclude a peace: Just.

pacific-us, a, um, adj. [pacific-o] Peace-making, pacific: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pacifique.

pac-isco, isci, tum, iscere, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root PAQ ligare] (To bind; hence, in moral sense) I. Gen.: To covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract, etc., for, respecting, or about: facere pactum, Virg.: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. II. Esp.: Pass.: To be betrothed: cuius filio pacta est Artasvidis filia, Cic.

pac-iscor, tus sum, isci, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] (To bind; hence, in moral sense) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: I. Neut.: To make a bargain, contract, or agreement: votis pacisci, NeCypris Tyrineque merces Addiant avaro divitiis mari, Hor.—2. Act.: To covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract, etc., for, respecting, or about: provinciam ibi pactus erat, Cic.: mercedem, Liv. 3. Esp.: Of marriage: To agree, undertake, promise to marry: ex quā pactus esset vir domo, Liv. II. Fig.: To barter, hazard, stake: vitamque voluit pro laude pacisci, Virg.

pac-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pax, pac-is] I. Prop.: To bring into a state of peace and quietness: to make peaceful: Amanum, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To quiet, still, appease: animi estis, Claud.—B. To mitigate, soothe, pacify: jacentur... dolor, Claud. III. Meton.: To subdue, till, etc.: incultre pacantur vomere silvæ, Hor.

Pacorus, i. m. Pacorus; a son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus; he was afterwards conquered by Ventidius Bassus, the legate of Antony.

pac-ta, æ, f. [pac-isco] A betrothed one; a betrothed spouse: Virg.

pac-tio, ōnis, f. [pac-isco] I. Gen.: An agreeing, covenanting; an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, paction: Cic.; Sall. II. Esp.: A. An agreement, compact, between the farmers general and the inhabitants of a province: Cic.—B. A corrupt bargaining; an underhand agreement or compact: Cic.—C. A truce: Flor.—D. Of words: A. Cic.

Pactolus (-os), i. m., Πακτωλός. Pactolus or Pactolus; a river of Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands (now Sarabak).—Hence, **Pactōl-is**, ōdis, f. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pactolus.

pac-tor, ōris, m. [pac-isco] One who makes a contract; a contractor, negotiator: Cic.

pac-tum, i, n. [id.] (That which is

covenanted; hence) I. Prop.: An agreement, covenant, contract, stipulation, compact, pact: Cic. II. Meton.: In Abl.: Manner, way, method, means: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. pacte.

Pactumėjus, i, m. Pactumėjus; a supposititious son of Canidia.

1. **pac-tus** (for pag-tus), a, um, P. of pac-ng-o.

2. **pac-tus**, a, um, P. of pac-isco.

Pactye, ōs, -a, æ, f., Πακτῦς. Pactye or Pactya; a town of Thrace.

Pacūvius, ūi, m. Pacuvius; a celebrated Roman poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, and contemporary of P. Scipio Africanus.—Hence, **Pacūvi-ānus**, a, um, adj. Pacuvian.

Pādai, ōrum, m. The Padai; a people of further India, at the mouth of the Indus.

Pādus, i, m. The Padus; the principal river of Italy (now the Po).

Pādusa, æ, f. The Padusa; a canal running from the Po to Ravenna (now the canal of St. Alberti).

Pæan, ānis, m., Παιάν. Pæan: I. Prop.: An appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A religious hymn, orig. in honour of Apollo, but also transf. to other deities; a festive hymn, hymn of triumph or praise; a pæan: Virg.—B. As a simple exclamation: Ov.

pædagógus, i, m. = παιδαγωγός. (Child-conductor; the term used to designate a slave who took children to school and had the charge of them at home; hence) I. Prop.: A governor, preceptor, pedagogue: Cic. II. Meton.: A pedant: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. pédagogue.

pæd-or, ōris, m. [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root PŪJ, fosterer; Gr. πæ-είv; acc. to others, akin to 2. ped-o] (Prop.: A stinking; Meton.) I. Gen.: Nastiness, filth, foulness, etc.: Lucr. II. Esp.: Squalor, neglect of personal appearance or dress, as befitting mourning, etc.: Cic.

pæne (pæ-), adv. Nearly, almost: pæne dixi, Cic.: pæne amicus, id. (Sup.) penissime, utterly, completely, Plant.

pæn-insŭla (pen-), æ, f. [pæn-e; insula] (An almost-island; hence) A peninsula: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. péninsule.

pænio, pænitet, v. pæn.

pænŭla (pen-), æ, f. [etym. dub.] A pænula; a woolen outer garment covering the whole body, a kind of cloak or mantle: Cic.; Hor.

pænŭl-ātus, a, um, adj. [l. pænŭla] (Provided with a pænula; hence) Wearing the pænula: Cic.

pænuria, æ, v. pænuria.

1. **pæon**, ōnis, m. = παίων. A pæon; a metrical foot of four syllables, three short and one long (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic.

2. **Pæon**, ōnis, v. Paones.

Pæones, ōum, m., Παῖονες. The Pæones or Pæonians; a people in that part of Macedonia afterwards called

Emathia.—Sing.: **Pæon**, ōnis, m. A Pæonian.—Hence, 1. **Pæon-ia**, æ, f. The country of the Pæonians, Emathia.

—2. **Pæon-is**, ōdis, f. adj. Pæonian. **Pæonius**, a, um, adj., Παῖωνος. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the god of medicine (ἰάωιν); Meton.) Healing, medicinal: herbe, Virg.

Pæstum, i, n. Pæstum; a city of Lucania, formerly called Posidonia, celebrated for its twice-blowing rose-trees (now Pesti).—Hence, **Pæst-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pæstum; Pæstan.—As Subst.: **Pæst-āni**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The citizens of Pæstum; the Pæstans.

pæŭd-us, a, um, adj. dim. [for pæto-lus; fr. pætus, (unconstr. Gen.) pæto-i] Having a slight cast in the eye, slightly blink-eyed: Cic.

pætus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: Having leering eyes, with a cast in the eyes, blinking with the eyes, blink-eyed: Hor. II. Esp.: as an epithet of Venus, Prettily leering, with a pretty cast in the eyes, prettily blinking: Ov.

pæg-ānus, a, um, adj. [pag-us] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the country or to a village; rustic: foci, Ov.—As Subst.: **pæganus**, i, m. (sc. homo): A. Prop.: A countryman, peasant, villager, rustic: Cic.—B. Meton.: A civilian, a citizen: Pl. II. Meton.: Rustic, unlearned: cultus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. paysan; also, in late Lat. meaning of "heathen," pæan.

Pægāsa, æ, -æ, ūrum, f., Παγασαί. Pagasa or Pagase; a maritime town of Thessaly, afterwards called Demetrias, where the Argo was built.—Hence, **Pægās-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pagusa; Pagææan.

Pægāsus, i, m. Pagasus; a Trojan, killed by Canilla.

pæg-ātim, adv. [pag-us] By districts, or villages; in every village: Liv.

pæg-el-la, æ, f. dim. [for pagin-la; fr. pagin-a] A little page: Cic.

pæg-ŭna, æ, f. [pæn(n)-g-o] (The thing fastened; hence) 1. Of books, etc.: a. Prop.: A page or leaf: Virg.—b. Meton.: A page of a letter, etc.: Cic.—2. Of wood, marble, etc. (Prop.: A leaf, slab; Meton.) A plate (on which are engraved a person's titles and honours): Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. page.

pægŭn-ŭla, æ, f. dim. [pagin-a] A little page: Cic.

pægur, i, m. The pagur; a fish, now unknown: Ov.

pægus, i, m. [etym. dub.]: prob. pæn(n)-g-o] (That which is fixed or settled; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A country district; a canton, village, etc.: Virg.; Tac.—B. Esp.: A canton, district, province of the Gauls and Germans: Cæs. II. Meton.: The country, for the country people: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pays.

pā-la, æ, f. [acc. to Var. fr. pæn(g)-o, and so for pag-la, a thing fastened; but rather fr. pæn(n)-d-o, and so, for pād-la, a thing extended or spread out; hence] 1. A spade: Liv.—2. The bezel of a ring: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pelle.

Palæmon, ὄνις, *m.*, Παλαμών. **Palæmon**: 1. A sea god, formerly called Melicerta, the son of Athamas and Ino.—Hence, **Palæmōn-i-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Palæmon*; **Meton.**) Corinthian. — 2. Remmius Palæmon; a Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius. — 3. A shepherd.

Palæpōlitāni, ὄνις, *m.*, The inhabitants of Palæpolis, a city of Campania; the Palæpolitans.

Palæstē, ἑς, *f.*, Παλαστή. **Palæstē**; a seaport in Epirus.—Hence, **Palæst-in-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Palæstē, or Epirus*; **Palæstian**.

Palæstīna, ἑ, *es*, *f.*, Παλαστίνη. **Palæstīna**, in Syria.—Hence, **Palæstin-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Palæstīna*.—As **Subst.**: **Palæstinī**, ὄνις, *m.* (*sc. incolæ*) The inhabitants of Palæstīna.

palæstra, ἑ, *f.* = παλαίστρα. **I.** Prop.: The palæstra; i.e. a wrestling-school, wrestling-place, place of exercise: **Cic.** **II.** **Meton.**: **A.** a wrestling in the palæstra, the exercise of wrestling; **Virg.**—**B.** Exercises in the school of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school: **Cic.**—**C.** An art, skill: **Cic.** **¶** Hence, **Fr. palæstre**.

palæstric-e, *adv.* [palæstric-us] After the manner of one engaged in the palæstra: **Cic.**

palæstricus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = παλαστρικός. *Of, or belonging to, the palæstra*, **palæstrie**: **Cic.** **¶** Hence, **Fr. palæstrique**.

palæstrita, ἑ, *m.* = παλαστρίτης. The director of a wrestling-school: **Cic.**

palam, *adv.* and *prep.* [prob. contr. fr. patulam, Acc. fem. of patulus] **I.** **Adv.**: openly, publicly: hæc palam Syracusæ gesta sunt, **Cic.**—**Particular phrase**: **Palam** est or factum est, etc.: It is public, well known: **Cic.**; **Pl. II.** **Prop.** *c. Abl.*: Before, in the presence of one: rem creditori palam populo solvit, **Liv.**

Palāmēdes, is, *m.*, Παλαμήδης (Skillful contriver or adroit deviser). **Palamedes**; a son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa.

Palātium (**Pall-**), ū, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **Palatium**; one of the seven hills of Rome.—Hence, **Palāt-in-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Palatium*; **Palatine**.—As **Subst.**: **Palatina**, ἑ, *f.* (*sc. tribus*) The **Palatine** tribe (one of the four city tribes): **Cic.** **II.** **Meton.**: (Augustus had his residence on the Palatium; hence, in and after the Augustan age) An emperor's place of residence, an imperial abode, a palace: **ov.**—Hence, **palāt-in-us** (**palat-**), *a*, *um*, *of, or belonging to, the imperial abode*; **imperial**, etc.: **ov.** **¶** Hence, **Fr. palais**.

pāl-ātus, *i*, *m.*, -um, *i*, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root pāl = pā, pascere] (The fed thing, i.e. the thing affected, or influenced, by feeding, or food; hence) **I.** Prop.: The palate or roof of the mouth, in which the power of taste resides: **Cic.**; **Hor. II.** **Fi.** : The palate, i.e. critical taste,

judgment: **Cic.** **III.** **Meton.**: A vault: **Enn.**

pāl-ša, ἑ, *f.* [prob. akin to pal-a] (That which belongs to a winnowing shovel; hence) **Chaff**: **Virg.** **¶** Hence, **Fr. paille**.

pālē-ar, āris, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to pale-a] (That which belongs to a palea, or thing spread out; hence) **Of cattle**: The flat broad skin hanging below the neck; the deulap: **Virg.**

Pāles, is, *f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root Pāl = Pā, pascere] (The feeding one; hence) **Pales**, the tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle.

Pālici, ὄνις, *m.* (**Sing.**, **Pālicus**, *i*, **Virg.**; **ov.**), *m.* The **Pālici**; sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia or Ætna.

Pāl-ilis, *e*, *adj.* [Pal-es] *Of, or belonging to, Pales*: **ov.**—Hence, **Pāl-ilia**, ūm, *n.* (*sc. sacra*) The **Pālicia**; the feast of Pales.

pālīmsēstus, *i*, *m.* = παλίμψηστος (Again scraped). A parchment from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again; a palimpsest: **Cic.** **¶** Hence, **Fr. palimpseste**.

Pālīnūrus, *i*, *m.*, Παλινούρος. **Palinurus**, the pilot of Æneas, who fell into the sea and was drowned off the coast of Lucania.

pālīfūrus, *i*, *m.* = παλίουρος. The plant paliurus; Christ's thorn: **Virg.**

palla, ἑ, *f.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some from Greek φάπ-ω, "to cut," whence φάρος, "a piece of cloth," as a thing that has been cut] A palla; i.e.: 1. A long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, held together by brooches: **Virg.**—2. A loose dress worn by the male sex: **Hor.**—3. An undergarment: **ov.**—4. A curtain: **Sen.**

pallica, ἑ, *f.* = παλλίχη. A concubine (pure Lat. *pellec*): **Suet.**

1. **Pallas**, ādis, and ādos, *f.*, Παλλάς (Brandisher or Maiden). **Pallus**. **I.** Prop.: The Greek name for Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom; the inventress of working in wool, and of the cultivation of the olive, on which account the olive-tree was sacred to her.—Hence, **Pallād-i-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pallas*; **Palladian**.—As **Subst.**: **Pallādīum**, ū, *n.* (*sc. signum*) The **Palladium**; i.e. the image or statue of Pallas, which was said to have fallen from heaven, at Troy, in the reign of Ilus, and during the Trojan war was carried off by Ulysses and Diomed, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of it. **II.** **Meton.**: **A.** The olive-tree: **ov.**—**B.** Oil: **ov.**—**C.** The **Palladium**: **ov.**—**D.** For **Vesta** (because the **Palladium** stood in the temple of **Vesta**): **Prop.**

2. **Pallas**, ntis (Voc., **Pallā**, **Virg.**), *m.*, Παλλας (Brandisher or Youth). **Pallas**: 1. Son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva.—2. A king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander.—3. Son of Evander.—Hence, **Pallānt-ēus** (-i-us), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pallas*; **Pallantian**.—As **Subst.**: **Pallantēum**, *i*, *n.* **Pallantēum**: *a.* A city in Arcadia, the

residence of Pallas.—b. The city founded by Evander in Italy, where Rome afterwards stood.—4. One of the giants.—Hence, **a.** **Pallant-ias**, ādis, *f.* **Aurora**, so called because descended from Hyperion, uncle of the giant Pallas: **ov.**—**b.** **Pallant-is**, īdos and īdis. **Aurora** (v. *preced. no. a.*): **ov.**

Pallēne, ἑς, *f.*, Παλλήνη. **Pallēne**; a peninsula and town of Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf, called also Pilegra; the scene of the battle between the gods and the giants.—Hence, **Pallēn-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* **Pallēnian**.

palle-n-s, ntis: 1. *P.* of **palle-o**.—2. *Pa.*: *a.* **Prop.**: **Pale**, *van*: **pallentes** terrore puella, **ov.**—**b.** **Meton.**: (*a.*) *Of a faint or pale colour*: **pale-coloured**, greenish, yellowish: **pallentes** violæ, **Virg.**—(*b.*) **Poet.**: That makes pale morbi, **Virg.**—**c.** **Fig.**: **Pale**, weak, bad: fama, **Tac.**

pall-ōo, ū, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [πελλά-ος, "ash-coloured"] **I.** **Prop.**: To be, or look, ash-coloured, *van*, or pale: sudat, **pallet**, **Cic.** **II.** **Meton.**: To lose the natural colour; to change colour, fade: ne vitio creli pallent regna seges, **ov.**—**III.** **Fig.**: **A.** To grow pale, be sick with desire; to long for, eagerly, desire any thing: ambitione malā aut argenti pallent amore, **Hor.**—**B.** To grow pale at any thing; to be anxious or fearful: dum pueris omnis pater et matercula pallent, i.e. on account of, **Hor.**—**C.** To grow pale by excessive application to a thing: nunc utile multis Pallere, **Juv.** **¶** Hence, **Fr. pādir**.

palle-sco, pallēi, *no sup.*, **pallēscere**, 3. *v. n.* **inch.** [pallē-o] **I.** **Prop.**: To grow, or turn pale: nullā pallēscere culpā, **Hor.** **II.** **Meton.**: On things: To turn pale or yellow: ut seræ . . . Pallēscunt frondes, **ov.**

pallī-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pallī-um] (Provided or furnished with a pallium; hence) **Dressed in a pallium, cloaked**: **Cic.**

pallīdū-i-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **dim.** [for pallidō-i-us; fr. pallidus, (*unconstr.* Gen.) pallidō-i] **Somewhat pale, palish**: **Cat.**

pall-īdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pallē-o] **I.** **Prop.**: **Pale**, **pallid**: (**Comp.**) oraque buxo Pallidiora gerens, **ov.** (**Sup.** with **Partitive Gen.**) quæ (*sc. stellæ*) sunt omnium pallidissime, **Pl.** **II.** **Meton.**: **A.** That gives a pale appearance, or makes pale; pallid: mors, **Hor.**—**B.** Livid, sallow: hospes, **Cat.** **¶** Hence, **Fr. pālē**.

pallīdī-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pallīol-um] (Provided or furnished with a palliolium; hence) **Covered with a cloak-cape or hood**: **Suet.**

pallō-i-um, *i*, *n.* **dim.** [pallium, (*unconstr. Gen.*) pallī-o] **A small Greek mantle or cloak**: **Plaut.**

pallium, ū, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to 1. palla] **I.** A coverlet: **ov.**—2. A Greek cloak or mantle: **Cic.**—**Prov.**: Tunica propior pallio est, My shirt is nearer to me than my coat: **Plaut.**

pall-or, ōris, *m.* [pallē-o] 1. *a.* **a**

Prop. *Pale colour, paleness, wanness, pallor*: Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Meton.: *A disagreeable colour, unsightliness*: Ov.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: *A growing pale (at anything); alarm, terror, etc.*: Plaut.—**b.** Meton.: Personified: *Pallor; the god of Fear*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pâlcur*.

1. palma, æ, f. = παλάμη. **I.** Prop.: *The palm of the hand*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The hand*: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *The sole of a goose's foot*: Pl.—**C.** *The broad end or blade of an oar*: Cat.—**D.**: **1.** *A palm-tree, a palm*: Pl.—Hence, by another meton.: **2.** **a.** *The fruit of the palm-tree, a date*: Ov.—**b.** *A broom made of palm-twigs*: Hor.—**c.** *A palm-branch or palm-branch, a token of victory*: Cic.; Hor.—**d.** *A token, or badge, of victory*: the palm, prize: Cic.—**e.** Of persons: *Victory*: Cic.—**f.** Of things: *Pre-eminence, superiority, glory, honour, etc.*: Cic.—**g.** One who carries off the palm; a victor: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palme, palme*.

2. palma = *parma*.

palm-aris, e, adj. [1. palm-a] (*Of, or belonging to, a palma*; hence) *That merits the palm or prize, excellent*: statua, Cic.

palm-arium, ī, n. [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a prize*; hence) *A masterpiece*: Ter.

1. palmāt-us, a, um, *P. of palm-* (a)-o.

2. palm-āt-us, a, um, adj. [1. palm-a] (*Provided with a palma*; hence) *Worked or embroidered with palm-branches*: tunica, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palme*.

palm-e-s, Itis, m. [for palm-i (t)-s; fr. palm-a; i, root of e-o] (*That which goes, or proceeds, from the palma*; hence) *A young branch or shoot of a vine; a vine-sprig, vine-sprout*: Virg.

palm-ētum, ī, n. [1. palm-a] (*A thing provided with palma*; hence) *A palm-grove*: Hor.

palm-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [1. palm-a; (l); fer-o] *Palm-bearing, abounding in palms, palmiferous*: Pharus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palmifère*.

palm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [1. palm-a] *Abounding in palm-trees*: Virg.

palm-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] (*A small palma*; hence) *The blade of an oar, an oar*: Virg.

palm-us, ī, m. [akin to 1. palm-a] **I.** Prop.: *The palm of the hand*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *As a measure of length: A span, or twelve digits*: Pl.

pāl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root PAD, ire] **I.** Gen.: *To wander, wander about*: **A.** Prop.: *palantes comites*, L'v.: *palantesque polo stellae*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *viam palantes querere vite*, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *To be dispersed or scattered about, away from the main body, etc.*; *to straggle*: *palantur comites*, Tac.

palpē-bra, æ, f. [palp-o] (*The thing bringing about the moving quickly*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The eyelid, as that which moves much, or winks*: Cic.

II. Meton.: *The eyelashes*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paupière*.

palp-it-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *intens.* [palp-o] **I.** **A.** Gen.: *To move frequently and quickly*: qui (sc. pisces) ad pabula petenda palpitent exiguus branchis, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To throb, palpitate, etc.*: quum cor . . . mobiliter palpitaret, Cic.—**2.** Of persons or animals in the agonies of death: *To struggle, be convulsed, etc.*: qui postquam cecidit . . . Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palpiter*.

1. pal-po, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and 1. m. [etym. dub.; prob. παλ-ω] (*To move quickly, etc.*; hence, as one of the effects thereby produced) (Prop.): *To stroke or touch softly, etc.*; *to pat*: Fig.: *To flatter, coax, caress, wheedle*: 1. Act.: quem muncere palpat Carus, Juv.—**2.** Neut.: *palpabo, equinam modo possim*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palper*.

2. palp-o, ōnis, m. [1. palp-o] *A flatterer*: Pers.

palp-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] (Prop.): *To stroke or touch softly*; *to pat*: Fig.: *To flatter, coax, caress, wheedle*: sed scribenti ad me ejusmodi literas . . . palparer necesse erat, Script. ap. Cic.

pālūdamentum, ī, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A military cloak, soldier's cloak*: Liv. **II.** Esp.: *A general's cloak*: Pl.

pālūdātus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Dressed in a general's cloak*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Imperial*: *paludate aule*, Claud.

pālūd-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. palus, palud-is] (*Full of palus*; hence) *Penny, boggy, marshy*: humus, Ov.

palumbes, is, m. and f.; -us, ī, m.; -a, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A wood-pigeon, ring-dove*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *palombe*.

1. pā-lus, ī, m. [for pag-lus; fr. pa(n)g-o] (*The thing fastened or fixed*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A stake, prop, stay, pale*: Plaut.; Tib. **B.** Esp.: *A stake to which condemned persons were fastened, when receiving punishment*; or fixed in the ground for the purpose of being attacked by soldiers, etc., learning the military exercise: Cic.; Juv. **II.** Meton.: = *membrum virile*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *épieu*.

2. pal-ū-s (-ūs Hor.), ādis (Gen. Plur. paludum, Cres. paludum, Liv.), f. [lyurid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. πᾶλ-ος; m-lus] (*The thing having wet soil, mud, etc.*; hence) *A swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen*: Cic.; Virg.—**palus-ter**, tris, tre, adj. [for palud-ter; fr. palus, palud is] (*Causing a marsh*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Penny, marshy, swampy*: ager, Liv.; ulva, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Morally, Foul, dirty, unclean, etc.*: lux, i. e. a filthy, vicious life: Pers.

Pamphāgus, ī, m. = παμφάγος (All-devouring). *Pamphagus*; the name of a dog: Ov.

Pamphilus, ī, m., Παμφίλος (All-

loving). *Pamphilus*: **1.** *A disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard*: Cic.—**2.** *A rhetorician*.

Pamphylia, æ, f., Παμφυλία (The country of the mingled tribes). *Pamphylia*; a country of Asia Minor.—Hence, *Pamphylus*, a, um, adj. *Pamphylian*.—As Subst.: *Pamphylī, ōrum*, m. The Pamphylians.

pampin-ōus, a, um, adj. [pampin-us] *Pertaining to or having tendrils or vine-leaves*: umbrae, Virg.

pampinus, ī, m. and f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A tendril or young shoot of a vine*: Pl.—**B.** *A vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A clasper or tendril of any climbing plant*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pampre*.

Pān, ōs, m., Πάν (prob. Feeder). **I.** Prop.: *Pan*; the god of shepherds and woods, the son of Mercury and Penelope. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Pans*; i. e. gods of the woods and fields resembling Pan: Ov.

pānācēa, æ, f., -āces, is, n., -ax, ācis, m. = πανάκεια, πάνακες, πανᾶξ (All-heal). *Panacea, panaces, or panax*: a herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases: Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *panacée*.

Pānetius, ī, m., Παναίτιος (Cause of all; or All-guilty one). *Panætius*; a celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger (b.c. 140).

Panætol-i-us (-icus), a, um, adj., Πανατωλικός, Πανατωλικός. *Pertaining to the whole of Ætolia, Panætolian*.—As Subst.: *Panætolium*, ī, n. (sc. concilium) *A general assembly, or congress, of the Ætolians*: Liv.

pān-ārium, ī, n. [pan-is] (*A thing pertaining to panis*; hence) *A bread-basket*: Pl.

Panathenæicus, ī, m. (sc. liber) *The Panathenæan*; a festival oration of Isocrates, pronounced at the Panathenæa (a festival of the Athenians): Cic.

Panchāia, æ, f., Πανχαία. *Panchaia*; a sandy region in Arabia Felix, where good frankincense grew.—Hence,

Panch-ōus (-āius), a, um, adj. *Panchæan*.

panchrestus (-istus), a, um, adj., πανχρηστός (All-good). *Good, or useful, for every thing*: medicamentum, Cic.

pancrātium (-on) ī, n. = πανκράτιον (complete contest). *A complete contest or combat (a kind of gymnastic contest which included both wrestling and boxing)*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pancrace*.

Pandārus, ī, m., Πάνδαρος. *Pandarus*: **1.** *A son of Lycæon, a Lycian, and a distinguished archer in the Trojan army*.—**2.** *A son of Alcæon, companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus*.

Pandātāria (-ēria), æ, f. *Pandataria or Pandateria*; a small island in the Tuscan Sea, a place of exile under the emperors (now St. Maria).

Pandion, ōnis, m., Πανδίων. *Pandion*; a king of Athens, father of Prægn-

and Philomela.—Hence, **Pandion-**
ius, a, um, *adj.* *Pandionian*.
i. **pand-o**, avi, ātum, are, i. v. a.
and n. [pand-us] **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**:
To bend, bow, curve any thing; posteri-
ora, Quint. **B. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive*
force: To bend one's self, etc.; to
bend: Pl. **II. Neut.**: *To bend itself,*
to bend: ulmus et fraxinus celeriter
pandant, Vitr.

2. **pa(n)d-o**, pandi, pansum and
passum, pandere, 3. v. a. [root PAD,
akin to Sanscrit root PAD, ire] (In
causative force: *To cause to go wide,*
etc.; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To*
spread out, extend; to unfold, expand
vela, Cic.: his retia pandite silvis, Ov.
B. Esp.: 1. With Person. pron. or
Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread*
one's self, etc., out; to extend, stretch,
etc.: Liv.; Pl.—2. Part. Pass.: *Of the*
hair: Loose, dishevelled: passis crin-
ibus, Caes. **II. Meto n.**: **A.**: 1. **Gen.**:
To throw open, to open any thing by
extending it: moenia pandimus urbis,
Virg.—2. **Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive*
force: To open itself, etc.; to open
Liv.—**B.**: *To lay open to culture; to*
clear, till, etc.: agros, Lucr.—**C.**: *To*
cause to expand, etc.; to split: rupem
ferro pandunt, Liv.—**D.**: *To dry by*
spreading out: cum lacte coagula
passo, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *Of abstract*
subjects: With Personal pron.: *To*
spread or extend itself: Cic.—**B.**: 1.
Gen.: *To open*: viam fuge, Liv.—2.
Esp.: *To unfold in speaking; to make*
known, publish, relate, explain: pande
requirit nomen terraeque tuumque,
Ov.

Pandrosus, i, f., Πάνδροςος (All-
dew). *Pandrosus*, a daughter of Ce-
cropus, and sister of Aglauros and Ilseae.
pand-us, a, um, *adj.* [pand-o]
Bent crooked, curved: carinae, Virg.
pānēgŕicus, i, m. = πανηγυρικός.
(A thing) *belonging to a public assem-*
bly or festival; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The*
festival oration of Isocrates, in which he
eulogised the Athenians: Cic. **II. Meto-**
n.: *A eulogy, panegyric*: Quint. ¶
Hence, Fr. panegyrique.

Pangæus, i, m., -a, ōrum, n.,
Πάγκαλον ὄρος. *Pangæus* or *Pangæus*,
a mountain of Thrace, on the borders
of Macedonia, near Philippi.

pa(n)g-o, panxi, pactum (*and*
pegi or *pēpigi*, pactum), pangere, 3.
v. a. [root PAG, akin to Sanscrit root
PAC, ligare, Gr. παγ; whence πῆγ-
νυμι] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To fasten,*
make fast, fix: "pangere, figere," Fest.
B. Esp.: *To drive, strike, sink, force,*
dash in, etc.: clavum, Liv. **II. Meto-**
n.: *To set, plant anything*: colles,
Prop. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *Of compositions*
to compose, make, write, etc.:
Cic.; Lucr.; Tac.—**B.**: *Of actions, etc.*:
To celebrate, tell of, record, compose
accounts of, etc.: Enn.—**C.**: 1. **Gen.**:
To fix, determine, settle: (con-
sines) lex cupiditatis tue... pepigerat,
Cic.—2. **Esp.**: **a.**: *To agree upon; to*
covenant, agree, stipulate, contract (only
in perf. forms; for the pres. and fut.
pacisci was used): pacem nobiscum

pepigerat, Liv.—**b.**: *Of matters relat-*
ing to marriage, etc.: (a) *To promise,*
pledge, engage to do, undertake to per-
form: Cat.—(b) *To promise in mar-*
riage: Ov.

pānĭcum, i, n. *Italian panic-grass*:
Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. panic.

pān-i-fic-ium (pane-), ū, n.
[for pan-i-fac-ium; fr. pan-is; (i);
fac-i-o] **I. Prop.**: *The making of*
bread: Var. **II. Meto n.**: *Any thing*
baked; as, bread, cakes, etc.: Suet. ¶
Hence, Fr. panific.

pā-nis, is, m. [akin to pa-sco; cf.
pasco init.] (*The feeding thing*; hence)
Bread: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pain.

Pāniscus, i, m., Πανίσκος. *A little*
Pan (a rural deity): Cic.

pānn-icŭlus, i, m. dim. [pānn-us]
A small piece of cloth, a rag: Juv.

Pānnōnia, æ, f., Παννονία. *Panno-*
nia; a country lying between Dacia,
Noricum, and Illyria.—Hence, 1.
Pānnōnĭ-cus, a, um, *adj.* *Pannoni-*
an.—2. **Pānnōnĭ-us**, ū, m. *A Panno-*
nian.

pānn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pānn-us]
Full of rays, ragged, tattered: homin-
es, Cic.

pānn-ŭcŭsus (-ŭsus), a, um, *adj.*
[id.] (*Prop.*: *Ragged, tattered*; *Meto-*
n.: *Wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby*): Bauc-
is, Pers.

pānnus, i, m. [prob. akin to Gr.
πῆνος] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A cloth,*
a garment: Hor. **B. Esp.**: *Plur.*: *Of*
worn out or torn clothes: Rags, (at-
teris: Ter. **II. Meto n.**: *A rag*: Hor.
¶ Hence, Fr. pagne, pan, laine.

Pānomphæus, i, m., Πανομφαῖος
(*Author of all oracles*). *Pānomphæus*,
an epithet of Jupiter.

1. **Pānōpe**, ōs, -ea, æ, f., Πανόπη.
Panope or *Panopea*; a sea-nymph.

2. **Pānōpe**, ōs, f. *Panope*; a town
in the south of Phocis.

Pānōpes, is, m. *Panopes*; a com-
panion of Acetes.

Pānōrmus (Panh-), i, f., **Pān-**
ormum (Panh-), i, n., Πανόρμος
(*All-anchoring ground; or a roadstead*
or anchorage for all). *Pānōrmus* or
Panormum (Panh-): 1. *A city of Sicily*
(now Palermo).—Hence, **Pānōrmĭ-**
ānus, a, um, *adj.* *Panormitan*.—2.
A city of Samos.

Pāntāgias, -ies, and -ia, æ, m.,
Πανταγίας. *Pantagias*, *Pantagias*,
Pantagies, or *Pantugia*; a river of Sicily
(now the Fiume di Porcari):—Acc.,
Pantagien, Ov.: Pantagiam, Claud.

pānthēra, æ, f. = πανθήρα (*All-*
hunting animal). *A panther*. ¶
Hence, Fr. panthère.

Pānthōus (-thūs), i, m., Πάνθος,
Πάνθους (*All-active*). *Panthous* or
Panthus; the nephew of Hecuba and fa-
ther of Euphorbus, a priest of Apollo:
—Voc., Panthu, Virg.—Hence, **Pān-**
thō-īdēs, æ, m. *The son of Panthous*,
i. e. Euphorbus.

Pāntōlābus, i, m. [παντολάβος]
(*That takes all*) *Pantolabus*: *the name*
of a parasite.

pāntōmĭnus, i, m. = παντομίμος
(*Imitator of all*). **I. Prop.**: *A ballet-*

dancer, pantomime: Suet. **II. Meto-**
n.: *A ballet, pantomime*: Pl. ¶
Hence, Fr. pantomime.

pāpēs, interj. = παπῆ. *Wonderful!*
how strange! indeed! Ter.

pāpāver, ōris, m. (ante-class., m.)
[etym. dub.] *The poppy*: Virg.; Liv.

¶ Hence, Fr. pavot.

pāpāver-ŭs, a, um, *adj.* [papa-
ver] (*Of, or pertaining to, a poppy* or
poppies: comæ, Ov.

Paphlāgo (-on), ōris, m., Παφλα-
γόων. *A Paphlagonian*: Nep.—Hence,
Paphlāgōn-ius, a, um, *adj.* *Paph-*
lagonian.—As Subst.: **Paphlāgōnia**,
æ, f. *The country of the Paphlagoni-*
ans, situate between Bithynia and Pon-
tus: Paphlagonia.

1. **Pāphos** (-us), i, m., Πάφος.
Paphos or *Paphus*: a son of Pygmalion,
and founder of the city of the same name.

2. **Pāphos** (-us), i, f., Πάφος.
Paphos or *Paphus*; a city in the island
of Cyprus, sacred to *Venus*, with a ce-
lebrated temple of that goddess.—Hence,
Pāphŭs, a, um, *adj.* *Paphian*.—As
Subst.: **Pāphī**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ)
The inhabitants of Paphos.

pāpīllo, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] **I.**
Prop.: *A butterfly*: Ov. **II. Meto n.**:
Of any winged insect: Pl. ¶ Hence,
Fr. papillon, "a butterfly"; pavillon,
"a pavilion."

pāpīl-la, æ, f. dim. [for papul-la;
fr. papul-a] (*Prop.*: *A small pustule*
or pimple: Meton.) 1. *A nipple, teat,*
on the breast of human beings and ani-
mals: Pl.—2. *The breast*: Virg. ¶
Hence, Fr. papille.

Pāpīrius (old form **Papisius**),
ū, m. *Papirius* or *Papistius*: *the name*
of a patrician and plebeian gens.

Pāpīri-us (-anus), a, um, *adj.* *Of*
or belonging to, a Papirius: *Papirian*.

Pāpius, ū, m. = Πάπιος, *the name*
of a Roman gens.—Hence, **Pāpi-us**,
a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Pa-*
pian: *Papian*.

pappas (papas), æ and ātis, m. =
πάππας. (*Prop.*: *One who rears chil-*
dren: Meton.) *A governor, tutor*: Juv.
pappus, i, m. = πάππος. **I. Prop.**:
An old man; Var. **II. Meto n.**: (*The*
woolly, hairy seed of certain plants):
Pl.

pāpŭla, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A pus-*
tule, pimple: Virg.

pāpŕ-y-i-fer, ſera, ſerum, *adj.*
[pāpŕ-y-us; (i); fer-o] *Papyrus-bear-*
ing, producing papyrus: Nilus, Ov.

pāpŕ-yus, i, m. and f.; -um, i, n.
= παπŕ-yos. **I. Prop.**: *The paper-reed*,
papyrus: Lucr.; Pl. **II. Meto n.**:
A.: *A garment made from the bark of*
the papyrus: Juv.—**B.**: *Paper* (made
of papyrus-bark): Juv.; Cat. ¶ Hence,
Fr. papyrus, papier.

pār, pāris, *adj.* (*Gen. Plur.* usually
parium) [etym. dub.; prob. akin to
Sanscrit para, "allius"] 1. *Of another*
person or thing of the same nature:
a. **Gen.**: *Equal*: olli discurrere pares,
(with Gen.) *vita beata existit par et amilis*
deorum, Cic.: (*Sup.*; also with *Dat.*)
parissimū estis iibus, Plant.: (*With*

Abil. libertate, Cic.: (with *Inf.*) cantare pares, et responderi parati, Virg.: (sollid. by *atque, ac, or quam*) quos in parem libertatis conditionem, atque ipsi erant, receperunt, Cæs.: par ratio cum Lucilio, ac tecum, Cic.: cum pari numero, quam, etc., Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) Par est, etc., *It is, etc., fit, meet, suitable, proper, right*: Cic.—(b) Par pari, etc., respondero or referre, *To return like for like*: Cic.; Ter.—(c) Ludere par impar, *To play at even or odd*: Hor.—As *Subst.*: **par**, paris, m.: (a) *A fellow, equal, etc.*: Cic.—(b) *A mate, companion, etc.*: Hor.—Prov.: Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, *i. e. birds of a feather flock together*: Cic.—b. E. sp.: *Equal to, a match for any one in any respect*: adhuc pares non sumus, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) quibus ne dii quidem immortales parces esse possint, Cæs.: (with *Abil.*) quod neque se parem armis existimabat, etc., Sall.—As *Subst.*: **pari**, paris, m. (sc. homo) *One who is equal to, or a match for another; an opponent, adversary*: Liv.—2. Of another person or thing in addition; so prps. only as *Subst.*: **par**, paris, n. *A pair*: par nobile fratrum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pair*.

parā-bilis, e, adj. [par(a)-o] *That may or can be procured; easy to be had; of easy attainment*: divitiis, Cic.

Parē-tace, ārum, m. *The Paracetacenes; a Persian people*.

Parētōnium, ī, n. *Paretonium; a seaport town in Northern Africa, between Egypt and the Syrtis*.

parallēlus, a, um, -os, on, adj. = παράλληλος. *Parallel*: linea, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **parallēli**, ōrum, m. (sc. circuli) *Parallels of latitude*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parallèle*.

paralyticus, i, m. = παραλυτικός. *A paralytic person; one having the palsy*: Pl.: graditur paralyticus, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paralytique*.

parāphrasis, is, f. = παράφρασις. *A paraphrase*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paraphrase*.

parāsīt-a, æ, f. [parasit-us] *A female parasite*: Hor.

parāsīt-aster, tri, m. [id.] *A mean, sorry parasite*: Ter.

parāsīt-icus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Parasitic*: Script. ap. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parasitique*.

parāsīt-or, prps. no perf., āri, l. v. dep. [id.] *To play the parasite*: Plant.

parāsītus, i, m. = παράσιτος. (One who eats with another; hence) *I. Gen.*: *A guest* (pure Lat. conviva): Var. **II. Esp.**: *In a bad sense*: *A sponger, parasite*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parasite*.

parāte, adv. [1. parat-us] **I. Prop.**: *Preparedly, with preparation*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Carefully, vigilantly**: Plant.—**B. Readily, promptly**: (Comp.) paratius venire, Cic.: (Sup.) paratissime respondere, Pl.

parā-tio, ōnis, f. [1. par(a)-o] *A preparing, getting, procuring*: Sall.

1. parā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of par(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Prepared*: hence: **a.**

Gen.: *Ready*: ad omnia paratus, Cic.: (Comp.; also, with *Dat.*) athleta certamini parator, Quint.—**b. E. sp.**: (a) *Prepared, provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with any thing*: expedito homine et parato opus est, Cic.: (Sup.) ad omne facinus paratissimus, id.—(b) *Of mental preparation*: *Prepared*, in a good or bad sense: ad quam (sc. causarium operam) ego nunquam, nisi paratus et meditatatus accedo, Cic.—(c) *Well-versed, skilled, experienced in any thing*: in iure, Cic.: in agendo, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prêt*.

2. parā-tus, ūs, m. [1. par(a)-o] *A preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision*: Ov.; Tac.

Par-ca, æ, f. [prob. from the same root as 1. par-o] *(She who brings or assigns one's lot; cf. Gr. Μοῖραι, from μείρομαι, the apportioning goddesses) One of the goddesses of Fate*: Plur.: the *Fates* (whose Latin names are Nona, Decuma, and Morta): Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Parque*.

par-ceo, adv. [1. par-o] **1. a. Prop.**: *Sparingly, moderately, cautiously*: scripsi de parce, Cic.: (Sup.) parcissime, Suet.—**b. Meton.**: *Of time*: *Seldom, rarely*: (Comp.) parius junctas quantui fenestras, Hor.—**2. In a good sense: *Thriftyly, frugally, economically*: Cic.—**3. In a bad sense: *Penuriously, parsimoniously, in a niggardly way*: Ter.****

parce-imōnia (pars-), æ, f. [par(o)-o] *Sparingness, frugality, thrift, parsimony*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parcimonie*.

parce-o, pēperci or (less freq. parsi), parietum or parsum, parcere, 3. v. n. and a. [par(o)-o] **I. Gen.**: *Of, or belonging to, the festival in honour of dead parents or relatives*: Ov.—As *Subst.*: **parcētia**, ūm, n. (sc. sacra) *A festival in honour of dead relations*: Cic.

parēnt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] *(To do something for parents or relatives; hence)* **I. Prop.**: *To offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents, relatives, or other beloved persons*: Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To revenge a person's death by that of another, to make therewith an offering to his names*: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. **III. Fig.**: *To appease, satisfy, etc.*: irae, Curt.

par-ēo, ūi, ātum, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to par-to] **I. Gen.**: *To come forth, appear, be visible, show one's self; to be present or at hand*: cui pectusdum fibrae, coeli cui sidera parent, Virg. **II. Esp.**: **A.**: *1. Prop.*: *To appear* (as a servant) at a person's commands; to attend, wait upon: Gell.—**2. Meton.**: **A. To obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with**: populo patiente atque parente, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) parere aliquis voluntati, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) dicto paratur, Liv.—**b. To be subject to, dependent on; to be subservient to**: divina humanaque pulchris Divitiis parent, Hor.—**c. To submit to, comply with, indulge, gratify, yield to**: necessitati, Cic.—**d. To yield to one's promises or representations**: Ov.—**B.**

In a good sense: *Thrifty, frugal, economical*: colonus, Cic.—**2. In a bad sense: *Niggardly, penurious, parsimonious*: familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic.: (with *Gerund* in *di*) magnum donandi parco juvenis, Hor.—**pardus**, i, m. = παρδος. *A male panther*: Pl.**

1. pār-ens, entis: **1. P.** of pare-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Obedient*: (Comp.) parentiores exercitiis, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *comm. gen.* (sc. homo) *A subject*: Sall.

2. pār-ens, entis, m. and f. (*Gen. Plur.*, parentum and um) [obsolete pārō-pārō] **1. a. Prop.**: *(She who brings forth; hence) (a) Of women: A female parent, a mother*: Virg.; Hor.—(b) *Of animals: A dam, etc.*: Pl.—**b. Fig.**: *Of abstract things: A mother, parent*: eorum parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic.—**2. a. Prop.**: *(He who begets; hence) A male parent; a father*: Cic.; Hor.—**b. Meton.**: (a) *A progenitor, ancestor*: Virg.—(b) *(Mostly plur.) A relative, kinsman*: Enn.; Curt.—**c. Fig.**: (a) *A father, inventor, author*: Mercurius curvæ lyre parens, Hor.—(b) *Of a city: A father, founder*: Cic.—(c) *As an honorary appellation: Father*: quid prius dicam solitis Parentis laudibus, i. e. of Jupiter, Hor.—**3. a. Sing.**: *A parent, whether father or mother*: Hor.—**b. Plur.**: *Parents*: i. e. both father and mother: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parent*.

parēntālia, ūm, v. parentalia.

parēnt-ālis, e, adj. [2. parens, parent-is] **I. Gen.**: *Of, or belonging to, a parent or parents*: parental: umbræ, Ov. **II. Esp.**: *Of, or belonging to, the festival in honour of dead parents or relatives*: Ov.—As *Subst.*: **parēntālia**, ūm, n. (sc. sacra) *A festival in honour of dead relations*: Cic.

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Impers.: Paret. *It is clear, evident, manifest*: C. c. ¶ Hence, *Fr. paratire*.

paricida, *m*, *ec*, *v*, *parr*.

pari-ensis, *entis*, *f*, of 2. **pari-o**.

pari-ēs, *ētis* (*Abt. parietibus*, Virg.), *m*, [*Sanscrit, pari*, "around"; whence Gr. *περί*: 1. root of *e-o*, to go] (*The thing going around*; hence) *A wall*: *I. Prop.*: Of a house, etc., as distinguished from that of a city, etc.: Cic.; Ov. **II. Fig.**: Of persons: neve inter vos significetis; ego ero paries, Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. paroi*.

pariēt-inæ, *arum*, *f*, [*paries, pariēt-is*] (*Things pertaining to walls*; hence) *Old fallen-down walls*; ruins: Cic.

par-ilis, *e*, *adj.* [*par*] *Equal*, like; *etas*, Ov.: (*with Dat.*) *noctes pariles diebus*, Lucr.

par-io, *pēpēri*, *pārītum* and *part-um*, *pārere*, 3. *v*, *a*. [*etym. dub.*; but prob. akin to *phē-o*, *fer-o*] *I. Prop.*: **A.** Of living subjects: 1. Of women: *To bring forth*; bear: alius Latio jam partus Achilles, Virg.—2. Of quadrupeds: *To drop*, bear, etc.: Pl.—3. Of birds or any oviparous animals: *To lay*, *pro-duce*, etc.: Cic.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: *To bring forth*, produce: fruges et reliqua, que terra pariat, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of males: *To beget*: Quint. **III. Fig.**: *To produce, create, bring about, accomplish, occasion, devise, invent, procure, acquire*, etc.: aliiui salutem, Cæs.

Pāris, *Idis*, *m*, *Ilapis*. *Paris*: 1. The son of Priam and Hecuba, also called Alexandros. As soon as he was born, he was exposed, on account of an ominous dream of his mother, on Mount Ida to perish. There he was reared by shepherds; and there he decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the latter, who promised him Helen, the most beautiful of women, as a reward; by carrying her off to Troy, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he fell by the arrow of Philoctetes.—2. An actor, a freedman of Domitia.—3. A pantomime.

Pārisii, *ōrum*, *m*. *The Parisii*: a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum and Parisii (now Paris).

par-iter, *adv.* [*par*] **I. Gen.**: *Equally*, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well: pariter æqualiterque respondere, Cic.: mecum pariter, id.: filius pariter moratus ut pater, Plant.: pariter facta atque infecta canebat, Virg.: pariter ac si hostis addeset, Sall.: pariter pucro donisque movetur, Virg. **II. Esp.**: Of equality in time or in association: *At the same time, together*; ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.

par-ito, *perf.* and *sup. prps.* not found, *äre*, 1. *v*, *a*, *intens.* [*1. par-o*] *To prepare*, be about to do a thing: Plant.

1. parma (collat. form, *palma*, Tib.), *æ* (*Gen.*, *parmæ*, Lucr.), *f*, = *παρμα*. **I. Prop.**: *A small, round shield*: a target: Liv. **II. Meton.**: *A shield*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parme*.

2. Parma, *æ*, *f*. *Parma*: a city of Gallia Cispadana, between Cremona and Placentia, famed for its breed of sheep.

—Hence, **Parm-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Parma*; *Parman*. —As *Subst.*: **Parmenses**, *ium*, *m*. (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Parma, the Parmans*.

parm-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*1. parm-a*] (*Provided, or furnished, with a parma*; hence) *Armed with a parma*; cohorts, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **parmatus**, *i*, *m*. *One armed with a parma*.

parm-ūla, *æ*, *f*, *dim.* [*1. parm-a*] *A little, round shield*; a small target: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parmuale*.

Parnāsus (-os), -ssus (-os), *i*, *m*, *Ilapάσσος*, *Ilapάσσός*. *Parnesus* or *Parnassus (-os)*; a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, at the foot of which was the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring (now Japara). —Hence, **1. Parnā-sis (Parnas-)**, *Idis*, *f*, *adj.* *Parnassian*.—**2. Parnās-ius (Parnasse-)**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Parnassian*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Parnasse*.

1. pār-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. *v*, *a*. and *n*. [*prob. akin to phē-o*, *fer-o*] (*To bring or put*; hence, with accessory notion of readiness, etc.) **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. *Gen.*: *To make or get ready*; to prepare, furnish, provide: fugam aut furturn parat, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *a*. With Person. pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To prepare one's self*, make one's self ready, etc.: Ter.; Quint.—*b*. Of fate, etc.: *To prepare, destiny*, any thing: Luc. **B. Meton.**: 1. *Gen.*: *To procure, get, acquire, obtain*: que parantur pecunia, Cic.: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) quem defensorum paro, Ter.—2. *Esp.*: *To procure, get, acquire, obtain* by money; to buy, purchase, etc.: hortos aliquos, Cic.

II. Neut.: **A. Prop.**: 1. *Gen.*: *To make preparations, to prepare one's self*: jus is (*sc. militibus*) ad iter parare, Liv.—2. *Esp.*: *a*. *To prepare one's self* to do something; to purpose, determine, resolve, intend, be about to do, etc.: in nemus ire parant, Virg.—*b*. Of fate: *To make preparations*: cui fata parent, i. e. are making preparations for his death, Virg.—*c*. *To arrange, manage, regulate, ordain, contrive*: si ita natura paratum esset, ut, etc.: Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To make a purchase, etc.*: mallem hic alieubi in Crustumino paravissos, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parer*.

2. pār-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. *v*, *a*. and *n*. [*par*] **I. Prop.**: *Act.*: *To make or esteem equal*: eodem hercle vos pono et paro, Plant. **II. Fig.**: *Neut.*: *To agree, arrange* with any one: se paratum cum collega, Cic.

pār-ōcha, *æ*, *f*, = *παροχή*. *A supplying of necessities to travelling public-officers*; purveyance: Cic.

pār-ōchos, *i*, *m*, = *πάροχος*. **I. Prop.**: *A purveyor*, who, for a certain sum, furnished travelling magistrates with necessities, as beds, hay, straw, salt, etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *An entertainer, host*: Hor.

pāropsis (-apsis), *Idis*, *f*, = *παρόψις*. *A desert-dish*; also, for a small dish in gen.: Juv.

Pāros (-us), *i*, *f*, *Ilάρος*. *Paros* or *Parns*; one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.—Hence, **Pār-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Parian*: Hor.

parra, *æ*, *f*, [*etym. dub.*] *The common or barn owl* (now called *parruza* about Venice); acc. to some, the green woodpecker or the lapwing: Hor.

Parrhāsia, *æ*, *f*, *Ilapάσσια*. *Parrhasia*; a town of Arcadia.—Hence, **1. Parrhās-is**, *Idis*, *f*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Parrhasian*; *Meton.*) *Arcadian*: ursus, the Great Bear, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Parrhasis**, *Idis*, *f*, (*sc. mulier*) *An Arcadian woman*: Ov.—**2. Parrhāsius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Parrhasian*; *Meton.*) *Arcadian*: dea, i. e. Carmentis, the mother of Evander: Ov.

1. Parrhāsīus, *a*, *um*, *v*. *Parrhasia*.

2. Parrhāsīus, *ii*, *m*, *Ilapάσσιος*. *Parrhasius*: **I. Prop.**: *A celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus*. **II. Meton.**: *A Parrhasius in skill, etc.; one like Parrhasius*: Cic.

parri-cīda (pari-), (*patrī-cīda*, in Cic. and Prud. once each), *e*, *comm.* gen. [*for patrī-cīda*; *a*, *fr. patrī-cis*; (*i*); *ced-o*] **I. Prop.**: *The murderer of a father*: a parricide: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. The murderer of a near relative**: Liv.—**B. The murderer of the chief magistrate** (as the father of the country): Cic.—**C. A murderer, assassin**: Cic.—**D. One guilty of high treason, a traitor** (as if the murderer of his country), *a rebel, a sacrilegious wretch*, etc.: Cic.; Sall. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parricide*.

parricīdī-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [*parricidium*] (*Of, or belonging to, parricidium*; hence) *Murderous*: scelus, Just.

parricīd-ium, *ii*, *n*. [*parricid-a*] (*The thing pertaining to a parricide*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The murder, or killing of one's father*: parricide: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. The murder of one's mother, brother, relation**, etc.: Cic.—**B. The murder of a free citizen: Cic.—**C.**: 1. *Treason, rebellion*: Cic., Liv.—2. *A designation of the Ides of March*, as the day when Cæsar was killed: "Idus Martias parricidium nominari (*sc. placuit*)", Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parricide*.**

par-s, *partis* (*Acc.*, *partim*, *Liv.*—*Abt.*, *parti*, *Lucr.*), *f*, [*etym. dub.*; prob. *φάρ-ω*, to cut] (*That which is cut*; hence) **I. Of things**: (**A. Prop.**: 1. *Gen.*: *A part, piece, portion, share*, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—*P*articular phrases: *a. Parte*, *In part, partly*: Ov.—*b. Pro parte*, *For one's share or quota*: Cic.—*c. Ex parte*, *In part, partly*: Cic.—*d. Ex ulā* (*aliquā*, *magnā*, *maximā*) *parte*, *In any, etc., measure, degree*, etc.: Cic.—*e. Multis partibus*, *By a great deal, much*: Cic.—*f. Omnibus partibus*, *In all respects, altogether*: Cic.—*g. In parte*, *In part, partly*: Quint.—*h. Pro meā* (*tuā*, *suā*) *parte*, *or simply pro parte* (also, with *adj.*), *For my, your, or his share*; to

the best of my, your, his, etc., ability. Cic.; Ov.—**3.** *Magnam, maximam, bonam partem, in great part, for the most part:* Lucr.; Caus.; Cic.—**k.** *In eam partem:* (a) *On that side:* Ter.—(b) *On that account, with that intent, to the end that:* Cic.—**m.** *In utramque partem, On both sides, for and against, pro and con:* Cic.—**n.** *In neutram partem, On neither side:* Cic.—**o.** *In ullam partem, In any manner or degree:* Cic.—**p.** *Mitiores in partem, After a milder, or more favourable, manner:* Cic.—**q.** *Optimam in partem, In the best, or most favourable, manner:* Cic.—**r.** *In ejus partem, In reference to that, on that account, etc.:* Cic.—**s.** *In partem aliquem vocare, To call upon one to take his share, to summon to a division of any thing:* Cic.—**t.** *Nulla parte, By no means, not at all:* Ov.—**u.** *Omni parte, and omni a and ex parte, In every respect, entirely:* Cic.; Liv.; Ov.—**v.** *Per partes, Partly, partially:* Pl.—**w.** *In omnes partes, In every respect, altogether:* Cic.—**2.** *Esp. a.* *A portion, share, of food:* Suet.—**b.** *Plur. A part, place, region of the earth:* Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *Meton. 1.* *A part, character, on the stage:* Cic.—**2.** *A part, function, office, duty, etc. (mostly plur.):* Cic.; Quint.—**II.** *Of persons:* A. Gen.: *A part, portion, etc.:* Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *Esp. 1.* *Collectively: a.* *Some out of many:* Virg.—**b.** *Pars . . . pars: Some . . . some; some . . . others:* Liv.—**2.** *A party, etc. (mostly plur.):* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *part, parti, partie.*

parsimonia, æ, v. *parcimonia*. **Parthæon**, ðnis, m., Παρθίων. *Parthæon:* a son of Agenor and Epistate, king of Calydon, and father of Eneus.

Parthēni (-ini), ðrum, m., Παρθενί. *The Partheni or Parthini; a people of Illyria.*

parthénice, ðs, f. = παρθενική. *Parthenice; a plant, called also parthenium:* Cat.

Parthēnius, ði, m., παρθένιος (Maiden). *Parthenius: 1.* *A mountain in Arcadia:*—Hence, **Parthenius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parthenius; Parthenian:*—**2.** *A river of Paphlagonia:*—**3.** *A Greek erotic poet and grammarian, an instructor of Virgil.*

Parthēnōpæus, i, m., Παρθενόπαιος (Maiden-smiler). *Parthenopæus; the son of Meleager and Atalanta, one of the seven who went against Thebes.*

Parthēnōpē, ðs, f., Παρθενόπη. *Parthenope; one of the Sirens, who, on the departure of Ulysses, threw herself, for grief, into the sea, and was cast up on the shore where Naples afterwards stood; on which account that city was in early times called by her name:*—Hence, **Parthēnōpēlus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Parthenope; Meton.*) *Neapolitan.*

Parthēnōpōlis, is, f., Παρθενόπολις (Maiden-city). *Parthenopolis; a city of Lower Asia.*

Parthi, ðrum, m., Παρθοί. **I.** *Gen.: The Parthians, a Scythian peo-*

ple, famed in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers:—Hence, **A.** **Parth-us** (-icus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Parthians; Parthian:*—**B.** **Parth-ia**, æ, f. *Parthia; the country of the Parthians, Parthia (now Kohistan).* **II.** *Esp.: Sing. collectively: The Parthian: versis animosus equis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. Parthes, Parthique.*

Parth-ini (-eni), ðrum, m. *The inhabitants of Parthus, a city of Illyria; the Parthini.*

part-i-cep-s, cēpis, adj. [for part-i-cap-s; fr. pars, part-is; (i); cap-i] *Sharing, partaking, participating: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic.—As Subst.: A sharer, partaker, partner: Ter; Cic.*

particip-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [particeps, particip-is]. **I.** *A. Gen.: To make partaker of, to give a share of: uti dentes sensu participent, Luter. B. Esp.: (To make partaker of what one knows; hence) To make privy to, communicate, impart, inform of a matter: scribam participat sui consili, Plaut. II. To share something: laudes cum aliquo, Liv. III.: A. Act.: To share in, partake of, participate in any thing: ut participet parem (sc. pestem), Poet. ap. Cic.—B. Neut.: To partake, become a partaker, etc., ad participandum alium alio . . . homines naturā esse factos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *participer.**

part-icūl-ā, æ, f. dim. [pars, part-is] *A small part, a little piece, a particle: Cic.; H. r. ¶ Hence, Fr. particule.*

particūl-āt-im, adv. [particūl-a] *Piece by piece, one by one, piecemeal, singly, severally:* Auct. Her.

part-im, adv. [part-i-or] (By a dividing; hence) **I.** *Prop.: A. Gen.: Partly, in part: Cic.—B. Esp.: As Subst.: Part of, some of, some: partim prædæ, Cic.: ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, partim, etc., id. II. Meton.: For the most part, chiefly, principally: Plaut.*

1. part-tio, ðnis, f. [par-io] *A bearing, bringing forth young: Plaut.*

2. part-io, ivi or ii, tum, ire, 4. v. a. [pars, part-is] **I.** *Prop.: A. Gen.: To part, share, divide, distribute: regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere, Tac.: paullo secus a me atque ab illo partita ac distributa, Cic.—B. Esp.: To part. Perf. Pass.: Allotted, assigned, distributed: pluresque partitis temporibus in opere erant, Cæs. II. Meton.: Perf. Part.: Separated, parted off: carceris partitos Circus habebit equos, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *partir.**

part-i-or, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. [id.] *To part, share, divide, distribute: partiri limite campum, Virg.*

partit-e, ðs, [partit-us] *With proper divisions, methodically: dicere, Cic.*

partit-iō, ðnis, f. [2. part-iō] **I.** *Gen.: A sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution: Cic. II. Esp.: A.* *Philosoph. t. t.: A logical division into parts or members, a partition: Cic.—B. Rhet. t. t.: A rhetorical division*

*into parts or heads, a partition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *partition.**

parti-tor, ðris, m. [parti-or] *A divider, distributor: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *partiteur.**

parti-tus, a, um, P. of parti-or, and of 2. parti-o.

partūr-io, ivi or ii, tum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. desid. [partio, Part. partur-us] **I.** *Prop.: To desire to bring forth; to be in travail or labour: tu (sc. Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov.—Prov.: Of those who promise great things, but accomplish little or nothing: Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be born = Eng., great cry and little wool, Hor. II. Fig.: A. To be big or pregnant with any thing; to brood over, meditate, purpose: respublica periculum parturit, Cic.—B. To be anxious or concerned: animus, Cic.—C. To imagine, conceive: innumeris mundos, Claud. III. Meton.: To bring forth, produce, yield, generate, etc.: Germania quos horrida parturit Fetis, Hor. (without object) omnis parturit arbor, is budding forth, Virg.*

1. part-us, a, um, P. of parti-o.

2. part-us, ūs (Dat. Sing., partu, Prop.), m. [par-io] **I.** *a. Prop.: A bearing, bringing forth, birth: Cic.—b.* *Fig.: Parturition, i. e. beginning, origin, commencement: oratorum, Cic.—2: a. Prop.: A begetting: Poet. ap. B. Meton.: The young or offspring of any creature; the fetus or embryo: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *part.**

par-um, adv. [akin to par-us] **I.** *Prop.: Too little, not enough: nemo parum diu vixit, qui, etc., Cic. (with Gen.) leporis parum, id. II. Meton.: Not particularly, not very, little: sauc ea quidem parum firma, Cic.*

pār-um-per, adv. *For a little while, for a short time, a while: Cic.; Virg.*

parv-e, adv. (Comp., minus; Sup., minim-e, minum-e) [parv-us; minor, Neut. minus; minim-us, minum-us] **I.** *Pos.: A little, slightly, in a small degree or measure: parve percos flectitur delphinus, Vitr. II. Comp.: A. 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: Less, not so much: qui (sc. metris) ipsi per se minus valent, . . . nisi, etc., Cic.: Impertum semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transferitur, Sall.: nec minus admirabilior illius exitus belli, Flor. (with atque) qui peccos minus atque ego? Hor.—b. Esp.: Too little; si minus de aliquo dixerō, Cic.—Particular phrase: Plus minusve, Too much or too little: Ter.—2. Meton.: To make an emphatic negation: Not at all; by no means; in no degree: nonnunquam ea, quae predicta sunt, minus eveniunt, Cic.—A particular combination: Quo minus (or, as one word, quominus), also minus quo (with Subj.) That one, etc., should not do, etc., something; from doing, etc., something: Cic.; Ter.—B. Of time: Less, not so long cr much; madofactum*

tri minus triginta diebus Græciam sanguine, Cic. **III. Sup.:** **A. Prop.:** *In a very small, or slight, degree; very little; in the smallest degree; least:* quum maxime vilebimur, tum minime philosophabamur, Cic.: (strengthened by *omnium*) ad te minime omnium pertinebat, id. — **Particular combination:** With a preceding negative: *Especially; nec minime, Cic. B. Meton.:* *By no means, not at all:* **C. —** Particular expression: *Minime gentium, By no means in the world:* Ter.

parvissimus, a, um, v. parvus. **parvulus**, acis, f. [parv-us] *Smallness, littleness:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *parvid*.

parvulus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [for parvus; fr. parvus, (uncongen. Gen.) parvo-] **I. Prop.:** *Very small, or little; petty, slight:* prælia Cæs. **II. Meton.:** **A. Of age:** *1. Little, youthful, young;* si quis mihi parvulus aulâ Luderet Aeneas, Virg.—**As Subst.:** **a. parvulus**, i, m. (sc. puer) *A little or young boy:* a parvulo, from a little boy, i. e. from early childhood: Ter.—**b. parvula**, æ, f. (sc. puella) *A little or young girl:* Ter.—**2. With words denoting age:** *Early, youthful, young:* a parvula ætate, Just.—**B. Too little, i. e. not equal to, not sufficient for a thing:** quam illæ rei ego etiam nunc sum parvulus! Plaut.

parvus, a, um, adj. (*Comp. minor;* *Sup. parvissimus* and *minimus*, -umus) [etym. of parvus *dim.*; but prob. akin to pars; *min-or*, *min-imus*, from MIN, the root of Lat. *min-uo*, Gr. *μινύω*] **I. Prop.:** *Of size or space:* **A. Pos.:** *Small, little:* pisciculi parvi, Cic.—**B. Comp.:** **1. Gen.:** *Smaller, less:* inter ignes Luna minores, Hor.—**2. Esp.:** **a. Too small, too little:** ut cauleis olim Si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor.—**b. Of the moon:** *Diminished in size, waning, on the wane:* Hor.—**C. Sup.:** *Very small or little; smallest, least:* parvissima corpora, Lucr.: quum sit nihil omnino in reum naturâ minimum, quod, etc., Cic. — **Particular phrase:** *Quam minimum, As little as possible:* Cæs. **II. Meton.:** **A. Of quantity, measure, degree, amount or number:** **1. Pos.:** *Small, little, few, inconsiderable:* si prece parvas . . . Mercedes sequer, Hor.—**As Subst.:** **parvum**, i, n. *A little, i. e. a small amount of any thing:* Cic.; Virg.—**2. Comp.:** **a. Less, not so much, smaller, etc.:** si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, Cic.—**As Subst.:** *minus, oris, n. Less, a less amount:* Cic.; Liv.—**b. Shorter:** neve minor, neu si quinto productor actu Fabula, quæ, etc., Hor.—**3. Sup.:** *Least, very small or trifling; smallest:* ne minimo quidem casu, Cæs.—**A. Verbal expression:** *Minimum, Very little, very slightly, not at all:* Cic. — **Particular phrases:** **a. Non minimus (= maximus), The greatest:** Suet.—**b. Quam minimum, As little as possible:** Hor.—**c. Non minimum, Chiefly, particularly:** Liv.—**As Subst.:**

minimum, i, n. *The least, or a very small, amount, etc. of any thing:* Cic.—**B. Of sounds, etc.:** *Little, small, low, etc. sonus, Ov.—C. Of time:* **1. Pos.:** **a. Of things:** *Little, brief, short; of small duration, of brief continuance:* in parvo tempore, Lucr.—**b. Of persons:** *Little, youthful, young:* Cic.; Hor.—**As Subst.:** **parvus**, i, m. (sc. puer) *A little boy, a young child:* Cic.; Liv.—**2. Comp.:** **a. Of things:** (a) *Gen.:* *Less, briefer, shorter:* tempus, Ov.—(b) *Esp.:* *Too short, too brief, not long enough:* dies sermone minor, Ov.—**b. Of persons:** (a) *Gen.:* *Younger:* minor um mense vel anno, Hor.—**As Subst.:** **minores**, um, *common gen. (sc. natior natæ):* (a) *Of persons:* *Descendants, posterity:* Virg.—(b) *Of animals:* *The younger ones: the young or offspring:* Virg.—(b) *Esp.:* *The younger out of several; the youngest:* filia minor Ptolemæi regis, Cæs.—**3. Sup.:** **a. Of things:** *Least, smallest, very short:* minima pars temporis, Cæs.—**Adverbial expression:** *Minimum, The fewest number of times:* **1. — b. Of persons:** *Youngest, the youngest:* minimus natu horum omnium, Cic.—**D. Of degree or extent:** *Small, slight, little:* metus, Cic.—**Adverbial expression:** *Parvo, By a little; in a small or slight degree:* Liv.; Pl.—**E. Of value, consideration, etc.:** **1. Pos.:** *Little, small, low, slight, etc.:* pretium, Ter.—**Particular expressions:** **a. With verbs of buying, selling, etc.:** *Parvo pretio or parvo, At a low price, at a small sum:* Cic.; Hor.—**b. With verbs of valuing, considering, estimating, affirming, etc.:** *Parvi (sc. pretii), Of small value; of little or slight account:* Plaut.; Cic.—**2. Comp.:** **a. Gen.:** *Less, smaller, inferior, less important:* res, Cic.—**Particular expressions:** *Minoris (sc. pretii):* (a) *With Verbs of selling, etc.:* *A. a less sum, cheaper, at a lower rate, etc.:* Cic.—(b) *With Verbs of valuing, estimating, etc.:* *Of less account or importance:* Sall.—**b. Esp.:** *Too trivial or unimportant:* et sunt notitiâ mul a minorâ tuâ, Ov.—**3. Sup.:** *Minimo (sc. pretio), At the lowest, smallest, etc., sum, etc.;* at a very low sum or cost: Plaut.; Hor.—**F. Ip rank or estimation:** **1. Pos.:** **a. Of persons:** *Small, low, humble, mean:* Hor.—**b. Of things:** *Little, unimportant, trifling, humble, inconsiderable, etc.:* Cic.; Hor.—**2. Comp.:** *Inferior, lower, humbler, etc.:* sapiens um minor est Jove, Hor.—**3. Sup.:** *Least, smallest, lowest, most trifling or unimportant:* res, Cic.—**As Subst.:** **minima**, orum, n. *The most trifling or unimportant things:* Liv.—**G. Of power, character, ability, attainments, etc.:** **1. Pos.:** *Low, mean, humble:* operosa parvus Carmina fingo, Hor.—**2. Comp.:** *a. Inferior:* honore minores, Hor.—**b. Too powerless for doing something; unequal to doing something:** tanto certare minore, Hor.

pa-sco, pavi, pastum, pascere, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root Pâ,

to feed, to defend; Gr. *πάσκειν*, Aor. *ἐ-πάσκειν*, to eat] **I. Act.:** **A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** *To nourish, maintain, support by food; to feed:* beluas, Cic.: nos olusculis, id.—**2. Esp.:** **a. Pass.** *In reflexive force:* (a) *Of cattle:* *To graze, browse, feed, etc.:* Virg.—(o) *Of birds, etc.:* *To take food, feed itself, etc., feed:* Liv.—**b. To feed, pasture, drive to pasture, tend while feeding: quum sues puer pasceret, Cic. **B. Fig.:** **1. Pass.** *In reflexive force:* *To get one's living, live, etc.:* Cic.—**2.:** **a. Gen.:** *To feed, feast, gratify:* quos furor rapinis pavit, Cic.—**b. Esp.:** *Pass.* *In reflexive force:* *To feast, gratify, or delight one's self, etc.:* Cic.—**3. To cherish, foster: spes iaculis innes, Virg. **C. Meton.:** **1. Of the hair of the head or beard: *To cherish, let grow:* Hor.—**2. Of fire: *To feed, increase, keep up, supply fuel to, etc.:* Ov.—**3. Of debt: *To increase, enlarge, augment, keep adding to:* Hor.—**4. Of the heavenly bodies: *To maintain, support, keep up, feed:* Virg.—**5. Of an altar: *To supply with sacrifices, etc., to feed:* ubi Taurica dirâ Cæde pharæratæ pascitur ara deæ, Ov.—**6. Of an enemy: *To consume, ravage, lay waste, devastate, etc.:* campos, Liv. **II. Neut.:** **A. Of persons as subjects:** **1. To provide food or pasture for cattle; to keep or feed cattle: Cic.—**2. To take or drive cattle to pasture: Virg.—**B. Of animals:** *To browse, graze, etc.:* Virg.—**C. Of birds: *To feed, take food:* Virg.—**D. Of things, as subjects: *To supply food or sustenance; to yield or afford support:* vulvis pascent radicibus herbe, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pâture*.************************

pa-scor, pastus sum, pasci, 3. v. dep. a. [id.] *To feed or browse upon:* Of animals: silvas et summa Lycæi, Virg.

pasc-ûus, a, um, adj. [pasc-o] (*Feeding; hence*) *Of, or for, pasture; grazing:* agri, Cic.—**As Subst.:** **pascuum**, i, n. *A pasture:* Cic.; Ov.

Pâsiphæe, æs, -a, Πασίφαι (All-shining). *Psiphæe or Pasiphaë; a daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phædra, and Ariadne; and also of the Minotaur. After death she received divine honours in Laconia. — Hence, Pasipha-eta, æ, f. The Pasiphaëan maiden; i. e. Phædra: Ov.*

Pâsithæa, æ, -e, Æs, f., Πασίθεα. *Pasithæa or Pasithæe; one of the three Graces.*

pas-ser, êris, m. [prob. for pad-ser; fr. pa(n)d-o] (*The spreader, hence*) **1. Of birds: *In reference to the expanding of their wings:* **a. A sparrow: Cic.—**b. With marinus**, because brought from beyond the sea: *An ostrich:* Plant.—**2. Of a fish: *In reference to its form:* *A species of flat fish;* prps. *a brill:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *passereau*.******

passer-cûlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] **A little sparrow:** Cic.

pas-sim, adv. [for pad-sim; fr. pa(n)d-o] (*By a spreading out; hence*)

PASSUM

1. Prop. *At, or to, different places, here and there, hither and thither, in every direction, at random:* Cic. **II. Meton.** *Promiscuously, indiscriminately, without order:* Hor.

pas-sum, i, n. [for pas-sum; fr. id.] (Prop.) *The thing spread out and dried; Meton.: The thing made from that which is spread out and dried; hence) Wine made from dried grapes; raisin-wine:* Virg.

1. pas-sus (for pas-sum), a, um, P. cf. pat(-u)-o.

2. pas-sus (for pat-sus), a, um, P. cf. pat-ior.

3. pas-sus, ūs, m. [for pas-sum; fr. pa(n)-o] (A) *stretching out of the feet in walking; hence) I. Prop.: A step, pace:* Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.** **A.** A footstep, track, trace: Ov.—**B.** A pace, as a measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pas.

pastil-lus, i, m. dim. [for pastulus; fr. 2. pastus, through obsol. pastulus] (Small, or little, food; hence) (Prop.) *A little loaf or roll:* Meton.) **1.** A lozenge, troche, trochisch: Pl.—**2.** An aromatic lozenge (for imparting an agreeable smell to the breath): Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pastille.

pastin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pastin-um, a dibble] *To dig and trench, to prepare the ground:* Pl.

pas-tio, ōnis, f. [for pas-tio; fr. pasco] (Prop.) *A keeping, feeding, maintaining, etc., of animals:* Meton. **A pasture, feeding-ground: Cic.**

pas-tor, ōris, m. [for pas-tor; fr. id.] **I. Gen.** *A feeder, keeper, maintainer, etc.: volucrum, Var. II. Esp.* **A. Prop.** *A feeder of cattle, a shepherd:* Hor. **B. Fig.** *Of persons as objects: A shepherd:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. pasteur, pâtre.

pastor-ālis, e, adj. [pastor] *Of, or belonging to, herdsmen or shepherds:* pastoral: anguratus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pastoral.

pastor-ic-us (-itrus), a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, a shepherd; pastorat: fistula, Cic.*

pastor-lus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, a herdsmen or shepherd: sacra, the Pallia: Ov.*

1. pas-tus (for pasco-tus), a, um, P. of pasco-o.

2. pas-tus, ūs, m. [for pasco-tus; fr. pasco-o] **I. Prop.** *Feeding, eating, the act of feeding or eating:* Cic. **II. Meton.** **A.** Food: Lucr.; Cic.—**B.** A feeding place, or feeding ground: Virg. **III. Fig.** *Of abstract things: Food, support, sustenance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) pāt.

Pātāra, æ, f. Πάταρα. *Patara; a seaport town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo.*—Hence, **1. Pātāreus** (trisyll.), ōi and ōes, m., Παταρεύς. *The Pataraean (a surname of Apollo).*—**2. Pātār-æus**, a, um, adj. *Pataraean.*—**3. Patar-ani**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Patara.*

Pātāvium, ū, n. *Patavium; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, the birthplace of Licy the historian (now Padua).*—

Hence, **Patav-ini**, ōrum, m. (sc. civēs) *The inhabitants of Patavium, the Patavinians.*

pāt-ē-faciō, fēcī, factum, faciōre (pātēficiet, Lucr.; pātēficiet, id.), 3. v. a. [pat-eo; (e); facio] **I. Prop.** *To make or lay open; to open, throw open:* hostibus portas, Liv.: sulcum aratro, Ov.: iter per Alpes, Cæs. **II. Meton.** *To expose to view, make visible:* postera lux radiis latum patecerat orbem, Ov. **III. Fig.** **A.** *Of the ears:* To open: Cic.—**B.** *To disclose, expose, detect, bring to light:* per me veritas patefacta, Cic.

pātēfac-tio, ōnis, f. [patefacio] *A laying open, disclosing, making known:* Cic.

pātēfac-tus, a, um, P. of patefacio.

pātēfio, fieri, v. patefacio. **pātē-la**, æ, f. dim. [for paten-la; fr. paten-a] **I. Gen.** *A small pan or dish, a plate; a vessel (used in cooking, and also to serve up food in):* Hor. **II. Esp.** *A vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. poêle.

pātēna, æ, v. patina.

pātēns, ntis: **1. P.** of pate-o.—**2. Pa.:** **a. Prop.** *Open, accessible, unobstructed, passable:* cœlum ex omni parte patens, Cic. (Comp.) in locis patentiōribus, Cæs.—**b. Meton.** *Open, wide:* (Sup.) dolium quam patentissimī oris, Col.—**c. Fig.** (a) *Open, exposed:* domus patens cupiditatē et voluptatibus, Cic.—(b) *Evident, manifest:* causa, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. patent. **patent-ter**, adv. [for patent-ter; fr. patens, patent-is] *Openly, clearly:* Cic.

pāt-ēō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Gr. πατ-έωμι] **I. Prop.** **A. Gen.** *To stand, or lie, open; to be open:* concessa patere fores, Ov. **B. Esp.** **1.** *Of roads, etc.: To be open, i. e. passable, etc.: Cæs.—2. To be open, or exposed, to a thing:* patens vulnere equus, Liv.—**3. To stretch out, extend: locis patentibus, Cæs. **II. Fig.** **A. Gen.** *To be, or lie, open:* mens aures**

omnium præcepitis monitisque patniſſe, Cic. **B. Esp.** **1.** *To be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable:* si nobis est cunctus pateret, Cic.—**2.** *To be in the power, or at the disposal, of any one:* si mea virginitas Phœbo patniſſi amanti, Ov.—**3.** *To be exposed or subject to any thing:* quo minus multa in eorum vitā patent, que, etc., Cic.—**4.** *To extend:* latissime patet ea ratio, Cic.—**5.** *To be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest:* quum illa pateant . . . omnibus, Cic.

pāt-ter, tris, m. [akin to Sanscrit root PA, to protect; also to nourish or feed; whence pasco; cf. Sanscrit pītṛi, Gr. πα-τήρ] (The accomplisher of protecting, or of nourishing; hence, in reference to the office of protecting and nourishing) **I. Prop.** *A father, sire:* Cic.; Hor. **II. Fig.** *As a title of honour, whether of gods or of men:* Father: Cic.; Virg. **III. Meton.** **A. Plur.** *Fathers, forefathers:* Cic.—

B. Pater cœnæ, The host: Hor.—C. Of animals:** Sire: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. père.**

pāt-ēra, æ, f. [pat-eo] (The thing spreading out or extending; hence) *A broad, flat dish, used esp. in offerings, a libation-dish or bowl:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. patère.

pātēr-fāmilias, æ, v. familia.

pātēr-nus, a, um, adj. [pater, pat(er)-is] **1. a. Prop.** (a) *A gen.: Of, or relating to, a father; affecting a father; obtained from a father:* horti Cic.—(b) *Esp.* *Of feeling, etc.: Such as a father has or ought to have:* fatherly, paternal: animus, Hor.—**2. Meton.** *Of one's native country:* paterni Fluminis ripæ, Liv.—**2. Of animals: Of, or belonging to, a sire: Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. paternel.**

pāt-escō (-isco), ūi, no sup., escere, 3. v. n. inch. [pātē, II. Prop.] **A. Gen.** *To be laid open, to be opened, to open:* atria longa pateſcunt, Virg. **B. Esp.** *To stretch out, extend:* paulo latior pateſcit campus, Liv. **II. Fig.** *To be disclosed; to become visible, evident, manifest:* Danaūque pateſcunt Insidiæ, Virg.

pātī-blis, e, adj. [pati-or] **1. Supportable, endurable: labores, Cic.—**2. Sensible, passible: natura, Cic.****

pāt-ibūm, i, n. [pat-eo] (The thing effecting the stretching out or extending; hence) **1. A fork-shaped yoke (placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied): Plant.—**2. A cross (prob. in the form of X, similar to that on which St. Peter is said to have been crucified): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) patibule.****

pātī-ens, ntis: **1. P.** of pati-or.—**2. Pa.:** **a. Prop.** (a) *Gen.* *Suffering, allowing, permitting; bearing:* (with Gen.) navium patiens annis, Liv.—(b) *Esp.* *Of disposition, etc.: Patient:* (Sup.) patientissime aures, Cic.—**b. Meton.** *Firm, unyielding, hard:* (Comp.) saxo patientior illa Sicano, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. patient.

pātī-ter, adv. [for patient-ter; fr. patiens, patient-is] *Patently: si pranderet olus patientior, Hor. (Comp.) patientius, Cic. (Sup.) patientissime, Val. Max.*

pātī-ent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] **1. a. Prop.** *The act of bearing, suffering, or enduring; patience:* Cic.—**b. Meton.** (a) *Forbearance, indulgence, lenity:* Cic.—(b) *In a bad sense: Indolence, want of spirit:* Tac.—**2. Submissiveness, subjection: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. patience.**

pāt-īna (-ēna), æ, f. [ets. considered as the representative of πατῖνα, from πατ-έωμι, to eat; but rather to be referred to pat-eo] (The thing spreading out or extending; hence) *A wide shallow bowl, basin, or pan:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. patène.

pāt-lor, passus sum, pāti, 3. v. dep. (old active form patiunto, Cic.) [akin to Sanscrit root BADIH or YADI, vexare; whence Gr. παθ, root of πάσχω] **I. Prop.** **A. Gen.** *To bear, support, undergo, suffer, endure: servitutum,*

Cic. (without *Object*) ad patendum tolerandumque difficilis dolor est, id. **B. Esp.**: To suffer, pass a life of suffering, etc.; to live in suffering, pain, anguish, etc.: certum est in silvis inter spelæa ferarum Malle pati, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To suffer, bear, allow, permit, let: dum res, et ætas, et Sororum Filia trium patiuntur atra, Hor. —Particular phrases: **I.** Facile or æquo animo pati, To be well pleased or content with; to submit to: Cic.; Plaut. —**2.** Agere, molestie, indigne, iniquo animo, etc.; pati, To be grieved, vexed, displeased, offended, indignant at, etc.: Liv.; Cic. —**B.** To submit: pro quo bis patiar n.ori, Hor. —**C.** To put up with, overlook, forgive, pardon: delicta, Hor. **E33** Part. Fut. In passive force: **I.** Prop.: Must be suffered: bis patienda, Ov. —**2.** Meton.: Must be submitted to: hæc patienda censeo, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. patr.

pātrā-tor, ōris, m. [patr(a)-o] An effector, achiever, accomplisher: Tac. **patrā**, æ, v. i. patris.

pātriciātus, ūs, m. [patrici-us] The rank or dignity of the patricians: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. patricial.

pātricius, a, um, adj. [pater, patr-is] (Pertaining to patres, or senators; hence) Of the rank or dignity of the patres; patrician, noble: familia, Cic.—As Subst.: patricius, n. m. (sc. homo) A person of senatorial rank; a patrician; one of the Roman nobility: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) patrice.

pātrimōnium, n. n. [id.] (The thing pertaining to a father; hence) **I.** Prop.: An estate inherited from a father; a paternal estate or inheritance; patrimony: Cic. **II.** Fig.: An inheritance: nominis, Cic. **III.** Meton.: A fortune, property, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. patrimoine.

pātr-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] That has a father living: Liv.

pātr-itus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with a pater; hence) Of one's father: philosophia, Cic.

pātr-i-us, a, um, adj. [id.] (Of, or belonging to, a pater; hence) **1.** a. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, one's father; paternal: res patria atque avia, Cic.—As Subst.: patria, æ, f. (sc. terra) (a) Prop.: Fatherland; native land or country; native place: Cic. —(b) Meton.: (a) Of persons: A dwelling-place, home: Italiam quero patriam, Virg. —(b) Of things: Home: qui (sc. Nilus) patriam tantæ tam bene celat aque, the home, i. e. the source, Ov. —(c) The inhabitants of a patria; the people of a common country: patria discors, Tac. —b. Esp.: Of disposition, etc.: Such as a father has or ought to have; paternal, fatherly: Virg. —**2.** a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: Of, or belonging to, one's forefathers, or ancestors: dii patrii, the gods of one's ancestors, i. e. tutelary or family gods, Cic. —(b) Esp.: (a) Inherited down by one's forefathers, old, ancient, etc.: mos, Cic. —(b) Derived from one's ancestors, hereditary, family: Pl. —b. Fig.: Hereditary,

peculiar, innate: prædiscre . . . patris cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. patrie.

2. patrī-us, a, um, adj. [patr(i)-a] Of, or belonging to, one's native country or home; native: sermo, Cic.

pātr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pater, patr-is] **I.** Prop.: To make, or appoint, as pater; so, in the phrase, "pater patratus," i. e. "the pater appointed," a name given to the fetialis or priest who ratified a treaty with religious rites: Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: To bring to pass, execute, perform, achieve, accomplish: promissa patravit, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of war: To bring to an end, to conclude, finish: Tac. —**2.** Of peace: To conclude, bring about, effect: Liv. —**3.** Of victory: To achieve, obtain, gain: Tac. —**4.** Of the oath taken by the pater patratus at making a treaty: To pronounce, confirm, ratify: Liv. —**5.** Of a cure: To effect, work, etc.: Tac. —**6.** Of a murder, etc.: To commit, bring about, cause, etc.: Tac. **III.** Fig.: Of the eye or look: To commit, etc.: patranti fractus oculo, i. e. with a lascivious eye, Pers.

pātrōcin-ium, n. n. [patrocin-or] **I.** Gen.: Protection, defence, patronage: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: A defence in a court of justice, a pleading: Cic. **B.** Meton.: Concr.: A person defended, a client: Script. ap. Cic.

pātrōcīnor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [for patron-cinor; fr. patron-us] (To be a patronus to; hence) **I.** Prop.: To protect, defend, support, patronize (with Dat.), indotatis patrocini, Ter. **II.** Esp.: To defend: loco inquo, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) patrocinor.

Patroclus, i, -es, is, m., Πατρόκλος and Πατρόκλης. Patroclus or Patrocles; a son of Menestus and Thenele, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.

Pātrōn, ōnis, m. Patron; an Arcadian of Tegea.

pātrōn-a, æ, f. [patron-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** A protectress, patroness: Ter. —**B.** The mistress of a freedman, a patroness: Pl. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: A protectress: provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. patronne.

pātr-ōnus, i, m. [pater, patr-is] (The one pertaining to a pater; hence) **I.** Prop.: A protector, patron of persons or states: Liv.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: A defender, advocate: iustitiae, Cic. **B. Esp.**: A defender before a court of justice: an advocate, pleader: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. patron.

pātr-ōlis, æ, adj. [patr(i)-us] (Pertaining to a pater; hence) **I.** Prop.: Descended from a father's brother: cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic.—As Subst.: patruelis, is, comm. gen. A cousin on the father's side: Suet.; Pers. **II.** Meton.: Of, or belonging to, a father's brother's child or children; of one's cousin or cousins: patruella dona, i. e. the arms of Achilles

(whose father was the brother of Ajax's father), Ov.

1. patrū-us, i, m. [pater, patr-is] (One belonging to a pater; hence) **I.** Prop.: A father's brother, paternal uncle: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: A severe reprover: Cic.

2. patrū-us, a, um, adj. [1. patru-us] Of, or belonging to, a father's brother; of an uncle, an uncle: patruus verbera linguæ, Hor.: (Sup.) patruus mi patruissimè, my best of uncles! Plant.

Patul-cius, ūi, m. [patul-us] (One standing open). Patulcius: A surname of Janus (because in time of war his temple stood open).

pāt-ūlus, a, um, adj. [pat-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Standing open, open: fenestras, Ov. **B. Esp.**: Spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide: patulæ sub tegmine fagi, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Open to all, i. e. common: orbis, the beaten round, Hor.

pauc-itas, ātis, f. [pauc-us] (The state of the paucus; hence) A small number, scarcity, paucity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. paucité.

paucū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for paucio-lus; fr. paucus, (uncontr. Gen.) paucio-i] **1.** Sing.: Very small, very short in duration, etc.: tempus, App.—**2.** Plur.: Very few: dies, Cic.

pauc-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to παύ-ω; and παύ-ειν, to make to cease, check, etc.] (In Pass. force: Made to cease, checked, etc.; hence) **1.** Sing.: a. Small, little, i. e. slight, trifling: paucus numerus tritici, Hirt.—b. Small in number, few: tenuis (sc. tibia) simplexque foramine paucio, Hor.—**2.** Plur.: Few, little: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic.: (Comp.) pauciora navigia, Hirt.: (Sup.) paucissimæ plagæ, Cels.—As Subst.: a. pauci, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) (a) Gen.: Few, a few: Cic.—(b) Esp.: The few, the select few: Cic.—b. paucæ, ōrum, n. (sc. verba) A few words: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. peu.

paul-ātim (pauli-), adv. [paul-us] **I.** Gen.: by little and little, by degrees, gradually: Sall.; Cass. **II.** Esp.: A few or a little at a time: Cæs.

paul-isper (pauli-), adv. [paul-us] For a little while, for a short time, Cic.

paulo, etc., v. i. paulus.

paulūlo, paulūlum (pauli-), v. paululus.

paulū-lus (paullo-), a, um, adj. dim. [for paulo-lus; fr. paulus, (uncontr. Gen.) paulo-i] Very little, very small: pecunia, Plant.: equi hominesque paululi et graciles, Liv.—As Subst.: paululum, i, n. A little bit, a trifle, Cic.—Adverbial expressions: **1.** Paululo, A little, somewhat: Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** Paululum, A little, just a little, a very little: Quint.

1. paulus (pauli-), a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Gr. παύ-ω; Lat. pau-cus] (In Pass. force, Made to cease; hence) Little, small: paulo momento huc vel illic impelli,

PAULUS

PECUARIUS

Ter.—As *Subst.*: paulum, *i. n.* A little, a trifle: Cic. Hor.—*Adverbial* expressions: **I.** Paulo, *By a little, a little, somewhat*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Paulum, *A little, somewhat*: Suet.; Quint.

2. Paulus (Paull-), i. m. [1. paulus] (Very small) Paulus or Paulinus; a Roman cognomen of the *Æmilian* family; esp. L. *Æmilius Paulus*, a consul who fell in the battle near Cannæ.

pauper, éris, adj. [etym. dub.; prob. for pauc-fer; fr. pauc-us; fer-o] (*Getting few things*); hence **I. Prop.**: A. Of persons, countries, etc.: *Poor*, i. e. not wealthy, of small means, that has only enough for moderate expenses: (Sup.) ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic.: (*with Gen.*) pauper aquæ, Hor.—As *Subst.*: pauper, éris, comm. gen. (sc. homo) *A poor person*: Hor.—so, in *Comp.* pauperiorum turbe, Hor.—**B.** Of things: *Poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre*: (Comp.) carmen venâ pauperiore fluit, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Needy, indigent*: inopes et pauperes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paupvre*.

pauper-cûlus, a, um, adj. dim. [pauper] *Poor*: Hor.

paupéris, éi, f. [id.] (*The quality of the pauper*; hence) *Poverty*: Hor.—**paupér-o, ávi, átum, áre, i. v. a. [id.]** **I. Prop.**: *To make poor, to impoverish*: boni viri me pauperant, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *To rob or deprive one of*: allicum cassâ nunc, Hor.

pauper-tas, átis, f. [id.] (*The state of the pauper*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Poverty, small means, moderate circumstances*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Of speech: *Poverty*: Quint. **III. Meton.**: *Need, want, indigence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pauprété*.

pau-sa, æ, f. [æm to Gr. παύω, to make to cease; mîgale, παύομαι, to cease] *A pause, halt, stop, cessation, etc.*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pause*.

Pausanias, æ, m., Πausanias (Allayer of sorrow). Pausanias: **1.** A son of Cleombrotus, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Platæa.—**2.** A Macedonian; the murderer of Philip.

pau-sæa (-ia), æ, f. *The pau-sæa or pœusia*; a species of olive, which yielded an excellent oil: Virg.

Pausias, æ, m., Πausias. Pausias; a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles.—Hence, **Pausi-æcus, a, um, adj.** Of Pausias.

pau-xill-átim, adv. [pau-xill-us] *By little and little*: Plaut.

pau-xill-is-per, adv. [id.] *By little pieces, by degrees*: Plaut.

pau-xillu-lus (pau-sillu-), a, um, adj. dim. (for pau-xillu-lus; fr. pau-xill-us, (unconstr. Gen.) pau-xillu-lus) *Very little, very small*: lembus, Plaut.

pau-xillus (pau-s-), a, um, adj. dim. [pau-x-us] *Little, small*: ossa, Lucr.

páv-ê-fácio, fâci, factum, facère, 3. v. a. [pav-e-o; (e), faci] *To frighten, alarm, terrify*: Ov.

páv-ê-o, pávi, no sup., pávere, 2. v. n. and a. [prob. akin to pav-io] **I. Neut.**: *To be struck with fear, dread, or terror*; to tremble, or quake, with fear;

to be terrified or afraid: quæres quando iterum paveas, Hor. **II. Act.**: *To fear, dread*; to be terrified or alarmed at: quæ Parthum pavcat, Hor.

páv-e-sco, no perf. no sup., scêre, 2. v. inch. n. and a. [pave-o] **I. Neut.**: *To begin to be afraid, to become alarmed*: omni strepitu pavesce, Sall. **II. Act.**: *To begin to fear or dread*; to begin to be terrified, or alarmed, at: bellum, Tac.

pávíd-e, adv. [pavid-us] *With fear, timorously*: fugere, Liv.

páv-ídus, a, um, adj. [pav-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, alarmed, timid, timorous*: matres, Virg.: (Comp.) quos pavidiore accepimus, Pl.: (Sup.) pavidissime, Sill.—*Adverbial expression*: Pavidum, *With fear, timorously*, etc. **Ov. II. Meton.**: *A. Accompanied with fear or anxiety*; *anxious, disturbed*: quies pavida imaginibus, Suet.—**B.**: *That produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful*: metus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pavide*.

páviment-o, ávi, átum, áre, i. v. a. [paviment-um] *To cover with a pavement, to pave*: porticum, Cic.

pávimentum, i, n. [pavi-o] (*The thing beaten or rammed down*; hence) *A floor composed of small stones, earth, lime, etc., beaten down with a rammer; a hard floor, pavement*: **I. Gen.**: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: *As forming the flat floor of an Eastern house*: Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pavement*.

páv-io, pávivi, pávitur, pávire, 4. v. a. [prob. pav-io with the digamma pa-í-o] **I. Gen.**: *To beat, strike*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: *To beat, or ram, down*: fistucis pavita, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paver*.

páv-í-o, ávi, átum, áre, i. v. intens. n. and a. [pav-eo] **I. Neut.**: *A. Prop.*: *To tremble or quake with fear*; to be very fearful, to be greatly afraid: prosequitur pavitans, Virg.—**B. Meton.**: *To shake or shiver with the ague, to have the ague*: Ter. **II. Act.**: *To tremble at, fear, dread, etc.*: quæ pueri pavitant, Lucr.

páv-o, ónis, -us, i, m. [παῶς] *A peacock*: Cic.; Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) pavon, (mod.) paon.

páv-or (old *Nom.*, pavos), éris, m. [pav-eo] **I. Prop.**: *A trembling, quaking, throbbing, panting with alarm, desire, joy, etc.; anxiety, fear, dread, alarm, etc.*: Virg.; Liv.; Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Personified*: *Pavor or Fear*; as a deity: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peur*.

pax, pécis, f. [= pac-s; fr. root PAC, PAC, whence, pac-isco, pa(n)g-o] (*The binding or fastening thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Peace (concluded between parties at variance, esp. between belligerents)*: Lucr.; Cic.; Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Peace, tranquillity of mind, etc.*: Cic. **III. Meton.**: *A. Personified*: *Pax or Peace*; as a deity: Ov.—**B. Grace, favour, assistance, esp. of the gods: Cic.; Virg.—*Particular phrases*: *Pace tua*, alienigen (alienus rei), *With your good looks or permission*, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Vell.—**C. Dominion, empire, of the Romans: Pl.—**D. Pax**, as an interj.,****

Peace! silence! enough! pax! abi Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pauz*.

pecca-as, ntis, i. p. of pecc(a)-o. -2. Pa.: *Sinful*: peccans immortalitas, Cic.

peccá-tum, i, n. [pecc(a)-o] *A fault, error, transgression, sin*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *péché*.

peccá-tus, ús, m. [id.] (Prop.: *A transgressing or doing wrong*; Meton.) *Transgression, trespass*: Cic.

pecco, ávi, átum, áre, i. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To miss or mistake any thing; to do amiss, to transgress, to commit a fault, to offend, to sin*: alius magis alio peccat, Cic.: (*with Acc. of that wherein the fault etc., consists*) Empedocles multa alia peccat, id. **II. Meton.**: *To fail, miscarry*: ne Peccet (sc. equus) ad extremum ridendus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pécher*.

pécór-ósus, a, um, adj. [pecus, pecor-is] *Full of, or abounding in, cattle*: rich in cattle: Prop.

pect-en, inis, m. [pect-o] (*The combing thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A comb*: Plaut.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Of things bearing some real or imaginary resemblance to a comb*: **A.**: *The reed or stay of a weaver's loom*: Virg.—**B.**: *An instrument for hecking flax or combing wool*: a comb, card, heckle: Pl.—**C.**: *A rake*: Ov.—**D.**: *A clasping together of the hands*: Ov.—**E.**: *A stripe or vein in wood*: Pl.—**F.**: **1.** *An instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck*: Virg.—Hence, **2.** *By a second Meton.*: *A poem or song*: Ov.—**G.**: *A species of shell-fish, a scallop*: Hor.

pect-itus, a, um, P. of pect-o. **pect-o, pexi, pexum** and **pectitum, pectère, 3. v. a. [pex-éu]** **I. Prop.**: *To comb*: ferum, Virg.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) ipse comas pectat, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *To comb, card, heckle*: stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, Pl.

pec-tus, éris, n. [etym. dub.; perhaps for pag-tus; fr. root PAC, whence pa(n)g-o; cf. pango init.] (*The fastened or firmly compacted thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The breast-bone, the breast, whether of men or animals*: Hor. **II. Meton.**: *The stomach*: Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *The breast*: **1.** *As the seat of affection, etc.*: *The hearty feelings, disposition*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *As the seat of manliness, etc.*: *Courage, bravery*: Hor.—**3.** *Of conscience*: Hor.—**B.**: *The soul, spirit, mind, understanding*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pect*, (mod.) *poitrine*.

pectu, n. (mostly not declined in *Sing.*; *Plur.* complete) [akin to Sanscrit *pacu*, from the Sanscrit root *pac*, “ligare”] (*The thing fastened up; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A head of the larger cattle, such as are fastened up (opp. to those that are penned or folded for protection)*: Ter. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *Cattle of all kinds, including the smaller breeds*: Liv.—**B. Esp.**: *Sheep*: Plaut.

peccí-arius, a, um, adj. [pecu] *Of, or belonging to, cattle*: res, a stock of

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cattle, live stock: Cic.—As Subst.: **1.** *pecūārius*, ii, m. (sc. homo): **a.** A cattle-breeder, grazer: Cic.—**b.** A farmer of the public pastures: Liv.—**2.** *pecūāria*, ōrum, n. (sc. armenta) Herds of cattle: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecuinaire*.

pecūā-lor, ōris, n. [pecul(a)-or] An embezzler of public money, a peculator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peculateur*.

pecūā-lus, ūs, m. [id.] An embezzlement of public money, peculation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peculat*.

pecūā-lis, e, adj. [peculi-um] (Of, or relating to, peculium; hence) **1.** One's own, belonging particularly to one's self, not held in common with others; special, proper, peculiar: Cic.; Pl.—**2.** Singular, particular, extraordinary, peculiar: munus, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *peculier*.

pecūā-liter, adv. [peculiar-is] Especially, particularly, peculiarly: studiosus, Pl.: (Comp.) *peculiaris*, id.

pecūā-lus, a, um: **1.** P. of peculi(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Furnished, provided with money: bene peculatus, Script. ap. Cic.

pecūā-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [peculi-um] To give one something for one's self, as one's private property: (with double Acc.) aliquid te peculiabo, Plaut.

pecūā-lum, ii, n. [pecul-or] (An appropriating; Concr., that which one appropriates and has as one's own: hence) **I.** Gen.: Property: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Esp.: Private property: **A.** That which the master of the house saves and lays by: Money laid by, savings: Virg.—**B.** That which is given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her private property: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecule*.

pecū-lor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [etym. dub.] To appropriate what one ought not; to embezzle or to peculate; to defraud: Flor.

pecū-nia, ē, f. [for pecud-nia; fr. pecus, pecud-is] (A thing pertaining to pecus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Property, riches, wealth: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Money: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecune*.

pecū-ni-ārius, a, um, adj. [pecuni-a] (Of, or belonging to, money; pecuniary: re: pecuniaria socius, in a money matter: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecuninaire*.

pecū-ni-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] Abounding in money; that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy: homines pecuniosi, Cic.: (Comp.) feminae pecuniosiores, Suet.: (Sup.) homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecunieux*.

1. *pec-us*, pecōris, n. [akin to pecu-i] (prps.—except in no. II. C.—always used in a collective force in sing., in opp. to *pecus*, *pecudis*, which is, in sing., mostly restricted in meaning to a single head of cattle) (The thing fastened up; hence) **I.** Prop.: The larger cattle, a herd: Var.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the smaller kinds of cattle: Virg.; Ov.—**B.** In collective force: Cattle, animals: **1.** ¶ Neptune's herds; **i. e.** seals, etc.;

Hor.—**2.** Of bees: Virg.—**C.** Of a single animal: Ov. **III.** Fig.: Contemptuously, or as a term of reproach, of persons: Cattle: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecore*.

2. *pec-us*, ūdis, f. [id.] (The thing fastened up; hence) **I.** Prop.: **1.** A single head of cattle, a beast, one of a herd: Col. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** Plur.: Cattle in gen.: Virg.—**2.** Collectively: Cattle: Cic.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: Of the smaller kinds of cattle, to the exclusion of the larger cattle: Luc.—**2.** Esp.: **A.** sheep: Virg.—**C.** Of wild animals, fish, bees, etc.: **A.** animal, creature: Plaut.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** beast, brute: Cic.

ped-ā-lis, e, adj. [pes, ped-is] (Of, or belonging to, a foot, as a measure; a foot in length, breadth, thickness, etc.: sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, a foot in diameter, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *pedale*.

ped-ā-rus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Of, or belonging to, the foot; foot: *pedarii* senatores, senators who had not yet been entered by the censors on the list or roll of senators, and who had no vote of their own, but could merely (by walking over) signify their assent to that of another: Var.—As Subst.: *pedarii*, ōrum (sc. senatores) = *pedarii* senatores: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *pedaire*.

ped-e-s, Itis, m. [for ped-i(t)-s; fr. pes, ped-is; i. root of e-o] **I.** Gen.: One that goes on foot: Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** **1.** A foot-soldier: Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** Sing.: Collect.: Foot-soldiers, infantry: Tac.—**3.** Equites pedites, also Eques, pedes (collect.), as a general designation for The entire people: Liv.—**B.** A land-soldier: Vell.

ped-ester, tris, tre, adj. [pes, ped-is] **I.** Prop.: On foot; that goes, is done, etc., on foot; pedestrian: copiae, Cic.: pedestris acies, Tac.—As Subst.: **pedestres**, ium, m. (sc. milites) Foot-soldiers: Just. **II.** Fig.: Of style: Not rising above the ground, not elevated; i. e. **A.** Written in prose, prose: *historiae*, Hor.—**B.** Plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic: sermo, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Belonging to one on foot; belonging to a foot-soldier: sentum, Liv.—**B.** Representing one on foot: statua, Cic.—**C.** On land, by land: itinera, Oes. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pedestre*.

ped-ē-ten-tim (-temp-tim), adv. [for ped-e-tend-tim; fr. pes, ped-is; (e)-tend-o] (By a foot-stretching; hence) **I.** Prop.: Step by step, slowly: Auct. ap. Cic. **II.** Fig.: By degrees, gradually, cautiously: Cic.

Pēdiā-ta, ē, f. *Pediatia*, a nickname of the Roman knight J. *Pediatius*.

ped-ica, ē, f. [pes, ped-is] (A thing pertaining to pes; hence) A shackle, fetter, or chain, for the feet, a springe, gin, snare: Virg.

ped-i-sēqu-a (-ssēqu-a), ē, f. [pes, ped-is; (i); sequ-or] (A foot-following one; i. e. one (a woman) who follows on foot; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** female attendant; a waiting woman, handmaid: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: Of ab-

stract things: *A female follower attendant, handmaid, etc.*: Cic.

ped-i-sēqu-ūs (-ssēqu-us), i, m. [id.] (A foot-following one; i. e. one (a man) who follows on foot; hence) **A.** male attendant; a footman, manservant, page, lackey: Cic.

pedi-ta-tus, ūs, m. [pedi(a)-o, to go on foot] (A going on foot; Concr.: That which, or the one who, goes on foot; viz.) Foot-soldiers, infantry: Cic.

ped-i-tum, i, n. [2. ped-o] A breaking wind backwards: Cat.

Pēd-ius, ii, m. *Pedius* (Q.); a joint-heir with Augustus to Caesar's estate.

1. *ped-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pes, ped-is] To furnish with feet: Suet.

2. *ped-o*, *pedēdi*, *peditum*, *pedēre*, 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *PAḌ*, Gr. *πέποινα*] To break wind: Hor.

1. *ped-um*, i, n. [pes, ped-is] (A thing pertaining to a foot) A shepherd's crook: Virg.

2. *Pēdum*, i, n. *Pedum*; a torn of Latium, near Rome (now prps. *Galliano*).—Hence, **Pēd-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of *Pedum*, *Pedan*.—As Subst.: **1.** *Pēd-anum*, i, n. (sc. pradium) An estate near *Pedum*.—**2.** *Pēdani*, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of *Pedum*, the *Pedans*.

Pēgās-is, Idis, f., Πηγᾱς (She of the fountain). *Pēgasis*; a fountain nymph.

1. *Pēgās-us* (-os), i, m., Πηγᾱος (He of the fountain). *Pegasus* or *Pegasos*. **I.** Prop.: The winged horse of the Muses, who sprang from the blood of Medusa when she was slain, and who with a blow of his hoof caused the fountain of the Muses (*Hippocrene*) to spring from Mount Helicon. *Bellerophon* afterwards caught him at the fountain of *Pirene*, near Corinth, and, with the aid of his hoofs, destroyed the *Chimæra*. But when *Bellerophon* attempted to fly on the back of *Pegasus* to heaven, the latter threw him off and ascended to the skies alone, where he was changed into a constellation.—Hence, **A.** *Pēgās-ēus*, a, um, adj. *Pegasean*, i. e. poetic: melos, Pers.—**B.** *Pēgās-ēus*, a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, *Pegasus*; *Pegasean*.—**C.** *Pēgās-is*, Idis, f., adj. (Of *Pegasus*; likewise, the water of *Hippocrene*, the fountain of the Muses, Ov.—As Subst.: *Pēgāsides*, ūm, f. (sc. puellae) The Muses. **II.** Meton.: A winged horse: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pégase*.

2. *Pēgās-us*, i, m. [1. *Pegasus*] *Pegasus*; a jurist in the reign of *Vespasian*.

pēgē, ēs, f. = πηγῇ. A fountain: Prop.

pēgma, ātis, n. = πῆγμα (A fixture made of boards, for use or ornament; hence): **1.** A bookcase: Cic.—**2.** A piece of wooden machinery in the theatre, which rose and fell, opened and shut, of itself, and with which players were suddenly raised aloft: Suet.

per-jē-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [for *perjū-ro*] (To swear or take an oath by some deity, person, or thing; but always with the accessory notion of intent-

ional falsehood or deceit; hence) **I.** Prop.: To swear falsely; to forswear or perjure one's self; qui mentiri solet, peiorare consuevit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Falsely uttered: nulla si juris tibi peiorati Poena, etc., Hor.—**B.** Falsely sworn to, or appealed to: dei, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (se) parjurer.

pejor, *us*, *v.* malus.
pejus, *comp. adv.* *v.* male. ¶ Hence, Fr. pis.

pēlagē, *v.* pelagus.
pēlagius, *a, um, adj.* = πελάγιος. Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea: conchas, sea-muscles, Pl.: cursus, Plied.

pēlagus, *i* (Plur. Greek, pēlagē, Lucr.), *n.* = πέλαγος. **I.** Prop.: The sea: Hor.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: A swift stream, a flood: Virg.

pēlāmis, *idis, -ys, ŷdis, f.* = πελαμῖς and πελαμῖς. A pelamis or pelamys; i. e. a young tunny-fish: Pl.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. pelamide.

Pēlōgī, *ōrum, m.*, Πελοῖοι (The dark coloured ones). The Pelasgi. **I.** Prop.: The oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor, and over Crete, Latium, and Etruria. **II.** Meton.: The Greeks.—Hence, **A.** Pēlasg-ias, *adis (-gis, idis), adj. f.* (Prop.: Pelasgian; Meton.: Greek, Grecian.—**B.** Pēlasgus, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: Pelasgian; Meton.: Greek, Grecian: pubes, Virg.

Pēlēthronius, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Pelathron, a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithæ and Centaurs; Pelathronian.

Pēleus, *ei* and *ēs* (Acc., Pelea, Hor.—Voc., Peleu, Cat.; Hor.—Abt., Pelsoo, Cic.), *m.*, Πηλεὺς (Clay-man, or Mud-man). Pelus: a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Pelamion, half-brother of Phocus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, and a sharer in the expedition of the Argonauts.—Hence, Pēl-ides, *æ, m.*: **1.** The son of Pelus, i. e. Achilles.—**2.** The son of Achilles.

Pēlīasus, *a, um, v.* Pelion.

Pēliades, *um, v.* 1. Pelias.

1. Pēliās, *æ, m.*, Πηλιάς (The dark one). Pelias or Pelia: **1.** A king of Thessaly, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, brother of Neleus, half-brother of Æson, and father of Acastus. Being appointed guardian to his nephew Jason, he sought to rid himself of the charge by inciting him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the artful instigation of Medea.—Hence, Pēlī-ades, *um, f.* The daughters of Pelias.—**2.** A Trojan.

2. Pelias, *adis, f.*, Πελιάς (Wood-pigeon or Ring-dove—so called from its dark colour). Pelias; the name of an island off the coast of Sicily (called also Columbaria).

Pēlides, *æ, v.* Pelus.

Pēlignī, *ōrum, m.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: The Peligni; a people of Central Italy, descendants of the Sabines (in the mod. Abruzzo Citereore). **B.** Esp.: In Sing. collectively: The Peligni: Tac.—Hence, Pēlignus, *a, um, adj.*

Of, or belonging to, the Peligni; Pelignian. **II.** Meton.: The Pelignian territory.

Pēlion, *i, n.*, Πήλιον. Pelion; a high mountain in Thessaly, a continuation of Ossa (now Petras).—Hence,

1. Peli-us (-æus), *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Pelion.—**2.** Pēlī-as, *adis, f.* Of, or pertaining to, Pelion; that comes from Pelion.

Pella, *æ, -e, ŷs, f.*; -æ, *ārum, f.*, Πέλλα. Pella, or Pellæ; a city of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great (now Pilla).—Hence, Pell-æus, *a, um, adj.*: **1.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Pella; Pellicæ: juvenis, i. e. Alexander, Juv.—**2.** Meton.: Egyptian: Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi, Virg.

pellāc-ia, *æ, f.* [pellax, pellac-is] (The quality of the pellax; hence) An alluretment, enticement, blandishment: Lucr.

pell-ax, *ācis, adj.* [=pellac-s; fr. pellicio, through true root PELLAC] Seductive, deceitful: Virg.

pell-ec-tio (per-), *ōnis, f.* [for per-ieg-tio; fr. per; leg-o] A reading through: Cic.

pellic-tus (for pellac-tus), *a, um, P.* of pellicio, through true root PELLAC.

Pellēne, *ēs, f.*, Πελληνή. Pellene; a city of Achaia, on the Gulf of Corinth.—Hence, Pellēn-ensis, *e, adj.* Of Pellene, Peltenian.

pell-ex, *icis, f.* [etym. dub.; sts. referred to παλλαξ or παλλακίς; sts. to pellicio] **I.** Prop.: A kept mistress, concubine of a married man: Ov. **II.** Meton.: An adulterous rival of a married woman: Hor.—With Gen. of the woman to whom the pellex is a rival: filius pellex, Cic.

pell-ec-tus, *ūs, m.* [pellex, pellicio] A cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage: Cic.—With Gen. of the pellex: matris, Cic.

pel-l-ec-to (per-), *lexi, lectum, lōre, 3. v. a.* [for per-lacio] **I.** Prop.: To allure or entice exceedingly; to inveigle, coax, decoy: Of persons or things as subjects: animus adulescentis pellexit is rebus, quibus, etc., Cic. **II.** Fig.: To bring over to one's side: majorem partem sententiarum, Cic.

pell-icūla, *æ, f. dim.* [pell-is] A small skin or hide: Cic.—Prov.: **1.** Pelliculam curare, To take care of one's skin, i. e. to make much of one's self: Hor.—**2.** Pelliculam veterem retinere, i. e. to keep to one's old courses: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. pellicule.

pell-is, *is* (Abt. Sing. pelli, Lucr.; Virg.), *f.* [akin to πέλλα-α, "a hide"] **I.** Prop.: The skin or hide of animals when stripped off the body: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A skin or hide still on a person or animal: Cic.—Prov.: **1.** Detrahere pellem, To pull off the skin, i. e. the mask which conceals a person's faults: Hor.—**2.** Quiescere in propria pelle, To rest in one's own skin, i. e. To be content with one's own state or condition: Hor.—**B.** Of things made of skins or hides: **1.** A garment, article

of clothing made of skin: Ov.—**2.** A tent for soldiers (usually in the phrase sub pellibus, in the camp): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. peau.

pell-itus, *a, um, adj.* [pell-is] (Provided, or furnished, with skins; hence) Covered with skins, clad in skins: Sardi, Liv.: oves, Hor.

pel-lo, *pēpuli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a.* [root PEL or PUL, prob. akin to Sans. root PAL, to move, in causative force, and to Gr. παλ-ω] (To cause to move; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To drive, thrust, or turn out or away: to expel ut possessoris suis sedibus pellere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To drive into banishment, to banish, etc.: exsulare tyrannorum injuriā pulsi, Liv.—**2.** Milit. t. t.: To rout, beat, put to flight, etc., the enemy: Rhetois Auspicis populit secundis, Hor.—**3.** To drive, hurl, impel, propel, etc.: alapsa sagitta est; Incertum quā pulsa manu, quo, etc., Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To beat, strike, etc.: gaudet invisam peluisse fossor Ter pede terram, Hor.—**B.** Of arms: To clash: arma . . . pulsa tonare, Virg.—**C.** Pass.: To echo, re-echo, etc., by the repercussion of the voice, etc.: pulse referunt ad sidera valles, Virg.—**D.** Of doors, etc.: To knock at; beat against, etc.: Ter—

E. Of wind-instruments: To blow: Tib. **III.** Fig.: **A.** To drive out or away: to expel, etc.: sitim, Hor.—**B.** To strike, touch, move, affect, impress: quum acriter mentem sensumve populerunt, Cic.

pell-lūcēo (per-), *luci, n. sup.*, *lucere, 2. v. a.* [for per-luceo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To shine through, shine forth, be visible; to be seen through; to be transparent or pellucid: perlicus rather, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To admit the light through: perlicus ruina, Juv. **II.** Fig.: To shine through or forth, to appear: to be transparent or pellucid: pellucens oratio, Cic.

pell-lūcēd-ius pell-lūcidi-, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for pellucido-us; fr. pellucidi, (unconst. Gen.) pellucido-i] Bright, shining, glittering: lapis, Cat.

pell-lūc-ius (per-luc-), *a, um, adj.* [pelluc-uo] **I.** Prop.: Transparent, pellucid: membrana, Cic.: (Comp.) pellucidior vitro, Hor. **II.** Meton.: Very brilliant, glittering, resplendent: stella, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pellucide.

Pēlōpīdas, *æ, m.*, Πελοπιδᾶς. Pelopidas; a celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas.

Pēlōponnēsus, *i, f.*, Πελοπόννησος (Island of Pelops). The Peloponnesus (now the Morea).—Hence, Pēlōponnēs-us (-iācus), *a, um, adj.* Peloponnesian.

Pēlōps, *ōpis, m.*, Πελοψ (The dark-faced one). Pelops; a son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. In his childhood he was served up to the gods by his father for food, but was recalled to life by Jupiter, who gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres. Being after

wards driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and by artifice obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Enomaus, whom he succeeded on his throne. By means of the wealth which he brought with him, he acquired so great an influence, that the entire peninsula was called, after him, the Island of Pelopis (Peloponnesus).—Hence, 1. **Pēlōp-eias**, ādis, adj. f. (Prop.: Pelopidae; Meton.) Peloponnesian.—2. **Pēlōp-eis**, idis, adj. f. (Prop.: Pelopidae; Meton.) Peloponnesian.—3. **Pēlōp-eius**, a, um, adj. Pelopaeian.—As Subst.: **Pelopēia**, ā, f. (sc. mulier) A female descendant of Pelops.—4. **Pēlōp-eus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Pelopaeian.—As Subst.: **Pelopēa**, ā, f. (sc. filia) The daughter of Pelops.—b. Meton.: Grecian.—5. **Pēlōp-idæ**, ārum, m. The Pelopidae; the descendants of Pelops.

Pēlōrias, ādis, f. Pelorias = Pelorus.

1. **pēlōris**, idis, f. = πελώρις. The pelorus; the giant muscle: Hor.

2. **pēlōris**, idis, f. = Πελώρις. Pelorus = Pelorus.

Pēlōrus (-os), i, m., -um, i, n. Πελώρος. Pelorus, Peloros, or Pelorum; a promontory on the northeastern coast of Sicily (now Capo di Faro).

pēlta, ā, f. = πέλτα. The pelta; a small, light shield (in the shape of a half-moon): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. **pelte**, **peltastæ**, ārum, m. = πελτασταί. Soldiers armed with the pelta; peltasts: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. **peltastes**.

pelt-ātus, a, um, adj. [pelt-a] (Provided or furnished with a pelta; hence) Armed with a pelta; puellus, Ov.

Pēlūsium, ii, n., Πηλούσιον. Pelusium: an Egyptian city at the eastern mouth of the Nile (now Castle of Tineh).—Hence, **Pelusi-ācus**, a, um, adj. Pelusiatic.

pelvis, is (Acc., pelvim; Abl., pelvi and pelve), f. [πέλις, πέλuis] A basin, laver: Juv.

pēn-ārius, a, um, adj. [pen-us] Of, or for, provisions: cella, Cic.

Pēn-ātes, ium, m. [id.] (Those pertaining to penus; hence) I. Prop.: The Penates (old Latin guardian deities of the household, and of the state which consisted of the aggregate of households). II. Meton.: A. A dwelling, home: Virg.—B. Of the cells of bees: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. **pénates**.

pēnāt-liger, gēra, gērum, adj. [penat-es; (i); ger-o] Bearing the guardian gods: Ov.

pend-ēo, pēpēdi, no sup., pend-ēre, 2. v. n. (etym. dub.; but prob. from same root as pando; v. pando init.) To stretch one's self, or itself; hence) I. Prop.: A. Perpendicularly: I. Gen.: To hang, hang downwards; be suspended: fascis pendebat anethi, Virg.: sagittæ pendebant ab humero, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Of votive offerings: To be suspended, to be hanging: pendebit fistula pinu, Virg.—b. Of persons: To hang: e trabe, Ov.—c. To hang up as a public announcement of any kind: reos, qui apud ararium pependissent,

i. e. the names of accused persons, Suet.

—d. Of the skin, etc.: To hang down; to be flabby or flaccid: Juv.—e. Of any thing hung up when not used: To hang, to be hung up: cur pendet tacitā fistula cum lyrā, Hor.—f. Of garments: To hang: i. e. be disposed, fall, set, etc.: Ov.—B. Horizontally: To be suspended; i. e.: 1. Of clouds, birds, etc.: To hang in the air, etc.; to float, hover, etc.: Virg.; Ov.—2. To overhang, hang over or over head: hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis, Ov. II. Meton.: A. To be upraised, lifted up in the air, etc., so as to appear to be suspended, etc.: prora pependit, Virg.—B. Of sand, etc.: To hang loosely together; not to be set or firm; to be moveable, unstable, etc.: nec opertum (sc. litus) pendet algæ, Ov.—C. To hang about, linger, tarry, loiter, etc.: nostrosque in limine pendes, Virg.—D. Of the limbs, etc.: To hang down, droop, be weak, without strength: Ov.

III. Fig.: A. To hang, rest, or depend upon a person or thing: spe exiguā extremāque pendet salus, Cic.—B. To hang upon a person's mouth, to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to one: ab ore viri, Ov.—C. To be suspended, interrupted, discontinued: pendēt opera interrupta, Virg.—D. To hang suspended, be ready to fall: nec amicum pendente corruere patitur, Cic.—E. To be in suspense; to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed: animus tibi pendet? Ter.: (with animi or animis) animi pendeo et de te et de me, Cic.: quodsi expectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. **pendre**.

pend-o, pēpēdi, pensum, pendēre, (pendissent, for pependissent, Liv.), 3. v. a. and n. [akin to pend-eo] (To cause to hang, to suspend; hence) I. Act.: A. Prop.: To weigh, weigh out: pensas examinat herbas, Ov. B. Meton.: Because, in the earliest times, payments were made by weighing out the metals: To pay, pay out: pecuniam Pisoni quotannis, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. A. To weigh mentally; to ponder, consider, deliberate upon: in philosophiā verba, Cic.—b. To value, esteem, regard a thing: quem tu vidisse beatus Non magni pendis, Hor.—2. Because in early times punishments consisted of fines paid in money or cattle: To pay, suffer, undergo a penalty, etc.: maximas pœnas pendo temeritatis meæ, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To weigh: tantumdem pendere (sc. corpus) par est, Lucr. B. Meton.: To pay: alibi pro aquā, alibi pro pululo pendunt, Pl. C. Fig.: To weigh; to have weight or value: bona vera idem pendunt, Sen.

pend-ūlus, a, um [pend-o] 1. a. Gen.: Hanging, hanging down; pendit: palæaria, Ov.—b. Esp.: Of the cheeks: Flabby, flaccid, etc.: Pl.—2. In suspense, doubtful, hesitating: dubiæ spe pendulus horæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. **pendule**, "a pendulum," "a clock."

pēne, v. pēne.

Pēnēus, ēi and ēos, m. Πηνειός; a son of Hippataeus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors, and one of the leaders of the Boeotians in the war against Troy.

Pēnēlope, ēs, -a, æ, f., Πηνελόπη (Web-plucker, Stripper-off of thread; or Worker of the web). Penelope or Penelopa; daughter of Icarus and Peribœa; wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus, celebrated for her chastity and constancy.—Hence, **Pēnēiōp-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Penelope; Penelopean.

pēn-es, prœp. c. Acc. [prps. from the root PEN: v. pectro init.] (Within; hence) I. Prop.: With, in the possession or power of a person: penes Pompeium, Cic.—Particular phrase: Penes aliquid esse, To be in the possession of one's faculties; to be one's self, be in one's senses: Hor. II. Meton.: With; bi centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent, Cic.

pēnētrā-bilis, e, adj. [penetr(a)-o] 1. That can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable: corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov.—2. Piercing, penetrating: frigus, Virg. (Comp.) vinum penetrabilis in venas, Macr. ¶ Hence, Fr. **pénétrable**.

pēnētrā-lis, e, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: Piercing, penetrating (Comp.) fulminis nullo penetrator ignis, Lucr. II. Meton.: Inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost: foci, Cic.—As Subst.: **penetrāle**, is, n. (mostly plur.) A. Gen.: The inner part, interior of any thing, esp. of a building; the inside space, an inner room: Virg., Liv. B. Esp.: A sanctuary, esp. that of the Penates; a chapel: Virg.

pēn-ētro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [root PEN, denoting the idea of "entering," "the interior," etc.] (To insert or thrust into the inside; hence) I. Act.: A.: 1. Gen.: To put, place, or set, any thing into or within any thing: intra portam penetravi pedem, Plaut.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Passive in reflexive force: To betake one's self: Plaut.—B. To pierce into; to enter, penetrate any thing: 1. Prop.: Illyricos penetrare sinus, Virg. 2. Fig.: id Tiborij animus altius penetravit, Tac. II. Neut.: To enter, penetrate into any thing: A. Prop.: sub terras, Cic. B. Fig.: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **pénétrer**.

Pēnēus, i, m., Πηνειός (One pertaining to a web or thread). Peneus: I. Prop.: A river of Thessaly, which rises in Mount Pindus, flows through the Vale of Tempe, and falls into the Gulf of Therma (now Salambria).—Voc., Pene, Ov.—Hence, A. **Pene-is**, idis, f. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Peneis; Penean.—B. **Pēnē-us** (-ius), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Peneus; Penean. II. Meton.: Personified: The river-god Peneus, the father of Cyrene and Daphne.

penicill-um, i, n., -us, i, m. dim. [for penicil-lum or -lus; fr. penicil-lus] 1. Prop.: A small painter's brush of

pencil: Cic.—2. Meton.: *a. Painting:* Pl.—b. *Style of composition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinceau*.

pencilus, i, m. dim. [pen-is] (Prop.: *A little tail;* Meton.) (Because made from the tails of horses and oxen) *A brush:* Plant.

peninsula, æ, v. peninsula.
pēnis, is, m. [acc. to some, akin to Gr. *πέος*] *I. Prop.:* = membrum virile, Sall. *II. Meton.:* *A tail:* Cic. **pēnissime** (pēn-), *v. pæne.*

pēnit-e, adv. [1. penit-us] *Inwardly, internally:* Cat.

1. **pēn-itus, a, um, adj.** [root PEN, *v. penetro* init.] *Inward, inner, interior:* ex penitis faucibus, Plaut. (*comp.*) penitor pūrs domūs, App. (*Sup.*) ex Arabiā penitissimā, Plaut.

2. **pēn-itus, adv.** [id.] *I. Prop.:* *From within, from the inside:* Sev. *II. Meton.:* *Deeply, far within, into the inmost part:* Cic.; Virg. *III. Fig.:* *A. From within, from the inmost depths or recesses:* penitus ex intīmā philosophiā hauriendū juris disciplinā putas, Cic.—*B.:* 1. *Deeply:* de mittamne me penitus in causam, Cic.—2. *Thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely:* penitus perosi, Virg.

Pēnūs, ī, m., Πενύς. *The Penius; a river of Colchis.*

pen-na, (old form petna), æ (also, pinna, in certain significations), f. [for pet-na; fr. root pet-, whence *πέτ-μα*] (*The flying thing;* hence) *I. Prop.:* *A feather on the body of a winged creature:* Cic. *II. Meton.:* *A. Plur.:* 1. *A wing:* Cic.; Virg.—2. *A flying, flight:* Prop.—*B.:* 1. *A feather on an arrow:* Ov.—2. *An arrow:* Ov.—*C. A fin:* pinnis, quibus in mari nuntur, Pl.—*D. A pinnacle:* primateque in littore sedes . . . pinnis atque aggere cingit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *penne*.

penn-ātus (pinn-), a, um, adj. [penn-a] *Furnished with feathers or wings; feathered, winged:* Fama, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinné*.

penn-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [penn-a; (i); ger-o] (*Bearing pennas;* hence) 1. *Feathered:* genus animantium, Cic.—2. *Winged:* rex apum, Pl.

Penninus (Peni-, Pinnus), a, um, adj. [prps. from the Celtic *Pen* or *Penn*, "summit," "peak"] *Of, or belonging to, the Pennine Alps (between the Valais and Upper Italy, the highest point of which is the Great St. Bernard).*—As Subst.: **Penninus, i, m.** (*sc. mons*) = Mons Penninus, Liv.

penn-i-ros, edis, adj. [penn-a; (i); pes] *That has wings on the feet; wing-footed:* Perseus, Cat.

penn-i-pōtens (pinn-), pōtēntis, adj. [penn-a; (i); potēs] (*Powerful with pennas;* hence) *Able to fly, winged:* feras, Lucr.—As Subst.: **penni-pōtens, entis, f.** (*sc. avis*) *A bird:* Lucr. **penn-ūla, æ, f. dim.** [penn-a] *A little wing:* Cic.

pens-ilis, e, adj. [pendeo, (*Sup.*) pens-am] *I. Gen.:* *Hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile:* uva, hung up to be preserved during the winter, Hor.

II. Esp.: In architect.: *Hanging, pensile:* horti, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pensile*. **pen-sio, ōnis, f.** [for penit-sio; fr. pend-o] *I. Prop.:* (*A paying;* hence) *Payment, a term of payment:* Cic.—2. *Meton.:* *a. A tax, impost:* Sext. Aur. Vict.—*b. Rent of a house or land:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pension*.

pen-sito, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. intens. [pens-o] *I. Prop.:* *To weigh, weigh out:* lanam, Sext. Aur. Vict. *II. Meton.:* *To pay:* vectigalia, Cic. *III. Fig.:* *To weigh, ponder, think over, consider:* rem, Liv.

pen-so, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. intens. [for pend-so; fr. pend-o] *I. Prop.:* *To weigh, or weigh out, carefully:* aurum, Liv.—*Pro v.:* Pensare aliquem eadem trutinā, *To weigh one in the same balance, i. e. judge one by the same standard:* Hor. *II. Fig.:* *A. To counterbalance with any thing;* to compensate, recompense, repay, make good, requite: beneficia beneficiis, Sen.—*B. To pay, repay, punish with any thing:* necesse pudorem, Ov.—*C. To weigh, ponder, consider:* ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *penser, peser*.

pen-sum, i, n. [for pend-sum; fr. id.] (*A thing weighed out, as a day's work for spinners of wool;* hence) *I. Prop.:* *A Gen.:* *A task, piece of work:* Virg. *B. Esp.:* *A thread spun by the Fates:* Sen. *II. Fig.:* *A charge, duty, office:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pensum*, "a task."

pen-sus (for pend-sus), a, um, i. *P. of pend-o.—2. Pa. (Prop.:* *Weighed; Fig.:* *Esteemed, valued, prized, dear:* (*Comp.*) conditio pensior, Plaut.—As Subst.: **pensum, i, n.** *Weight or considerations (found only in Gen. Sing., and in follg. phrases):* *a.* *Pensi habere, To lay weight or stress upon;* to attach value to; to care about (only with negatives): Tac.—*b.* *Adest (or est) alicui pensi, There is respect or consideration to one (only with negatives):* Plaut.

pentāmēter, tri, m. = πεντάμετρος (containing five metrical feet). *A pentameter:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pentamètre*.

Pentēlicus, a, um, adj. = Πεντελικός. *Of, or belonging to, Pentelos; a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its white marble:* *Pentelic.*

pentēris, is, f. = πεντήρης. *A pentery; i. e. a ship with five banks of oars:* Hirt.

Penthesīlea, æ, f., Πενθεσίλεια. *Penthesīlea; a queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.*

Pentheus, ei and eos, m., Πενθεύς (*Mourner or Lamentor.*) *Pentheus; a son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus, and king of Thebes. Having treated with contempt the rites of Bacchus, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of the god.*—Hence, **Penthi-deus, æ, m.** *A male descendant of Pentheus.* **Pentri, drum, m.** *The Pentri; a Samnite people.*

pēnūla, æ, v. panula.
pēnultimus, a, um, v. penultimus.

pēn-ūria, æ, f. [akin to πέν-ουα] *Want, need of any thing:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénurie*.

pē-nus, ūs, and i, m. and f., -um, i, -us, ōris, n. [prob. for pa-nus, from root PA, whence pa-cco, pa-nis] (*The feeding thing; hence*) *Food, provision, victuals; or stored food, stores:* Cic.; Virg.

Pēpārēthus(-os), i, f., Πεπάρηθος. *Peparethus or Peparethos; a small island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, with a town of the same name (now Scopelos).*

peplum, i, n., -us, i, m. = πέπλον and πέπλος. *The peplum or peplos; i. e. the robe of state of Minerva.*

per, pręp. c. Acc. [akin to Sanscrit para] *I. Prop.:* *Of space:* *Through, through the midst of, throughout:* Iris per coelum devolat, Virg. *II. Meton.:* *A. Of space, or local relations:* 1. *All over, all along, or about;* juncitque per antrum immensus, Virg.—2. *Before, in front of, by, past:* nitidus qua quisque per ora Cederet, Hor.—*B. Of time:* 1. *Through, throughout, during, for:* per decem dies, Cic.—2. *At, during, in the course of:* per idem tempus, Cic.—*C. Denoting the instrument or means:* *Through, by, means of:* statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.—*D. Denoting the reason, cause, inducement, etc.:* *Through, for, on account of, for the sake of:* quum antea per estatem nondum hujus auctoritate loci attingere auderem, Cic.—*E. Denoting the apparent or pretended cause or inducement:* *Under the show or pretext of, under colour of:* qui per tutelam aut societatem fraudavit quempiam, Cic.—*F. In oaths, etc.:* *By:* si per plures deos juret, Cic.—In this signif. often separated from its noun: per ego te deos oro, Ter. *III. In composition:* *A. Prop.:* *Of space:* *Through:* percurro. *B. Meton.:* 1. *In space:* *All over or about;* peragro.—2. *Of time:* *a. During, throughout:* pernox.—*b. Throughout, continually:* perlo no. II.—*C. To the or an end:* perfero no. II.—*d. Very often or frequently:* percelebro.—3. *Of an oath, request, etc.:* *By:* perjuro.—4. *Of degree:* *a. Very, quite, very much, exceedingly:* perfacilis.—*b. Wholly, entirely, completely, thoroughly:* perdisco.—5. *Throughout, from beginning to end:* perlego no. II.—6. *From the notion of going through and leaving:* *Negative:* perfidus.—7. *Between two persons:* permuto no. III. *Fig.:* Placed after its case: *viam, per, Lucr.:* fata per, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *par*.

pēra, æ, f. = πήρα. *A leather bag, wallet, or pouch:* Phaed.

pēr-absurdus, a, um, adj. *Very absurd:* Cic.

per-accommōdātus, a, um, adj. *Very suitable, very convenient:* Cic.

pēr-acer, acris, acre, adj. *Very sharp:* *I. Prop.:* *acutum:* Plaut. *II. Fig.:* *inducium,* Cic.

PERACERBUS

PERCIDO

për-âcerbus, a, um, adj.: **I.** Prop.: *Very harsh to the taste:* iuva, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Very painful:* Pl.

për-âcesco, âci, no sup., âcescère, 3. v. n. *inch.* (Prop.: *To become thoroughly sour:* hence, Fig.) **A.** *To become vexed:* pectus peracuit, Plaut.—**B.** *To prove vexatious:* Plaut.

për-âcio, ônis, f. [for perag-tio; fr. perag-o] *A finishing, completion:* Cic.

për-âcutus (for perag-tus), a, um, P. of perag-o.

për-âcut-e, adv. [peracut-us] *Very sharply, very acutely:* Cic.

për-âcûsus, a, um, adj.: **I.** Prop.: *Very sharp:* falx, Mart. **II.** Meton.: *Of sound:* *Very clear or penetrating:* vox, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Very keen, very acute:* oratio, Cic.

për-âdôlescens, entis, adj. *Very young:* homo, Cic.

për-âdolescentûlus, i, m. *A very young man:* Nep.

për-âque, adv. *Quite equally or evenly:* Cic.

për-âgito, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To drive or hunt about greatly:* *to harass, disturb:* peragatit ab equitatu, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To excite, impel:* animos, Sen.

për-âgo, âgi, actum, âgère, 3. v. a.: **I.** (To put in motion through; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To pierce or thrust through:* *to transgre:* Thesurus latus ense pergit, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *In reflexive power:* (To put one's self in motion through a place, etc.; hence) *To pass through, traverse:* quum Sol duodena peregit Signa, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To carry through, go through with, execute, finish, accomplish, complete:* iter, Virg.—Particular phrases: *Peragere rem*, *To go through with a defendant, i.e. to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned:* Liv.—**2.** **a.** *To go through, go over, relate, mention, state:* postulata, Liv.—**b.** *To go through:* *to treat of, describe, in order, etc.:* res gestas, Liv. **II.** (To put greatly in motion; hence) **A.** Of the ground: *To till, cultivate, work:* humum, Ov.—**B.** Of food: *To digest, assimilate:* Pl.—**C.** **1.** Prop.: *To drive about, harass, disturb:* pecora, Sen.—**2.** Fig.: *To disturb, harass, agitate, vex, drive about, annoy, etc.:* aliquem, Script. ap. Cic.

për-âgrâ-tio, ônis, f. [peragr(a)-o] *A wandering or travelling through, a traversing:* itinerum, Cic.

për-âgr-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [per; âger, âgr-i] **I.** Prop.: *To go or wander, all over or about the fields or country:* agros, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of journeying, etc.: *To go, wander, pass, etc., all about or over:* *to traverse:* provincias, Cic.: saltûs silvasque, Virg.—**B.** Of sailing: *To search, sail, pass all over, or about:* *to traverse in all directions:* litora, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To go through or traverse in all directions:* *to wander through everywhere:* peragrat (sc. orator) per animos hominum, Cic.—**B.** Of the account, etc., of any thing: *To penetrate, pierce, travel, reach everywhere, or in all directions:*

cujus res gestae omnes gentes . . . terrâ marique peragrâ-sent, Cic.

për-âmans, amantis, adj. *Very loving, very fond:* Cic.

për-âman-ter, adv. [for peramant-ter; fr. peramans, peramant-is] *Very lovingly:* Cic.

për-âmbûlo, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To ramble through, go through:* *to traverse, perambulate:* rura, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of cold: *To run through:* frigus perambulat artûs, Ov.—**B.** Cf a play: *To walk through the stage, which was strewn with flowers, etc.:* re te necne crocum floresque perambulet Aitâs Fabula, si dubitem, i. e. was properly constructed, well written, Hor.

për-âmenus, a, um, adj. *Very pleasant:* aestas, Tac.

për-âmplus, a, um, adj. *Very large, very ample:* simulacra, Cic.

për-ângust-e, adv. [perangust-us] *Very narrowly:* Cic.

për-ângustus, a, um, adj. *Very narrow:* fretum, Cic.

për-ânn-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. [per; annus] *To live through a year:* puella perannavit, Suet.

për-ântiquus, a, um, adj. *Very ancient:* sacrum, Cic.

për-âppositus (-adpositus), a, um, adj. *Very suitable or apposite:* Cic.

për-ârdûs, a, um, adj. *Very difficult:* Cic.

për-ârgûtus, a, um, adj. *Very acute, very witty:* homo, Cic.

për-âro, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. (Prop.: *To plough through:* Meton.) **1.** *To furrow:* rugis analibus ora, Ov.—**2.** *To scratch letters with the style on a waxen tablet:* *to write on:* tabellas, Ov.

për-âttent-e, adv. [perattent-us] *Very attentively:* audire, Cic.

për-âttentus, a, um, adj. *Very attentive:* animus, Cic.

për-bacchor, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep.: **I.** *To reel through:* perbacchata domos incendia, Claud. **II.** *To reel throughout or during:* multos dies turpissime est perbacchatus, Cic.

për-bâtus, a, um, adj. *Very fortunate, etc.:* Cic.

për-bell-e, adv. [perbell-us] *Very prettily, very finely:* Fig.: simulacra, Cic.

për-bênê, adv. *Very well:* Cic.

për-bênêvôlus, a, um, adj. *Very friendly:* allicui, Cic.

për-bênigne, adv. *Very kindly:* Ter.; Cic.

për-bîbo, bibi, bibîtum, bibère, 3. v. a.: (To drink thoroughly or completely; hence) **1.** *To drink or suck up:* me lullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: *To drink in:* lacrimas, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *To imbibe, receive:* rabiem, Ov.

për-blandus, a, um, adj. *Very courteous, charming, or engaging; very bland:* successor, Cic.

për-bônus, a, um, adj. *Very good:* âger, Cic.

për-brêvis, e, adj.: **1.** Of time: *Very short or brief:* Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Perbrevis*, In a

very short time: Cic.—**2.** *Very short, brief, or concise:* Cic.

për-brêviter, adv. *Very shortly, briefly, or concisely:* Cic.

për-câlfâcio, feci, factum (also percalcifatum), fâcere, 3. v. a.: Pass.: **për-câlfêio**, factus sum, fêiri. *To make very warm, to heat thoroughly:* Lucr.

për-câlesco, câlûi, no sup., câlescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To become very warm:* percaluit vis venti, Lucr.

për-calle-sco, callûi, no sup., calllescere, 3. v. n. and a. *inch.* [per; calle-o] **I.** Neut.: *To become very hardened or very callous:* civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To get a good knowledge of:*—in Perf.: *To be well acquainted with, know well, be well versed in:* usum rerum, Cic.

për-cârus, a, um, adj. (Very carus; hence) **1.** *Very dear, very costly:* Ter.—**2.** *Very dear, very much beloved:* Tac.

për-cautus, a, um, adj. *Very cautious:* Cic.

për-cêlêbro, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *To pronounce frequently, to have often in one's mouth:* versûs, Cic.

për-cêler, êris, êre, âdi. *Very quick or swift:* interitus, Cic.

për-cêlêr-iter, adv. [percel-er] *Very quickly, very soon:* Cic.

për-cello, cûli, cûlsum, cêllere, 3. v. a. (To impel greatly or excessively; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To strike or smite:* *to hit, etc.:* ille deum primus percult, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To beat or throw down:* *to overturn, upset:* Mars communis sepe spoliantem percult, Cic.—Prov.: *Peril, plaustrum percult!* *I've upset my cart, i.e. I've done for myself:* Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** **1.** *To strike, or affect, with amazement, etc.:* Flor.—**2.** *To strike with dismay:* *to deject, daunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten:* civitates atrocibus edictis perculerat, Cic.—**B.** *To cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy:* adolescentiam, Cic. **Perf.** *Pericul*, in a neut. signif., for perculsus est, Flor.

për-censêo, censûi, no sup., censêre, 2. v. a. (To give a thorough account of one's property, etc.; to nuke an accurate return; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To count over, reckon up, enumerate:* numerum legionum, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To go over, travel through:* Thessaliam, Liv. **III.** Fig. *To review, examine, etc.:* orationes legatorum . . . pro sententiis, Liv.

përcep-ta, ôrum, n. [for percap-ta; fr. percipio, through true root PERCAP] (Things perceived or observed; hence) *Doctrines, principles, rules of art, etc.:* Cic.

përcep-tio, ônis, f. [for percap-tio; fr. percip-io, through id.] **1.** *A gathering in, collecting:* Cic.—**2.** *Perception, comprehension:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. perception.

përcep-tus (for percap-tus), a, um, P. of percip-io, through true root PERCAP.

për-cido, cidi and cêcidi, cûsum, cêdere, 3. v. a. [for per-cædo] **I.** **79**

strike, beat, cudgel, etc., exceedingly: si os percidierim tibi, Plaut. **II.** *To cut to pieces utterly*: terga hostium percidit, Flor.

per-ciō, ivi and ii, Itum, Ière, 2., and **per-ciō**, ivi and ii, Itum, Ière, 4. **v. a. I.** *To move, rouse, or stir up greatly*: ocyus ergo animus quam res eci perciat ulla, Lucr. **II.** *To invoke greatly a person's aid, etc.*: Plaut.

per-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cēpere (*Pluperf.*, perceptus for percepisset, Pac. ap. Cic.), 3. **v. a.** [for per-capio] (*To take wholly, to seize entirely*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To take possession of, to seize, occupy*: horror membra percipit dictis tuis, Plaut. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To take to one's self, to assume*: rigorem, Ov. — **2.** *To get, obtain, receive*: offici pramia, Cæs. — **3.** *To collect, gather in, etc.*: fructus, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. To feel: gaudia, Ov. — **B. To hear: aures, observe, etc.: quod, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic. — **C. To comprehend, perceive, understand: in ceteris artibus percipiendis, Cic. — **D. To learn, become acquainted with: civium nomina, Cic. — **E. To listen or hearken to, etc.**: percipite, quae dicam, Cic. — **F. To hear, perceive, notice, etc.**: minas, Cæs. — **G. To know, etc.**: nomen, Cic. — **H. To derive, obtain, etc.**: voluptatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. perceptor*.********

perci-sus (for percid-sus), a, um, *P. of percid-o*.

perci-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of percid-o. — **2. Pa.**: **A. Prop.**: *Greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited*: animus, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *Excitable*: ingenium, Liv.

per-civilis, e, adj. *Very courteous, affable, civil*: sermo, Suet.

percoc-tus (for percoqu-tus), a, um, *P. of percoquo*.

1. per-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, cōlère, 3. **v. a. I.** (*To bestow great care upon an object*; hence) *To deck, adorn, beautify*: quæ . . . eloquentiā percoluere, Tas. **II.** *To honour greatly*; *To revere, reverence*: patrem, Plaut.

2. per-cōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a. I. Prop.**: *To strain through, to filter, percolate*: Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *To cause to pass through*: humor per terras percolatur, Lucr.

per-cōmis, e, adj. *Very friendly, very courteous*: Cic.

percommōd-o, ade. [percommōd-us] *Very suitably, very conveniently, very well*: Cic.

percommōd-us, a, um, adj. *Very suitable, very convenient, very appropriate*: aliquid rei, Liv.

percontā-tio (percontet-), ōnis, *f.* [percont(a)-ō] **1. An inquiring or questioning a person much: Cic. **2. An inquiring or making inquiry; *inquiry, etc.*: Cic.****

percontā-tor (percontet-), ōnis, *m.* [id.] *An asker, inquirer*: Cic.

per-contor (percontet-), ātus sum, āvi, **1. v. dep. a.** and **n.** [etym. dub.] **I. Act.**: **A.** *With personal objects*: **1.** *To ask particularly of, to strictly or greatly question*; *to inter-*

rogate much, to make great inquiries of: me de nostrā republicā percontatus est, Cic.: (with double Acc.) memm si quis te percontabitur avium, Hor. — **2.**

To make especial inquiries about a person: si esses percontatus me ex alia, Plaut. — **B.** *With things as objects*: *To make great inquiries about*; *to inquire, or ask, much, etc., about*: quæ nec percontari nec audire, etc., Cic. **II. Neut.**: *To make many or great inquiries*: *to ask, inquire, interrogate much*; *to put many, or repeated, questions*: percontando atque interrogando elicere solebat eorum opiniones, Cic.

per-continax, ācis, adj. *Very obstinate, very contumacious*: Ter.

per-cōquo, coxi, coctum, cōquere, 3. **v. a. I. Prop.**: *To cook, dress, or boil thoroughly*; *to boil soft*: bubulas carnes, Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A. To heat: humorem, Lucr. — **B. To ripen: uvas, Ov. — **C. To scorch, to blacken by the heat of the sun: vīdum percoctaque secula color, Lucr.******

per-crēresco, crēbūi, crēptum, *n. sup.* crēbrescere (—bresco, crēbrūi, *n. sup.* crēbrescere), 3. **v. n.** *To become very frequent or prevalent*; *to be spread abroad*: quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisse, Cæs.

per-crēpo, crēpūi, crēptum, crēp-āre, **1. v. n.** *To sound very much, to resound, ring*: Cic.

per-cūpidus, a, um, adj. *Very partial to, very fond of*: (with Gen.) percupidus tui, Cic.

per-cūpio, cūpivi and cūpīi, cūptum, cūpere, 3. **v. a.** *To wish greatly, to earnestly desire, to long*: immo percipio, Ter.

per-cūrīōsus, a, um, adj. *Very curious or inquisitive*: Cic.

per-cūro, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** *To heal thoroughly, cure completely*: vulnus, Liv.

per-curro, cūcurri or curri, cursum, cūrre, 3. **v. a.** and **n. I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To run through, hasten through, pass through, traverse*: agrum Piceum, Cæs.: ignea rima micans percurreit lumine nimbos, Virg. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To run through*: honores, Suet. — **2.** *To run over in speaking, to mention cursorily*: nomina, Virg. — **3.** *To run over in the mind or with the eye, to scan briefly, to look over*: multa animo, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) brevitate percurritur, id. **II. Neut.**: *To run along*: per temonem, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parcourir*.

percur-sū, ōnis, *f.* [percur-sus] **1. A running, or hastening, through a place: Cic. — **2. A running, or raving, about: Cic.****

percur-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for percurr-sio; fr. percurr-o] **I. Gen.**: *A rapid or hasty running through a thing*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: *Rhet. t. t.*: *A rapid or hasty passing over a subject*: Cic.

percur-so, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** and **n. intens.** [for percurr-sus; fr. id.] **I. Act.**: *To run, etc., through a place*: nostra agmina percursare ripas (sc. Danubii), Pl. **II. Neut.**: *To run or*

rove about any where: finibus nostris, Liv.

percur-sus (for percurr-sus), a, um, *P. of percurr-o*.

percur-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for percur-sio; fr. percut-io] **I. Gen.**: *A beating, striking*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: *In music and rhetoric*: (Prop.) *A beating time*; Meton.: Time: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. percussion*.

percur-sor, ōris, *m.* [for percur-sor; fr. id.] **1. A striker, assailant, etc.**: Pl. — **2. A murderer, assassin: Cic.**

1. percur-sus (for percut-sus), a, um, *P. of percut-io*.

2. percur-sus, ūs, *m.* (only in Abl. Sing.) [for percut-sus; fr. id.] **I. Gen.**: *A beating, striking, etc.*: Ov. **II. Esp.**: *A beating, or pulsation, of the veins*: Pl.

per-cūto, cūssi, cūssum, cūtere (*Perf.* percuti for percutisset, Hor.), 3. **v. a.** [for per-quatio] **I. A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To strike through an object*; *to thrust, or pierce, through*: gladio percussus esse, Cic. — **2. Esp.**: **a.** *Of a vein*: *To open*: Sen. — **b. *Of a ditch, etc.*: *To cut through a place*: Pl. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *To slay, kill*: hostem cominus saepe percussit, Suet. — **Particular phrase**: Percutere securi, *To behead*: Cic. — **2.** *Percutere fodus, To strike, i. e. to make or conclude a league, treaty, etc.* (because an animal was sacrificed at the time of making a treaty, etc.): Hirt. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To strike, beat, hit, smite very much, etc.*: hunc nec Jupiter fulmine percussit, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) pectus percussa decorum, Virg. — **Particular phrase**: Percutere de caelo, *To be struck from heaven, i. e. by lightning*: Cic. — **2. Esp.**: **a.** *To strike, stamp, coin money*: numum argenteum, Suet. — **b.** *To strike, play a musical instrument*: lyram, Ov. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *Of misfortune*: *To strike one*: percussus calamitate, Cic. — **2.** *To strike, shock, affect deeply, move, astound*: animum, Cic. — **3.** *To cheat, deceive, impose upon one*: hominem eruditum, Cic. **C. Meton.**: *To strike, fall upon, reach*: **1.** *Of light*: color percussus luce refulget, Lucr. — **2.** *Of sound, etc.*: utinam mea vocula Percussas domine vertat in auriculas, Prop. ¶ Hence, *Fr. percuter*.**

per-dēcorus, a, um, adj. *Very comely, very pretty*: Pl.

per-dēlirus, a, um, adj. *Very silly or foolish*: Lucr.

perdeo, v. percoi init.

per-depo, fūi, tūm, fere, 3. **v. a.** *To knead thoroughly*: Cat.

per-difficilis, e, adj. *Very difficult*: quæstio, Cic.: (Sup.) perdifficilinus aditus, Liv.

perdifficil-iter, adv. [perdifficilis] *With great difficulty*: Cic.

per-dignus, a, um, adj. *Very worthy*: perdigamus amicitia, Cic.

per-diligens, entis, adj. *Very diligent*: homo, Cic.

perdiligē-ter, adv. [for perdilīgent-ter; fr. perdilīgens, perdilīgēt-is] *Very diligently*: Cic.

PERDISCO

PERENNIS

per-disco, didici, *no sup.*, discere, 2. v. a. To learn thoroughly or completely, to get by heart: jura belli, Cic.

per-diserte, adeo. Very eloquently: Cic.

perdit-e, adv. [perdit-us] 1. a. Gen.: (After the manner of a ruined person; hence) Excessively, violently: conari, Quint.—b. Esp.: (After the manner of a person ruined by love; hence) Desperately: amare, Tor.—2. In an abandoned way, flagitiously: gerere se, Cic.

perd-itor, ōris, m. [perd-o] A ruiner, destroyer: Cic.

perd-itus, a, um: 1. P. of perd-o.—2. P. a. (a) Gen.: Destroyed, ruined, desperate: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) tu omnium, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Destroyed, ruined, undone, desperate by love: buclia, Virg.—b. (Lost morally; hence) Abandoned, corrupt, profligate, flagitious, etc.: (Comp.) nihil perditus, nihil fœdus, Cic.

per-dū, adeo. For a great while, very long: Cic.

per-dūturnus, a, um, adj. That lasts a very long time, very lingering or protracted: bellum, Cic.

per-dives, itis, adj. Very rich: mulier, Cic.

perdix, icis, c. = πέδιξ. I. Prop.: A partridge: Mart. II. Meton.: Perdix: the nephew of Davidus. ¶ Hence, Fr. perdrix.

per-do, didi, ditum, dēre (Pres. Indic., perditur for perditur, Plaut.: —Pres. Subj., perduim, Plaut.: perdis, id.: perdit, id.: perdit, Cic.—The only example of a pass. form in the pres., perditur, Hor., is, prps., a corruption, and to be read, lux porgitur, "the day seems too long for me") [usually referred to too; 3. do; hence, to put through, to put entirely away—but prps. akin to πέθω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To make away with, destroy, ruin: fruges, Cic.: se ipsum, id.: (with Gen.) capitis te perdam ego, with respect to your life, i. e. I will prefer a capital charge against you, Plaut. B. Esp.: Of money, etc.: To squander, spend, throw away, dissipate: Tor. II. Fig.: A. To ruin morally; to corrupt: Sybarin cur propterea amando Perdere? Hor.—B. To throw away, waste, spend uselessly: laborem, Cic. III. Meton.: A. To kill, slay, etc.: aliquem, Ov.—B. Of the voice: To ruin, spoil, render useless: Cic.—C. 1. Gen.: To lose utterly or irrecoverably: fructus industriæ, Cic.—2. Esp.: To lose at play or gambling: Ov.—D. To lose, i. e. to be deprived of: oculos, Cic.—E. To lose on purpose; i. e. to throw away, abandon: arma, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. perdre.

per-dōcēo, dōcēi, docetum, dōcēre, 2. v. a. To teach or instruct thoroughly: mortales ore, Ov.: (without Object) difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic.

perdoct-e, adeo. [perdoct-us] Very skillfully: Plaut.

perdoct-us, a, um, P. of perdoct-eo.

per-doctus, a, um, adj. Very learned, very skillful: homo, Cic.

per-dolēo, dolāi, dolitum, dolēre, 2. v. n. To pain or grieve greatly: tandem percoluit, Ter.

per-dolē-sco, dolīti, *no sup.*, dolēscere, 3. v. a. Incho. [perdolē-o] To feel great pain or grief at something: suam virtutem irritari fore perdoluerant, Cass.

per-dōmo, dōmūi, dōmittum, dōmāre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To thoroughly tame, break, subdue: serpentes, Ov. II. Meton.: To thoroughly subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer, etc.: Apulia perdomitā, Liv.

per-duco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. (To lead or bring through; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lead, bring, conduct a person or thing to any place: legionem in Nantuates, Cass. B. Esp.: 1. To draw over, bring over a woman to the embraces of a lover: huc Tertia perducta est, Cic.—2. To bring, carry, lead, conduct to a place, viz., buildings, ditches, water, etc.: a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perducit, Cass. II. Meton.: To spread over, bedaub, besmear with any thing: corpus odore ambrosiæ, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To draw out, lengthen, prolong, continue: to bring a person or thing to a certain goal, period, etc.: remi disputatione, Cass.—B. To draw or bring over: to persuade, induce to any thing: veteranos perduxit ad suam sententiam, Cic.

perduc-tor, ōris, m. [perduc-o]

1. A guide, leader, conductor: Plaut.—2. A pimp, pander: Cic.

perduell-io, ōnis, f. [perduell-is] (The quality of the perduellis; hence) Hostile conduct against one's country, treason: Cic.; Liv.

perduell-is, is, m. [perduell-um] (One having or bringing perduell-um; hence) A public enemy: Auct. Iter. perduell-is, is, m. [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: A public enemy, an enemy actually waging war against a country: Cic. II. Meton.: A private enemy, an enemy: Plaut.

per-duellum, i, n. War: Att. ap. Non.

perdūm, is, etc., v. perdo init.

per-dūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To last or hold out; to endure: Ov.

pēr-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To eat utterly, eat up, consume: cibum, Plaut. II. Meton.: To consume, devour, destroy: nec peredit impositum celer ignis Ætiam, Hor. III. Fig.: To eat up, consume, waste away, etc.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Virg.

pēr-ēre, adv. [peregre, late Lat. peregr-is, on a journey abroad, away from home] 1. Abroad, in foreign parts: qui peregre depugnavit, Cic.—2. From abroad, from foreign parts: nuntiatus peregre prodigiis, Liv.—3. Abroad, to foreign parts: exire, Hor.

pēr-ēgrinā-bundus, a, um, adj. [peregrin(a)-or] Travelling about: dux, Liv.

pēr-ēgrinā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: A being or living abroad; a travelling in foreign parts; travelling about, travel, peregrination: Cic. II. Meton.: Of animals: A moving about from place to place; a roaming, change of abode, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pēr-ēgrination.

pēr-ēgrinā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who travels about: Cic.

pēr-ēgrin-itās, ātis, f. [peregrinus] I. Prop.: (The condition of a peregrinus or foreigner; hence) Alienage: Suet. II. Meton.: A. Outlandish ways, foreign habits or manners: Cic.—B. A foreign tone or accent in speaking: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. pēr-ēgrinité.

pēr-ēgrin-or, ātis, sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] I. Prop.: To be or live in foreign parts, to sojourn abroad, to travel about: in alienā civitate, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To go abroad, to travel about; to roam, rove, or wander about: animus late longeque peregrinatur, Cic.—B. To be abroad, be a stranger: vestrae peregrinantur aures? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) pēr-ēgriner.

pēr-ēgr-inus, a, um, adj. [peregrer, peregr-is, cf. peregre] (Belonging to a peregrer; hence) I. Prop.: Foreign: mulier, Hor.—As Subst.: A. peregrinus, i, m. (sc. vir) 1. Gen.: A foreigner, stranger: Cic.—2. Esp.: A foreign resident, an alien: Cic.—B. peregrina, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A foreign woman: Ter. II. Fig.: Not at home, or abroad, in a thing; strange, rare, inexperienced: peregrinus in agendo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pēr-ēgrin.

pēr-ēl-gans, antis, adj. Very neat, fine, or elegant: oratio, Cic.

pēr-ēl-gan-ter, ade. [for perelegant-ter; fr. perelegans, perelegant-is] Very finely, very elegantly: dicere, Cic.

pēr-ēl-ōquens, entis, adj. Very eloquent: Cic.

pēr-ēnn-is, is, n. [for per-ann-e; fr. per; ann-is] (A thing pertaining to, going through, or crossing, a river; hence) The auspices taken by magistrates on crossing a river or a spring: Cic.

pēr-ēnn-ptus (-tus), a, um, P. of perim-o, through true root PKHEM.

pēr-ēn-die, ade. [Adverbial Abl. of obsolete perendies, prob. vox hybrida; Sanscrit param, or Gr. pépar, ultra; diserit] (On the day beyond the morrow; hence) On the day after to-morrow: Cic.

pēr-ēndi-nus, a, um, adj. [perendius; v. perendie init.] Belonging to the day after to-morrow; after to-morrow: perendino die, Cass.

Pēr-ēnna, æ, v. Anna.

pēr-ēnn-is, e, adj. [for per-ann-is; fr. per; ann-us] I. Prop.: That lasts, or continues, the whole year through: aves, that will remain with us all the year round, Pl. II. Meton.: Everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial: aquæ, Cic.: (Comp.) exegi monumentum ære perennius, more lasting, more enduring, Hor. III. Fig.: Continual, uninterrupted, perpetual, failing, etc.: fama, Virg.

PERENNITAS — PERFODIO

p̄orenn-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [perenn-is] (*The state of the perennis; hence*) *A lasting for ever; continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity.* Cic.

p̄orenn-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *l. v. n.* [id.] *To last for many years; to last, continue, endure: arte perennat amor, Ov.*

p̄er-ō, *īi* (*īvi*), *ītum*, *ire* (*perdeam for percaam*, Plant.), *v. n. irreg.* **I.** Prop.: *To go or run through* (dolum lymphae pereuntis, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To pass away, come to nothing; to vanish, disappear; to be destroyed, to perish*: tantum pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To perish, lose one's life, die*: sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen, Virg.: (*Imperat. Pass.*) eodem leto esse perendum, Cic.—**2.** *To pine away (with love), to be desperately in love*: indigno quum Gallus amore peribat, Virg.—**3.** *To be lost, wasted, spent in vain*: ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic.—**4.** *To be lost, ruined, undone*: meo vitio perco, Cic.—Particular expressions: **a.** Perii, etc., as an exclamation of despair, *I am lost*, *I'm undone*, etc.: Ter.—**b.** In asseverations: Percam si, or nisi, *May I perish, may I die, if or if not*: Ov.; Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *p̄erir*.

p̄er-ēquilo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *l. v. n.* *To rule through, ride hither and thither, rule about; to drive about*: inter duas vias, Cass.

p̄er-erūdītus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very learned*: homo, Cic.

p̄er-ēsus (for *pered-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *pered-o*.

p̄er-excelsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very elevated, very high*: locus, Cic.

p̄er-exigū-e, *adv.* [perexigu-us] *Very little, very sparingly*: Cic.

p̄er-exigūus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very small, very little*: dies, Cic.

p̄er-expēditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very easy or obvious*: defensio, Cic.

p̄er-fācēt-e, *adv.* [perfact-us] *Very easily*: dicta, Cic.

p̄er-fāctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very witty, very facetious*: Cic.

p̄er-fācil-e, *adv.* [perfacilis] **I.** Prop.: *Very easily*: sese tueri, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Very willingly*: Plant.

p̄er-fācilis, *e*, *adj.*: **1.** *Very easy*: Cic.—**2.** *Very courteous*: Cic.

p̄er-facundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very eloquent*: Just.

p̄er-fāmilīaris, *e*, *adj.* *Very intimate, very familiar*: perfamiliares, alioqui, Cic.—As *Subst.*: perfamiliares, is, *m.* (sc. homo) *A very intimate or familiar friend*: Cic.

p̄er-fect-e, *adv.* [perfect-us] *Fully, completely, perfectly, entirely*: eruditus, Cic. (*Comp.*) perfectius, App. (*Sup.*) perfectissime, Gell.

p̄er-fectio, *ōnis*, *f.* [for *perfactio*]; *fr. per-fectio*, through true root *PERFACIO*: **I.** *A perfecting, perfection*: Cic.—**2.** *An accomplishing, executing, carrying out*: Cic.—**3.** *A completing, bringing to an end, completion, issue*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perfection*.

p̄er-fec-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [for *perfactor*; *fr. id.*] *A finisher, perfecter*: Cic.

p̄er-fec-tus (for *perfact-tus*), *a*, *um*: **1.** *P.* of *per-fectio*, through true root *PERFACIO*.—**2.** *Pa.* *Perfect, complete, excellent, etc.*: (*Comp.*) valvae perfectiores, Cic. (*Sup.*) a perfectissimo quoque, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parfait*.

p̄er-fēr-ens, *entis*: **1.** *P.* of *per-fectio*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Bearing, brooking, patient of, submitting to* (with *Gen.*) perferentes injuriarum, Cic.

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PERFORMIDOLOSUS — PERHIBE

pierce by digging: Athone perfosso, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To pierce, stab, or run through with a weapon; to transfix: bis sex thoracæ petulum Perfossumque locis, Virg.

per-formidolosus, a, um, adj. *Very fearful:* Suet. Aur. Vict.

per-fōro, āvi, āsum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To bore through, pierce through, perforate: ense latus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: To cut through a place for the sake of a prospect, etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: To form, or make, by boring, etc., through: viam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perforer*.

per-fortiter, adv. *Very bravely:* Ter.

perfos-sus (for perfod-sus), a, um, P. of perfod-io.

perfrac-tus (for perfrag-tus), a, um, P. of perfri(n)g-o, through true root PERFRAG.

per-frēmo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To roar, or snort, very much: Auct. ap. Cic.

per-frēquens, entis, adj. *Very crowded, much frequented:* Liv.

per-frīco, fricūi, fricātum, and frictum, fricāre, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: To rub all over, to rub or scratch: os sum unguento, Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. Of the head: To rub or scratch when in doubt, etc.: Cic.—**B.** Of the forehead or face: (Prop.): To rub one's forehead or face, in order to make one's blushes disappear: Meton.): To lay aside all sense of shame, to cast off shame from: Cic.; Pl.

perfric-tus, a, um, P. of perfri-o.

per-frigescō, frixi, no sup., frigesce-re, 3. v. n. inch. To grow very cold: to catch cold: Pl.

per-frigidus, a, um, adj. *Very cold:* tempestas, Cic.

per-frīngo, frīgi, fractum, fring-ere, 3. v. a. [for per-frango] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To break through, break or dash in pieces, shiver, shatter: navis, Liv.: saxum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To break or burst through, to force one's way through any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: A. To break through, violate, infringe: senatūs decreta, Cic.—**B.** To break, or burst, through: suavitate animos, Cic.

perfruc-tus (for perfrug-tus), a, um, P. of perfur-o, through true root PERFRUG.

per-frūor, fructus sum, frūi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: To enjoy fully or thoroughly: ad perfrendas voluptates, Cic.: otio, id. **II.** Meton.: To fulfil, perform: mandatis, Ov.

per-fūg-a, æ, m, [per-fugio] A deserter to the enemy: Cic.

per-fūgo, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. (To flee quite, or completely, somewhere; hence) **I.** Prop.: A. To flee to a place for refuge: ad tribunal, Tac.—**B.** To go over, or desert, to the enemy: a Pompeio ad Cæsarem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: To take refuge in any thing: quum in fidem Ætolorum perfugissent, Liv.

per-fūgi-um, ūi, n. [perfugi-o]

(Prop.: A fleeing for refuge; Meton.) A place to flee to, a shelter, asylum, refuge: Cæs.; Cic.

per-fun-co, ōnis, f, [for perfung-tio; fr. perfung-or] A performing, discharging of an office, etc.: Cic.

per-fun-co-tus (for perfung-tus), a, um, P. of perfung-or.

per-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fūdere, 3. v. t. **I.**: A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To wet, moisten, bedew, besprinkle very much: ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: a. To wash or bathe some object: fluvis pecus omne magistri Perfundunt, Virg.—b. Pass. in reflexive force: (a) To sprinkle one's self, etc.: Hor.—(b) To wash one's self; i. e. to bathe: Auct. Her.; Virg. **B.** Meton.: Of garments, etc.: To steep, dye, etc.: Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.**: a. Gen.: To imbue, inspire, fill with any thing: me horror perfudit, Cic.—b. Esp.: To fill with apprehension of any thing, i. e. to disturb, disquiet, alarm: nos iudicio perfundere, Cic.—**2.** To steep; i. e. to slightly imbue, make superficially acquainted with any thing: studiis, Sen. **II.** To wet, moisten, bathe, etc., all over: ossaque et artūs Perfudit . . . sudor, Virg. **III.**: A. Prop.: To pour forth, or scatter all over; to bestrew, etc.: cantem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans, Virg. **B.** Fig.: To bestrew: perfusa papavera somno, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parfondre*.

per-fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: To execute quite, or completely; to fulfil, perform, discharge: munere quodam necessitatē et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. To go through, undergo, endure; to get through with, get rid of: pericula quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic.: vita, i. e. to die, Lucr.—**B.** To enjoy: omnibus bonis, Script. ap. Cic. **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Endured, gone through, etc.: memoria perfuncti periculis, Cic.

per-fūro, ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To rage mightily, or greatly: **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: incensus et ipse Perfurit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: perfurit acri Cum strepitū pontus, Lucr.

per-fū-sio, ōnis, f, [for perfud-sio; fr. perfud(n)d-o] **I.** Prop.: A wetting, moistening: Pl. **II.** Meton.: A wash or cosmetic: Pl.

per-fūsor-tus, a, um, adj. [perfundo through obsol. perfusor] (Of, or belonging to, a perfusor; hence) (Of, or belonging to, one who disturbs, alarms, etc.; hence) Disturbing, terrorful: ne se perfusoris assentionibus accommodaret, Suet.

per-fū-sus (for perfud-sus), a, um, P. of perfud(n)d-o.

Pergāma, ōrum, -um, i, n. τὰ Πέργαμα, τὸ Πέργαμον, and ἡ Πέργαμος. Pergama or Pergamum (Prop.: The citadel of Troy; Meton.) Troy.—Hence, **Pergām-ēus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Pergamum; Meton.) Trojan.

1. Pergāmum, i. v. Pergama.

2. Pergāmum, i, n., Πέργαμον. Pergamum: a city of Mysia, on the Caystrus, the residence of the Attalian kings, with a celebrated library (now Pergamo).—Hence, **Pergām-ēnus**, a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, Pergamum; Pergamean.—As Subst.: **Pergām-ēni**, ōrum, m. (s. cives) The inhabitants of Pergamum, the Pergameans.

per-gaudēō, gāvīsus sum, gaud-ere, 2. v. a. irreg. To rejoice greatly: Cic.

per-gigno, gēnūi, gēntum, gign-ere, 3. v. a. To engender, produce: Cat.

per-go, rexi, rectum, gēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for per-rego] To make quite straight; hence) **I.** Act.: A. Gen.: To proceed, or go on, with a thing; to continue a thing, or doing a thing: iter, Sall. **B.** Esp.: To proceed with; i. e. to commence or undertake a thing: prospere cessura, quæ pergerent, si, etc., Tac. **II.** Neut.: A. Prop.: To proceed; i. e. to go or come: cādem viā, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: To pass on, proceed to any thing; to go after any thing: ut ad eas cursim perrectura beata vita videatur, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: In speaking: a. To go on, proceed: sed perge de Cæsare, go on and relate, Cic.—b. Of one who has not yet spoken: To begin and go on; to proceed: pergit, Pierides, Virg.

per-grandis, e, adj. *Very large, very great:* gemma, Cic.: pergrandis nativitas, very old, very aged, Liv.

per-grātus, a, um, adj. *Very agreeable, very pleasant:* literæ, Cic.

per-grāvis, e, adj. *Very weighty or important:* testes, Cic.

per-grāv-iter, adv. [pergravis] *Very gravely, very seriously:* Cic.

perg-tila, æ, f, [perg-o] (The continuing thing; hence) **I.** Gen.: A protection or shed in the front of a house, used as a booth, stall, shop: Pl. **II.** Esp.: A. Prop.: As a school, a lecture-room: Suet. **B.** Meton.: A school, scholars: Juv.

Pergus, i, m. Pergus; a lake in Sicily, near the city of Enna, where Pluto is said to have carried off Proserpine.

pēr-hībēō, hībīti, hībītum, hīb-ere, 2. v. a. [for per-habēō] **I.**: To have, or possess, thoroughly; hence, with accessory notion of extension to others) A. Gen.: To hold out, present, give, afford, etc.: magnanimitatis perhibuit exemplum, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of testimony: To bear: Pl.—**2.** Of language, etc.: To hold or use towards one: Plaut.—**3.** To bring forward, furnish, etc.: quem Cæcilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic.—**4.** To ascribe, attribute, assign, etc.: rebus honorem, Pl. **II.**: A. Act.: **1.** Prop.: To hold, account, consider, regard, etc.: bene qui conjiciet vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: a. To say or assert that something is: septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine mensēs Flevisse, Virg.—b. To name, call, etc.: qui nūcūli fuisse perhibitur, Cic.—c. To name, cite, call, etc.: neq

minus est Spartiates Agesilaus ille perhibendus, Cic.—B. Neut.: To state, make a statement, affirm, assert, etc.: ut perhibetis, Cic.

perhīb-itus, a, um, P. of perhibeo.

per-hillum, adv. Very little: Lucr. **perhonorific-e**, adv. [perhonorific-us] Very respectfully: Cic.

per-honorificus, a, um, adj.: 1. That does one much honour, very honourable: Cic.—2. That shows much honour to another, very respectful: Cic.

per-horresco, horrūl, no sup., horrescere, 3. v. n. and a. inch. I. Neut.: To tremble or shudder greatly: perhorruit aquor, Ov. II. Act.: To shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of, a thing: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorroscit, Cic.

per-horridus, a, um, adj. Very dreadful, most horrid: Liv.

per-humāniter, adv. Very kindly, very politely: Cic.

per-humānus, a, um, adj. Very kind, very polite: sermo, Cic.

Peribōmūs, li, m. = περιβόμος (Around the altar). Peribomus; the name of a shameless person: Juv.

Péricles, is and i, m., Περικλῆς (Far-famed). Pericles; a famous Athenian orator and statesman.

periclitā-tio, ōnis, f. [periclitari] A trial, experiment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **periclitation**.

periclit-ōr, ātis sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n. [periclit-ō] I. Act.: To try, prove, test, any thing; to make a trial of, to put to the test: belli fortunam, Cic.—B. To put in peril, to danger, risk, jeopard: non est sapient in uno homine salus summa periclitanda republicis, Cic. II. Neut.: A.

1. Gen.: To try, attempt, make an attempt: in his exemplis, Cic.—2. Esp.: To venture, to be bold or enterprising, periclitando tuti sunt, Tac.—B. To be in danger or peril: to incur or be exposed to danger: to be endangered or imperilled: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Cæs. 43. Part. Perf. In passive force: **Tried**, tested: periclitatis moribus amicorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **periclitator**.

Periclymēnus, i, m., Περικλύμενος (Very illustrious). Periclymenus; a son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure.

periculōs-e, adv. [periculosus] Dangerously, hazardously, perilously; with danger, risk, or peril: agrotans, Cic.: (Comp.) nihilo periculosius, Hirt.: (Sup.) periculosissime, Sen.

periculō-sus, a, um, adj. [periculum] Full of danger: dangerous, hazardous, perilous: (Comp.) periculosiores inimicitie, Tac.: (Sup.) periculosissimus locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **perilleux**.

perī-cilium (-clum), i, n. [perior] (That which serves for trying; hence) I. Prop.: A trial, experiment, stempt, proof, essay: Ter.; Cic. II.

Meton.: A. An attempt made in writing, an essay: Cic. B.: 1. Gen.: Risk, hazard, danger, peril: Plaut.; C. 2. Esp.: a. A trial, action, suit at law: Cic.—b. A writ of judgment, a sentence: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) **péricle**, (mod.) **péril**.

Peridia, æ, f., Περιδία (Very divine). Peridia; the mother of Oniges.

per-idōneus, a, um, adj. Very fit, suitable, or proper; well-adapted to any thing: Cæs.

Perilla, æ, f. Perilla; a woman's name.

Perillus, i, m., Πέρριλλος, Perillus; a famous Athenian worker in metal, who, having made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris, in which criminals were to be inclosed and roasted to death, was himself the first that suffered in this manner.—Hence, **Perill-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Perillus, Perillan.

per-illustis, e, adj.: 1. Very brilliant, very notable: Nep.—2. Greatly distinguished, highly honoured: Cic.

per-imbēcillus, a, um, adj. Very weak or feeble: Cic.

Perimēdeus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the sorceress Perimede; Perimedean, magical: Prop.

Perimēle, Æs, f. Perimēle; a nymph, daughter of Hippodamia, who was changed into the island of the same name.

per-imo, ōni, emptum (entum), imēre, 3. v. a. [for per-emo; v. emere] I. Gen.: To take away entirely; to annihilate, extinguish, destroy: sensu perempto, Cic. II. Esp.: A. To cut off, hinder, prevent: consilium, Cic.—B. To kill, slay, etc.: hunc perimet mea dextra, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. **perimer**.

per-impēditus, a, um, adj. Very much obstructed, very difficult to pass: locus, Hirt.

perincommōd-e, adv. [perincommod-us] Very inconveniently, very unfortunately: Cic.

per-incommōdus, a, um, adj. Very inconvenient, very troublesome or annoying: alieu, Liv.

per-inde, adv. Quite, or completely; as; in the same manner; just as; equally; in like manner; just so: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic.—Particular combinations: A. Perinde atque or no, Just as, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.—with ellipsis of ac: Suet.—B. Perinde ut or utemque, Just as: Cic.—C. Perinde ac si, or quasi, Just as if: Cæs.; Cic.—D. Proinde tanquam, Just as much as if, just the same as if: Liv.—E. Perinde et, or que, Equally with, the same as: Tac.—F. Perinde ut, So that, to the extent that: Entr.—G. Perinde quam, So much as: Suet.—H. Perinde quam si, The same as if: Tac.—J. Nam perinde . . . quam, Not as well . . . as: Tac.

per-indigne, adv. Very indignantly: Suet.

per-indulgens, entis, adv. Very indulgent, very tender: Cic.

per-infāmis, e, adj. Very infamous: Suet.

per-infirmus, a, um, adj. Very weak or feeble: Cic.

per-ingēnōsus, a, um, adj. Of great, or good, natural abilities; very clever: Cic.

per-iniquus, a, um, adj.: 1. Very unfair, very unjust: Cic.—2. Very unwilling, very discontented: Cic.

per-insignis, e, adj. Very remarkable, very conspicuous: Cic.

Perinthus (-os), i, f., Περινθος, Perinthus or Perinthos; a city of Thrace, afterwards called Heraclea (now Ereklī).—Hence, **Perinth-ia**, æ, f. The Perinthian girl: Ter.

per-invisus, a, um, adj. Much hated, very odious: Cic.

per-invitus, a, um, adj. Very unwilling: Cic.

per-ior, obsol. verb. hinc expior, peritās, etc. [root perh, akin to perāv] I. Prop.: To go or pass through. II. Meton.: To try, make trial of, etc.

peripātēticus, a, um, adj. = περιπατικός (pertaining to walking about). Of, or belonging to, the peripatetic (Aristotelian) philosophy: peripatetic: Cic.—As Subst.: **Peripatetici**, ōrum, m. (sc. philosophi) = περιπατητικοί. Philosophers of the peripatetic (Aristotelian) school: Peripatetici (so called because Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking about): Cic.

peripētasmāta, um, n. (Abl. peripetasmatis, Cic.) = περιπετάσματα Coverings, curtains, hangings: Cic.

Perīphas, antis, m., Περίφας. Periphas: 1. A king of Attica.—2. One of the companions of Pyrrhus.—3. One of the Lapithæ.

per-irātus, a, um, adj. Very angry: Cic.

periscēlis, ilis, f. = περισκελῖς (That which is round the leg). A leg-band, anklet: Hor.

peristroma, ātis, n. = περίστρωμα (That which is strewn around). A covering, curtain: Cic.

peristylum, i, n. = περιστύλιον (That which is around a pillar). A peristyle: Suet.

peristylum, i, n. = περιστύλιον. (id.) A peristyle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **peristyle**.

perit-e, adv. [perit-us] In an experienced manner, skillfully, expertly: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) peritius, Sen.: (Sup.) peritissime, Cic.

perit-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the peritus; hence) Experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill: Sall.; Tac.

per-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. incens. [per-eo] To perish: Plaut.; Lucr.

perī-tus, a, um, adj. [peri-or] (Having gone through or tried a thing; hence) Experienced, practised, practically acquainted, skillful, expert: homines, Cic.: (with Gen.) (Comp.) peritiores rei militaris, Cæs.: (Sup.) peritissimus inter duces, Curt.

perjēro, are, v. pejero.

PERJUCUNDE

PERMITTO

perjūcund-o, *adv.* [perjūcund-us. *Very agreeably, very pleasantly:* Cic.]

per-jūcundus, *a, um, adj.* *Very agreeable, very pleasing:* Cic.]

perjūr-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [per-jūr-um] *Full of perjury, perjured, perjurious:* Plant.

perjūr-ium, *i, n.* [perjūr-o] (*A swearing falsely; hence: A false oath, perjury:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parjure*.)

perjuro, *are, v.* *pejoro.*

perjūr-us, *a, um, adj.* [perjūr-o] *I. Prop.: Perjured, forsworn:* fides, Hor.; (*Sup.*) perjuriissimus Ieno, Cic.]

II. Meton.: *Who lies under oath, false, lying:* (*Comp.*) perjurius, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parjure*.

per-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, *3. v. dep. n.* *To slip or glide through:* rotis summis levibus perlabitur undas, Virg.]

per-lāetus, *a, um, adj.* *Very joyful or glad; full of joy:* Liv.]

perlap-sus (for perlab-sus), *a, um, P.* of perlab-o.]

per-lāte, *adv.* *Very widely, very extensively:* Cic.]

per-lātō, lātāi, lātūm, lātāre, *2. v. n.* *To lie completely hid; to lie hid always:* Ov.]

per-lāt-us, *a, um, P.* of perfero, through root PERLA.; *v. fero* itail.]

perlectō, ōnis, *v.* *perlectio.*

per-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, *3. v. a. I.* *To view all over; to thoroughly examine, scan, survey:* omnia oculis, Virg. **II.** *To read through, read to the end.* Hibrum, Cic. **III.** *To read anything through:* senatum, *to read over the names of all the senators:* Liv.]

per-lēvis, *e, adj.* *Very light, very slight:* Cic.]

perlēv-iter, *adv.* [perlev-is] *Very lightly, very slightly:* Cic.]

perlīb-ens (-līb-), *entis: I. P.* of perlibet.—**2. Pa.** *Being very willing, etc.:* Cic.]

perlīb-en-ter (-līb-), *adv.* [for perlibet-ter; fr. perlibens, perlibent-is] *Very willingly, with great pleasure:* Cic.]

per-libērālis, *e, adj.* *Very well bred:* Ter.]

perlibērāl-iter, *adv.* [perliberal-is] *Very graciously, very liberally:* Cic.]

per-libet (-līb-), libēt, or libitum est, ēre, *2. v. impers.* *It is very pleasing or agreeable, I should very much like:* colloqui, Plant.]

per-lito, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* *To sacrifice very auspiciously, or with very favourable omen:* Liv.; Saluti, Liv.; (*Impers. Pass.*) perlitatum est, id.]

perlong-o, *adv.* [perlong-us] *A very long way off, very far:* Ter.]

per-longus, *a, um, adj.* *I. Prop.: Of size or space: Very long: via, Cic. II. Meton.: Very tedious:* Plant.]

perlibēns, *entis, etc., v.* perlibet.]

perlūcēo, ēre, *v.* perlucet.]

per-luctōsus, *a, um, adj.* *Very mournful:* funus, Cic.]

per-lūo, lūi, lūitum, lūere, *3. v. a. I. Gen.:* *To wash, or lave, thoroughly*

to bathe: fonte artūs, Ov. **II. Esp.:** *Pass. in reflexive force: To wash one's self, i. e. to bathe:* Cas.; Hor.]

per-lustro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v.*

I. Prop.: *To go or wander all about; to traverse completely:* hæc loca, Liv.]

II. Fig.: **A.** *Of the sight: To view all over; to examine or survey thoroughly:* omnia oculis, Liv.—**B.** *Of the mind: To examine, weigh, consider well or thoroughly:* perlustrandæ animo partes erunt omnes, Cic.]

perlūt-us, *a, um, P.* of perlūo.]

per-magnus, *a, um, adj.* **I. Prop.:** *Of size: Very great, very large:* villa, Hirt. **II. Meton.:** **A.** *Of quantity or number: Very great, very large, very abundant:* Cas.—**B.** *Of degree or extent: Very great, very large:* hereditas, Cic.—**C.** *Of value or consideration: Very great, very high, very large:* Cic.—**D.** *In rank, estimation, etc.: Very great, very noble, very high, very important, etc.:* homo, Cic.]

per-māle, *adv.* *Very badly:* Cic.]

per-māna-us, *ntis, P.* of permāno.]

per-mānan-ter, *adv.* [for permānant-ter; fr. permānans, permānant-is] *By flowing through:* Lucr.]

per-mānō, mānsi, mansum, mānēre, *2. v. n.* *To stay to the end, to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain; to persist, persevere:* Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic.]

per-māno, mānāvi, mānātum, mānāre, *1. v. n. I. Prop.:* *Of fluids: A. Gen.:* *To flow through, penetrate:* permanat aquarum liquidus humor, Lucr. **B. Esp.: *To flow to any place; to penetrate, or reach, any where:* succus is . . . permanat ad jecur, Cic. **II. Meton.: *Of things not fluid: A. Gen.:* *To pass through, penetrate, pierce:* quod permanat enim dissolvitur, Lucr. **B. Esp.: *To penetrate, reach: quo neque permanent anime neque corpora nostra, Lucr. III. Fig.:* *To penetrate, reach, extend to any place:* macula permanat ad animum, Cic.]******

perman-sio, ōnis, *f.* [perman-co] *A remaining, persisting:* Cic.]

per-mātūresco, mātūrdi, *no sup.*, mātūrescere, *3. v. n. inch.* *To become quite ripe, to ripen fully:* Ov.]

per-mēdiocritas, *e, adj.* *Very moderate:* notus, Cic.]

permen-sus, *a, um, P.* of permetor, through root PERMEN; *v.* metior init.]

pēr-mēo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n. and A. I. Neut.:* **A. Gen.:** *To go, or pass, through; to penetrate:* quod quadam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permet ac transeat, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To penetrate or reach any where:* in quos saxa et hastæ longius permeant, quam, etc., Tac. **II. Act.:** *To go, or pass, through a place; to traverse a place in any direction:* maria ac terras, Ov.]

Permessus, *i, m.*, Περμεσός, *Permessus: a river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses, which rises in*

Mount Helicon and flows into the Copau lake (now Panitza).

per-mētor, mensus sum, mētiri, *4. v. dep. a. I. Prop.:* *To measure through, measure out, measure: solis magnitudinem, Cic. II. Meton.:* *To travel through, traverse: æquor, Virg.]*

per-mētō, ūi, ātum, ēre, *3. v. a. To fear, dread, etc., greatly or excessively* (pprs. only found in *Part. Pres.*): Virg.]

per-mingo, minxi, mictum, mingere, *3. v. a.* *Sensu obsceno:* Gr. προσούρειν: Hor.]

per-minūtus, *a, um, adj.* *Very small, very trifling:* Cic.]

per-mirus, *a, um, adj.* *Very wonderful:* Cic.]

per-misceo, miscui, mistum and mixtum, miscere, *2. v. a. I. Prop.:* **A. Gen.:** *To mix or mingle thoroughly, or together; to intermingle, commingle:* permixti cæde virorum Semianinus volvantur equi, Virg. **B. Esp.:** **I.** *Of persons: To join or mix people; to intermingle, mingle together, etc.:* cum suis fugientibus permixti, Cas.—**2.** *To mingle with in fighting:* Virg. **II. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** *To mix or mingle thoroughly, or together; to commingle, intermingle:* ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To confound, disturb, throw into utter confusion, etc.:* quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnia, Virg.]

permis-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for permittisio; fr. permitt-o] **1. A giving up, yielding, ceding to another's will and desire: an unconditional surrender: Liv.—**2. A giving leave; leave, permission: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permission*. **permis-sum**, *i* [for permitt-sum; fr. id.] (*That which is allowed or permitted; hence:* Leave, permission: Hor.]****

1. permis-sus (for permitt-sus), *a, um, P.* of permitt-o.]

2. permis-sus, ūs, *m.* [for permitt-sus; fr. id.] *A giving leave, leave, permission:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permis*.

permis-tus (permix-), (*for permisc-tus*), *a, um, P.* of permisce-o.]

per-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, *3. v. a. I. Prop.:* *To let through, suffer to pass through:* Pall. **II. Meton.:** **A. Gen.: *To let go, let loose: equos permittit in hostem, i. e. give them their heads, Liv. B. Esp.:*** **1.** *With Personal pron.:* *To rush or spring:* Hirt.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To spread, extend, etc.:* Lucr.—**3.** *To let fly, cast, hurl, so as to reach the mark:* saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. **III. Fig.:** *A. To let loose, let go, give a loose to: cum vexillis priors anni consulis permissumus tribunatum credebant, Liv. B.: **1. Gen.:** *To give up, leave, entrust, surrender, commit, etc.:* totum ei negotium, Cic.—**2. Esp.:** *With Personal pron.:* *To give up or surrender one's self:* Cas.—**C.***

I. Gen.: *To grant, allow, concede, give up, yield, etc.:* quæve hunc tam barbaram morem Permittit patria? Virg.; (*Impers. Pass.*) de eo permissum ipsi

erat, etc., Liv.—2. **Esp.**: a. *To grant the choice of two or more things*: tibi permitto respondere, etc., Cic.—b. *To yield or give up*: to forego on account of: inimicitias Patribus Conscriptis, Cic.—D. *To give leave, allow, suffer, give permission, permit*, etc.: ludere quæ vellem calamo permisti agresti, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permettre*.

permixt-e, adv. [permixt-i] *Confusedly, in confusion*: Cic.

permixt-tio (permis-), ñnis, f. [for permixt-tio; fr. permixt-co] 1. (A mixing, or mingling, thoroughly or together; hence) a. *A throwing material things into a state of confusion; a reducing to a state of disorder*: Sall.—B. Concr.: *A mixture; i. e. ingredients mixed together*: Cic.—2. *Confusion, disturbance*: reipublicæ, Sext. Aur. Vict.

permix-tus (permis-) (for permixtus), a, um: 1. P. of permixt-co.—2. Pa.: *Promiscuous, confused*: Lucr.

per-môdestus, a, um, adj. *Very moderate, very modest*: Cic.

per-môdicus, a, um, adj. *Very moderate, very small*: Sæct.

permolest-e, adv. [permolest-us] *With much trouble or difficulty*: Cic.

per-molestus, a, um, adj. *Very troublesome*: Cic.

per-môlo, mōlâi, mōlîtum, mōlêre, 3. v. a. (Prop.: *To grind thoroughly*; Meton.): Sensu obscuro: Hor.

permô-tio, ñnis, f. [for permov-tio; fr. permov-co] 1. *A moving, exciting, excitement of the mind*: Cic.—2. *A stirring up, raising, rousing, or exciting a passion or the feelings*: Cic.

permô-tus (for permov-tus), a, um, P. of permov-co.

per-môvêo, mōvî, môtum, mōvêre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: *To move or stir up thoroughly*: mare ventis, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. In mind, etc.: 1. Gen.: *To move deeply*; to stir up, rouse up, excite: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To induce, persuade, prevail upon*: Cæs.—b. *To vex, annoy, grieve, disturb*: Cæs.—B. *To stir up, raise, rouse, excite a passion or the feelings*: Tac.

per-mulcêo, mulsi, mulsum, and mulctum, mulcere, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: *To rub gently all over, to stroke all over*: A. Act.: barbâ, Liv. II. Meton.: *To touch gently*: lumina virgâ, Ov. III. Fig.: A. *To charm, please, delight*: sensum voluptate, Cic.—B. *To soothe, appease, allay*: iram, Liv.

permulc-tus (permul-sus), a, um, P. of permulc-co.

permulto and **permultum**, v. permultus.

per-multus, a, um, adj. *Very much, very many*: imitatores, Cic.—Adverbial expressions: 1. *Permuito*, *Very much, by far*: Cic.—2. *Permuntum*: a. Of time: *Very frequently*: Cic.—b. Of degree: *Very much, very greatly*: Cic.

per-mûno, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. Gen.: *To fortify completely or thoroughly*: castra, Liv. II. Esp.:

To fortify completely, to finish fortifying: munimenta, Liv.

permûta-tio, ñnis, f. [permut(a)-o] 1. *A changing, altering; a change, alteration*: Cic.—2.: a. Gen.: *An interchanging, exchanging*: Cic.—b. Esp.: *Exchanging or exchange of money; a remittance, etc., by bill of exchange*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permutation*.

per-mûto, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. I. *To move or turn completely*: aborem, Pl. II. *To change or alter completely*: omnem reipublicæ statum, Cic. III.: A. Gen.: *To change between two parties; hence*: *To interchange, exchange one thing for another*: galeam fidus permutat Aletes, Virg. (with Abl.) *our valie permutem Sabinâ Divitiis*? Hor. B. Esp.: Commercial t. t.: 1. *To exchange or change money*: Pl.—2. *To remit or pay by bill of exchange*: quod tecum permutavi, Cic.—3. *To buy*: equos talentis auri, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permuter*.

perna, æ, f. = πέρνα. Of animals, esp. of swine: *A thighbone, with the meat upon it to the knee-joint; a leg of pork; a ham or gammon of bacon*: Hor.

per-nôcessârius, a, um, adj.: 1. *Very necessary*: tempus, Cic.—2. *Very closely connected with one*: homo, Cic.

per-nêgo, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. I. *To deny completely, or thoroughly, that a thing is, etc.; to affirm, or maintain, completely, or thoroughly, that a thing is not*: quum a se illam pyxidem traditam pernegaret, Cic. II. *To refuse completely; to decline altogether, to give*: consulatui, Sen.

pernici-âbilis, e, adj. [pernici-es] *Destructive, ruinous, pernicious*: Tac.

pernici-âlis, e, adj. [id.] *Deadly, fatal*: Liv.

pernic-ies, ei (Dat.: perniciio, Liv.), f. [for pernece-ies; fr. perneco, to kill utterly] I. Prop.: *A killing utterly, destruction, death by violence, etc.*: Cic. Hor. II. Meton.: A. *Destruction, ruin, overthrow, disaster, calamity, misfortune, etc.*: Cic.—B. Concr.: *A person, or thing, that is ruinous or baleful; destruction, ruin, bane, pest*: Cic.

perniciôs-e, adv. [perniciôsus] *Destructively, ruinously, perniciously*: aliquid sciscere, Cic.: (Comp.) perniciôsius, id.

perniciô-sus, a, um, adj. [perniciôsus] (Full of perniciies; hence) *Very destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious*: leges, Cæs.: (Comp.) morbi perniciôsius, Cic.: (Sup.) perniciôsiusimum fore, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pernicieux*.

pernic-itas, âtis, f. [permix, pernic-is] (The quality of the pernix; hence) *Nimbleness, briskness, agility, swiftness, fleetness*: Cic.; Liv.

pernic-iter, adv. [id.] *Nimble, quickly, swiftly*: Liv.

per-nimius, a, um, adj. *Altogether too great or too much*: Ter.

per-nix, icis, adj. [etym. dub.] prps. per; nitor] *Struggling, or striv-*

ing, exceedingly; hence, with reference to motion: I. Prop.: *Nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick, swift, fleet*: perniciis uxor Appuli, Hor. II. Fig.: A. Of time: *Swift, rapid, etc.*: (Sup.) temporis perniciissimâ celeritas, Sen.—B. Of persons: *Prono, or inclined, to do; swift, or quick, in doing*: amata relinquare pernix, Hor.

per-nobilis, e, adj. *Very famous*: epigramma, Cic.

per-noct-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. [per; nox, noct-is] *To stay all night long; to pass the night*: Of persons or things: matres misere pernoctabant ad ostium carceris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pernocter*.

per-nosco, nôvi, nôtum, noscêre, 3. v. a. I. In temp. press.: *To examine thoroughly*: pernosce, furtivum factum existimatis, an, etc., Ter. II. *To become thoroughly acquainted with; to get a correct, or full, knowledge of; to learn thoroughly*: hominum mores ex corpore, Cic.

per-nôtesco, nôtti, no sup., rôtescêre, 3. v. n. inch. *To become thoroughly or generally known*: Tac.

pernô-tus, a, um, P. of pernô-sec.

per-nox, octis, adj. *Continuing through the night, that lasts all night*: luna, at the full, Liv.

per-nûmero, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *To count out or reckon up fully*: pecuniam, Liv.

1. **pêro**, ñnis, m. [etym. dub.] *A kind of boot made of raw hide*: Virg.

2. **Pêrô**, ñnis, f., Πηρώ. *Pero*; the daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor and Periclemus, whom her father declared he would give in marriage only to him who should bring him the cattle of Iphiclus. The adventure was accomplished by Melampus out of affection for his brother Bias, who afterwards received Pero to wife.

per-obscûrus, a, um, adj. *Very obscure*: fama, Liv.

pêr-ôdi, or ôsus sum, ôdisse, v. a. irreg. (mostly in Part. Perf.) *To hate greatly, to detest*: Liv.

per-ôdôsus, a, um, adj. *Very grievous or troublesome; very annoying*: lippitudo, Cic.

pêr-officiôse, adv. *Very obligingly, very attentively*: Cic.

pêr-ôllo, ôlâi, ôlîtum, ôlêre, 2. v. n. *To emit a powerful stench*: Lucr.

pêrôn-âtus, a, um, adj. [1. pêro, peron-is] *Provided with a péro; hence*: Having on boots of untanned leather, rough-booted: arator, Pers.

pêroportûn-e, adv. [peroportun-us] *Very seasonably, very opportunely*: Cic.

pêr-opportûnus, a, um, adj. *Very seasonable; very convenient or opportune*: diversorium, Cic.

pêr-optâto, adv. *Very much to one's wish*: Cic.

pêr-ôpus, adv. *Very necessary*: Tor.

pêrôrâ-tio, ñnis, f. [peror(a)-o] *The finishing part, the close or winding up of a speech; the peroration*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peroration*.

pěornā-tus, a, um : 1. *P. of per-ornā* (a. o.—2. *Pa. : Very ornate*: Cic. **pěorn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To adorn greatly or constantly*: Tac.

pě-ōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and *n.* **I.** *To speak from beginning to end ; to plead, or argue, throughout*: **A.** *act. : causam*, Cic.—**B.** *Neut. : quum accusatores ac testes certatim perorarent*, Tac. **II.** *To speak throughout*: **A.** *act. : 1. Prop. : a. Gen. : To bring a speech, etc., to an end ; to wind up, etc. : peroratā causā*, Cic.—**B.** *Esp. : To wind up, or conclude, a speech by saying something : breviter peroratum esse potuit, nihil me . . . commisisse*, Liv.—2. *Meton. : To bring to an end, conclude, finish a thing : crimen*, Cic.—**B.** *Neut. : 1. Gen. : To wind up, or conclude, a speech, etc. : in reum*, Tac. (*Impers. Pass.*) *perorandum est*, Cic.—2. *Esp. : To finish speaking, etc. : quum de ceteris perorasset*, Nep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. perōrer*.

pěro-sus (for perod-sus), a, um, *P. of perod-i*.

per-pāco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To quiet completely ; reduce to quiet or submission : omnibus perpacatis*, Liv.

per-parce, *adv.* *Very sparingly or parsimoniously*: Ter.

per-parvulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* *Very little, very small*: sigil a, Cic.

per-parvus, a, um, *adj.* *Very little, very small*: culpa, Cic.

per-pastus, a, um, *adj.* *Thoroughly fed, in good condition*: canis, Phaed.

per-pauculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* *Very little, very few*: passis, Cic.

per-paucus, a, um, *adj.* *Very little, very few*: si perpaucā mutavisset, Cic. (*Sup.*) *perpaucissimi agricolae*, Col.

per-paullum (*-paullulum*), *i. n.* *A very little indeed*: foci, Cic.

per-paulum (*-paullum*), *adv.* *A very little indeed*: declinare, Cic.

per-pauper, ēris, *adj.* *Very poor*: rex, Cic.

per-pauxillum, *i. n.* [*per; pauxill-us*] *A very little*: Plaut.

per-pāvēfacio, pāvēfeci, pāvēfactum, pāvēfacere, 3. v. a. *To frighten very much, to make one greatly afraid*: Plaut.

per-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. (*Prop.*) *To strike, or push, violently*: Fig. *To drive, urge, force, compel, constrain, prevail upon*: Illium . . . ut vestem mutaret. Liv. : Antonium . . . ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall. **perpend-icūlum**, *i. n.* [*perpend-o*] (*That which serves for carefully examining, etc. ; hence*) *A plummet, plumbline*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. perpendicula, perpendicle*.

per-pendo, pendī, pensum, pendere, 3. v. a. **I.** *Prop. : To weigh carefully or exactly ; aliquid in libris*, Gell. **II.** *Fig. : To weigh carefully, examine ; to ponder, consider : momenta officiorum omnium*, Cic.

perpen-sus (for perpend-sus), a, um, *P. of perpend-o*.

perpē-rāi, *adv.* [*perper-us, wrong, faulty*] **I.** *Gen. : Wrongly, incorrect-*

ly, untruly, falsely: Cic. **II.** *Esp. : In a milder signif. : Erroneously, by mistake*: Suet.

per-pes, ētis, *adj.* [*for per-pet-s* ; *fr. per* ; root PET, whence Gr. περ-α-νναι, Lat. pat-co] (*Extending through, etc. ; hence*) *Of time : Continuous, never ending, perpetual, entire, whole*: nox, Plaut.

perpes-sio, ōnis, *f.* [*for perpet-sio ; fr. perper-ior*] *A bearing, suffering, enduring*: Cic.

perpes-sus (for perpet-sus), a, um, *P. of perper-ior*.

per-petior, pessum sum, peti, 3. v. dep. a. and *n.* [*for per-patior*] (*To bear completely ; hence*) **I.** *Prop. : A.* *With things as objects : To bear thoroughly, steadfastly or firmly ; to suffer with patience ; to endure, etc. : andax omnia perpeti Gens humana*, Hor.—**B. *With personal objects : To endure, put up with, bear with patience, etc. : facile omnes perpetior*, Cic. **II.** *Fig. : Of abstract things as subjects : To put up with, endure, etc. : vehementius, quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset*, Pl.**

per-petro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*for per-patro*] (*To perform thoroughly ; hence*) **I.** *In a good sense : A.* *Gen. : To carry through, effect, achieve, execute, perform, accomplish : opus omne meum perpetravi*, Plaut.—**B.** *Esp. : 1.* *Of peace : To effect, bring about*: Liv.—2. *Of a sacrifice, sacred rites, etc. : To perform, offer, etc.*: Liv.—3. *Of a war, etc. : To bring to a conclusion, complete*: Tac. **II.** *In a bad sense : To effect, commit, perpetrate, etc. : perpetrata cæde*, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. perpétrer*.

perpētū-tas, ātis, *f.* [*perpetu-us*] (*The quality of the perpetuus ; hence*) *Uninterrupted or continual duration, uninterrupted progress or succession, continuity, perpetuity*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. perpétuité*.

1. **perpētū-o**, *adv.* [*id.*] *Constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually*: Cic.

2. **perpētū-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*id.*] *To cause a thing to continue uninterruptedly ; to make perpetual, perpetuate*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. perpétuer*.

per-pēt-ūus, a, um, *adj.* [*akin to perpes ; cf. perpes init.*] (*Extending through ; hence*) **I.** *Prop. : Continuing or continued throughout, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted*: agmen, Cic. : mense, Virg. **II.** *Fig. : A.* : 1. *Of time, etc. : Whole, entire, etc.*: Ter.—2. *Of duration in time : Constant, perpetual, lasting, or continuing without interruption*: Ignis Vestæ, Cic. : juvenia, Virg.—Particular phrase : In perpetuum (*sc. tempus*) : *For all time, forever, in perpetuity*: Cic.—**B.** *That holds constantly and universally, universal, general*: jus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. perpétuel*.

per-plāceo, plācūi, plāctum, plācere, 2. v. n. *To please greatly : ea lex mihi placet*, Cic.

perplex-e, *adv.* [*perplex-us*] *Confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely*: Liv.

per-plexus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Prop. : Thoroughly, completely or very much entangled, interwoven, entwined, twisted together, etc. : figura*, Lucr.—As *Subst.* **perplexa**, ōrum, *n.* *Things entangled, interwoven, entwined, or twisted together*: Lucr. **II.** *Fig. : A.* *Intricate, confused, etc. : iter*, Virg.—**B.** *Intricate, confused, perplexed, involved, unintelligible, obscure, dark, ambiguous* (*Comp.*) *carmen perplexus*, Liv.—As *Subst.* **perplexum**, *i. n.* *Intricacy, obscurity, etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. perplexe*.

per-plico, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (*To fold, or intertwine, thoroughly ; hence*) *To interlace, commingle, etc.*: Lucr.

per-pluo, pluvi and plui, *no sup.*, pliere, 3. v. n. and *a.* **I.** *Neut. : To let the rain through ; admit the rain*: A. *Prop. : vanit imber, perluit tigna*, Plaut.—**B.** *Fig. : benefacta beneficia aliis pergitto, ne perluitant, i. e. to prevent their being of no avail or service*, Plaut. **II.** *Act. : (Prop.) : To cause rain to fall through ; Fig. : To pour through like rain : quon (sc. tempestatem) mihi amor et Cupido in pectus perluit meum*, Plaut.

per-pōlio, pōliui, pōlitum, pōlire, 4. v. a. **I.** *Prop. : To polish thoroughly or well : aurum*, Pl. **II.** *Fig. : To polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to : verborum collocationes opus*, Cic.

perpōlit-issime, *sup. adv.* [*perpolit-us*] *In a very polished manner*: Auct. Her.

perpōli-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*perpoli-o*] *A thorough polishing, elaborating*: sermonis, Auct. Her.

perpōli-tus, a, um : 1. *P. of perpoli-c*—2. *Pa. : Thoroughly polished or refined : explicatio*, Cic.

per-pōpūlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. *To lay thoroughly waste, to ravage or desolate completely : agrum cum credibus*, Liv. **33** Part. Perf. in passive signif. : *Completely ravaged, thoroughly laid waste : perpopulato agro*, Liv.

per-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To carry through, or transport, to a place : pradam Cartaginē*, Liv.

perpōtā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*perpot(a)-o*] *A continued drinking, a drinking-bout*: Cic.

per-pōto, pōtāvi, pōtatum and pōtum, pōtare, 1. v. n. and *a.* **I.** *Neut. : To drink, carouse, or tipple, without intermission ; to keep up a carousal : ad vesperum*, Cic. **II.** *Act. : To drink thoroughly or completely ; to drink off : amarum Absinthii lactem*, Lucr.

per-primo, pressi, pressum, primere, 3. v. a. [*for per-premo*] *To press much*: cubilia, Hor.

per-prōpinquus, a, um, *adj.* *Very near*: Script. ap. Cic.

per-prospēr, ēra, ēram, *adj.* *Very favourable, very prosperous*: Suet.

per-prūris, prūriui, *no sup.*, prūriscere, 3. v. n. *inch. To itch all over*: Plaut.

per-pugnax, ācis, *adj.* *Very pugnacious : in disputando*, Cic.

per-pulcher, *chra, chrum, adj.*
Very beautiful: dona, Ter.

per-purgo, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.*
I. Prop.: To cleanse or purge thoroughly, to make quite clean: se, Cic.
II. Fig.: To clear up, explain: per-purgatus locus ab iis, qui ante me dixerunt, Cic.

per-pusillus, *a, um, adj.* *Very small, very little*: pusillus testis processit... Non accusabis: perpusillum rogabo (in a double sense *adj.* or *adv.*), I will ask very little, or, the very little man, Cic.

per-quam, *adv.* (also as two words, per quam) *As much as possible, extremely, excessively*: Cic.

per-qui-ro, *quisivi, quisitum, quirere, 3. v. a.* [for per-quaero] **I. Prop.**: To ask or inquire after diligently: to make diligent search for any thing: vasa, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) perquiritur a coactoribus, id. **II. Fig.**: To examine: cognitionem rei, Cic.

perquisit-us, *comp. adv.* [perquisit-us] *More exactly*: Cic.

per-quis-itus (for per-quas-itus), *a, um, P.* of perquiri, through root PERQUAS.

per-rā-ro, *adv.* [per-rar-us] *Very seldom, very rarely*: Cic.

per-rārus, *a, um, adj.* *Very uncommon, very rare*: Liv.; Pl.

per-rēcond-itus, *a, um, adj.* *Very hidden or obscure, very recondite*: Cic.

per-rec-tus (for per-rec-tus), *a, um, P.* of pergo, through true root PERREC.

per-rēpo, *psi, ptum, ēre, 3. v. a.*
To crawl over any thing: Tib.

per-rep-to, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. intens.* [per-rup-o] **I. Nunt.**: To creep or crawl about: in latebris, Plant.
II. Act.: To creep or crawl through: perreptavi oppidum ad portam, Ter.

Per-rhābi, *orum, m.*, Περρῆαβοι. *The Perrhæbi: a people of Thessaly.*—Hence, **1. Per-rhæbus**, *a, um, adj.* Per-rhæbian, Thessalian.—**2. Per-rhæbia**, *æ, f.* The country of the Per-rhæbians, Per-rhæbia.

per-ridicūl-e, *adv.* [per-ridiculus] *Very laughably or ridiculously*: Cic.

per-ridicūlus, *a, um, adj.* *Very laughable or ridiculous*: Cic.

per-rōgo, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.*
To ask through in succession, to ask one after another: sententias, Liv.

per-rumpo, *rūpi, ruptum, rump-ere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Nunt.*: To break or rush through: to force one's way through: in vestibulum templi, Liv.
II. Act.: **A. Gen.**: **1. Prop.**: To break through any thing: bipenni Linina, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: To force one's way through any thing: paludem, Cæs. **B. Fig.**: To break through, break down, overcome: questiones, Cic.

per-rup-tus, *a, um, P.* of per-rump-o.

1. Persa, *æ, m., v.* Persæ.

2. Persa, *æ, f.*, Πέρση. *Persa: 1. A daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe, Perse (the father of Hecate), Æetes, and Pasiphaæ.*—Hence, **Pers-æis**,

Idis, f. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Persa; Meton.) *Magical, magic*: herbes, Ov.—**2.** The name of a little dog.

Persæ, *orum, m.*, Πέρσαι. **I. Prop.**: The Persæ or Persians.—Sing.: **Persa** (-es), *æ, m.* A Persian.—Hence, **A. Pers-is**, *Idis, f.* Persis; the country between Caramania, Media, and Susiana (now Fars or Farsistan).

—As **Ad Subst.**: **a. Persicum**, *i, n.* (sc. pomum) A peach: Mart.—**b. Persica**, *orum, n.* (sc. scripta) Persian history: Cic.—**2. Meton.**: Splendid, luxurious: Persici apparatus, Hor. **II. Meton.**: A Persia, the country of the Persians.—**B. The Parthians.** ¶ Hence, Fr. pêche.

per-sæpe, *adv.* *Very often, very frequently*: Cic.

persals-e, *adv.* [persals-us] *Very wittily*: gratias agere, Cic.

per-salsus, *a, um, adj.* *Very witty*: Cic.

persalūtā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [persalut-(a)-ō] A saluting of all, assiduous salutation: Cic.

per-salūto, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.*
To salute thoroughly, to salute one after another: omnes, Cic.

per-sancte, *adv.* *Very sacredly or religiously*: dejerare, Ter.

per-sāpiens, *entis, adj.* *Very wise*: homo, Cic.

persāpien-ter, *adv.* [for persapien-ter; fr. persapiens, persapien-is] *Very wisely*: Cic.

per-scient-er, *adv.* *Very knowingly or discretely*: Cic.

per-scindo, *scidi, scissum, scind-ere, 3. v. a.* (To cut through; hence) *To rend asunder or in pieces*: omnia, Liv.

perscis-sus (for perscid-sus), *a, um, P.* of persci(n)d-o.

per-scitus, *a, um, adj.* *Very clever, very fine*: Cic.

per-scribo, *scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.*: To write completely, in full, or at length: to write out, to write without abbreviations: ita perscriptum est, Gell. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To write a full description, etc., of any thing; to write in full or at length: volim omnia perscribas, Cic.: puris versum perscribere verbis, Hor.—**B.**:

1. Gen.: To write, or note, down; to enter, register: senatus consulta, Cæs.—**2. Esp.**: To write down, note, or enter in an account book: falsum nomen, Cic.—**C.** To write a full account of to any one; to announce, relate, or describe in writing or by letter: perscribit in literis hostes ab se discessisse, Cæs.—**D.** To make over in writing, to assign any thing to any one: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter.

perscrip-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for perscrib-tio; fr. perscribo] **1. A writing down, an entry in a book**: Cic.—**2. A making over in writing, an assignment**: Cic.

perscrip-tor, *ōris, m.* [for perscrib-tor; fr. id.] *A drawer up in writing, a writer*: Cic.

perscrip-tus (for perscrib-tus), *a, um, P.* of perscribo.

per-scrūt-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* **I. Prop.**: To search through, examine: arculas, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To examine into, investigate: sententiam, Cic.

per-sēco, *sēcti, sectum, sēcāre, 1. v. a.*: (Prop.: To cut thoroughly; Fig.) **1. To extirpate, cut out, excise: vitium, Liv.—**2. To dissect, lay bare: rerum naturas, Cic.****

per-sec-tor, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. intens.* [for persequ-tor; fr. persequ-or] *To follow, or pursue, eagerly; to investigate*: Lucr.

persec-ūtio, *ōnis, f.* [for persequ-atio; fr. id.] *A proceeding against in law; a prosecuting; a prosecution, action, suit, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "persecution"), Fr. persécution.

persēc-ūtus (persequ-) *a, um, P.* of persequ-or.

per-sēdō, *sēdi, scssum, sēdēre, 2. v. n.* *To remain sitting, to sit or stay long anywhere*: in equo dies noctesque, Liv.

per-segnis, *e, adj.* *Very sluggish or inactive*: praelium, Liv.

Persēs, *Idis=2. Persa*: Cic.

per-sēnesco, *sēnūi, no sup., sēn-escere, 3. v. n. inch.* *To grow very old*: Entr.

per-sēnex, *is, adj.* *Very old*: Suet. **per-sentio**, *sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. a. I.* *To perceive plainly; quam simul ac tali persentis peste teneri, Virg. II. To feel deeply*: pectore curas, Virg.

persenti-sco, *no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. intens.* [persenti-o] **I.** *To perceive clearly, to detect*: ubi possem persentiscere, nisi essem lapsus, Ter. **II.** *To feel deeply*: viscera persentiscunt, Lucr.

Persēphōne, *ēs, f.*, Περσεφόνη. *Persephone*: **I. Prop.**: Proserpine: Ov. **II. Meton.**: Death: Tib.

persēqu-ens, *entis*: **1. P. of persequ-or.—**2. Pa.**: **A.** Pursuing or following perserveringly: (with Gen.) flagitii persequens, Plant.—**b.** Revenging, avenging, taking vengeance for: (with Gen.) (Sup.) vir... inimicitarum persequētissimus, Auct. Her.**

per-sēquor, *sēquor and sēquor sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep.* (Act. collat. form of the Imperat., persece for persequere, Poët. ap. Cic.) **I. Prop.**: **A.** In good sense: To follow perserveringly, to follow after, to continue to follow: aliquem, Cic.—**B.** In hostile sense: To follow after, chase, pursue: feras, Ov.: hostes, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To go through a place in search of a thing; to search through: collitudines, Cic.—**B.** To follow up, come up with, overtake: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: To follow perserveringly, to pursue any thing: omnes vias, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** To pursue, hunt after, seek to

obtain, strive after: hæreditates, Ter.—**b.** With accessory notion of attainment: *To obtain*: pomas a seditioso cive, Cic.—**c.** *To follow, be a follower of*; *to imitate, copy a person or thing as a guide or pattern*: ego, neglectâ barbarorum insitiâ, te persequar, Cic.—**d.** *To follow any thing in writing, to take down, etc.*: Cic.—**e.** Of a course of life: *To pursue, follow, lead*: Cic.—**B.** —**1.** *To pursue, proceed against, take vengeance upon*: bello civitatem, Cæs.—**2.** In law: *To proceed against, prosecute*: aliquem judicio, Cic.—**3.** *To revenge, avenge, take vengeance for*: aliquem mortem, Cic.—**C.** —**1.** Gen.: *To follow up with action*; *to follow out, perform, execute, bring about, do, accomplish, etc.*: mandata, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To follow out in speech or writing*; *to set forth, treat of, relate, recount, describe, explain, etc.*: res diligentissime, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poursuivre*.

1. Perses, æ, v. Persæ.
2. Perses, æ, m. Perses: **1.** Son of Perseus and Andromeda, the progenitor of the Persians; acc. to some the inventor of the arrow.—**2.** The last king of Macedonia, who was conquered by Æmilius Paulus.—*Dat.*, Persi (=Heperei), Cic.—Called also, after the Gr. form, **Persæus**, Liv. (=Gen., Persi, Tac.)—Hence, **Pers-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, King Perses; Persian.

Persæus, ði and ðos, m., Ἰηπεύς.
Persæus: **1.** Son of Jupiter and Danae, exposed to perish by his grandfather Acrisius, but rescued and brought up by Polydectes, king of Seriphus. When he was grown up, he undertook, at the instigation of Polydectes, an expedition against the Islands of the Gorgons, for which purpose he was furnished by Vulcan with a sickle-shaped sword, by Mercury with winged shoes, and by Minerva with a shield and the flying horse Pegasus. Thus armed, he killed and cut off the head of Medusa, whose look turned everything into stone. (In his way back, he, by means of it, turned into a sea-monster to whom Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, was exposed, and married her. Their son Perses became the progenitor of the Persians. After his death, Perseus was placed among the constellations.)—Hence, **Pers-etus**, a, um, adj. **Persæan**.—**2.** The last king of Macedonia; v. **2. Perses**, no. 2.

persévêra-nis, ntis: **1.** P. of persever(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Persevering* (Sup.) perseverantissimus sui cultus, Val. Max.—(Comp.) perseverant in credendis hostibus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérant*.

persévêran-ter, adv. (for perseverant-ter; fr. perseverans, perseverant-is) *Perseveringly*: tueri, Liv.—(Comp.) perseverantius, id.: (Sup.) perseverantissime, Pl.

perseverant-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.]
1. Prop.: *Steadfastness, constancy, perseverance*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Long continuance, tediousness*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérance*.

persévêr-o, avi, âtum, âre, l. v. n. and a. [persever-us] **I.** Neut.: *To strictly abide by or adhere to any thing; to continue steadfastly; to persist, persevere in any thing*: in errore, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) perseveratum in irâ cedit, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To go on or proceed with steadily; to persist, persevere in any thing*: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérer*.

per-sévêrus, a, um, adj. Very strict: imperium, Tac.

Persia, æ, v. Persæ.

Persicus, a, um, v. Persæ.

per-sido, sôdi, sessum, sidere, 3. v. n. *To sink or settle down, to penetrate anywhere*: ubi frigidus imber Altius ad vivum peresidi, Virg.

per-signo, avi, âtum, âre, l. v. a. *To note down, record*: dona, Liv.—**per-similis, is, adj.** Very like or similar: isti tabule fore librum Persimilem, cujus, etc., Hor.: (with Gen.) statua istius persimilis, Cic.

per-simplex, icis, adj. Very plain or simple: victus, Tac.

Persis, idis, v. Persæ.

per-sisto, stiti, stitum, sistere, 3. v. n. *To continue steadfastly, to persist in*: impudentia, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persister*.

Persius, ði, m. Persius: **1.** An orator, contemporary with the Gracchi.—**2.** A celebrated satirist of Volturne, in Etruria, who died in the reign of Nero, at the age of twenty-eight, A.D. 62.

persol-a, æ, f. dim. (for persolus; fr. person-a) *A little mask*; hence, as a term of abuse, *you little fright!* Plaut.—**persol-i-tus** (for persolv-tus), a, um, P. of persolv-o.

per-solvo, solvi, sôlûtum, solvère, 3. v. a. I.: **A.** Prop.: *To pay, or discharge, completely*: stipendium eis, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To pay, give, render, etc.*: laborum præmia, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Persolvere grates or gratiam. *To return, or render, thanks*: Virg.; Cic.—**2.** Persolvere honorem diis. *To render due honour to the gods by sacrifice, etc.*: Virg.—**3.** Persolvere vota. *To pay, or fulfil, one's vows*: Tac.—**4.** Persolvere pomas, supplicia, etc. *To suffer punishment*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.—**5.** Persolvere epistolas. *To reply to a letter*: Cic. **II.** To unravel, solve, explain, entirely: si hoc mihi persolveris, Cic.

persona, æ, f. [etym. dub.; usually referred to personô] (The thing sounded through; i. e. through which the sound passes; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A mask* (esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied according to the different characters to be represented): Lucr.; Virg.; Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A personage, character, part, represented by an actor: Ter.—**B.** The part, or character, which any one sustains in the world: Cic.—**C.** A person, personage: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *personne*.

person-âtus, a, um, adj. [person-a] **I.** Prop.: *Provided with or wearing a mask*; masked: Cic. **II.** Fig.: As-

sumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious: Cic.

per-sôno, sônâi, sônâtum, sônâre, l. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To sound through and through, to resound*: quum domus cantu personaret, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To make a sound on a musical instrument; to sound, play*: buccinis, Vulg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To fill with sound or noise, to make resound*: cavâ dum personat æquora conchâ, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To cry out, call aloud*: personant, huc unus mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.

per-spec'o, avi, âtum, âre, l. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To look at, or behold, to the end*: certamen perspectavit, Suet. **II.** Neut.: *To look all over or about*: otiose, Plaut.

perspect-us, a, um, v. I. P. of perspicio, through true root **PERSPEC-**.—**2.** Pa.: *Clearly perceived, evident, well-known*: (Sup.) perspectissima benevolentia, Cic.

per-spêcûlor, âtus sum, âri, l. v. dep. *To examine, or explore, thoroughly*; *to reconnoitre well*: locorum sitûs, Suet.

per-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergère, 3. v. a. [for per-spargo] *To sprinkle thoroughly*; *to besprinkle, to wet*. **I.** Prop.: *signa amurcâ*, Cato. **II.** Fig.: *orationem sale*, Cic.

perspicac-itas, âtis, f. [perspicax, perspicax-is] (The quality of the perspicax; hence) *Sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicacité*.

perspic-ac, âcis, adj. [perspicio] (Proné or apt to see through; hence) *Sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious*: perspicax naturâ, Cic.: (Cump.) homo perspicaciôr, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicace*.

perspic-i-ens, entis, P. of perspic-o.

perspicient-ia, æ, f. [perspicîens, perspicîent-is] (The quality of perspicîens, or knowledge, of a thing; veri, Cic.

per-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spôdere, 3. v. a. [for per-specio] **I.** A. Gen.: *To see through any thing*: ut per densitate arborum . . . perspicî cælum vix posset, Liv. **B.** Esp.: *To look, or read, through*: epistolas, Cic. **II.** A. Prop.: *To look thoroughly, or closely, at*; *to view, examine, inspect*: domum atque ædificationem, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To perceive, note, observe, explore, prove, ascertain, etc.*: fidem, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To look into, or examine, one's self, etc.*: Cic.—**b.** *To look at narrowly or closely*; *to examine thoroughly or keenly*: mentes, Cic. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To ascertain by looking thoroughly at*: *to look and see*: Plaut.—**2.** *To detect by looking at*: Pl.

perspicu-e, adv. [perspicua-is] *Evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously*: Cic.

perspicû-itas, âtis, f. [id.] (The state, or quality, of the perspicuus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Transparency, clearness*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Evidentness, clear-*

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ness, perspicuity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicuū*.

perspic-ūsus, a, um, adj. [*perspic-io*] (*Seen through*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Transparent, clear:* aquae, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous:* Cic.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, stern-ēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To pave all over, to make quite even or level:* viam, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To stimulate violently:* Tac.

per-sto, stiti, stātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To stand continually; to continue standing; to stand firmly:* frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To remain steadfast or constant; to last, endure:* nihil est toto, quod perstet, in orbe; Cuncta flunnt, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To stand fast or firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in any thing:* persta, atque obdura, Hor.: in sententiā, Cic.

perstrā-tus, a, um, P. of *persterno*, through root *PERSTRA*, v. *sterno* init.

per-strēpo, strēpti, strēptum, strēpere, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: *To make a great noise:* abeunt lavatum, perstreptum, Ter. **II.** Act.: *To sound through, make a noise through; to make resound:* turba perstreptit aedes, Claud.

perstric-tus (for *perstrig-tus*), a, um, P. of *perstring-o*.

per-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. **I.** A. Prop.: *To bind, tie, or fasten very much, or tightly:* Cato. **B.** Fig.: *To bind, fasten, seize, etc.:* horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. **II.** A. Prop.: **I.** Gen.: *To graze, graze against:* temur, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *Of the soil:* To scratch with the plough; i. e. to slightly turn up: Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To blunt or dull by grazing against something:* aciem gladii, Pl. **C.** Fig.: **1.** v. a. (a) Gen.: *To wound, hurt, annoy, etc.:* consulatus meus cum primo leviter perstrinxerat, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *To touch or wound slightly by words:* Antonii voluntatem asperioribus faciliis saepe perstrinxit impune, Cic.—**b.** (a) Gen.: *To touch:* me suspicione, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *In speaking:* To touch slightly, to glance over, to narrate briefly: unanquamque rem, Cic.—**2.** Of the ears: *To render dull, stun, deafen:* minaci murmur cornum Perstringis aures, Hor.

perstudios-e, adv. [*perstudios-us*] *Very eagerly:* Cic.

per-studiōsus, a, um, adj. *Very desirous, very fond of any thing:* (with Gen.) musicorum, Cic.

per-suādēo, suāsi, suāsūm, suādēre, 2. v. a. (*To thoroughly advise, etc.*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** *To bring over by talking; to convince or persuade:* persuasā est iurejurando Gruius, Phaed.—**B.** *To bring conviction or persuasion to a person about a thing; to convince, or persuade:* a person of or about something: imprimis hoc volunt (sc. Druides) persuadere, Cæs.: (*Impers.*

Pass.) nisi persuasum esset nobis, etc., Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To bring persuasion to a person that he ought to do, etc., something; i. e. to persuade, induce, prevail upon a person to do, etc., something:* hule magnis premiis pollicitationibusque persuad-ēti, uti ad hostes transeat, Cæs.—**B.** *To bring persuasion to a person about a thing; to persuade a person to do something:* quorum si utrumvis persuasissim, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persuader*.

persuā-sio, ōnis, f. [*for persuasio; fr. persuad-co*] **I.** Prop.: *A convincing, persuading, persuasion:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion:* Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persuasion*.

1. **persuā-sus** (for *persuad-sus*), a, um: **1.** P. of *persuadeo*.—**2.** Pa.: *Fixed, settled in the mind:* (Sup.) quod mihi persuasissimum est, Script. ap. Cic.

2. **persuā-sus**, ūs, m. [*for persuad-sus; fr. id.*] *A persuading, persuasion:* Cic.

per-subtilis, e, adj. **I.** Prop.: *Very fine or delicate; very subtle:* animus, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Very ingenious:* oratio, Cic.

per-sulco, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To furrow through, to plough up:* Fig.: *genas*, Claud.

per-sulto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [*for per-salto*] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.:* *To leap, skip, or prance about in a place:* in agro impune, Liv. **II.** Act.: *To leap, or skip, through; to frisk about, range about a place:* pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.

per-tædet, tæsum est, tædere, 2. v. impers. a., and personal n. **I.** Prop.: *To be thoroughly, or very, disgusted or wearied with any thing:* **I.** Act.: quos pertæsum magni incepti, Virg. **II.** Neut. (with Gen. or Gr. Acc.): *lenitudo*, Tac.: *per-tæsus* ignaviam suam, Suet.

per-tæsus (for *per-tæd-sus*), a, um, P. of *per-tæd-et*.

per-tendo, tendi, tensum and tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n.: **I.** Act.: (*To stretch out very much; hence*) *To carry out, go on with, perform any thing:* hoc, Ter. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To strive forward, to push on very much to a place; to go right on, proceed to a place:* pars maxima Romanæ pertenderunt, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To persevere, persist:* naviter, Ter.

per-tento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** (*To handle, etc., thoroughly:* hence) *To prove, try, test any thing:* **A.** Prop.: *utrumque pugione*, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *rem*, Cic. **II.** *To pervade, invade; to seize, affect:* dum prima lues . . . Pertentat sensūs, Virg.

per-tentus (for *per-tend-tus*), a, um, P. of *per-tend-o*.

per-tēnuis, e, adj.: **I.** Prop.: *Very thin, very small or fine:* sabulum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Very slight or slender, very weak:* spes, Cic.

per-tērebro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. n. a. *To bore through:* Cic.

per-tergō, tersi, tersum, tergēre, 2. and -gō, ēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To wipe thoroughly, to wipe dry:* gausape purpureo mensum perterst, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To gently rub or touch against:* quasi pertergit (sc. aŕy) pupillas, Lucr. **per-terrō**, terrāi, territum, terr-ēre, 2. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To frighten or terrify thoroughly:* perterritus meā diligentiā, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To frighten away, drive away by fear:* a lais adibus perterritus, Cic.

perterr-i-crēp-us, a, um, adj. [*perterr-co; (i); crep-o*] *That greatly frightens by rattling, etc.; that clatters or rattles most terribly:* sonitus, Lucr. **perterr-itus**, a, um, P. of *perterr-co*.

per-texo, texti, textum, textēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To weave throughout, weave entirely:* palla bysso tenui pertexta, App. **II.** Fig.: *To go through with, perform, accomplish:* totum hunc locum valde graviter pertextit, Cic.

per-tex-itus, a, um, P. of *per-texo*. **per-tic-a**, æ, f. [*prob. for per-tig-a; fr. perti(n)g-o*] (*The reaching thing; hence*) **I.** Gen.: *A pole or long staff (used for beating down fruit, etc., from a tree, or reaching any object):* Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A pole (for carrying a bundle of hay, used as a standard in the early Roman armies):* Ov.—**B.** *A pole, or cudgelling staff:* Plant.—**C.** **I.** Prop.: *A measuring-rood; a pole, perch (usually called decempeda):* Prop.—**2.** Fig.: *A measure:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perche*.

per-tinē-scō, pertimāi, no sup., pertimescere, 1. v. a. and n. inch. [*per-tinē-o*] **I.** Act.: *To fear or dread greatly:* religionem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To become, or be, very greatly afraid:* ubi pertimerunt, Tac.

per-tināc-iā, æ, f. [*per-tinax, pertinac-is*] (*The quality of the pertinax; hence*) **1.** a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Perseverance, constancy:* Liv.—(b) Esp.: *Steadfast views or opinion:* Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *Personified:* *Pertinacia; sister of Aether and Dies:* Cic.—**2.** *Obstinacy, pertinacity:* Cic.

per-tināc-iter, adv. [*id.*] **1.** *Very fast; very firmly, or tenaciously:* (Sup.) pertinacissime retinere, Pl.—**2.** *Continuously, unceasingly, incessantly:* Suet.—**3.** a. *Firmly, constantly, steadily, perseveringly, etc.:* (Comp.) *per-tinacius*, Hirt.—**b.** *Obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously:* Script. ap. Cic.—**4.** *Determinedly, resolutely:* Pl.

per-tinax, ācis, adj. [*for per-tenax*] **I.** Prop.: *Tat holds very fast; that clings firmly or tenaciously:* digito male per-tinaci, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** **1.** *Firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding:* (Comp.) *per-tinacior* (sc. turma) in repugnando, Liv.—**2.** *Obstinate, pertinacious, stubborn, etc.:* (Sup.) *per-tinacissimus fueris*, Cic.—**B.** *That holds wealth very fast; very grasping, gripping, or tenacious:* pater, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *per-tinace*.

per-tinēo, tñui, tentum, tinēre, 2. v. n. [*for per-teneo*] (*To hold, or lay hold of, thoroughly:* hence) **I.** Prop.:

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PERVERSUS

To stretch, reach, extend to a place, etc.: deus pertingens per naturam cuiusque rei, Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A.** *To reach, extend:* eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudine pertinet, Cic.—**B.** *To belong, relate, have reference or pertain to, to concern,* etc.: res ad officium pertinet, Cic.—**C.** *To tend, or lead, to or towards an end, result, etc.:* illud quo pertinet, videte, Cic.—**D.** *To attach to, fall upon:* ad quem suspicio maleficia pertineat, Cic.

per-tingo, no perf. nor sup., tingere, 3. v. a. [for per-tango] *To touch thoroughly*—hence) *To reach, extend, stretch* to a point, etc.: collis in immetsum pertingens, Sall.

per-tōlēro, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. *To bear out, endure:* Lucr.

per-torquēo, torsi, torsum and tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. *To twist greatly awry, to distort:* ora sapore, Lucr.

pertractā-tio (pertractā-), ōnis, f. [pertract(a)-o] **I. Prop.:** *A handling:* Gell. **II. Fig.:** *A handling, i. e. an occupying or busying one's self with any thing, application to any thing:* poetarum, Cic.

per-tracto (-trecto), āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.: **I. Prop.:** *To touch, feel, handle any thing much, etc.:* mullos, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To busy or occupy one's self with any thing; to handle, treat; to investigate, study any thing; mentem omni cogitatione, Cic.*

pertractatus (for pertrah-tus), a, um, *P. of pertrah-o.*

per-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhere, 3. v. a. *(To drag, etc., through; hence)* **I. Prop.:** *To draw or drag, to forcibly bring or conduct to a place:* Quinctium . . . in castra pertraxerunt, Liv. **II. Fig.:** *To entice, allure to a place: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.*

per-tristis, e, adj. **1.** *Very sad or mournful:* carmen, Poet. ap. Cic.—**2.** *Very austere or morose:* patruus, Cic.

per-tūmultōse, adv. *In a very agitated or tumultuous manner:* Cic.

per-tundo, tūdi, tāsūm, tūndere, 3. v. a. *To beat, push, or thrust through; to make a hole through; to bore through; perforate:* tunica, Cat.

perturbā-tō, adv. [perturbat-us] *Confusedly, disorderly:* dicere, Cic.

perturbā-tio, ōnis, f. [perturb(a)-o] **I. Prop.:** *Confusion, disorder, disturbance:* Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** *Disturbance, disquiet, perturbation:* Cic.—**B. Esp.:** *An emotion, passion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perturbation.*

perturbā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She that disquiets or disturbs; a disturber:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perturbatrice.*

perturbā-tus, a, um: **1. P. of perturb(a)-o.**—**2. Pa.:** **a.** *Troubled, disturbed, unquiet:* (Sup.) *perturbatissimum* tempestatis genus, Sen.—**b.** *Disturbed, embarrassed, composed:* (Comp.) *homo perturbator metui, Cic.*

per-turbo, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.: **I. Prop.:** *To throw into utter confusion or disorder; to confuse or disturb utterly:* provinciam, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To*

disturb, discompose, embarrass, confound: aliquem, Cic.

per-turpis, e, adj. *Very shameful, scandalous, abominable:* Cic.

per-tūs (for pertud-sus), a, um: **1. P. of pertu(n)d-o.**—**2. Pa.:** **a.** *Prop.:* *Perforated, that has a hole or opening:* sella, Cato.—**b.** *Meton.:* *Of a place: Through which there is a way or road; having a thoroughfare:* complicita, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *per-tuis.*

pérunc-tus (for perung-tus), a, um, *P. of perung-o.*

pér-ungo, unxi, unctum, ungere, 3. v. a. *To besmear, anoint all over:* corpora oleo perunxerunt, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) *peruncti* facibus ora, Hor.

pér-urbānus, a, um, adj.: **I. Prop.:** *Very polite, pleasant, or witty:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** *With a bad accessory signif.:* *Over fine, over polite:* Cic.

pér-urgēo, ursi, no sup., urgere, 2. v. a. (Prop.: *To push greatly:* Fig.) *To press or urge greatly:* Suet.

pér-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.:** *To burn up, consume:* perussit ignis multa, Lucr. **II. Meton.:** **A. Pass.:** *To be burnt, or scorched, by the sun: sole perusta coma, Prop.—B. To heat, burn, inflame:* perustus ardentissimæ febri, Pl.—**C.** *To inflame, gall, rub sore:* subdancat oneri colla perusta boves, Ov.—**D.** *Of cold:* *To nip, pinch:* terra perusta gelu, Ov. **III. Fig.:** *To burn, inflame, consume:* hominem pertustum gloriâ volunt incendere, Cic.

Perūsia, æ, f. *Perusia; one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria (now Perugia).*—Hence, **Perūsianus**, a, um, adj. *Perusian.*—As Subst.: **Perusini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Perusians.*

pérus-tus (for perur-tus), a, um, *P. of perur-o.*

pér-ūtīlis, e, adj. *Very useful:* Cic.

pér-vādo, vāsi, vāsūm, vādere, 3. v. a. and n.: **I. Act.:** **A. Prop.:** *To go, come, or pass through:* venenum cunicos artus pervasit, Tac. **B. Fig.:** **1.** *To spread through, penetrate, pervade:* quas oras moribus quidam furoris pervaserat, Cic.—**2.** *To pervade, occupy, etc., a person or person's mind:* pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, Quint.—**3.** *To arrive at, reach:* summum ætatis pervadere finem, Lucr. **II. Neut.:** **A. Prop.:** *To go, come, or pass, through:* incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. **B. Meton.:** *To go, come, arrive, any where:* at quedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. **C. Fig.:** **1.** *To spread through, penetrate, pervade:* opinio per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic.—**2.** *To arrive at, reach:* locus, quod non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.

pervāgā-tus, a, um: **1. P. of pervag-o.**—**2. Pa.:** **a.** *Spread out, wide-spread, well known:* (Sup.) *pervagatissimus* versus, Cic.—**b.** *Common, general:* (Comp.) *pervagator* pars, Cic.

per-vāgor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. **I. Neut.:** **A. Prop.:** *To wander, or range, throughout a place; to rove about:* hic prædonum navicula pervagatæ sunt, Cic. **B. Fig.:** **1.** *To spread about, extend.* (Impers. Pass.) *usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.—2.* *To be widely spread, to become common:* ne si honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. **II. Act.:** **A. Prop.:** *To wander or range through a place; to overrun, rove about:* domos, Liv. **B. Fig.:** *To spread through, pervade:* animos, Cic.

per-vāgus, a, um, adj. *Wandering, or roaming, all about:* puer, Ov.

per-vālō, vālti, vālūtum, vālere, 2. v. n. *To be very able or very strong:* vis pervaleat ejus, Lucr.

per-vārie, adv. *Very variously:* Cic.

per-vasto, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. *To lay utterly waste, to ravage to the uttermost, to devastate:* fines, Liv.

pervā-sus (for pervad-sus), a, um, *P. of pervad-o.*

pervēc-tus (for perveh-tus), a, um, *P. of perveh-o.*

per-vēho, vexti, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To bear, carry, or convey, through:* commeatūs, Liv. **B. Esp.:** *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To pass through, traverse:* Tao. **II. Meton.:** **A. Gen.:** *To carry, bring, convey any thing to a place:* virgines Cære pervexit, Liv. **B. Esp.:** *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To ride, drive, sail, etc.; to come, or go, to a place:* Cic.; Liv.

per-vello, vellī, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.:** *To pull, or pluck, hard; to pull, twitch any thing:* nates, Plaut. **II. Meton.:** *To excite, sharpen, stomach, horu.* **III. Fig.:** **A.** *To twitch, pinch:* fortuna pervellere forsitan potuerit, Cic.—**B.** *To revile, disparage:* jus nostrum civile, Cic.

per-vēnio, venni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. **I. Prop.:** *To come quite to a place; to arrive at, reach:* Ipse . . . ad portam Cælimontanam sitiens pervenir, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) *postquam est in thalami . . . tecta Perventum, Virg. II. Fig.:* *To come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to, any thing:* ad primos pervenit comodos, *attained to the rank of,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pervenir.*

pervers-e (pervors-), adv. [pervers-us] **I. Prop.:** *Awry, the wrong way:* Suet. **II. Fig.:** *Perversely, wrongly, badly, ill:* Cic.

pervēr-sio, ōnis, f. [for perversio; fr. pervers-o] *A turning about, inversion; a wresting, perversion:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perversion.*

pervers-itas, ātis, f. [pervers-us] *(The quality of the perversus; hence) Frowardness, untowardness, perversity.* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perversité.*

pervēr-sus (pervor-) (for pervers-sus), a, um: **1. P. of pervers-o.**—**2. Pa.:** **a.** *Prop.:* *Turned the wrong way, askew, awry:* (Sup.) *esse perversissimis oculis, dreadfully squint-eyed,* Cic.—**b.** *Fig.:* *Perverse, not right:*

strong, evil, bad: perverse Menalca, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pervers*.

per-vertō (-vortō), verti, ver-sum, vētere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To turn thoroughly; to turn around or about, to overturn, overthrow, throw down: arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertē, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, undo, corrupt: omnia jura divina atque humana, Cic.—B. To put down, to silence one: nunquam me ullo artificio pervertet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pervertir*.

per-ve-spēri, adv. Very late in the evening: Cic.

per-vestigā-tio, ōnis, f. [per-vestig(a)-o] A searching into, tracing out, examining, investigation: Cic.

per-vestigō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To trace out, search out, thoroughly: omnia, Cic. II. To seek out, examine, investigate: quæ a me pervestigata sunt, Cic.

per-vētus, ēris, adj. Very old: signum lignum, Cic.

per-vētustus, a, um, adj. Very old: verba, Cic.

per-vicāc-in-a, æ, f. [pervicax, per-vicac-is] (The quality of the per-vicax; hence) 1. Stubbornness, obstinacy: Cic.—2. Firmness, steadiness, steadfastness: Tac.; Pl.

per-vicāc-iter, adv. [id.] Stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately: Liv.

per-vic-ax, ācis, adj. [per-vic(n)-o] (Maintaining or upholding one's views; hence) 1. Stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful: (Comp.) per-vicacioris iræ fuit, Curt.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) per-vicacissimi Latini, Flor.—2. Steadfast: (with Gen.): recti per-vicax, Tac.

per-vic-tus, a, um, P. of per-vic(n)-o.

per-vīdō, vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To see, or look, through; to survey: sol pervidet omnia, Ov. II. Meton.: To look at or upon, to view: quoniam tua pervideas oculis male lip-pus inunctis, Idor. III. Fig.: A. To consider, examine: aliquem, Cic.—B. To perceive, discern: animi firmitatem, Cic.

per-vigō, vīgīl, no sup., vīgēre, 2. v. n. To continue blooming: honoribus pervigere, i. e. remained in constant possession of, etc.: Tac.

per-vigīl, is, adj. I. Prop.: Ever watchful: Ov. II. Meton.: Passed without sleep: Just.

per-vigīlā-tio, ōnis, f. [per-vigīl(a)-o] A devotional watching, a vigil: Cic.

per-vigīl-ia, æ, f. [per-vigīl-o] A watching all night long: Just.

per-vigīl-ium, ī, n. [id.] I. Gen.: A watching all night, a remaining awake, or sitting up, all night long: Just. II. Esp.: A devotional watching, a vigil: Tac.

per-vigīlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To remain awake or watch, to remain awake during, to watch through, any period: per-vigilantque canes, Ov.: (with Acc. of time) noctem, Cic. B. Esp.: To keep a de-

volitional watch or vigil: Veneri, Plaut. II. Meton.: To be, or keep, on the watch; to keep watch: tecum dies, Tib. III. Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Watched throughout, i. e. throughout which watch is kept: in multo nox est pervigilia mero, Ov.

per-vinco, vici, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: To conquer, or defeat, thoroughly; to gain a complete victory over: ne nos perididā pervincamur, Plaut.—B. Meton.: 1. To surpass, outdo: pervincere voces Evaluere sonum, Hor.—2. To induce, or prevail upon, through or by great efforts: multis orationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut . . . Romanum societatem . . . retinerent, Liv.—3. To prove, demonstrate: id dictis, Lucr.—4. To bring about, effect, achieve: ne utraque pervinceret, Tac. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To conquer completely; to gain a complete victory: pervicit Var-danes, Tac. B. Meton.: To carry one's point; to maintain, or uphold, one's views, etc.: pervicit Cat., Cic.

per-vī-us, a, um, adj. [per; vi-a] (Having a way through; hence) I. Prop.: That may be passed through, affording a passage through, passable, pervious: perviæ transitiones, thoroughfares, passages, Cic.—As Subst.: pervium, ī, n. A thoroughfare, passage: Tac. II. Fig.: A. Open: cor mihi nunc pervium est, i. e. light or easy: Plaut.—B. Accessible: nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac.

pervolgo, are, v. pervulgo.

pervol-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. intens. [pervol-o] To fly through or around, to flit about: omnia pervolat late luce, Virg.

1. **per-vōlo**, vōlui, no sup., velle (old form of the Pres. Subj.), pervolūt, Lucr.), v. n. To wish greatly, to be very desirous: quem videre pervellem, Cic.

2. **per-vōlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To fly through: aëdes Pervolat (sc. hirundo), Virg.—2. Esp.: To fly through the world, to fly about in all directions: Rumor, ut est velox, agitatiss pervolat alis, Ov. B. Meton.: To fly, or dart, through; to pass rapidly through, over, or across: sex et quinquaginta milium cisis pervolavit, Cic. II. To fly: Fig.: animus in hanc sedem pervolat, Cic.

pervolv-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for pervolv-to; fr. pervolv-o] To turn over books, to read: libros, Cic.

pervolv-it-us (for pervolv-tus), a, um, P. of pervolv-o.

per-volvō, volvi, vōlūtum, volve-āre, 3. v. a. I. P. Prop.: To roll or tumble about: aliquem in luto, Ter. II. Meton.: To turn over a book, to read: Cat. III. Fig.: To be very busy or much engaged in any thing: ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, Cic.

pervorse, etc., v. perverse, etc.

pervulg-it-us (pervolga-), a, um, 1. P. of pervulg(a)-o.—2. P. a.: A. Very usual, very common: consolatior, Cic.: (Comp.) notius pervulgatiusque, Gell.: (Sup.) pervulgatissima

verborum dignitas, Auct. Her.—B. Well known: maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic.

per-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To communicate to the people all about or in all directions; to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad: premia virtutis in medicoribus hominibus pervulgari, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To make one's self common, to prostitute one's self: Cic. II. Meton.: To visit often, frequent, or haunt a place: solis pervolgant lumina cœlum, Lucr.

pēs, pēdis, m. [Sans. *pād*, a foot (= the going thing), from root *PA*, to go] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A foot of a man or beast: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrases: 1. Servus a pedibus, a footman, lackey: Cic.—2. Ante pedes esse or positum esse, To lie before one's feet, i. e. as we say, to be before one's nose, to be evident, palpable, glaring: Ter.; Cic.—3. Pedibus merore, to serve on foot, i. e. as a foot soldier: Liv.—4. Pedem conferre, or pede con-gredi, To bring foot to foot, or to come together with foot, i. e. to come to close quarters: Liv.; Virg.—5. Politic. t. t.: Pedibus ire in sententiam aliusque, To go with one's feet unto one's opinion, i. e. to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one: Liv. B. Esp.: Of birds *Claw, talon*, etc.: Virg. II. Meton.: A. A foot of a table, stool, etc.: Ov.—B. Of a sail, in the connection, *Pes veli*, The foot of a sail, i. e. a rope attached to a sail (for the purpose of setting it to the wind), a sheet: pede labitur equo, i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft, Ov.—Particular phrase: Pedem facere, To veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind: Virg.—C. The barrow of a litter: Cat.—D.: 1. A metrical foot: Hor.—2. A verse, measure: Hor.—E. A foot, as a measure of length: Virg.—Particular phrase: Pede suo se metiri, To measure one's self by one's own foot-rule, i. e. by one's own powers or abilities, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ped*.

pessim-o, sup. adv. [pessim-us] Very unfortunately, calamitously, or injuriously: Cic.

pessimus, a, um, v. 1. malus.

Pessinus (Pesi-), untis, f., *Πεσσινός* and *Πεσνός*. Pessinus, a town of Galatia celebrated for its worship of Cybele.—Hence, **Pessinunt-ius**, a, um, adj. *Pessinuntian*.

pessīlus, ī, m. [*πάσσαλος*] A bolt: Ter.

pessum, adv. [etym. dub.; perhaps contr. fr. *ped-versum*, "towards the feet"] To the ground, to the bottom, down: Lucr.—Particular expressions: 1. Pessum ire, (rarely) pessum sidere, To fall to the ground, to go to ruin; to sink, perish: Tac.; Sen.—2. Pessum dare (also in one word, pessumdare or pessundare), pessum premere, To press, or dash, to the ground; to force to the bottom, i. e. to

send to the bottom; to sink, ruin, destroy, undc; to put out of the world, put an end to: Cic. Plaut.; Tac.

pesti-fer (-fērus), fēra, fērum, adj. [pest-is; (i); fer-o] (*Bringing pestis; hence*) 1. *Bringing pestilence, pestilential*: odor, Liv.—2. *Bringing destruction, destructive, baleful, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous*: res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestifère*.

pestifer-e, adv. [pestifer-us] *Balefully, pestiferously*: Cic.

pest-ilens, entis, -adj. [pest-is] (*Abounding in plague or pestilence; hence*) 1. Prop.: *Pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome*: loci pestilentes, Cic. (Sup.) *pestilentialissimus annus*, id. II. Fig.: *Pestilent, noxious, destructive*: (Comp.) homo pestilentior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestilent*.

pestilent-ia, æ, f. [pestilens, pestilent-is] 1. Prop.: *An infectious, or contagious, disease; a plague, pest, pestilence*: Cæs. II. Meton.: *An unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or region*: Cic. III. Fig.: *A (moral) plague, pest, pestilence*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestilence*.

pestil-itas, ātis, f. [pestilis, pestilent-] (*The state of the pestilis; hence*) *Plague, pest, pestilence*: Lucr.

pes-tis, is, f. [prob. for pest-is; fr. perit-o] (*The destroying thing; hence*) 1. a. Prop.: *A deadly (esp. an infectious, or contagious) disease; a plague, pest, pestilence; also, a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather*: Cic.; Virg.—b. Meton.: *A destructive thing or person*: a pest, curse, bane: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Destruction, ruin*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peste*.

petās-ātus, a, um, adj. [petas-us] (*Provided, or furnished, with a petasus, or a travelling-cap, i. e. ready for a journey*: petasati veniunt, Cic.

petāsio (-o), ōnis, m. = πετασών. *A shoulder or hand of pork*: Var.; Mart.

petāsūn-cūlus, i, m. dim. [for petasōn-cūlus; fr. petasō, petasōn-is] *A little shoulder or hand of pork*: Juv.

petāsus, i, m. = πετασός. *A travelling hat, or cap, with a broad brim*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pétase*.

petāurum, i, n. = πεταυρον. *A stage or spring-board, used by tumblers and rope-dancers*: Juv.

Petēlia (-ilia, -ellia), æ, f., Περηλία. *Petelia, Petelia, or Petellia; a very ancient town in the Brutian territory, north of Croton, colonised by Lucanians, near the mod. Strongoli*.—Hence, **Petēl-īnus** (Petell-), a, um, adj. *Petelian*.

pēt-esso (-isso), no perf. nor sup., essēre, 3. v. a. intens. [pet-o] *To re-petately, or eagerly, strive after, or seek for, any thing; to pursue any thing*: Cic.

Petilius, ii, m. *Petilius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Petill-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Petilius*: Petilian.

pēt-itiō, ōnis, f. [pet-o] 1. a. Prop.: *An attacking; hence, an attack, a blow, thrust, pass*: Cic.—b. Fig.: *An attack made in words before a court of justice*: Cic.—2. a. Prop.:

A laying claim to any thing; a suit, petition, in private or civil cases: Quint.—b. Meton.: *A right of claim; a right to bring an action of recovery*: Cic.—3. *A requesting, beseeching; a request, petition for any thing*: Pl.—4. *Politie. t. t.*: *An applying, or soliciting, for office; an application, solicitation, candidature*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pétition*.

pēt-itor, ōnis, m. [id.] 1. *Law t. t.*: *A claimant, plaintiff, in private or civil suits*: Cic.=2. *An applicant, or candidate, for an office*: Hor.

pēt-ītum, i, n. [pet-o] *A request, entreaty*: Cat.

pētītū-īo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. desid. [peto, (Put. Act. Part.) petitur-us] *To desire to sue for office; to long to become a candidate*: Cic.

1. **pēt-ītus**, a, um, P. of pet-o.

2. **pēt-ītus**, ūs, m. [pet-o] 1. *An inclining towards any thing*: Lucr.—2. *A desire, request*: Gell.

pēt-o, īvi and īi, ītum, īre (Perf., petisti, Virg.: petit, id.; Ov.), 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root PĀT, "to fall," "to fly"] 1. a. Prop.: *To fall upon; to throw one's self upon*: petinus terram, Virg. B. Meton.: *In a hostile sense*: 1. *To attack, assault, assault, rush at, etc.*: aliquem, Virg.—2. *To aim at, aim a blow at, thrust at, etc.*: ejus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic. C. Fig.: *To attack, assail; aliquem epistolā, Cic. II. (To fly, with the accessory notion of "towards")*: hence A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To seek, direct one's course to, repair or go to, make for, travel, or journey towards, etc.*: loca clidiora, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To seek for the purpose of protection; to flee to, take refuge at or in*: ut Persē non castra, sed naves, petierint, Nep. B. Meton.: *Of things*: 1. Gen.: *To proceed, go, etc., towards*: campum petit amnis, Virg.—2. Esp.: *Torise upwards, or tower towards*: mons petit astra, Ov. C. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To seek, demand, require*: Cic.: pœnas ab aliquo, *To seek satisfaction from some one, i. e. to inflict punishment, or revenge one's self, upon some one*, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To demand or claim at law, to bring an action or to sue for any thing*: calumnialitum alienos fundos, Cic.—b. *To beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat, etc.*: a te opem, Cic.—c. *Politie. t. t.*: *To apply or solicit for an office, to be a candidate for office*: consulatum, Cic.—d. *To woo, court, make suit to*: multum petiere, Ov.—e. *To solicit a person, to seek or long for a thing*: ut viros sepius peteret, quam peteturat, Sall.—f. *To endeavour to obtain, or pursue; to seek, strive after any thing*: eloquentiæ principatum, Cic.: naviis atque Quadrigris petimus bene vivere, Hor.—g. *To fetch any thing, etc.*: gemitis alto de corde, Ov.—h. *To take, betake one's self to*: affum cursum, Cic.

pētōrītum (-orītum), i, n. [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] *A petorītum or petorītum; i. e. an open four-wheeled carriage*: Hor.

Pētōsīris, īdis, m. *Petostiris*: I. Prop.: *An Egyptian mathematician and astrologer*. II. Meton.: *For a mathematician, astrologer*: Juv.

Petovio, ōnis, f. *Petovio; a city of Pannonia (now Pétau)*.

1. **petra**, æ, f. = πέτρα. *A rock, crag, stone (pure Lat., saxum)*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pierre*.

2. **Petra**, æ, f., Πέτρα. *Petra*: 1. *A city of Arabia Petrea (now the ruins of Wadi Musa)*.—2. *A city of Pieria*. 3. *A city of Thrace*.—4. *A city of Umbria (called Petra Fortusa)*.—5. *A hill near Dyrrhachum*.

Petrēus, ii, m. *Petrus; a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war*.—Hence, **Petrē-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Petrus; Petrean*.

Petrini, ōrum, m. *The Petrini; the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily*.

Petrinum, i, n. *Petrinum; a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania*.

Petrōcōrii, ōrum, m. *The Petrocorii; a Gallic tribe in Aquitania (in the mod. Périgour)*.

Petālus, i, m. *Pettalus; the name of a mythic hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus*.

petūla-nis, ntis, P. of obsol. petul(a)-o, from pet-o. (*Falling upon, attacking, assailing; hence*) 1. Gen.: *Forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, freakish, petulant*: (Sup.) imitatio petulantissimæ, Petr. II. Esp.: *Wanton, lascivious*: petulans in nobili virgine, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pétulant*.

petūlan-ter, adv. [for petulant-ter; fr. petulans, petulant-is] *Pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly*: vivere, Cic. (Comp.) petulantius, id. (Sup.) petulantissimè, id.

petūlant-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (*The quality of the petulans; hence*) 1. *Sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance*: Cic.—2. *Carelessness, heedlessness*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *petulance*.

petūlance, a, um, adj. [peto, through obsol. petul-o; cf. petulans init.] *Butting, apt to butt, with the horns or head*: hœdi, Virg.

Peucētia, æ, f., Πευκετία: *a region of Apulia*.—Hence, **Peucēt-ius**, a, um, adj. *Peucetian*.

pexus (for pect-us), a, um: 1. P. of pect-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.) *Combed; Meton.* *Of garments: That has the nap on; new*: tunica, Hor.

Phæaces, um, m., Φαίakes. *The Phæacians; the fabled luxurious inhabitants of the Isle of Scheria (anciently Corcyra)*.—Sing.: **Phæax**, ōis, m. (Prop.) *A Phæacian*: Fig.: *Of a man in good case*: Hor.—As Adj.: *Phæacian*: Phæax populus, Juv.—Hence, 1.

Phæac-is, īdis, f. *A poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phæacia*: Ov.—2. **Phæac-us** (-ius), a, um, adj. *Phæacian*.

Phædra, æ, f., Φαῖδρα (Bright one). *Phædra; a daughter of King Minos, of Crete, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus*.

Phædrus, i, m., Φαῖδρος [id.]. *Phædrus*: 1. *A pupil of Socrates, a*

native of Myrsinus, in Attica, after whom Plato named one of his dialogues.—2. An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero.—3. A freedman of Augustus, a Phœbian by birth, and author of some well-known Latin fables.

Phæstum, i. n. Φαῖστος. **Phæstum**: 1. A town of Crete, near Coryna, founded by Minos.—Hence, a **Phæstias**, ἄδης, f. A Phæstian woman.—b. **Phæstius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Phæstum; Phæstian.—2. A town of Thessaly on the Eurotas.

Phæthōn, ontis, m., Φαῖθων (Shining one). **Phæthōn**: 1. Son of Helios and Clymene.—Hence, a **Phæthont-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Phæthōn.—b. **Phæthont-ias**, ἄδης, f. A Phæthontiad, i. e. a sun of Phæthōn.—2. An epithet of the sun: Virg.

Phæthūsa, æ, f., Φαῖθουσα (Shining one). **Phæthūsa**: a sister of Phæthōn.

phālānge (pa-), ārum, f. pl. = φάλαγγες. **I. Gen.**: Poles to carry burdens on, carrying-poles: Pl. **II. Esp.**: Wooden rollers (to place under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them along): Cæs.

phālāngitæ, ārum, m. = φαλαγγισταί. Soldiers belonging to a phalanx; phalangites: Liv.

Phālantus, i, m., Φάλαντος. **Phalantus**: a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and there founded Tarentum.

phālānx, anglis, f. = φαλαγγξ. **I. Gen.**: A band of soldiers, a host drawn up in close order; a phalanx: Virg. **II. Esp.**: A. Among the Athenians and Spartans: A division of an army drawn up in battle array; a battalion, phalanx: Nep.—B. The Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx (a compact parallelogram of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. phalanx.

Phālāris, idis (Acc., Phalarin, Claud.), m., Φάλαρις. **Phalaris**: a tyrant of Agrigento (about 560 B.C.) for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. He caused Perillus to be the first to suffer by it; but afterwards experienced the same punishment himself at the hands of his exasperated subjects.

phālēræ, ārum, f. = τὰ φάλαρα: 1. A smooth, shining ornament for the breast (worn as a military decoration or mark of distinction): Cic.—2. A trapping for the forehead and breast of horses, etc.: Virg.

phālēr-ātus, a, um, adj. [phaleræ] (Provided with phaleræ; hence) **I. Prop.**: Wearing an ornament for the forehead and breast: equi, Liv. **II. Fig.**: Decorated, ornamented: dicta, fine speeches, Ter.

Phālērīs, is, m. **Phaleris**: a Trojan, slain by Turnus.—Acc. Phalerim, Virg.

Phālērōn, i, n., Φαληρόν. **Phalerum**: the oldest harbour of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall, with a Demos of the same name.—

Hence, 1. **Phālēr-æus** (mostly trisyll.), ēl, and ēos, m., Φαληρεύς. One of, or from, Phalerum; a Phalerian.—2. **Phālēr-icus**, a, um, adj., Φαληράκιος. Phalerian.

Phānæ, ārum, f., Φανά. **Phanæ**: a harbour and promontory in the Isle of Chios (now Capo Mastico), noted for its wine.—Hence, **Phān-æus**, a, um, adj. Phanean.

Phantāsōs, i, m., Φάντασος. **Phantasos**: a son of Somnus.

Phāōn, ōnīs, m. = Φάων. **Phaon**: a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho, but whom he did not love in return.

Phāōn, ontis, m. **Phaon**: a freedman of the Emperor Nero.

phārētra, æ, f. = φαρέτρα. A quiver: Virg.; Hor.

phārētr-ātus, a, um, adj. [pharētra] Furnished, or provided, with a quiver; wearing or having a quiver; quivered: Virg.

pharmāceutrīa, æ, f. = φαρμακeutρία. A sorceress: Virg.

pharmācōpōla, æ, m. = φαρμακοπούλα. A vender of medicines; a quack: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pharmacopole.

Pharnāces, is, m., Φαρνάκης. **Pharnaces**: the name of two kings of Pontus.

Pharsālos (-us), i, f., Φάρσαλος. **Pharsalos** or **Pharsalus**: a city of Thessaly, where Cesar defeated Pompey (now Pansa).—Hence, **Pharsāl-us (-icus)**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pharsalus; Pharsalian.—As Subst.: **Pharsālīa**, æ, f. (sc. terra) The region about Pharsalus: Cato.

Phārus (-os), i, f., Φάρος. **Pharus** or **Pharos**. **I. Prop.**: An island near Alexandria, in Egypt, where king Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse (now Pharillon).—Hence, **Phar-itæ**, ārum, m. The inhabitants of Pharos. **II. Meton.**: A. The lighthouse in the island of Pharos.—B. Egyptian.—Hence, **Phārius**, a, um, adj. Egyptian. ¶ Hence, Fr. phare.

Phārus, i, m. **Pharus**: a Trojan, slain by Turnus.

Phāsēlis, idis, f., Φασηλῖς. **Phaselis**: a town of Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia (now Tekrova).—Hence, **Phāsēl-itæ**, ārum, m., Φασηλίται. The inhabitants of Phaselis, the Phaseliains.

phāsēlus (-ellus, fas-), i, m. and f. = φασήλος. **I. Prop.**: A species of bean with an edible pod; French beans, kidney-beans: Virg. **II. Meton.**: A light vessel (in the shape of a kidney-bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus; sometimes also of burned and painted clay): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. phasole (fas-).

Phāsīs, idis or Idos (Acc., also, Phasin), m., Φάσις. **Phasis**: a river in Colchis, which flows into the Euxine Sea (now Rion or Rioni)—Voc., Phasi, Ov.—Hence, 1. **Phās-is**, idis, adj. f. Phasian.—As Subst.: (Prop.) The Phasian; Meton.: The Colchian; i. e. Medea.

2. Phās-iācus, a, um, adj. a. **Prop.**: Of, or belonging to, the Phasis; Phasian.—b. Meton.: Colchian.—3. **Phās-iānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or be-

longing to, the Phasis; Phasian: aves, pheasants, Pl.—As Subst.: **phasiana**, æ, f. (sc. avis), -us (fas-), i, m. (sc. ales) A pheasant: Pl.; Suet.—4. **Phās-ias**, idis, adj. f. (Prop.: Phasian; Meton.) Colchian.—As Subst.: **Phasias**, ādis, f. (sc. mulier) Medea: Ov.

phasma, ātis, n. = φάσμα. An apparition, spectre, phantom; a ghost. **I. The title of a comedy of Menander**: Ter.—2. The title of a poem by a mimographer named Catullus: Juv.

Phēgeus, i and ēos, m., Φηγεύς (He of the oak). **Phegeus**: 1. The father of Alpheusidae.—Hence, a. **Phēg-ēius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Phēgeus; Phęean.—b. **Phēg-is**, idis, f. Daughter of Phęeus, i. e. Alpheusidae.—2. A Trojan.

Phēnēs (-us), i, f., Φηνέος. **Pheneos** or **Pheneus**: a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name, the fabled Stygian waters (now the village Pheneæ).—Hence, **Phēnē-ātæ**, ārum, m. The inhabitants of Pheneus; the Pheneans.

phengites, æ, m. = φεγγίτης. **Phengite**, selenite, or crystallised gypsum (used for window-panes): Suet.

Phēræ, ārum, f., Φεραί. **Pheræ**: 1. The capital of Thessalia Pelagiotti, the residence of Admetus (now Firino).—Hence, **Phēr-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Phēræ; Phęrean: vacce, i. e. of Admetus, Ov.—As Subst.: **Phēræi**, ōrum, m. (sc. civis) The inhabitants of Phēræ.—2. A city of Messenia, a colony of Sparta (near the mod. Kalamata).

Phērēcl-æus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Phereclus (who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen); Phęreclan: puppis, Ov.

Phērēcydes, is, m., Φερεκύδης. **Pherecydes**: 1. A philosopher from Seyros (about 540 B.C.), an instructor of Pythagoras.—Hence, **Phērēcyd-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pherecydes; Phęrecydean.—2. An Athenian chronicler, about P. C. 480.

Phērēs, ētis, m., Φέρης. **Pheres**; a Trojan: (Acc.) Phęrēta, Virg.

Phērētādes, æ, m., Φερητάδης. A son of Pheres, a king of Phęre, i. e. Admetus.

phīālā, æ, f. = φιάλη. A broad, shallow drinking-vessel; a saucer: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) phiale, (mod.) fiole.

Phīālē, ēs, f., Φιάλη. **Phiale**: a companion of Diana.

Phīdās, æ, m., Φειδίας. **Phidias**: a famous sculptor, contemporary with Pericles, who made the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympius.—Hence, **Phīd-ācus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Phidias; Phidian.

Phīdippides, is, m., Φειδιππίδης. **Phidippides**: a famous Athenian courier.

Phīlādelphēnī, ōrum, m. The **Philadelpheni**: the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphus in Lydia; Philadelphians.

Phīlādelphus, i, m., Φιλάδελφος. (Loving one's brother or sister). **Phīl**

Isidrophus; a king of Egypt, founder of the great Alexandrian library.

Philæni, *drum*, *m.* (Gr. Gen. Plur., *Philænoi*), *Φιλᾱνοι*. *Philæni*; two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive.

Philammon, *ónis*, *m.*, *Φιλᾱμμων*. *Philammon*; a son of Apollo, a celebrated singer.

Philemo (-*on*), *ónis*, *m.*, *Φιλᾱμῶν*. *Philemo* or *Philemon*; a rustic, the husband of Baucis.

Philippi, *drum*, *m.*, *Φιλίπποι* (Horse-loving). *Philippi*; a city of Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius (now *Philop*).—Hence, **Philipp-ensis**, *a*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, *Philippi*; *Philippian*.

Philippus, *i*, *m.*, *Φίλιππος* (Horse-lover). *Philipp*. **I**. Prop.: The name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great.—Hence, **Philipp-æus** (-*æus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, *Philipp*; *Philippian*; *Philippic*. **II**. Meton.: A gold coin struck by King Philip; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Philippe*; also *Philippique*.

Philistus, *i*, *m.*, *Φιλίστος*. *Philistus*; a Greek historian of Syracuse, an imitator of Thucydides.

philitia (in MSS. also *phiditia*), *drum*, *n.* = *φιλίτια*, *φιδίτια*, and *φιδίτια*. The public meals of the Lacedæmonians; *Cic.*

Philirydes, *es*, *v.* *Philyra*.

Philocteta, -*es*, *a*, *m.*, *Φιλοκτήτης* (He that loves acquiring or possessing). *Philocteta* or *Philoctetes*; a son of Peas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a companion of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.—Hence, **Philoctet-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, *Philoctetes*; *Philoctetan*.

philología, *a*, *f.* = *φιλολογία*. Love of learning or letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philologie*.

philologus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *φιλολόγος*. *Of*, or belonging to, learning; learned, literary; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philologue*.

Philomela, *a*, *f.*, *Φειλομήλη* (Lover of sheep). *Philomela*. **I**. Prop.: Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne; she was changed into a nightingale. **II**. Meton.: The nightingale; *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philomèle*.

philosophía, *a*, *f.* = *φιλοσοφία*. **I**. Prop.: Philosophy; *Cic.* **II**. Meton.: **A**. A philosophical subject or question; *Nep.*—**B**. Plur.: Philosophical systems or sects; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philosophie*.

philosoph-or, *átus* sum, *ári*, *i* *v. dep. n.* [philosoph-us] To apply one's self to philosophy; to philosophise; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philosophor*.

philosophus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *φιλῶ-*

σοφος. *Philosophical*; *sententia*, *Anct.* ap. *Gell.*—As *Subst.*: **1**. **philosoph-us**, *i*, *m.* (sc. homo) A philosopher; *Cic.*—**2**. **philosoph-a**, *a*, *f.* (sc. mulier) A female philosopher; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philosophe*.

philtron, *i*, *n.* = *φίλτρον* (That which causes to love). A love-potion, philter; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philtre*.

philyra (-*úra*), *a*, *f.* = *φιλύρα* (The linden-tree; hence) *The inner bark of the linden-tree*; *Hor.*

2. **Philyra**, *a*, *f.*, *Φιλύρα* (Linden-Tree). *Philyra*; a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and the mother of the centaur Chiron. She was changed into a linden-tree.—Hence, **1**. **Philyr-æus** (-*æus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Philyrean*.—**2**. **Philyr-ides** (Philyr-), *a*, *m.* A son of *Philyra*, *i. e.* Chiron.

phimus, *i*, *m.* = *φίμος*. A dice-boss; *Hor.*

Phineus, *ði* and *ðos*, *m.*, *Φινεύς*. **Phineus**: **1**. King of Salmadessus, in Thrace. He possessed the gift of prophecy, but was struck with blindness for having deprived his sons of sight, in consequence of a false accusation made against them by Idoea, their stepmother.—Hence, **1**. **Phin-æus** (-*æus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of*, or belonging to, *Phineus*; *Phinean*.—**2**. **Phin-ides**, *a*, *m.* A male descendant of Phineus.—**3**. Brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone.

Phintia, *a*, *f.* *Phintia*; a city of Sicily.

Phintias, *a*, *m.* *Phintias*; a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.

Phlegæthon, *ontis*, *m.*, *Φλεγέθων* (Burning, Blazing). *Phlegæthon*; a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water.—Hence, **1**. **Phlegæthont-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phlegæthontean*.—**2**. **Phlegæthont-is**, *idis*, *adj.* *f.* *Phlegæthontian*.

Phlegon, *ontis*, *m.*, *Φλέγων* (Burning). *Phlegon*; one of the four horses of the sun.

Phlegra, *a*, *f.*, *Φλέγρα* (A burning thing). *Phlegra*; a country of Macedonia, afterwards called *Palene*, where the giants are fabled to have been struck with lightning when fighting with the gods.—Hence, **Phlegr-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *f.* Prop.: *Phlegrean*.—**2**. Meton.: Of a battle-field, &c.: Destructive, bloody; *campus*, *i. e.* *Pharsalus*, Prop. **1**. **Phlegræus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Phlegra*.

2. **Phlegræus**, *i*, *m.*, *Φλεγραιός*. *Phlegræus*; one of the Centaurs.

Phlegyæ, *árum*, *m.*, *Φλεγυᾱί* (The fiery or red ones). *The Phlegyæ*; a people from Thrace or Thessaly, who destroyed the temple at Delphi.

Phlegyas, *a*, *m.*, *Φλεγυᾱς* (The fiery or red one). *Phlegyas*; the son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ, and father of Izion and Coronos.

Phlius, *untis* (Acc. *unta*), *m.*, *Φυλιός* (The thing overflowing with moisture). *Phlius*; a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis.

Phobætor, *ðris*, *m.*, *Φοβήτωρ* (Terrier). *Phobætor*; a son of *Morpheus*.

phocæ, *a*, *e*, *es*, *f.* = *φώκη*. A seal, sea-dog, sea-calf; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. phoque*.

Phocæa, *a*, *f.*, *Φωκαία*. *Phocæa*; a maritime town of Ionia, a colony of the Athenians, the inhabitants of which fled to escape from Persian domination, and founded Massilia (now *Fokia*).—Hence, **1**. **Phocæ-ensis**, *a*, *adj.* *Phocæan*.—As *Subst.*: **Phocæenses**, *ium*, *m.* (sc. cives) *The Phocæans*.—**2**. **Phoc-æi**, *drum*, *m.* *The Phocæans*.—**3**. **Phocæicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phocæan*.—**4**. **Phoc-enses**, *ium*, *m.* *The Phocæans*.

Phocion, *ónis*, *m.*, *Φωκίων*. *Phocion*; an Athenian general.

Phocis, *idis*, *f.*, *Φωκίς*. *Phocis*; the country between *Boeotia* and *Ætolia*, in which were the mountains of *Par-nassus* and *Helicon*, the Castalian spring, and the River *Cephissus*.—Hence, **1**. **Phoc-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phocian*. *Phocian*, *juvenis*, *i. e.* *Pyrlades*, son of King *Stroph-i-us* of *Phocis*, *Ov.*—**2**. **Phoc-ii**, *drum*, *m.* *The Phocians*.—**3**. **Phoc-æicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phocian*.

Phocæus, *i*, *m.*, *Φώκος*. *Phocæus*; a son of *Æacus*, who was slain by his brother *Peleus*.

Phœbas, *adis*, *v.* *Phœbus*.

Phœbe, *es*, *f.*, *Φοιβή* (Radiant One). *Phœbe*: **1**. *A*. Prop.: The moon-goddess, sister of *Phœbus*, *i. e.* *Diana*, *Luna*, or the moon.—**2**. Meton.: Night; *tertia*, *Ov.*—**3**. A daughter of *Leda* and sister of *Helen*.—**4**. A daughter of *Leucippus*.

Phœbeum, *i*, *n.*, *Φοιβεῖον*. A temple of *Phœbus*.

Phœb-i-gên-a, *a*, *m.* [*Phœb-us*; (*i*); *gen-o*] Son of *Phœbus*; an appellation of *Æsculapius*.

Phœbus, *i*, *m.*, *Φοῖβος* (Radiant One). *Phœbus*; a poetical appellation of *Apollo*.—Hence, **1**. **Phœb-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phœbean*, *Apollinean*.—**2**. **Phœbas**, *adis*, *f.* (A priestess of *Apollo*; hence) *The inspired one, the prophetic*; *Ov.*

Phœnice, *es*, -*ia*, *a*, *f.*, *Φοινίκη*. *Phœnice* or *Phœnicia*: **1**. A country of Syria, very celebrated for its purple; its principal cities were *Tyre* and *Sidon*.—Hence, **a**. *Phœnices*, *um*, *m.* *The Phœnicians*, celebrated as the earliest navigators and as founders of many colonies, especially of *Carthage*.—**2**. **phœnic-æus** (*phœn-æus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Purple*; *vestes*, *Ov.*—**3**. **Phœnissus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phœnician*; *exsul*, *i. e.* *Anna*, *Ov.*—**4**. A town of *Epirus*.

phœnicoptærus, *i*, *m.* = *φαινικόπτερος* (scarlet-winged). *The flamingo*; *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. phœnicoptère*.

1. **Phœnix**, *icis*, *m.*, *Φοινῖξ*. *Phœnix*; the son of *Amyntor*, who was given by *Peleus* to *Achilles* as a companion in the Trojan war.

2. **phœnix**, *icis* (Acc. *phœnica*, *Ov.*). *The phœnix*; a fabulous bird in Arabia. It was said that it lived 500 years, and that from its ashes a young

phoenix arose: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phoenix*.

Phōlēō, ἔς, *f.*, Φολέω. **Pholēō**: 1. A forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.—2. A female slave of Creta.

Phōlus, *i. m.*, Φόλος. **Pholus**: 1. A Centaur, son of Ixion.—2. A Trojan. **phōnascus**, *i. m.*, = φωνασκος (singing-master). A teacher of singing and declamation: Suet.

Phōnolēnides, *ω, m.*, A son of Phonolēnus; one of the Lapithæ.

Phorbas, *antis, m.*, Φόρβας. **Phorbas**; the name of several mythic personages.

Phorcus, *i. -ys*, ῥος, *m.*, Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, -ου. **Phorcus** or **Phoreys**: 1. Son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, and of the Grææ, who was changed after death into a sea-god.—Hence, *a. Phorc-ys*, ῥδος, -is, *id. f.* A female descendant of Phorcus.—*b. Phorc-ynis*, ἰδος and *id. f.* The daughter of Phorcus, i. e. Medusa.—2. A Latin.

Phormio, ὄνις, *m.*, Φορμίο: 1. The name of a parasite in Terence, in a play of the same name.—2. *a. Prop.*: A peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus, who delivered a lecture in the presence of Hannibal on the duties of military commanders and on the art of war.—*b. Meton.*: Of a silly person, who talks about things which he does not understand: Cic.

Phōrōneus (trissyll.), ῥη and ὄος, *m.*, Φορῶνευς. **Phoroneus**; a son of Inachus, king of Argos, and brother of Io.—Hence, **Phōrōn-is**, *id. f.* The Phoroneid, i. e. Io: Ov.

Phrātes (-hātes), *ω, m.*, Φρατρης. **Phrates** or **Phrathes**; the name of several kings of Parthia.

phrēnēsis, *is, f.* = φρένησις. **Madness**, delirium, phrensy: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phrénésie* (*fr.*).

phrēnēticus (-iticus), *a, um, adj.* = φρενητικός. **Mad**, delirious, frantic: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phrénétique* (*fr.*).

Phrixus, *i. m.*, Φρίξος (Bristling One). **Phrixus**; a son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece; he there sacrificed the ram and hung up its golden fleece in the grove of Ares, whence it was afterwards brought back to Greece by Jason and the Argonauts.—Hence, **Phrix-ēus** (**Phryx-**), *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phrixus; Phrixæan.

Phrygēs, *um, m.*, Φρύγιες. **I. Prop.**: The Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor, noted among the ancients for their indolence and stupidity, and also for their skill in embroidering in gold.—Sing. *Phryx*, ῥγίς, *m.* A Phrygian.

—Hence, *a. Phry-gia*, *ω, f.* The country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Major and Minor.—Hence, **Phryg-i-us**, *a, um, i. Prop.*: Phrygian.—*As Subst.*: **Phrygiæ**, *arum, f.* (sc. mulieres) Phrygian women.—2. **Meton.**: Trojan.—*B. Phryx*, ῥγίς, *adj.* Phrygian. **II. Meton.**: The Trojans.

Phthas, *m.*, Φθάς. **Phthas**; the Egyptian Vulcan.

Phthia, *ω, f.*, Φθία. **Phthia**; a city of Thessalitis, the birthplace of Achilles.—Hence, *1. Phthi-as*, ᾄdis, *f.* A Phthian woman.—2. **Phthi-otæ** (-otes), *ω, m. A Phthiote*.—Hence, *a. Phthi-ot-is*, *id. f.*, Φθιώτις. **Phthiotis**; a district of Thessaly in which Phthia lay.—*b. Phthi-ot-icus*, *a, um, adj.*, Φθιωτικός. (*Prop.*: Of the Phthiotians; *Meton.*) Thessalian.—3. **Phthi-us**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phthia: vir, i. e. Achilles, *Prop.*

phthisis, *is, f.* = φθίσις. **Consumption**, phthisis: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phthisie*.

phy, *interj.* *Pish! tush! Ter.*

Phyaces, *ω, m.*, *Phyaces*; a king of the Gede.

Phylacē, ἔς, *f.*, Φυλακή (Prison). **Phylacē**: 1. A city of Thessaly, where *Protestaus* reigned.—Hence, *a. Phylac-ēis*, *id. f.*, *Phylactian*.—*b. Phylac-ēius*, *a, um, adj.* *Phylactian*: conjux, i. e. *Laodamia*, *Ov.*—*c. Phylac-ēides* (**Phyllac-**), *ω, m.* A man of Phylacē; i. e. *Protestaus*: *Ov.*—2. A city of the Molossians in Epirus.

phylarchus, *i. m.* = φύλαρχος. **The chief of a tribe, a prince, emir**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phylarque*.

Phyle, ἔς, *f.*, Φύλη. **Phyle**; a fortress in Attica.

Phyllēis, *id. f.*, Φυλλήϊς.

Phyllēus, *a, um, adj.* Φυλλήϊος. *Of, or belonging to, Phyllus in Thessaly; Phyllæan*.

Phyllis, *id. f.* and *idos* (Acc. *Phyllida*), *f.*, Φύλλις. **Phyllis**: 1. Daughter of Sithon, King of Thrace; she was changed into an almond-tree.—2. A woman's name: Virg.

Phyllus, *il, m.* *Phyllius*; a Boeotian who was in love with *Cygnus*.

Phyllōdōce, ἔς, *f.* *Phyllodocē*; a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*.

1. **phýsica**, *ω, -e*, ἔς, *f.* = φυσική. **Natural science, natural philosophy, physics**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physique*.

2. **phýsica**, *orum, v.* *physicus*.

1. **phýsico**, *adv.* [physic-us] *In the manner of naturalists, physically* Cic.

2. **physice**, *es, v.* *physica*.

phýsicos, *a, um, adj.*, φυσικός. *Of, or belonging to, natural philosophy, or physics; natural, physical; ratio*: Cic.—*As Subst.*: 1. **phýsicus**, *i. m.* (sc. homo) A natural philosopher: Cic.

—2. **phýsica**, *orum, n.* (sc. stadia) *Physics*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physique*.

physiognōmōn, ὄνις, *m.* = φυσιογνώμων (a knower of nature). A physiognomist: Cic.

phýsilogia, *ω, f.*, φυσιολογία. **Knowledge of nature; natural philosophy, physiology**. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physiologie*.

piā-bilis, *e, adj.* [pi(a)-o] *That may be expiated, expiable*: fulmen, *Ov.* **piāctū-aris**, *e, adj.* [piacul-um] (*Belonging to piaculum*; hence) *Atoning, expiatory, piacular*: sacrificia, *Liv.*—*As Subst.*: **piacularia**, *um,*

n. (sc. sacra) *Expiatory offerings*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piaculaire*.

piā-cilium, *i. n.* [pi(a)-o] (*That which serves for appeasing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: A propitiatory sacrifice: Cic. *Hor.* **II. Meton.**: *A. An animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim*: Virg.: *Liv.*—*B. An expiation or atonement for anything*: Liv.—*C. A remedy*: Hor.—*D. Punishment*: Liv.—*E. A wicked action, sin, crime, guilt*: Liv.

piā-men, *inis, n.* [id.] (*The expiating thing*; hence) *An atonement*: *Ov.*

pic-a, *ω, f.* [prob. for pig-a; fr. pi(n)-go] (*The painted one*; i. e. the party-coloured or variegated one; hence) *A pie, magpie*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *pie*.

pic-aria, *ω, f.* [pix, pic-is] (*A thing pertaining to pix*; hence) *A place where pitch is made*; a pitch-hut: Cic.

pic-ēa, *ω, f.* [id.] (*The thing pertaining to pix*; hence) *The pitch-pine*: Virg.

Pic-ēnum, *i. n.* [acc. to Fest., from pic-us] (*A thing pertaining to picus*; hence) *Picenum*; a district in the eastern part of Italy which produced fruits and oil of excellent quality (the territory of the modern *Ancona*).—Hence, *1. Ficen-s*, *entis, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Picenum*; *Picene*.—*As Subst.*: **Picentes**, *lum, m.* (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Picenum, the Picentes*.—2. **Picōn-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Picene* (only of things; whereas *Picōn* is used both of persons and things).

pic-ōs, *a, um, adj.* [pix, pic-is] *I. Prop.*: *Of pitch*: fulmen, *Virg.*

II. Meton.: *Black as pitch, pitch-black*: *nubes, Ov.*

pic-o, *avi*, *atum, āre, i. v. a.* [id.] *To bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar*: *dolla, Suet.*

pic-tor, *ōris, m.* [for pig-tor; fr. pi(n)-go] *A painter*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peintre*.

pic-tūra, *ω, f.* [for pig-tura; fr. id.] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Painting, the art of painting*: Cic. *B. Esp.*: *A painting (of the face)*: *Plaut.* **II. Meton.**: *A. A painting, picture*: Cic.—*B. Of embroidery*: *Lucr.*—*C. Of painting in mosaic*: *Virg.* **III. Fig.**: *A painting, picture in words*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peinture*.

pic-tur-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [pictur-a] (*Provided or furnished with pictura*; hence) *1. Party-coloured, variegated*: *volucres, Claud.*—2. *Embroidered*: *vestes, Virg.*

pic-tus (for pig-tus), *a, um, i. Prop.*: *Painted*; *Fig.* *Unreal, merely apparent, empty, vain*: *metus, Prop.*—*b. Coloured, variegated*: *volucres, Virg.*

c. *Of style*: *Ornamented, ornate*: (*Comp.*) *Lysiā nihil potest esse pictius, Cic.*

1. pic-us, *i. m.* [prob. for pig-us; fr. pi(n)-go] (*The painted one*; i. e. the variegated, speckled, etc.; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A woodpecker*: *Plaut.* **II. Meton.**: *Picus*; a son of Saturn, grandfather of *Latinus*, king of the aborigines, and a soothsayer; he

was changed by Circe, whose love he had sighted, into a woodpecker. ¶ Hence, Fr. pic.

pi-e, adv. [pi-us] 1. Piously, religiously: ut deos pie coleremus, Cic.—2. Dutifully, affectionately: (Sup.) quod utrumque piissime tulit, Sen.

Piēros (-us), i, m., Πιερός. *Pieros* or *Pierus*; a king of *Emathia*, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine *Muses*.—According to others, a *Macedonian*, father of the nine *Muses*.—Hence, 1. **Piēr-is**, idis or idos, f. Daughter of *Pierus*; a *Muse*.—Plur.: **Pierides**, um, f. *The Muses*.—2. **Piērian**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Piērian*.—b. Meton.: *Thessalian*.—As Subst.: **Piēræ**, ærum, f. (sc. puellæ) *The Muses*.

Pi-ētās, ætis, f. [pi-us] (*The quality of the pius*; hence) 1. Prop.: **A**. With respect to the gods: 1. Gen.: *Pietas*; Cic.—2. Esp.: *Conscientiousness, scrupulousness*: Ov.—B. With respect to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, etc.: *Duty, dutifulness, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude*, etc.: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: **A**. Justice: Virg.—B. Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion: Suet.—C. Personified: *Pietas*; as a goddess: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. piété; also piété.

pi-g-ō, ōi, and Itum est, ære, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] 1. As a verb person.: To feel annoyance or reluctance at; to repent of a thing: verba pigenda, Prop. II. In 3rd pers. sing. mostly impers.: **A**. Prop.: It irks, troubles, displeases, chagrins, disgusts one; I, (thou, he, etc.) dislike, loathe, etc.: ad pigendum, Cic.; (with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing) me frater piget, Ter.: (with Gen. of thing) incepti lucisque, Virg.; (with Inf.) cognoscere, id. B. Meton.: 1. For penitit, It repents one; I (thou, he, etc.) repent, am sorry, grieve, etc.: quod nos post piget, Ter.: pigere eum facti cepit, Just.—2. It makes one ashamed; I (thou, he, etc.) am ashamed: fateri pigebat, Liv.

pi-g-er, ra, rum, adj. [pig-eo] 1. Prop.: Reluctant, unwilling, averse: (Sup.) gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. II. Meton.: **A**. Backward, slow, dull, lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive: piger viduabar, Cic.; (Comp.) pigriora sunt ista remedia, operata too slowly: Col.: (with Gen.) militia piger et malus, Hor.—B. Sluggish, i. e. that makes sluggish, be-numbing: opor, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) pigre.

pi-g-et, v. pigeo.

pigment-arius, ii, m. [pigmentum] (One pertaining to pigmentum; hence) **A** dealer in paints or unguents: Cic.

pig-mentum, i, n. [pi(n)g-o] (*The painting thing*; hence) 1. Prop.: **A** paint: Cic. II. Fig.: Of style: *Coloring, ornament*: Cic.

pignērā-tor, ōris, m. [pigner(a)-tor] One who takes a pledge; a pledgee, mortgagee: Cic.

pignēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pignus, pigner-is] 1. Prop.: To give as a pledge, to pledge, pawn, mortgage: unionem, Suet. II. Fig.: To pledge one's life, etc.: pigneratos habere animos, Liv.

pignēr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [id.] (Prop.: To take as a pledge; hence, Fig.) 1. To make one's own, to appropriate: Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic.—2. To accept as certain: quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old.) pigneror.

pig-nus, ōris and ēris, n. [prob. for pag-nus; fr. pa(n)g-o] (*The binding, or fastening, thing*; hence) 1. Prop.: A pledge, gage, pawn, security, mortgage: Cic.; Liv.; Tac. II. Fig.: **A**. A pledge, token, assurance, proof: Cic.—B. Of children as pledges of love: Liv.; Prop. III. Meton.: *The object of a wager; a wager, stake*: Virg.

pig-r-e, adv. [piger, pigr-i] Slowlly, sluggishly: transiens, Sen.: (Comp.) pigrius, Luc.

pig-r-esco, no-perf. nor sup., e-scere, 3. v. n. inch. [id.] To become slow or sluggish: Pl.

pig-r-ita, æ, -itices, ōi, f. [id.] (*The quality of the piger*; hence) Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, indolence: Cic.; Liv.

pig-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] To be indolent, slow, dilatory: Lucr.

pig-r-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] To be slow, slack, dilatory: Cic.

1. **pila**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] 1. A mortar: Pl.—2. A pillar: Hor.—3. A pier or mole of stone: Virg.

2. **pila**, æ (Gen. Sing., pilā, Lucr.), f. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: **A** ball, playing-ball: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of the ballot or ball used by judges in voting: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. bille.

pil-ānus, i, m. [pil-um] (One belonging to a pilum; hence) **A** triarius (one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle): Ov.

1. **pil-āt-us**, a, um, P. of pil(a)-o.

2. **pil-āt-us**, a, um, adj. [pil-um] (Provided, or furnished, with a pilum; hence) Armed with javelins: Virg.

pil-ē-āt-us, a, um, adj. [pil-us] (Provided, or furnished, with a pileus; hence) Covered with the pileus or felt-cap, wearing the pileus: Liv.

pilentum, i, n. [etym. dub.] An easy chariot or carriage (used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried): Virg.

pil-ē-ol-us, i, m., -olum, i, n. dim. [pileus, (unconstr. Gen.) pilco-i] A small felt-cap, a skull-cap: Hor.

pil-ē-us, i, m., -um, i, n. = πῆλος: 1. Prop.: **A** felt cap or hat (made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at entertainments and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom): Plaut.; Pers. II. Meton.: *Liberty, freedom*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. piléus.

pil-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym.

dub.; prps. akin to πῆλ-ω, "to strip bare"] 1. To deprive of hair, make bald: Mart.—B. To plunder, pillage: Amm. ¶ Hence, Fr. peler, piller.

pil-ōsus, a, um, adj. [1. pil-us] (Full of pilus; hence) Hairy, shaggy: gene, Cic.: (Comp.) pilosiora folia, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. pileux, pelt, poilu.

pil-um, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit root, pīti, conterere; whence, Lat. pinso] (*The bruising, or crushing, thing*; hence) 1. Prop.: **A** pounder, pestle of a mortar: Cato. II. Meton.: *The heavy javelin of the Roman infantry (which they hurled at the enemy at the commencement of the action, and then took to their swords)*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. pilon, "a pestle," also, (old) pile, pilum, "a javelin."

Pil-umnus, i, m. [pil-um] (*One having the pilum*) *Pilumnus*, a Roman deity, the personification of the pilum, and the fabled ancestor of Turnus.

1. **pilus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: **A** hair: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *A hair, a trifle*, usually joined with a negative, not a hair, not a bit, not a whit: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. poil.

2. **pil-us**, i, m. [akin to pil-um] 1. Prop.: *The division of the triarii in the Roman army: so, alone: referees pili præmia, Mart.*—With primus (so, mostly: in the Gen. written as one word, primipili): Cæs. II. Meton.: *Primipilius* (in Inscr. also primipilus), *The chief centurion of the triarii*, Cæs.; Liv.

Pimplēis (Pipl-), idis and Idos, f., Πυμπληΐς. (*A thing or person belonging to Pimpla—a hill and fountain in Pieria sacred to the Muses; hence*) **A** muse: Hor.

Pimplēus (Pipl-), a, um, adj. *Pimplæan*; hence, sacred to the Muses: mons. Cat.—As Subst.: **Pimplæa** (Pipl-), æ, f. (sc. puella) *A* muse: Hor. pina, æ, v. 2. pinna.

Pinarius, ii, m. *Pinarius*; the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.—Hence, **Pinari-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Pinarii; *Pinarian*.

Pindarus, i, m., Πίνδαρος. *Pindar*: A celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with *Aschylus*.—Hence, **Pindar-icus**, a, um, adj. *Pindaric*.

Pindus (-os), i, m., Πίνδος. *Pindus* or *Pindos*; a lofty mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia and Epirus, the seat of the Muses (now Mezzana).

pin-ētum, i, n. [pin-us] (*Thing supplied with pine- or fir-trees; hence*) **A** pine-wood, pine-grove: Ov.

pin-ē-us, a, um, adj. [id.] Of the pine, piny, pine-: ardor, a fire of pine-wood, Virg.

pi(n)g-o, pinxi, pictum, pingere, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root pīnā, colorare] 1. Prop.: (*To represent pictorially with the pencil or needle*; hence) **A** to paint: tabulas, Cic.—B. To embroider: picti tori, Ov.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) pictus acu tunica et barbara tegmina crurum, Virg.

II. Meton.: **A**. To paint, stain;

colour with any thing: sanguineis frontem moriet tempora pingit, Virg. — **B.** To adorn, decorate, embellish: bibliothecam aliquā re, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of speech: To paint, colour, embellish: in verbis pingendis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peindre*.

pingu-ēscō, no perf. nor sup., *escere*, 3. v. n. [pingui-is] **I.** Prop.: To become, or grow, fat: piscis, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To be plumped out, well-grown: frumenta pinguescunt, Pl. — **B.** To grow, or become, fertile: sanguine . . . pinguescere campos, Virg.

pinguis, e, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *PIAṅ*, *erescere*] (Increased, added; hence) **I.** Prop.: Fat: pingues Theban, Cic.: (Sup.) pinguisissimus hadulius, Juv. — **As Subst.** **pingue**, is, n. Fat: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. Fat, rich, fertile; also, plump, in good condition: fletus, plump, juicy, Hor.: (Comp.) sanguine pinguior campus, Hor. — **2.** Fertilizing: pingui flumine Nilus, Virg. — **B.** Of wine: Rich, oily: Hor. — **C.** Of colour: Dull, faint: Pl. — **D.** Belauded, beseamed: pinguis crura luto, Juv. — **E.** Thick, dense: caelum, Cic. — **F.** Of taste: Dull, insipid, not sharp, not pungent: sapor, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the mind: Dull, gross, heavy, stupid, doltish: pingues ingenium mansit, Ov. — **B.** Calm, quiet, comfortable, easy: pingui membra quiete levat, Ov.

pin-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [pinus; (i); fer-o] Pine-bearing, that produces pines: Menalaus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinifère*.

pin-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [pinus; (i); ger-o] Pine-bearing: caput, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinigère*.

1. **pinna**, æ, f. v. penna.

2. **pinna** (pina), æ, f. = *pinna*. A species of mussel: the sea-pen: Cic.

pinn-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [1. pinna; (i); ger-o] Feather-bearing, i. e. feathered, winged: Amor, Lucr.

pinn-i-rāp-us, i, m. [pinna = penn-a; (i); rap-iō] A peak-snatcher, i. e. a gladiator who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, and which he tried to snatch away: Juv.

pinnotēres (-thēres), æ, m. = *pinnotēres* or *pinnotēres*. The pinna-guard; a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and fabled to keep watch over it: Cic; Pl.

pins-itus, a, um, P. of pins-o. **pins-o** (pis-), pinsi and pinsit, pinsum, pinsitum and pistum, pinsēre, 3. v. a., and pins-o, avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *PIST*, *conterere*] To beat, pound, bray, bruise, crush: o Jāne a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, Pers.

pin-sus (for pins-us), a, um, P. of pins-o.

pinus, ūs, and i, f., *pinus*. **I.** Prop.: A pine, pine-tree; a fr. *Ar-tree*: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of any thing made of pine: **A.** A ship: Virg. — **B.** A torch: Virg. — **C.** A garland of pine-leaves: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pin*.

pi-o, avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pi-us] **I.** Prop.: To seek to appease; to ap-

pease, propitiate by sacrifice: Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To honour with religious rites, to celebrate: aras ture, Prop. — **B.** Of sacred rites: To perform: Prop. — **C.** To purify with sacred rites: si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Cic. — **D.** To make or seek to make good; to atone for, expiate: effugium statuere, nefas quæ triste piaret, Virg. — **E.** To punish, avenge: culpam morte, Virg. — **F.** To free from madness: jube te piari de meâ pecuniâ, Plaut.

pi-per, ēris, n. [akin to Sanscrit *pippali*; Persian *biber*; Gr. *πέπερι*] Pepper: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poivre*.

pipilo, no perf. nor sup., *are*, 1. v. n. [onomatop.] To pip, chirp: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pipiller*, *pipuler*.

Piræ-us (trisyll.), (-æus), i, m., Περαιεύς, -æ, ōrum, n. The Piræus, Piræus, or Piræa; the port of Athens, about five Roman miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls (now Porto Dracone or Porto Leone). — Hence, **Piræ-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Piræus, Piræan.

pirāta, æ, m. = *πειρατής* (An attempter or attacker). A sea-robber, corsair, pirate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pirate*.

piraticus, a, um, adj. = *πειρατικός*. Of, or belonging to, a pirate or pirates; piratical: myoparo, Cic. — **As Subst.** **piratica**, æ, f. Piracy: Cic.

Pirēne, ēs, f., Πειρήνη. Pirēne; a fountain in the citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus), said to have been opened by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus; hence sacred to the Muses. — Hence, **Pirēn-is**, idis, adj. f., Πειρηνίς. Of, or belonging to, Pirēne; Pirenian.

Parithōus, i, m., Παρθίους. Parithous; a son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he descended, in company with Theseus, to the infernal regions, to carry away Proserpine; but was, together with Theseus, seized and detained in chains. Theseus was afterwards rescued by Hercules, who vainly endeavoured to save Parithous also.

pirum, i, n. A pear: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poire*.

pirus, i, f. A pear-tree: Virg.

Pirustæ, ōrum, m. The Pirustæ; a people of Illyria.

Pisa, æ, Πισα. Pisa; a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated. — Hence, **Pise-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pisa; Pisean. — **As Subst.** **Pisea**, æ, f. (sc. puella) The Pisean maiden; i. e. Hippodamia.

Pisæ, ōrum, f. Pisæ; a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis (now Pisa). — Hence, **Pis-ānus**, a, um, adj. Pisan. — **As Subst.** **Pisani**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The Pisans.

Pisander, ōri, m., Πισανδρος (Persuader of men). Pisander; a son of Polyctor, and one of Penelope's suitors.

Pisaurum, i, n. Pisaurum; a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus (now Pesaro). — Hence, **Pisaur-ensis**, e, adj. Pisaurian.

piscā-tor, ōris, m. [pisc(a)-or] A fisherman, fisher: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pêcheur*.

piscātōr-ius, a, um, adj. [piscator] Of, or belonging to, fishermen; fishing: naves, fishing-smacks, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pescatoire*.

piscā-tus, ūs, m. [pisc(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: A fishing, catching of fish: Plaut; Pl. **II.** Meton.: Fishes, fish: Plaut; Cic.

pisc-iculus, i, m. dim. [pisc-is] A little fish: Cic.

pisc-ina, æ, f. [id.] (A thing pertaining to piscis; hence) **I.** Prop.: A pond in which fish are kept; a fish-pond: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A pond for bathing or swimming, whether of warm or cold water; a basin, pool: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piscine*.

piscin-arius, ūs, m. [piscin-a] (One pertaining to a piscina; hence) One fond of fish-ponds: Cic.

piscis, is, m. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A fish: Cic; Ov. **II.** Meton.: As a constellation: Pisces, The Fishes, a constellation: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poisson*.

pisc-or, ōtus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [pisc-is] To fish: piscemur, venemur, Hor. — **Prov.** Piscari aureo hamo, To fish with a golden hook; i. e. to seek small advantage at great risk, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pêcher*.

pisc-osus, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of fishes, abounding in fish: amnes, Ov.

Pisidæ, ōrum, m., Πισιδæ. The Pisidæ; a people of Taurus, in Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians. — Hence, **Pisid-ia**, æ, f. The country of the Pisidæ; Pisidia.

Pisistrātus, i, m., Πεισιστρατός (Persuader of the army). Pisistratus.

1. A tyrant of Athens. — Hence, **Pisistratidæ**, ōrum, m. The Pisistratidæ, i. e. Hippias and Hipparchus, sons of Pisistratus. — 2. A Boeotian chief, a friend of the Romans.

1. **piso**, ēre, v. pinso.

2. **Piso**, ōnis, m. [1. piso] Piso, i. e. the Mortar; a Roman cognomen in the gens Calpurnia. — Hence, **Pisōn-ianus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Piso; Pisonian.

pis-tor, ōris, m. [pis-o = pinso] (The bruiser, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: One who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill; a miller: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A baker: Cic. — **B.** A surname of Jupiter, because, when the Romans were besieged in the Capitol, he gave them the idea of hurling bread, as though they had an abundance of it, at the besieging Gauls: Ov.

Pistorium, ūs, n. Pistorium; a city of Etruria, where Catiline was defeated and slain (now Pistoia). — Hence, **Pistori-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pistorium; Pistorian.

pistril-la, æ, f. dim. [for pistrin-la; fr. pistrin-a] A little pounding-mill: Ter.

pistr-ina, æ, f. [contr. fr. pistorina; fr. pistor] (A thing pertaining to a pistor; hence) A bakehouse, bakery: Pl.

pistrin-ensis, e, adj. [pistrin-a]

Of, or belonging to, a pounding-mill; mill: jumenta, Suet.

pistr-inum, *i*, *n*. [contr. fr. pistor-inum; fr. pistor] *A thing pertaining to a pistor; hence* 1. *a. Prop.*: *A place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill, mill (usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes by a slave by way of punishment)*: Cic. — *b. Fig.*: *Of wearisome, oppressive labour, drudgery*: Cic. — 2. *A bakery*: Suet.

pistris (*pr-*), *is*; **pistrix** (*pr-*), *icis*, *f.* = *πίστρις*, *πίστρις*. *I. Prop.*: *Any sea-monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish*: Virg.; Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *The constellation of the Whale*: Cic. — **B.**: 1. *A species of swift-sailing ship*: Liv. — 2. *The name of a ship in the fleet of Æneas*: Virg.

pis-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *pis* = *pinso*. **Pitāne**, *ēs*, *f.*, *Πιτάνη*. *Pitane*; *a city on the Æolic coast of Asia Minor (now Sandarlik)*.

Pithēcūsa, *ēs*, *-æ*, *ārum*, *f.*, *Πιθηκούσα* (*Ape-islands*). *Pithecusa* or *Pitheuse*; *an island (prop. the western and larger of two islands; whence the plur.) in the Tyrrhenian Sea, not far from Cumæ (now Ischia)*.

Pittācus (*-os*), *i*, *m*, *Πιττακός*. *Pittacus* or *Pittacus*; *one of the seven wise men of Greece*.

Pittheus (*disyll.*), *ēi* and *ēos*, *m*, *Πιτθεύς*. *Pittheus*; *a king of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Æthra the mother of Theseus*. — Hence, 1. **Pitthēus** (*-ēus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pittheus*; *Pitthean*. — 2. **Pitth-ēis**, *idos*, *f.* *The Pittheid, daughter of Pittheus, i.e. Æthra*.

pittūta (*in poets sometimes scanned as a trisyll.*), *f.* [prob. akin to *Πιτυγός*, *πιτυγός*] (*The spit (thing)*; hence) *Phlegm*, *rheum*: Cic.; Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pituita*.

pittūt-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] (*Full of phlegm, phlegmatic*) *homo*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pituiteux*.

pīus, *a*, *um* (*Comp.*), only *magis pius* — *Sup.*, *piissimus*, condemned by Cicero; but very frequent in the post-Aug. age), *adj.* [akin to Sans. root *pū*, to purify] (*Purified*; hence) *I. Prop.*: **A.**: *Pious, devout, etc.*: *pio vatis ab ore*, Ov. — *As Subst.*: 1. **pi**, *ōrum*, *m* (*sc. homines*): *A. Gen.*: *Pious or devout persons*: Cic. — **B. Esp.**: *The departed pious, i.e. the blessed*: Cic.; Ov. — 2. **pium**, *i*, *m*. *Pious, or devout, conduct; piety, etc.*: Ov. — **B.**: *Of conduct towards parents, etc.*: *Affectatione, tender, kind, etc.*: Æneas, Virg. — **C.**: *With reference to one's country, etc.*: *Loyal, patriotic*: *bellum, waged for one's country or allies*, Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *Honest, upright*: *quæstus*, Cato. — **B.**: *Of a wine jar*: *Benevolent, kind, gentle*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pie, pieux*.

pīx, *pīcis*, *f.* = *πίσσα*. *Pitch*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. poix*.

placā-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [*plac(a)-o*] 1. *a. Prop.*: *Of living beings, feelings, etc.*: *Easy to be pacified, easily appeased, placable*: (*Comp.*) *omnia æquiora et placabiliora*, Cic.: *inimicis te placab-*

ilem præbes, Auct. Her. — **b. Fig.**: *Of things*: *Placable, mild, gentle*: *placabilis ara* Diana, Virg. — 2. *That can pacify, etc.*: *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating*: Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. placable*.

placābil-itas, *atis*, *f.* [*placabil-is*] (*The quality of the placabilis*; hence) *Readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. placabilité*.

placā-men, *inis*, *n*. [*plac(a)-o*] (*The affecting (thing)*; hence) *A means of pacifying or appeasing, a lenitive*: Liv.

placā-mentum, *i*, *n*. [*id.*] (*id.*) *A means of pacifying or appeasing, a lenitive*: Cic.; Pl.

placāt-e, *adv.* [*placat-us*] *Quietly, gently, calmly, composedly*: *ferre*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *placatus*, *id.*

placā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*plac(a)-o*] *A pacifying, appeasing, propitiating*. *Cito*.

placā-tus, *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of *plac(a)-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: *a. Prop.*: *Soothed, calmed, quiet, gentle, still*: (*Comp.*) *placator animus*, Liv.: (*Sup.*) *quies placatissima*, Cic. — **b. Fig.**: *Calm, quiet, peaceful*: *maria*, Virg.

placē-ns, *ntis*: 1. *P.* of *placē-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: *Pleasing, charming, dear*: *uxor*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plaisant*.

placēt-a, *æ*, *f.* = *πλακοῦς*, *πλακοῦν-ος*. *A cake*: Hor.

Placēntia, *æ*, *f.* *Placēntia*; *a city of Gallia Cispadana on the Po (now Piacenza)*. — Hence, **Placēt-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Placēntia*; *Placēntian*, *Placēntine*. — Hence, **Placēntini**, *ōrum*, *m*. (*sc. cives*) *The Placēntines*.

plac-ēo, *āi* and *itus* *sum*, *itum*, *ēre* (*once in Part. Fut. Pass.*: *dos placenda*, Plant.), 2. *v. n.* [perhaps akin to Sanscrit root *pāi*, Gr. *φαί*, whence, *φαίειν*, to love] *I. Prop.*: **A. Gen.**: *To please, to be pleasing or agreeable, to be welcome or acceptable, to satisfy*: *quod spiro et placeo* — *si placeo* — *tuum est*, Hor.: *non placet Antonio consulatus meus*, Cic. — **B. Esp.**: *With Personal pron.*: *Placeo sibi, etc.*, *To be pleased, or satisfied, with one's self; to flatter one's self; to pride, or plume, one's self*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *Placet alicui, or simply placet, It pleases one, it seems good to one; it is one's opinion, I, etc., am of opinion*: *I, etc., hold*: Cic.; Hor. — **B. Politic. t.t.**:

1. *To be resolved upon; to be willed, ordered, determined*: *placitum est mihi*, ut . . . *Brundisium ducerem copiam, quam, etc.*, Cic. — 2. *Non placere, To be forbidden*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plaître*; also (*subst.*) *plaisir*.

placīd-e, *adv.* [*placid-us*] *Softly, gently, quietly, calmly, peacefully, placidly*: *ferre dolore*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *placidius*, Sall.

placīd-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*placē-o*] (*Pleasing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *Gentle, quiet, still, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*: (*Comp.*) *placidius mollemquerredidi*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *placidissima pax*, *id.* **II. Meton.**: *Of plants, trees, etc.*: *Not wild, fruitful*: (*Comp.*) *arbores placidores*, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. placide*.

placīd-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*placē-o*] (*Pleasing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *Gentle, quiet, still, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*: (*Comp.*) *placidius mollemquerredidi*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *placidissima pax*, *id.* **II. Meton.**: *Of plants, trees, etc.*: *Not wild, fruitful*: (*Comp.*) *arbores placidores*, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. placide*.

planc-tus, *ūs*, *m*. [*for plang-tus; fr. plang-o*] *I. Gen.*: *A striking or beating accompanied by a loud noise; a banging, rustling, roaring*: Luc. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *A beating of the breast, arms, and face in mourning*: Sen. **B. Meton.**: *Waiting, lamentation, groaning; a groan, etc.*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plainte*.

plān-e, *adv.* [*plan-us*] *I. Prop.*: *Simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly*: (*Comp.*) *planius dicere*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *planissime explicare*, *id.* **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *Wholly, entirely, completely, quite*: *plane bene*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *In affirmative answers, Certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so*: *Plaut*.

plāc-tum, *i*, *v.* *placitus*.

plāc-itus, *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of *placē-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: *Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable*: *artes*, Tac.: (*with Dat.*) *pacī*, Virg. — *As Subst.*: *placitum*, *i*, *n*: **a. Prop.**: *That which is pleasing or agreeable*: Virg. — **b. Meton.**: *An opinion, sentiment; a determination, order*: Pl.

plāc-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [*prob. akin to plac-o*] *I. Prop.*: *Of living beings, passions, etc.*, as objects: **A. Gen.**: *To quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease*: *pacify*: *animum*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To reconcile; to make or cause to be at peace*: *ipso reipublice*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of things as objects*: *To appease, calm, pacify, etc.*: *iratum ventrem*, Hor. **III. Meton.**: *To endeavour to appease, etc.*: *non si trecentis . . . places ilachrymabilem* *Citonia tauris*, Hor.

1. **plāga**, *æ*, *f.* = *πληγή*. *I. Prop.*: **A. Gen.**: *A blow, stroke, stripe*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Of atoms striking together*: *The shock*: Cic. — 2. *A blow which wounds or injures*: *a stroke, cut, thrust; a wound*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plaie*.

2. **plāg-a**, *æ*, *f.* [akin to *πλάξ*, *πλάγος*, "a flat surface"] 1. *Of the sky, etc.*: **a. A region, quarter, tract, etc.**: Virg. — **b. A zone: Virg. — 2. *Of the earth*: *A region, district, canton*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plage*.**

3. **plāg-a**, *æ*, *f.* [akin to *πλῆξ*, root of Gr. *πλέκω*, "to entwine, to plait," etc.] *The entwined, or plaited, thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: **A.**: *A hunting-net, snare, gin, etc.*: Hor. — **B.**: *A spider's web*: Pl. — *C.*: *A bed-curtain*: Var. **II. Fig.**: *A snare, trap, toil*: *quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt*, Cic.

plāgī-ārius, *i*, *m* [*plagi-um, man-stealing*] — *found perhaps only in late Latin*] (*One belonging to plagiary*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A man-stealer, kidnapper*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A literary thief, plagiarist*: Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plagiaire*.

plāg-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*1. plag-a*] (*Abounding in plaga; hence*) *Fond of flogging*: *Orbilius*, Hor.

plāg-ūla, *æ*, *f.*, *dim.* [*3. plag-a*] *I. Prop.*: *A bed-curtain, a curtain*: Liv. **II. Meton.**: *A sheet (of paper)*: Pl.

planc-tus, *ūs*, *m*. [*for plang-tus; fr. plang-o*] *I. Gen.*: *A striking or beating accompanied by a loud noise; a banging, rustling, roaring*: Luc. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *A beating of the breast, arms, and face in mourning*: Sen. **B. Meton.**: *Waiting, lamentation, groaning; a groan, etc.*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plainte*.

plān-e, *adv.* [*plan-us*] *I. Prop.*: *Simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly*: (*Comp.*) *planius dicere*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *planissime explicare*, *id.* **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *Wholly, entirely, completely, quite*: *plane bene*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *In affirmative answers, Certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so*: *Plaut*.

plang-o, planxi, plantum, plangere, 3. v. a. and v. [παλγ, root of παλγσω, to strike] **I. Gen.:** To strike, beat, esp. with a noise: tympana palmas, Cat. **II. Esp.:** A. Prop.: 1. To beat the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief: femur dextrâ, Ov.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: To beat one's self in agony, etc.: Ov. **B. Meton.:** 1. Nent.: To lament aloud, wailing the hands: planxere sorores Naidæ . . . Planxere et Dryades: plangentibus ausonat Echo, Ov.—2. Act.: To bewail: Memphitem bovem (i.e. Apim), Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. plaindre.

plang-or, ôris, m. [plang-o] **I. Gen.:** A striking, beating, attended with noise: Auct. Her.; Ov. **II. Esp.:** A beating the breast or face in token of grief: loud mourning, wailing, lamentation: Cic.; Ov.

plangun-cûla, æ, f. dim. [for plangun-cula; fr. παλγών, παλγώνος] A little wax doll: Cic.

plân-i-pes, ôdis, m. [plan-us; (i); pes] (Plat-foot) A kind of pantomime or ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus: Juv.

plân-itas, âtis, f. [plan-us] (The quality of the planus; hence) Plainness, distinctness, perspicuity: Tac.

plân-ities, ã, -itia, æ, f. [id.] (A being flat; flatness; Concr.) A flat or even surface, level ground, a plain: Lucr.; Cic.

plân-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [id.] To make level, flat, or even: vias, Corrip.

plan-ta, æ, f. [plan-o] (The flattened thing; hence) **I. Prop.:** A sole, sole of the foot: Virg. **II. Meton.:** A. Of any part of a vegetable set in the ground for propagation: a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, sucker, graft, scion, slip, cutting: Cic.; Virg.—B. A set. sp. Pl.—C. A plant, in gen.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. plant, planche.

plant-âria, ium, n. [plant-a] (Things pertaining to a planta; hence) **I. Prop.:** Sets, slips, or young trees: viva, Virg. **II. Meton.:** The hair: Pers.

1. **plân-us**, a, um, adj. [either for plat-nus, fr. παλτ-ús; or for plac-nus, fr. πλάξ, πλάξ-ος] **I. Prop.:** Even, level, flat, plain: litus, Cæs. (Comp.) aditus planior, Liv.: (Sup.) planissimus, Cic.—As Subst.: planum, 1. n. Level ground, a plain: Sall.—Particular phrase: Law & L.: E plano, On level ground, below, not on the bench, i.e. out of court, extra-judicial: Snet. **II. Fig.:** A. Lowly, inconsiderable, humble: homo, Sen.—B. Plain, clear, distinct, intelligible: planum facere, to make plain, clear, or intelligible; to set forth, Cic.—Particular phrase: De plano, Without difficulty, easily: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. plan, plain; also (subst.), plane.

2. **plânus**, 1. m. = πλάvος. A vagrant, vagabond; a juggler, impostor, cheat: Cic.

Plâtææ, ârum, f., Πλαταιæ, Platææ; a city of Boeotia, celebrated for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians

(now Palæo-Castro).—Hence, **Plâtæenses**, ium, m. The Platæans.

plâtâlea, æ, f. The spoonbill: Cic. **plâtânus**, i (Gen., plâtânus, Virg.), f. = πλάτανος (The wide or spreading thing). The platane or Oriental plane-tree: Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. platane, plane.

plâtêa, æ, f., πλατεία. A broad way in a city, a street: Ter.; Cæs.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. place.

Plât-o (-on), ônis, Πλάτων (The wide or spreading one). **Plato** or **Platon**: 1. A celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, instructor of Aristotle, and founder of the Academic philosophy:—Greek Acc.: Platona, Hor.—Hence, **Plâtônificus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Plato; Platonice.—As Subst.: **Plâtônici**, ôrum, m. (sc. discipuli) Followers of the Platonic philosophy; Platonists.—2. An obscure Epicurean of Sardis, contemporary with Cicero.

plaudo (plo-), plausi, plausum, plaudêre, 3. v. a. and n. [etym. dub.] **I. Act.:** To clap, strike, beat any thing: plausit alis, Ov.: choreas pedibus, to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet, Virg. **II. Neut.:** A. Gen.: To clap, strike, beat: alis Plaudentem figit sub nibe columbam, Virg. **B. Esp.:** 1. Prop.: To clap the hands (in token of approbation); to applaud, clap: manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic.: usque Sessuri, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat, Hor.—2. Meton.: a. To express approbation, to approve, applaud: plaudit seculitis, Hor.—b. With Personal pron. in Dat.: To applaud one's self, to be satisfied or well contented with one's self: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, Hor.

plaus-ibilis, e, adj. [plaudo, (Sup.) plaus-um] Deserving applause, praiseworthy, pleasing: nomen, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. plausible.

plau-sor, ôris, m. [for plaud-sor; fr. plaud-o] One who claps applause; an applauder: Hor.

plaus-trum (plos-), 1. n. [for plaud-trum; fr. id.] (The accomplisher of clapping, etc.; hence, in reference to the noise made by its movement) **I. Prop.:** A waggon, wain, cart: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.:** The constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear: Ov.

1. **plau-sus** (for plaud-sus), a, um, f. of plaud-o.

2. **plau-sus**, âs, m. [for plaud-sus; fr. plaud-o] **I. Gen.:** A clapping sound; the noise that arises from the beating or striking together of two bodies: Virg.; Pl. **II. Esp.:** A clapping of hands (in token of approbation); applause: Cic.

Plautus (Plôt-), ïi, m. **Plautus** or **Plotius**; a Roman name.—Hence, **Plauti-nus** (ânus, Plot-), a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, a **Plautus** (Plotus); Plautian, Plotian.

Plautus, 1. m. **Plautus** (i.e. Flat-foot); an Umbrian cognomen: e.g. T. Mucius Plautus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of the Umbrian vil-

lage **Sarsina**.—Hence, **Plant-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, **Plautus**; Plautian.

plêbê-cûla, æ, f. dim. [plebes, old Gen. plebe-i] The common people, populace, mob, rabble: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. plêbêcule.

plêbê-ius, a, um, adj. [id.] **I. Prop.:** Of, or belonging to, the common people or commonalty: plebeian: familia, Cic. **II. Meton.:** In a contemptuous sense: Plebeian; i.e. common, vulgar, mean, low: licet concurrant plebei omnes philosophi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. plêbêien.

plêbes, is, and ã, v. plebs. **plêb-i-ôsi-a**, æ, comm. [plebs, pleb-is; (i); col-o] One who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. plêbêcole.

plêbi-scitum, 1. n. (Abl., plebis scitu, Decret. ap. Cic.) [for plebis-scitum] A decree or ordinance of the people: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. plêbêscite.

plêb-s (-es), is, and (esp. anciently) ei and 1, f. [akin to Gr. πλêθ-ος] (The multitude or many; hence) **I. Prop.:** As a political division of a state: Æa. At Rome: The common people, the commons or commonalty, the plebeians (opp. to the patricians, senators, and knights; whereas populus signifies the collective people, including, therefore, the Senate): Sall.; Cic.—B. At other places than Rome: The mass or bulk of the people; the common people, commonalty (opp. to the higher ranks): Cic. **II. Meton.:** The populace, the lower class or order, the mass: Liv.; Hor. **III. Fig.:** Of deities: The lower order or rank: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. plêbe.

1. **plec-to**, plexi and plexûi, plex-um, plectere, 3. v. a. [akin to πλέκ-ω] **I. Prop.:** To plait, braid, interweave: plexæ coronæ, Lucr. **II. Meton.:** To twist, bend, turn: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phæd.

2. **plec-to**, prps. n. perf. n. sup., tère, 3. v. a. [akin to πλêγ, root of πλêγσω, to strike] **I. Prop.:** To strike, punish with blows: tergo plector, Hor. **II. Fig.:** Pass: A. To be punished: multis in rebus negligentia plectitur, from, or because of, negligence, Cic.—B. To be blamed, censured, found fault with: ne quâ in re jure plecteretur, Nep. **III. Meton.:** Of the wind: To lash: Venusianæ Plectantur silvæ (sc. Euro), Hor.

plectrum, 1. n. = πλêκτρον (a striker, an instrument to strike with): **I. Prop.:** A little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument: a quill, plectrum: Cic.—2. Meton. a. A lyre, or lute: Tib.—b. A lyric poem, lyric poetry, a strain: Hor. **Plêias** and **Plêias** (dissyll.) (Plê-as), âdis, f., Πληγιάς and Πλεγιάς (Sailing one; or else, Dove). A **Plêiad**; one of the Seven Stars: usually plur.: **Plêiades** (Plêiades), Πλεγιάδες. The Pleiades or Plêiads; the constellation of the Seven Stars: (pure Lat., Vergiliæ); acc. to the myth., the seven daughters

of Atlas and Pleione. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pleïades*.

Plēiōnē, ἔς, *f.*, Πληϊόνη. *Pleione*; daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades.

Plemmyrion, ἰ, *n.*, Πλημμύριον. *Plemmyrium*; a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse (now Punta di Grigante).

plēn-e, adv. [plen-us] 1. Full to the top, etc.: vasa plene infundere, Pl.—2. Fully, wholly, completely, thoroughly, largely: plene aliquid perficere, Cic.: (Comp.) plenius, Ov.: (Sup.) plenissime, Pl.

plēn-ītūdō, īnis, *f.* [plen-us] (The quality of the plenus; hence) 1. Thickness, stoutness, etc.: Pl.—2. Fullness, completeness, etc.; uncontracted form, etc.: Auct. Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plénitude*.

plēn-us, a, um, adj. [ple-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Filled, full: (Sup.) plenissimis velis navigare, Cic.: (with Gen.) domus plena callati argenti, id.: (with Abl.) plena domus ornamentis, id.—A dverbial expression: Ad plenum, To repletion, copiously: Virg. B. Esp.: Of bodily size: Stout, bulky, portly, plump, corpulent: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor.: sus plena, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Filled, satisfied: quum plenus languet amator, sated with love, Hor.—B. Loaded, laden, etc.: vitis, Ov.: (with Gr. Acc.) crura thymo plenae (sc. apes), Virg.—C. Entire, complete, full, whole: annus, Cic.—A dverbial expression: In plenum, On the whole, generally: Pl.—D. Of the voice: Sonorous, full, clear, strong, loud: vox grandior et plenior, Cic.—E. Of letters, syllables, words: Full; at full length, not contracted, unabridged: Cic.—F. Full, abundant, plentiful, much: pecunia, Cic.—G. Of age: Full, ripe, mature: iam plenis nubilis annis, marriageable, Virg. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: Full, filled: (with Gen.) laboris, Virg.: (with Abl.) expectatione, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Complete, finished, ample, copious: oratio, Cic.—2. Full, abounding, rich: pleno ore laudare, with full mouth, i. e. fully, liberally, heartily, Cic.: (with Gen.) quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plein*.

plē-o, no perf. nor sup., ēro, 2. v. n. [akin to πλε, πλη, root of περισπῆμι] To fill, to fulfil: (old words) Vest.

plerique, etc., v. plerisque.

plē-rus, a, um, adj. [ple-o] (Filled; hence) Very many, a very great part, most: Cic.

plēr-us-que, plera-que, plerum-que, adj. [a strengthened form from plerius] 1. Sing.: The larger, or greater part of: juvenus pleraque Catilinæ favebat, Sall.—As Subst.: **plerum-que**, *n.* The greatest part: Europa, Liv.—A dverbial expression: Plerumque: a. For the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently: Cic.—b. Often, frequently: Tac.—2. Plur.: Very many, a very great part, the most, most: plerique Belgæ, Cæs.: (with Partitive Gen.) plerique gentium, Pl.—As Subst.: a.

plerique, *m.*: (a) Most, or very many, persons: Cic.—(b) Several, a large number, a very considerable portion: Tac.—b. pleraque, *n.* Most, or very many, things; all things: Cic.

Pleumosi (-οσι), ὄrum, *m.* The Pleumosi or Pleumosi; a people of Belgic Gaul.

Pleuron, ὄnis, *f.*, Πλευρών. *Pleuron*; a city of Ætolia.—Hence, **Pleur-on-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pleuron; Pleuronian.

plexus (for plect-sus), a, um, P. of plect-o.

plē-o-ītus, a, um, P. of plē-o. **plē-o**, āvi (āi, acc. to Prisc.), ātum and itum, āi, i. v. a. [akin to πλέω] I. Gen.: To lay, or wind, together: to fold, fold up: Lucr. II. Esp.: Of a snake: To fold or coil: seque in sua membra plicantem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plier*, *plisser*, *plier*.

Plinius, īi, *m.* Piny: 1. C. Plinius Secundus, also called Major (the Elder), author of an encyclopedical work in 37 books.—2. C. Plinius Cæcilius, nephew of no. 1., also called Junior (the Younger), author of Letters and a Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan.

Plisthēnes, īs, *m.*, Πισθηθῆνης. *Plisthēnes*; son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who were brought up by his brother Atreus (whence they are called Atreidae).—Hence, **Plisthēn-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Plisthēnes; Meton.) Of, or belonging to, Agamemnon.

plōrā-bilis, e, adj. [plor(a)-o] Lamentable, deplorable: Claud.

plōrā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] I. Prop.: A weeping, weeping, lamenting: Pl.; Liv. II. Meton.: Of the weeping or bleeding of a tree: Pl.

plōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *PLU*, *fluere*] (To make to flow, to weep; hence, with the accessory notion of accompanying noises, etc.) I. Neut.: A. Gen.: To call out or cry aloud: Fest. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of grief: To wail, lament, to weep aloud: plorando fessus sum, Cic. II. Act.: To weep over any thing; to lament, bewail: turpe commissum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *plorier*; (mod.) *pleurer*.

plostel-lum, ī, *n.* dim. [for ploster-lum; fr. plostr-um, plost(e)r-i] A small waggon or cart: Hor.

plostrum, ī, v. plastrum.

plōxēnum (-inum, -ēnum), ī, *n.* [Gallic word] A waggon-box: Cæs.

plūma, ē, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A small, soft feather (next the skin, and under the larger feathers or conser hair):—Plur.: Fine, soft feathers; down: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: Collectively: Down feathers: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of the first beard: Down: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plume*.

plumb-ūs, a, um, adj. [plumb-um] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, lead; made of lead, leaden, lead-: glans, Lucr. II. Meton.: A. Leaden, blunt, dull: gladius, Cic.—B. Leaden, bad: munus, Plaut.—C. Lead-

en, i. e. heavy, oppressive, burdensome: Auster, Hor. III. Fig.: A. Leaden, i. e. heavy, weighty: ira, Plaut.—B. Leaden, dull, stupid, stolid: in physiciis plumbel sumus, Cic.

plumb-um, ī, *n.* [akin to Gr. μόλυβδος, μόλυ-βος] I. Gen.: Lead: dolia plumbo vineto, Cato: plumbum album, tin, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. A leaden ball or bullet: Ov.—B. A leaden pipe: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plomb*.

plūm-ūs, a, um, adj. [plum-a] (Pertaining to pluma; hence) Made of or with down; stuffed with down; down-: culcita, Cic.

plūm-i-pes, ōdis, adj. [plum-a; (i); pes] Feather-footed, with feathered feet: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumépède*.

plūm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [plum-a] I. Prop.: To cover with feathers, to feather: plumato corpore corvus, Poët. ap. Cic. II. Meton.: A. To embroider: pars auro plumata nitet, Lucr.—B. To cover with scales: lorice plumatæ, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumer*.

plūm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of pluma; hence) Full of down or feathers, covered with feathers, feathered: aucupium, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumeux*.

plū-o, plūi or plūvi, no sup., plūere, 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *PLU*, *fluere*] (To flow down; hence) I. Prop.: To rain: sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatus est, Cic. II. Fig.: To rain: nec de concussa tantum pluit illic glandis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plevoir*.

plūres, v. plus.

plūr-ies (-iens), adv. [plus, plur-is] Often, oftentimes, frequently: Cæs.

plūrifari-am, adv. [plurifari-us] In many parts or places: Suet.

plūr-iffarius, a, um, adj. [plus, plur-is] Manyfold, very numerous: numerum plurifaria, Suet.

plūrim-um, sup. adv. [plurim-us] 1. Most: quam plurimum ille dilex-erit, Cic.—2. At the most or utmost: ex aqua datur . . . plurimum drachma, Pl.

plū-rim-us, a, um, sup. adj. [PLR, root of ple-o; (i); superlative suffix is-simus=ple-i-ssimus; changed as follows: plei-simus, pli-simus, ploi-sinus, plōi-rinus, plū-rinus] (Most or very full; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of number, extent, or degree: 1. Gen.: a. Sing.: Very much: Attice plurimam salutem (sc. dico), Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) Ut plurimum, As the utmost thing, at the utmost: Pl.—(b) Quam plurimum, As much as possible: Cic.—As Subst.: **plurimum**, *n.* Most of a thing, etc.: Cic.—b. Plur.: A. Very many: plurima verba, Cic.—(b) Most: plurimæ consilii partes, Cic.—As Subst.: **plur-imi**, ὄrum, *m.* (sc. homines): (a) The most; the largest or greatest number: Sall.—(b) With quam: As many as possible: Sall.—2. Esp.: Sing.: a. When or where a thing is most; hence, (a) Of the sun: At the fullest, i. e. most powerful: Ov.—(b) Of a wood, etc.: Thickest: Ov.—(c) Of a

river, etc.: *At the fullest or highest*: Ov.—(d) *Of a fountain: Most copious*: Ov.—(e) *Of the moon: At the full*: Mart.—(f) *Of fire: Raised to its utmost power*: Virg.—b. In collective force: *Very many a*; i. e. *very many*, *very numerous*: *oleaster plurimus*, Virg.—In *Adverbial* force: *Mostly, chiefly, principally, exceedingly, very much*: Ov.—As *Subst.*: *plurimus*, i, m. (sc. homo) *Very many a one, very many persons*: Ov.—B. *Of time: Very much, very frequently; most often*: Ov.—C. *Of size: Very large, very ample or extensive, etc.*: Virg. II. Fig.: *Plurimi* (sc. pretii): A. *At a high value; very highly, exceedingly, very much*: Nep.—B. *Of high importance, very important*: Cic.

1. *plūs-s*, *plūrs*, comp. *adj.*; *Plur.*: *plures*, *plura* (for class. *neut. Plur.* *plura*, the form *plura* was employed in ante-class. Latinity:—the *Gen. Plur.* *plurium* has, however, remained the predominant form) [contr. and changed fr. *ple-or*; fr. *ple-o*; with comparative suffix, *or*] (*Fuller*; hence)

I. (*Gen.*) A. Sing.: (so, *prps.* only as *neut. Subst.*): *More*: *tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deleret*, Cic.: *plus dapia*, Hor.—B. *Plur.*: *More*: *quos plures esse intelligo, quam putāram*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: a. *plura*, *lūm*, n. *More things*: Quint.—b. *plures*, *lūm*, m. (sc. homines) *Euphemistic for The dead*: Plant. II. Esp.: A. Sing.: 1. *Of value*: a. *Prop.*: *Pluris pretii, or simply pluris*: *Of higher value*: Var.: Cic.—b. Fig.: *Pluris*, *Of more value or importance*: Cic.—2. *Of cost or price*: *Pluris, At a higher sum, dearer*: Cic.—B. *Plur.*: *Several, very many*: *plura castella*, Cæs.: *plures, dies*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: 1. *plures*, *lūm*, m. (sc. homines) *Several, very many persons*: Cic.—2. *plura*, *lūm*, n. (sc. verba) *Very many words*: Cic.

2. *plūs*, *adv.* [*Adverbial Neut.* of I. *plus*] 1.: a. *More*: *apud me argumenta plus, quam testes valent*, Cic.—b. *Too much, overmuch*: *quem res plus nimio delectare secunda, Mutatā quotiens*, Hor.—2. *Of time*: *More, oftener*: *non plus, quam semel*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. plus*.

plus-cūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for *plus-cūlus*; fr. *plus*, *plur-is*] *Somewhat more, a little more; rather many*: *plūscula suppellectilis opus est*, Ter.—*Adverbial* expression: *Plus-cūlum*, *Somewhat more, rather more*: Plant.—As *Subst.*: *pluscūlum*, i, n. *A somewhat larger amount*: Cic.

plūtēs, i, m., -um, i, n. [etym. dub.] 1. *A pen-huise, shed, or mantlet (made of hurdles covered with raw hides, and used to protect besiegers)*: Cæs.—2. *A permanent breastwork, a parapet, on towers, etc.*: Cæs.—3.: a. *Prop.*: *The backboard, back (of a settee or couch)*: Suet.—B. *Meton.*: *A couch, dining couch*: Prop.—4. *A book-shelf, bookcase*: Juv.

Plūtō (-on), ōnis (*Gr. Acc.* *Plutona*, Hor.), m., Πλούτων (One having wealth). *Pluto* or *Pluton*: *the king of*

the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune.—Hence, *Plūtōn-rūs*, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Pluto*: *Pluton-ian*.—As *Subst.*: *Plutonia*, ōrum, n. pl. (sc. regna) *The domains of Pluto; a pestilential district in Asia*: Cic.

Plūtūs, i, m., Πλούτος (Wealth). *Plutus*: *the god of riches*.

plūvia, ō, v. *pluvius*.

plūv-ālis, e, *adj.* [pluvi-a] *Of, or belonging to, rain; rain*: *Anster, rain-bringing*: Virg.: *fungi, produced by rain*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pluvial*.

plū-vius, a, um, *adj.* [pluv-i-o] *Raining; rain*: *aqus*: Cic.: *Hyades, rain-bringing*: Virg.—As *Subst.*: *pluvia*, ō, f. (sc. aqua) *Rain*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pluie*.

1. *po'*. An old form of post; as, *po' meridiem*, mentioned by Quint.

2. *po*, or *pot*, *insep. prep.* (ποτί=πος). A prefix denoting power or possession, or giving emphasis to the meaning of a verb; as in *polleo*, *pollicor*.

pōcil-lum, i, n. *dim.* [for *pocil-lum*; fr. *pocil-um*] *A little cup*: Liv.

pō-cūlum, i, n. [akin to πόσι=πι-ω] (*That which serves for drinking from or out of*; hence) I. *Prop.*: *A drinking vessel; a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker*: Cic.: Virg.; Hor. II. *Meton.*: A. *Drink, draught, potion*: Virg.; Hor.—B. *drinking bowl, a carouse*: Cic.—C. *A draught of poison*: Cic.

pōdāger, grī, m.=ποδάγρος. One who has the gout; a gouty man: Claud.

pōdāgra, ō, f.=ποδάγρα. The gout in the feet: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. podagre*.

Pōdālirius, ī, m., Ποδάλειρος. *Podalirius*: 1. Son of *Æsculapius*, a celebrated physician.—2. A Trojan who followed *Aeneas* into Italy.

pōd-ex, īcis, m. [for *ped-ex*; fr. *ped-o*] The fundament, anus: Hor.

pōdīum, ī, n.=πόδιον. A parapet or balcony: Suet.

Pōas (Pæ-), antis, m., Πόας. *Pæas* or *Pæas*: the father of *Philoctetes*.—Hence, 1. *Pœantiādes* (Pæ-antis), ō, m. The son of *Pæas*, i. e. *Philoctetes*.—2. *Pœant-ius* (Pæ-antis), a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Pæas*: *Pœantian*: *proles*, i. e. *Philoctetes*, Ov.—As *Subst.*: *Pœantius*, ī, m. (sc. heros) i. e. *Philoctetes*: Ov.

Pōcille, ōs, f., Ποικίλη (Variegated). *Pocille*: the picture gallery; a celebrated hall or portico at Athens.

pōema, ātis (*Abt. Plur.* *pōematis*: Plant.: Cic.:—*pōemātibus*, Anct. Her.), n.=ποίημα (That which is made). A composition in verse, a poem. ¶ Hence, *Fr. poème*.

Pōmēnis, īdis, f. (One pertaining to a ποιμήν; i. e. a sheep-dog). *Pœmēnis*: the name of a dog.

pōma, ō, f. [akin to *Gr. ποιή*; both being obtained from the Sanscrit root *pō*, *purificare*] (*The purifying or acquiring thing*; hence) I. *Prop.*: *Indemnification, compensation, satisfaction, expiation, punishment, penalty*:

Cic. II. *Meton.*: A. *Personified: Pœna*: the goddess of *Punishment or Vengeance*: Cic.—B. *Harshship, torment, suffering, pain, etc.*: Sen.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. peine*.

Pœni, ōrum, m. *The Pœni or Phœnicians, i. e. Carthaginians* (descended from the Phœnicians).—Sing.: *Pœnus*, i, m.: 1. *Gen.*: *A Carthaginian*.—2. *Esp.*: a. *The Carthaginian, i. e. Hannibal*: Cic.—b. *Collectively*: *si uterque Pœnus Serviat uni*, i. e. *the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain*, Hor.—Hence (a) *Pœn-us*, a, um, *adj. Punic, Carthaginian*: Virg.—(b) *Pœn-icus* (Pūn-), a, um, *adj.*: (a) *Prop.*: *Punic, Carthaginian*: *littere*, Cic.: *fides*, i. e. *bad faith, perfidy*, Sall.—(β) *Meton.*: *Of the Phœnician colour, purple-coloured, purple-red*: *punica rostra* (sc. psittaci), Ov.—(c) *Pœn-icēsus* (Pūn-), a, um, *adj.*: (a) *Prop.*: *Carthaginian*: *pomum*, i. e. *a pomegranate*, Ov.—(β) *Meton.*: *Of the Phœnician colour, purple-coloured, purple-red*; *red*: *tæniæ*, Virg.

Pœnicē, etc., v. *Pun.*

pœnio, īre, v. *punio* *int.*

pœnite-ndus, a, um, *P. of pœnite-o*. To be repented of, blameable, objectionable: *magister*, Liv.

pœnite-nis, ntis 1. *P. of pœnite-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Repent, repenting, repentant*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pénitent*.

pœnite-ia, ō, f. [pœnitens, *pœnite-is*] *Repentance, penitence*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pénitence*.

pœn-ītō (pœn-), ītū, n. *sup.*, *Itēre*, 2. v. a. *intens* and *impers.* [pœn-ō=punio] (*To punish, torment, disturb*; hence) I. *Personal*: *Act.*: *To cause to repent, to displease*: *me hęc conditio non pœnitet*, Plant. II. *Impersonal*: A. *It repents, one, etc.*, i. e. *I, you, etc.*, *repent*; I, etc., *repent, am sorry, grieve, rue, etc.*: *eos*, Cic.: *bonæ mentis*, Sen.: *me consilii*, Cic.: *efficiunt ut me non didicisse minus pœniteat*, id.: *vis pœnitendi*, id.—B. *It discontents or displeases one*; i. e. *I, etc.*, *am vexed, angry, offended*: *senectutis suæ eum pœniteret*, Cic.

Pœnus, i, *Pœnus*, a, um, v. *Pœni*. *pœsis*, īs, f.=ποίησις (A making). I. *Prop.*: *The art of composing poems; poetry, poesy*: Quint. II. *Meton.*: A. *poem, poems*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. poésie*.

pōēta, ō, m.=ποιητής (A maker). I. *Gen.*: A maker, producer: Plant. II. *Esp.*: A poet: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. poète*.

pōētica, ō, v. *poëticus*.

pōētic-e, *adv.* [pōētic-us] *Poetically*: *after the manner of a poet, or of the poets*: *loqui*, Cic.

pōēticus, a, um, *adj.*=ποιητικός. *Poetic, poetical*: *verbum*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *pōētica*, ō, f. (sc. ars)=ποιητική. *The poetic art, poetry, poesy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. poétique*.

pōētria, ō, f.=ποίητρια (A female maker). A poetess: Cic.

pōl (lengthened form *edepol*), *intery.* [Pollux] *By Pollux! indeed! truly!* Plant.; Ter.; Hor.

Pōlēmō (-on), ōnis, m., Πολέμων

POLENTA

POLYPHETES

(Man of war). **Polemo** or **Polemon**:
1. A Greek philosopher at Athens, a
disciple of Xenocrates and teacher of
Zeno and Arceasius. — Hence, **Pōlēmōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. **Polemonian**.
— 2. A king of Pontus after Mithridates.
— Hence, **Pōlēmōn-iācus**, a,
um, adj. **Polemonian**.

pōlenta, ae, f. [akin to πολυντρία]

Peel'd barley, pearl-barley: **Or**.
pōl-io, i, vi and ii, itum, iro (*Imperf.*
polibant, Virg.), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.];
prps. 2. pō; ii, root of li-no] (*To*
greatly smear or rub over; hence) **I.**
Prop.: *To smooth, furbish, polish*:
daedala signa polire, Lucr. **II.** **Meton.**:
A. Gen.: *To set off, adorn, de-*
corate: domus polita, i. e. *well-ordered*,
Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of garments: *To*
give a gloss to by scouring, to finish,
etc.: Pl. — 2. Pass. in reflexive force:
To adorn one's self, set one's self off,
decorate one's self, etc.: Plaut. **III.**
Fig.: *To polish, refine, improve, adorn*,
etc.: orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.**
polir.

pōlite, adv. [polit-us] *In a polished*
manner, exquisitely, elegantly: dicere,
Cic.: (*Comp.*) politius, id.: (*Sup.*) poli-
tissime, Auct. Her.

Pōlites, ae, m., Πολίτης (Citizen).
Polites, a son of Priam.

pōlitia, ae, f., πολιτεία. *The State*;
the name of one of Plato's works.

pōliticus, a, um, adj., = πολιτικός.
Of, or belonging to, civil polity or to the
State: political: lūri, Script. ap. Cic.
¶ Hence, **Fr.** **politique**.

pōlit-us, a, um, i. **P.** of poli-o. —
2. **Pa.**: **a.** Of persons: *Polished, ac-*
complished, refined, cultivated, polite:
homo, Cic.: (*Comp.*) politior, Val.
Max.: (*Sup.*) politissimus, Cic. — **b.**
Of things: *Polished, refined, cultivated,*
elegant: oratio, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **poli-**

Pollia, ae, f. [another form for
Paulia, Paula] *Pollia, a woman's name*.
poll-en, inis, m., -is, inis, comm.
[prob. akin to πᾶλλω, to shake] (*The*
shaken, i. e. sifted, thing; hence) **I.**
Prop.: *Fine flour, mill-dust*: Ter.
II. **Meton.**: *Fine dust of other*
things: Pl. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **pollen**.

poll-e-nis, ntis: **1.** **P.** of polle-o. —
2. **Pa.**: **Str.**: *strong, mighty, able, powerful*,
potent: animus abunde pollens, Sall.:
(with Gen.) vini pollens Liber, Plaut.:
(with Gr. Acc.) soror cuncta pollentis
viri, Sen. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **puissant**.

1. pollut-ia, ae, f. [pollens, poll-
ent-is] **I.** **Prop.**: *Might, power*:
Plaut. **II.** **Meton.**: *Personified*:
Pollentia: the goddess of *Power* or of
Victory. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **puissance**.

2. Pollentia (Polen-), ae, f.
(*Might or Power*). **Pollentia** or **Potentia**:
1. A city of Picenum (now Urbisaglia).
— 2. A city of Liguria. — Hence, **Poll-**

ent-inus (Polen-), a, um, adj. *Of,*
or belonging to, Pollentia; Pollentian.
pollent-i-us, comp. adv. [pollens,
pollent-is] *More powerfully*: Claud.

pōl-iō, lūi, no sup., lere, 2. v. a.
[contr. fr. pot-ualo] **I.** **Prop.**: **A.**
Gen.: *To be strong, powerful, or potent*;
to be able; to prevail, avail: pollere,
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regnare, Cic. — **B.** Esp.: Of medicines,
charms, etc.: *To be potent or efficacious*:
Pl. **II.** **Meton.**: *To be of much*
worth; to be valued, esteemed: quum
questu multum polleant, Pl. ¶ Hence,
Fr. **puouvoir**.

poll-ox, icis, m. [poll-oce] (*The*
powerful, or strong, thing; hence, with
esp. reference to the hands and feet)
I. **Prop.**: **A.** *The thumb*: Cæs.;
I. **Hor.** — **B.** *The great toe*: Suet. **II.**
Meton.: **A.** *A short twig (of a vine)*:
Pl. — **B.** *A knob or protuberance (on*
the trunk of a tree): Pl. ¶ Hence, **Fr.**
(old) **pouce**, (mod.) **pouce**.

poll-icēor, icitūs sum, icēri, 2.
v. dep. a. and n. [for pot-licor] (*To*
bid, or offer, largely, or very much;
hence) **I.** **Act.**: *To hold forth, offer,*
promise any thing: montes auri pol-
licens, mountains of gold, i. e. *boundless*
wealth, Ter.: pollicor hoc vobis, Quir-
ites, bonā fide, Cic. **II.** **Neut.**: *To*
make a promise, to promise: ante ad-
ventum meum liberalissime erat pol-
licitus tuis omnibus, Cic. **III.** **Perf.**
Part. in Pass. force: *Promised*: fides,
Ov.: torus, id.

pollicitā-tio, ōnis, f. [pollicit(a)-
or] *A promising, a promise*: Cæs. ¶
Hence, **Fr.** **pollicitation**.

pollic-itor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.
intens. a. and n. [pollic-eor] **I.** **Act.**:
To promise a thing: tibi operam,
Plaut. **II.** **Neut.**: *To make promises,*
to promise: largiundo atque pollicit-
ando magis incendere, Sall.

pollic-itum, i, n. [id.] *Something*
promised, a promise: Ov.

pollic-it-us, a, um, **P.** of pollic-eor.
pollic-tus (for polling-tus), a,
um, **P.** of polling-o.

poll-ing-o, linxi, linctum, lingere,
3. v. a. [for pot-lingo; fr. pot; root
linx, akin to Sanscrit root dhi, obtine-
re] (*To anoint greatly*; hence, of the
dead) *To anoint a corpse, etc., and*
prepare it, etc., for the funeral pile:
pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinixerat,
Plaut.

pollic-ēo, polluxi, pollicutum, pol-
licere, 2. v. a. [prps. only another form
for porriccio] **I.** **Prop.**: *Relig. i. e.*
To place upon the altar as a sacrifice
to the deity; to offer, to present as a sacri-
fice: decumanam partem Herculi, Plaut.
II. **Meton.**: **A.** *To serve up as a*
dish: non ego sum pollicuta pago, I
am no dish for the village (like the Eng.
saying, *I am meat for your master*),
Plaut. — **B.** *To entertain, to treat with*
a thing: pollictus virgis servus, Plaut.

polluc-tus, a, um, **P.** of polluc-eo.
pol-lūo, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a.
[prps. for pot-lūo] (*To greatly wash*;
hence, in bad sense) **I.** **Prop.**: *To*
soil, defile, pollute: dapes ore, Virg.
II. **Fig.**: **A.** Gen.: *To defile morally*;
to pollute, contaminate, violate, dis-
honour, desecrate: pacem, Virg.: jura,
Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To violate, dishonour*
a woman: Tac. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **polluer**.

pollū-tus, a, um, **1.** **P.** of pollū-o.
— 2. **Pa.**: *Polluted, i. e. vicious, un-*
chaste: femina, Liv.: (*Comp.*) pollut-
ur senectus, more vicious, more sinful,
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Sil.: (*Sup.*) pollutissimus dives, App.
¶ Hence, **Fr.** (old) **pollu**, (mod.)
pollué.

Pollux, icis (collat. form of the
Nom., **Polluces**, Plant.), m., Πόλυ-
δεύκης (Very Sweet, or Very Bright).
Pollux or *Polluces*: a famous pup-
plet, son of Tyndarus and Leda, and
brother of Castor, in connection with
whom, as the constellation of the Twins
(Gemini), he served as a guide to
mariners.

pōlus, i, m., = πόλος. **I.** **Prop.**: **A.**
Gen.: *The end of an axis, a pole*: Ov.;
Pl. — **B.** Esp.: *The north pole*: Ov.
II. **Meton.**: **A.** *The heavens*: Virg.
— **B.** *The world, earth, etc.*: Hor. ¶
Hence, **Fr.** **pôle**.

Polusca, ae, f. *Polusca*; a small
and very ancient town in Latium.

Pōlyænus, i, m., Πολύαινος
(Much-praised). *Polyænus*; a mathe-
matician, a friend and follower of
Epicurus.

Pōlybius, ii, m., Πολύβιος (With
much life; Long-lived). *Polybius*; a
celebrated Greek historian.

Pōlyclētus (-itus), i, m., Πολύ-
κλειτος (Very Renowned). *Polyclētus*
or *Polyclitus*. **I.** **Prop.**: A celebrated
Greek sculptor from Argos, or Sicyon,
contemporary with Pericles. **II.** **Meton.**:
One possessed of the talent of
Polyclētus: Cic.

Pōlycrātes, is, m., Πολυκράτης
(Very Mighty). *Polycrates*; a prince
of Samos, celebrated for his good for-
tune, but at last crucified by the Persian
governor Orates.

Pōlydāmas, antis, m., Πολυδάμας
(Subduer of many). *Polydāmas*; a
Trojan, son of Pantheus, and friend of
Hector.

Pōlydectes (-ta), ae, m., Πολυδέκ-
της (Receiver of many). *Polydectes*, a
king of Seriph, who brought up Per-
seus.

Pōlydōrus, i, m., Πολύδωρος (One
having many gifts). *Polydorus*; a son
of Priam and Hecuba. — Hence, **Pōly-**
dōr-ēus, a, um, adj. (*cf.* *Polydorus*,
Polydoran).

Pōlygnōtus, i, m., = Πολύγνωτος
(Well-known). *Polygnōtus*; a Greek
painter and statuary.

Pōlyhymnia, ae, f., Πολυμήνια
(She of many hymns). *Polyhymnia*;
one of the Muses.

Pōlyīdus, i, m., Πολυίδης (The
seer of much). *Polyīdus*; a soothsayer,
a native of Corinth.

Pōly-mnēstor (-mēstor), ōnis,
m., Πολυμνήστωρ and Πολυμήστωρ
(Very mindful — The one of much
counsel). *Polymentstor* and *Polymentstor*;
a king of Thrace, the husband of Hione,
daughter of Priam, and the murderer
of Polydorus.

pōlyphāgus, i, m., = πολυφάγος
(One who eats much). *A glutton, gorm-
andizer*: Suet.

Pōlyphēmus, i, m., Πολυφῆμος
(One with mighty voice). *Polyphēmus*;
the one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, who was
blinded by Ulysses.

Pōlyphōtes, ae, m., Πολυφότης

proper name. Sæ Pons Argenteus (the modern *Argens*): Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pont.*

pont-iculus, *i. m. dim.* [pons, pont-is] *A little bridge:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ponticula.*

pont-i-fex (-ū-fex), *icis, m.* [etym. dub.; perhaps from pont-i-fac-s; fr. Sanscrit root *pō*, *purificare*; part. præ. pñant; contracted *punt* or *pont*; (i); fac-to] *A Roman high-priest, a pontif:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pontifex.*

pontiffo-ālis, *e. adj.* [pontifex, pontiffo-is] *Of, or belonging to, a pontifex; pontifical; auctorious:* Cic. honos, of the Pontifex *Mazinus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pontifical.*

pontiffo-ātus, *ūs, m. [id.]* *The office, or dignity, of a pontifex; the pontificate:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pontifcat.*

pontiffo-ius, *a, um, adj. [id.]* *Of, or belonging to, a pontifex; pontifical:* libri, Cic.

Pontinus, *a, um, v. Pomptinus.* **Pont-ius**, *li, m.* [akin to πόντ-ε; hence=Quintius] *Pontius; a Roman name:* esp. C. Pontius, a Samnite general who surrounded the Romans at the Caudine Pass.

pont-o, *ōnis, m. [1. pons, pont-is]* *(The thing having a pons; hence) A kind of Gallic transport, a punt:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ponton.*

1. pontus, *i. m. = πόντος.* **I. Prop.**: *The sea:* Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A. The deep:* maris, Virg.—**B.** *A sea-wave:* Virg.

2. Pontus, *i. m., Πόντος.* **I. Prop.**: *The Pontus or Black Sea (called in full Pontus Euxinus):* Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A. Gen.*: *The region about the Black Sea:* Pontus; Cic.; Ov.—*Hence, Pont-icus*, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pontus:* Pontic. **B. Esp.**: *Pontus, a province of Asia Minor.*

pōpa, *æ, m.* [etym. dub.] *A popa; a Roman inferior priest; a priest's assistant, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe:* Cic.; Pers.

pōpānum, *i. n. = ποπάιον.* *A sacrificial cake:* Juv.

pōpel-lus, *i. m. dim.* [for popul-lus; fr. popul-us] *The rabble, mob, populace:* Hor.

Popillius (**Popill-**), *li, m.* *Popilius or Popilius; a Roman name.*—*Hence, Popil-i-us*, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Popilius; Popilian.*

pōpīna, *æ, f.* [πέρω, πέρω, to cook] *(The cooking thing; hence) I. Prop.*: *A cook's shop, victualling house, eating-house:* Hor. **II. Meton.**: *The food sold at a cook-shop:* Cic.

pōpin-o, *ōnis, m.* [popin-or, to gormandize] *A frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer:* Hor.

poples, *itis, m.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *The ham of the knee; the hough:* Liv. **II. Meton.**: *The knee:* Virg.; Hor.

Popl-i-cōl-a (**Publ-**, -cōlla), *æ, m* [popl-us=populus; (i); col-o] *(The one honouring the people, or treating*

the people with attention, etc.) Poplicula or Publicola; a cognomen of P. Valerius and of his descendants.

populus, *i, v. 1.* *populus init.*

Poppæa, *æ, f.* *Poppæa; the wife of the Emperor Nero.*—*Hence, Poppæ-ānus*, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Poppæa.*

poppysma, *ātis, n., -us, i. m.* = ποππύσμα and ποππύπος. *A smacking or clucking with the tongue:* Juv.; Pl.

pōpūla-bilis, *e. adj.* [popul(a)-or] *That may be laid waste or ravaged, destructible: populabile flammæ:* Ov.

pōpūla-bundus, *a, um, adj. [id.]* *Laying waste, ravaging:* Liv.

pōpūl-āris, *e. adj.* [1. popul-us] **I. Gen.**: *Of, or belonging to, the people; proceeding from, or designed for, the people:* leges, Cic.; aura, Hor.—*As Subst.*: **popularia**, *ium, n.* (sc. sub-sellia) *The seats of the people in the theatre; the common seats:* Suet. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: **1.** *Agreeable to the people: popular: quid tam populare, quam pax?* Cic.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, the same people or country; native, indigenous: flumina, of the same district, Ov.*—*As Subst.*: **popularis**, *is m.* (sc. homo): **a. Prop.**: *A countryman, fellow-countryman:* Cic.; Ov.—**b. Fig.**: *Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc.: A companion, partner, associate, accomplice:* Ter.; Sall.—**3.** *Of, or belonging to, the people; attached or devoted to the people; popular, democratic: homo, Cic.*—*As Subst.*: **populares**, *ium, m.* (sc. fautores) *The people's party, the demagogues:* Cic. B. Meton.: *Of animals or plants: Belonging to, or of, the same region, country, etc.: Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. populaire.*

pōpūlār-itas, *ātis, f.* [popular-is] *(The quality, or state, of the popularis; hence) 1. Popularity (but only subjectively); an effort to please the people, a courting of popular favour, popular bearing:* Tac.—**2.** *A being of the same country, fellow-citizenship:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. popularité.*

pōpūlār-iter, *adv. [id.] 1.* *After the manner of the common people, i. e. commonly, coarsely, vulgarly: loqui, Cic.—2.* *In a popular manner, popularity: agere, Cic.*

pōpūlā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [popul(a)-or] **I. Prop.**: *A laying waste, ravaging, plundering, spoiling, devastation:* Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *Things plundered, plunder, booty:* Liv. **III. Fig.**: *Destruction, corruption, ruin:* morum, Pl.

pōpūlā-tor, *ōris, m. [id.]* *A devastator, ravager, plunderer:* Liv.; Ov.

pōpūlā-trix, *icis, f. [id.]* *She that wastes or destroys:* Claud.

pōpūlā-tus, *ūs, m. [id.]* *A laying waste; a devastating, devastation:* Claud.

pōpūl-ūs, *a, um, adj.* [popul-us] *Of, or belonging to, poplars; poplar-: frondes, Virg.*

pōpūl-i-fer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [2. popul-us; (i); fer-o] *Poplar-bearing:* Ov.

pōpūl-i-scitum, *i. n.* (or, better, *populi scitum*) *A decree of the peoples:* Cic.

pōpūl-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [1. popul-us] *(To spread or pour out people over a country; hence) I. Prop.*: *To lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate, spoil, plunder, pillage: provinciam, Cic. II. Meton.*: *To destroy, ruin, spoil: populatæ ingentem farris acervum Cerealis, Virg.*

Pōpūlōnīa, *æ, f., -ium, li, n., -li, ōrum, m.* *Populonia, Populonion, or Populoni; a town on the coast of Etruria (now the ruins of Populonia, near Piombino).*—*Hence, Pōpūlōnī-enses*, *ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Populonia, the Populonians.*

pōpūl-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* [1. popul-us] *(To spread or pour out people over a country, etc.; hence) To lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate, spoil, plunder, pillage: agros, Cic.: æquos, Liv.*

1. pōpūlus (old form *populus*), *i. m.* [prob. for pol-pol-us; fr. πολ-υς reduplicated] *(The many; hence) I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A people:* Liv. **R. Esp.**: *The Roman people: 1.* *As embodying the whole state:* Cic.—**2.** *As distinct from the Senate:* Liv.—**3.** *Opp. to the plebs:* Liv. **II. Meton.**: *A. The populace:* Mart.—*B.* *The persons in a place; the civil population:* Nep.—*C.* *A multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number of persons or things:* Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) people, (mod.) people.*

2. pōpūlus, *i, f.* [etym. dub.; prps. pal-pal-us; fr. παλ-λαμαι, to quiver, quake, etc.] *(The quivering thing; hence) A poplar, poplar-tree (sworn to Hercules):* Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. peuplier.*

porc-a, *æ, f.* [porc-us] *A female swine, a sow:* Cato.—*By poet. license for a male swine, a boar:* Virg.

porcel-lus, *i. m. dim.* [for porcullus; fr. porcull-us] *A little pig (whether tame or wild):* Suet.; Phaed. ¶ Hence, *Fr. porcelet.*

porc-inus, *a, um, adj.* [porc-us] *Of a hog, hog's, swine's: polimenta, Plaut.—As Subst.*: **porcina**, *æ, f.* (sc. caro). *Swine's flesh, pork:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. porcine.*

Porcius, *li, m.* [porc-us] *(One pertaining to porcus; hence) Porcius; a Roman name.*

porcū-lus, *i. m. dim.* [for porcullus; fr. porcull-us, (uncontr. Gen.) porcullus] *A young swine, young pig, porker:* Plaut.

porcus, *i. m.* [old Italian *pōrcos*, Var.] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *A tame swine, a hog, pig:* Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Collectively: Hogs, pigs, swine:* Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of a glutton: Pig, hog:* Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. porc.*

porgo, *ēre, v. porgo init.* **porphyreticus**, *a, um, adj.* [πορφύρεα] *Purple-red: marmor, Suet.*

Porphyrio, *ōnis, m.* Πορφυρίων *(One having or wearing purple). Porphyron; one of the giants.*

porrec-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for porrectio; fr. porrig-o, through true rect

porreg] *A stretching out, extending, extension: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. porrection.*

porrec-tus, a, um: *I. P. of porrig-o, through true root PORREG.—2. Pa.: a. (Prop.): Stretched out; (Fig.) Wide-spread, extended: fama-que et imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortum Solis, Hor.—b. Of troops, etc.: Extended, stretched, or spread out: (Comp.) porrector acies, Tac.—c. Spread or stretched out: frons, Plaut.—d. Of localities: Extended, extensive, long, etc.: Cæs.; Hor.—e. Laid out at full length; laid or stretched out: senex, i. e. drad, Cat.—f. Protracted, lengthened: mora, Ov.*

por-ri-cio, réci, rectum, ríci-re, 3. v. a. [corrupt form in the old relig. lang. of projicio] *To lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods: cruda exta in mare porricit, Liv.—Prov.: Inter cæsa et porrecta, Between the slaying and the offering of the victim, prps.=at an unreasonable time: Cic.*

1. por-rigo, rexi, rectum, rígre (contr. form, porgite, Virg.), 3. v. a. [for por-rego; fr. por = pro; rego] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To stretch or spread out before one's self; to put forth, reach out, extend: utraque cælo Brachia porrexit, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Of troops, etc.: To extend: Sall.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: a. To stretch or spread one's self out; to stretch out, extend: Virg.; Ov.—b. Of localities, etc.: To stretch out, extend, lie: Pl.—3. To lay at full length, to stretch on the ground: hostium, Liv.—4. To hold forth, reach out, offer, present: munera, Ov.: dextram alicui, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To extend, stretch out, increase: quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, Restat? Ov. B. Esp.: To extend, offer, grant a thing: præsidium clementibus, Cic.*

2. por-rigo, inis, f. [etym. dub.] *1. Of persons: Scurf, dandriff: Hor.—2. Of animals: prps. The mange: Juv.*

Por-rima, æ, f. *Porrima: a Roman goddess, worshipped by women (prps. only another name for Carmentis).*

porro, adv. [porro] *I. Prop.: In space: Forward, onward, further on, to a distance, at a distance, far off, far: inscius æneas, quæ sint ea flumina porro, Virg. II. Meton.: A. In time: 1. Of old, aforetime, formerly: Ov.—2. Henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future: Liv.—B.: 1. Again, in turn: Cic.—2. In the progress of an argument, or in a sequence of ideas: Then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides: Sall.; Cic.*

porrum, i, n., -us, i, m. [παράσας] *A leek, scallion: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. porreau, porreau.*

Porsēna (-enna), æ, m. *Porsena or Porsenna: a king of Etruria, who made war on Rome on account of the banished Tarquins.*

por-ta, æ, f. [prob. for per-ta; fr. per-aw, whence πόρ-ος] *The thing passed through; hence) I. Prop.: A gate or a city, fortress, camp, house, etc.: Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. An*

avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, pass, door, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—B. The fundament: Cat. III. Fig.: Gate, way, means, etc.: et quibus e portis occurri quique decorat, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. porte.

portā-tio, ōnis, f. [port(a)-ō] *A carrying, carriage, conveyance: Sall.*

por-tendo, di, tum, dōre [Inf. Pres., portendit, Plant.], 3. v. a. [an ancient collat. form, belonging to relig. lang., from pro-tendo, "to stretch forth;"] hence) *I. Gen.: To point out, indicate future events, misfortunes, etc.; to foretell, predict, presage, portend: magnitudinem imperii, Liv. II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To foreshadow itself (as a sign); to impend, etc.: quid spei Latinis portendi? Liv.*

portent-ifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [portent-um; (i); fer-o] *Portent-bringing, i. e. monstrous, etc.: Ov.*

portent-ific-us, a, um, adj. [for portent-i-fac-us; fr. portent-um; (i); fac-iō] *(Causing a portent, etc.; hence) Marvellous, monstrous, unnatural, extraordinary: venena, Ov.*

portent-ōsus, a, um, adj. [portent-um] *I. Prop.: Full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, hideous, revolting, etc.: aliqua portentosa, Cic.: (Comp.) quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen.: (Sup.) portentosissima genera ciborum, Suet. II. Meton.: Relating to, or of, wonderful things, etc.: scientia, Pl.*

portent-um, i, n. [for portent-um; fr. portend-o] *I. Prop.: (The presaging thing; hence) A sign, token, omen, portent: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. A monster, monstrosity: Cic.; Hor.—B. A marvellous or extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story: Cic. III. Fig.: In a moral sense: A monster of depravity, etc.: Cic.*

porten-tus (for portent-ōsus), a, um, P. of portend-o.

Portheus (dissyll.), ōi and ōos, m.=Πορθεύς. *The ferryman (a name given to Charon): (Acc.) Fortulmæa, Juv.*

portu-tila, æ, f. dim. [portic-us] *A small gallery or portico: Cic.*

port-icus, ūs, f. [port-a] *(A thing pertaining to a porta; hence) I. Prop.: A walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico: Cic. II. Meton.: A. The entrance or porch of a tent: Auct. ap. Cic.—B. A long shed or gallery (to protect soldiers in sieges): Cæs.—C. The Porch or Portico, meaning the school of the Stoics (from στόα, "porch," the place where Zeno taught), the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. portique, porche.*

por-tio, ōnis, f. [akin to πόρ-ω, to give, offer] *(A giving or offering; Concr. A thing given or offered; hence) I. Prop.: A share, part, portion: Pl.; Juv. II. Meton.: A relation to anything; proportion: Curt.—A verbal expression: Pro portione, portione, ad proportionem, etc., In*

proportion, proportionally: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. portion.

1. port-itor, ōris, m. [port-us] *(One doing, i. e. pertaining to, portus; hence) I. Prop.: A toll-gatherer (at a seaport); a receiver or collector of customs; a custom-house officer: Cic. II. Fig.: Of a prying woman: Plaut.*

2. port-itor, ōris, m. [port-o] *I. Gen.: A carrier, conveyer: Claud. II. Esp.: A. A ferryman, boatman, sailor, mariner: Sen.—B. The ferryman; i. e. Charon: Prop.*

por-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. -intens. [etym. dub.; but prob. like fer-o, akin to Gr. φέρω, Sanscrit root BHRI; and so, a free, of ferō] *I. Prop.: To bear or carry along; to convey any thing heavy; ad onera portanda, Cæs.: ne forte sub alā Fasciculum portes librorum, Hor. II. Fig.: To bear, carry, bring: portantia verbasalutem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. porter.*

porter-ium, ī, n. [porto, through obsol. portor=portitor] *(A thing pertaining to a portor; hence) Carrier's tax, paid by the carrier; i. e.: 1. A tax, toll, duty, impost (paid on goods imported or exported): Cæs.—2. A tax paid for the right of hauling goods about the country; a hawker's or pedlar's tax: Cic.*

port-ūla, æ, f. dim. [port-a] *A small gate: Liv.*

Port-ūnus (-umnus), i, m. [port-us] *(The one belonging to portus; hence) Portunus; the protecting god of harbours (also called Palæmon).*

portū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [portus, unconstr. Gen.] *portu-is] Full of, or abounding in, harbours; having many harbours: navigatio minime portuosius, Cic.: (Comp.) portuosior, Sall.*

por-tus, ūs, m. [akin to, and from the same root as, port-a; cf. porta init.] *(An approaching or entering; Concr., A thing approached or entered; hence) I. Prop.: A harbour, haven, port: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: The mouth (of a river): Ov. III. Fig.: A place of refuge; an asylum, retreat: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. port.*

Pōrus, i, m.=Πόρος. *Porus; a king of India.*

po-sco, pōposci, n. sup., pōscere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; acc. to some, for pet-sco; fr. pet-o] *I. Gen.: A. With personal subjects: 1. To ask for urgently; to beg, demand, request, desire: peccatis veniam, Hor.: ut imperator pugnae adesset, Tac.: poscent majoribus poculis (c. bibere), i. e. they challenge to drink from larger cups: id.—2. a. With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing: To demand, etc., something of one; to ask, etc., one for something: parentes pretium pro sepulchrâ liberâ poscere, Cic.—b. Pass. with Acc. of thing: (a) To be asked for something; something is asked or demanded of one: posceris exta bovis, Ov.—(b) To be called upon or invoked (to inspire a poet, or to sing): aversus Apollo Poscitur invitâ verba pigenda lyra, Prop.—B. Of things as subjects: To demand, require, need: quod res*

poscere videbatur, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** To demand for punishment, to ask to be given up: *accusant ii, quos populus poscit*, Cic.—**B.** 1. To call one: *ego poscor Olympo, Olympus calls me, summons me to the combat*, Virg.—2. To call upon, invoke: *supplex tua numina posco*, Virg.—**C.** In selling: 1. To ask, demand for a thing; to offer at a price: *tanti quanti poscit, vin tanti illam emi*? Plaut.—2. To ask, bid, offer a price for a thing: *ecqui poscit prandio*? Plaut.

Posides, æ, m. *Posides*; a freedman of the Emperor Claudius.

Posidōnius, ñ, m., Ποσειδώνιος (One belonging to Poseidon or Neptune). *Posidonium*; a celebrated Stoic of Rhodes, a disciple of Panætius, and instructor of Cicero.

pōs-īto, ōnis, f. [POS, root of po(s)-no] **I.** Prop.: A putting, placing, setting: Col. **II.** Fig.: A placing, use of a word: Quint. **III.** Meton.: A position of the body or of places; a posture, situation: Sen.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *position*.

pōs-ītor, ōris, m. [id.] A builder, founder: Ov.

pōs-ītura, æ, f. [id.] (Prop.: A placing; Meton.) A thing placed; hence, structure, creation, formation, etc., of the universe: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posture*.

1. **pōs-ītus**, a, um: 1. *P.* of po-no, through true root pos.—2. *P.* Placed, lying, standing, situate, etc.: **a.** Prop.: Of localities, etc.: Roma in montibus posita. Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of a person in sleep: *somno positus, laud in sleep*, i. e. lured to sleep, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posé*.

2. **pōs-ītus**, ūs, m. [POS, root of po(s)-no] (A putting or placing; hence) **I.** Gen.: Position, situation, etc.: Ov.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: Disposition, order, arrangement: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poste*. **posses-sio**, ōnis, f. [for possed-sio; fr. possid-co, through true root POSSED] **I.** Prop.: A possessing, possession: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A thing possessed; a possession, property, esp. an estate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *possession*.

possessiō-cūla, æ, f. dim. (for possession-cula; fr. possessio, possession-is) A small possession, a small estate: Cic.

posses-sor, ōris, m. [for possed-sor; fr. possid-co, through true root POSSED] A possessor: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *possessionneur*.

1. **posses-sus** (for possed-sus), a, am, P. of possid-co, through true root POSSED.

2. **posses-sus** (for possid-sus), a, um, P. of possid-co.

pōs-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sedeo] (To continue sitting much in a place, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: To have and hold, to be master of, to own, possess: *partem agri*, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: To take possession of, to occupy: *forum arantius cetervis*, Cic. **III.** Fig.: To possess, to have a thing: *magnum possidet religionem* pater-

nusque maternusque sanguis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posséder*.

pos-sido, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 3. v. a. [for pot-sido] (id.) **I.** Prop.: To take possession of, to possess one's self of: Cic.: *circumfluis humor Ultima possidet*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: To take possession of, possess itself of, occupy: *totum hominem, totamque ejus preturam possederat*, Cic.

pos-sum, pōtū, posse (old forms, potissum or potis sum, for possum, Plaut.: potessunt for possunt, id.: potessim for possim, id.: potesse for posse, id.: possiem, id.: possies, id.: possiet, id.—In the *Pass.*: potestur, Lucr.), v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pot-is; sum] **I.** Gen.: To be able, have power; I (thou, he, etc.) can: *quantum valeam, quantumque possim*, Cic.: *facere non possum*, id. **II.** Esp.: To be able, to have influence or efficacy, to avail: *poterunt per vim et scelus plurimum*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *possouvoir*, (*je*) *puis*.

post, adv. and prep. [prob. contr. from pone est] **I.** Adv.: **A.** Prop.: Of place: Behind, back, backwards: *servi, qui post erant*, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of time: *Afterwards*, after: *multis post annis, many years after*, Cic. **II.** Prep.: With Acc.: **A.** Prop.: Of place: Behind: *post carca, Virg. **B.** Fig.: After, inferior to, less regarded than, beneath, etc.: *neque erat Lydia post Chloen*, Hor. **C.** Meton.: Of time: *After, since*: *post M. Brutum proconsulem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puis*.*

post-ēa, adv. [prob. for post-um] **I.** Prop.: Of time: *After this or that, hereafter, thereafter*, afterwards: *postea fuerat*, Cæs.: *postea loci*, Sall.: non multo postea, not long after, Cic.—Particular combinations: **A.** Postea inde or deinde, Then, after that, and afterwards: Liv.—**B.** Postea quam (also, as one word), After that: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of order or succession: *Afterwards*, then, besides: *quid postea, si Romæ assiduus fui*? Cic.

posteaquam, v. postea.

poster, era, erum, etc., v. posternus. **postēr-itās**, ātis, f. [poster-us] (The state of the posterus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Of animals: *Offspring*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postérité*.

post-ērūs (-er), a, um, adj. (Comp., posterior, us; Sup., posternus or postumus, a, um) [post] **I.** Pos.: Coming after, following, next, ensuing, future: *dies*, Cic.: *postera Crescam laude*, in the esteem of posterity, Hor.—**As Subst.**: **postēri**, ōrum (Gen. Plur. posterum, Tac.), m. (sc. homines) Coming generations, descendants, posterity: Cic.—Elliptical expressions: **A.** Pos-ero (sc. die), On the following day, next day: Tac.—**B.** In posterum: 1. (sc. diem), To the following day, next day: Cæs.—2. (sc. tempus), In the future, for the future: Cic. **II.** Comp.: **A.** Prop.: That comes,

or follows, after; next in order, time or place; latter, later: *posteriores cogitationes*, Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Posterius, Later*, afterwards: Cic.—**As Subst.**: **posteriora**, um, n. The after or latter parts: Ov.

—**B.** Fig.: Inferior, of less account or value, worse: *ut hec posteriora libertate ducas*, Cic. **III.** Sup.: **A.** Posternum, 1. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: The hindmost, the last: *acies, the rear*, Sall.—Elliptical expression: *Ad posternum* (sc. tempus), At last, finally, ultimately: Liv.—**b.** Esp.: Where a thing is last; the end, or last part, of any thing: *postrema in comediā*, Plaut.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Non in posternis (i. e. in primis), Especially: Cic.—(b) Postremo, At last, finally, in the last place: Cic.—(c) Posternum, For the last time: Cic.—2. Fig.: The last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst: *homines postremit*, Cic.—**B.** Postūnus (acc. to an erroneous derivation from post-humus, sometimes also written posthumus): **I.** Gen.: The last: *postuma spes*, App.—2. Esp.: Of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will: *Late-born, posthumous*: tua postuma proles, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. Comp. *postérieur*.

post-fēro, no part, nor sup., ferre, v. a. (Prop.: To carry, or bring, after; Fig.) To esteem less: *liberati oyes*, Liv.

post-gēn-īti, ōrum, m. [post; gen-o] (Persons born afterwards; hence) *Posterity, descendants*: Hor.

post-hābēo, hābui, hābitum, hābere, 2. v. a. To place or set after; to esteem less, postpone, neglect: *seria ludo*, Virg.

post-hac, adv. After this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future: Cic.; Virg.

post-hinc, adv. After this, hereafter, henceforward: Virg.

post-hoc (also written as one word, posthoc), adv. Afterwards: Hor. **posthūmus**, a, um, v. posternus. **post-īcus**, a, um, adj. [post] That is behind, hinder, back-, posterior: *postice partesadium*, Liv.—**As Subst.**: **posticum**, i, n. A back-door: Hor.

postīdēa, adv. [lengthened form for postea] After that, afterwards: Plaut.

post-illā (also, written as one word, postilla), adv. [prob. for post-illam] After that, afterwards: Cat.

pos-tis, is (Abt. Sing., posti, Ov.), m. [POS, root of po(s)-no] (A putting or placing; concur. a thing put or placed; hence) **I.** Prop.: A post, door-post: Cic.; Ov.—Particular phrase: Of one who consecrates a temple, etc.: *Tenere postem*, To hold, or lay hold of, the door-post: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: A door: Virg.: Liv. **III.** Fig.: A door: *videtur Cernere res animus, sublati postibus ipsis*, i. e. the eyes, Lucr.

post-limīn-ium, ñ, n. [post; limen, limin-is] (That which pertains to being behind the threshold; hence) *Post*

līmīnium; i. e. *a return to one's old condition and former privileges; the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges; the right of recovery; reprisal*: Cic.—A *verbal expression*: Postlīmīnio, *By the right of postlīmīnium*: Cic.

postmēridiānus, a, um, v. *postmeridianus*.

post-mōdo, adv. *Afterwards, presently; shortly*: Hor.; Liv.

post-mōdum, adv. *Afterwards, presently, shortly*: Liv.

post-pōno, pōsui, pōstum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. *To put after, postpone; to esteem less; to neglect, disregard; ut omnia postponere videretur*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *postposer*.

postpōs-itus, a, um, *P. of postpo(s)-no*, through true root *POSTPOS*.

post-pūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To regard as secondary; to esteem less; to disregard*: Ter.

post-quam (also written as two words, post quam), conj. **I. Prop.**: *After that, after, as soon as, when: undeclino die postquam a te discesseram*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Since, because*: Plaut.

post-rēmo, etc., v. *posterus*.

post-ri-die (dūo), adv. [confr. *poster-die*; i. e. *poster-o*; (i); *die*] *On the day after, the following or next day*: *volvere*, Cic.: (with *Acc. of time*) *ludos, idē*, (with *Gen.*) *ejus diei*, Cæs.

post-scēn-ium, ī, n. [*post*: *scen-a*] (Prop.: *That which is behind the scenes*; Fig.) *Secret, mystery; vitæ*, Lucr.

post-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. *To write after or under; to add in writing*: Tac.

postulā-tio, ōnis, f. [*postul(a)-o*] **I. Gen.**: *A demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. A claim (of a deity upon men); a demand (for a forgotten sacrifice)**: Cic.—**B. A complaint, expostulation**: Plaut.; Ter.—**C. In a court of justice**: **1. A complaint, application for redress**: Suet.—**2. An application (to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint)**: Suet. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postulation*.

postulā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *A claimant*; esp., a *plaintiff*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postulateur*.

postulā-tum, ī, n. [*id.*] *A thing demanded; a demand, request*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postulat*.

1. postulā-tus, a, um, *P. of postul(a)-o*.

2. postulā-tus, ūs, m. [*postul(a)-o*] *A claim or demand in a court of justice; a suit*: Liv.

postūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*etym. dub.*; usually referred to *posco*] **I. Gen.**: *To ask, demand, require, request, desire*: *fidem*, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) *me duas orationes*, Cic.; *dub.* **II. Esp.**: **A. Law t. t.**: *To summon, arraign before a court; to prosecute, accuse, impeach*: *Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulavit*, Cic.: (with *Abt. of charge*) *Cordum postalaverat repetundis*, Tac.: (with

Gen. of charge) *Dolabellam repetundarum postulavit*, Suet.—**B. Law t. t.**: *Of a legal inquiry from the praetor or other magistrate; also, from one's opponents, a person for some purpose connected with the law, etc.*: *To demand*: *questionem*, Liv.: *quum in P. Gabinium . . . L. Piso delationem nominis postularet*, Cic.—**C. To dispute or expostulate about a thing**: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postuler*.

Postūmīus (**Posth-**), ī, m. *Postunius or Posthumus; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Postumī-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Postunius; Postumian*.

postūmus, a, um, v. *posterus*.

pōtus, a, um, v. *pono init. pot, insepar. prefix. v. 2. po.*

pōtens, entis, *P. of potsum*; but only used as **P. I. Gen.**: *Able, mighty, powerful, potent* (*Comp.*) *ne quis ex plebe contra potentiores auxilii egeret*, Cæs.: (with *Gerund in di*) *quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quæ velit*, Quint. **II. Esp.**: **A. Having power over, ruling over, master of a thing**: (with *Gen.*) *diva potens Cypri, that reigns over Cyprus*, i. e. *Venus*, Hor.—**B. Fit for, capable of anything**: (with *Gen.*) *hostes neque pugnae, neque fugæ satis potentes cæduntur*, Liv.—**C. Partaking of, having attained a thing**: (with *Gen.*) *volū, Ov.*—**D. Strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent**: (*Sup.*) *potentissima prima et summa ponantur*, Quint.: *herba potens ad opem*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potent, puissant*.

pōtent-ātus, ūs, m. [*potens, potent-is*] (*The condition of the potens; hence*) *Political power, rule, dominion, command*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potentat, "a potentate."*

pōten-ter, adv. [*for potent-ter*; fr. *id.*] **I. Gen.**: *Strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually*: (*Comp.*) *potentius Ictū fulmineo*, Ilor. **II. Esp.**: *According to one's ability or powers*: *lecta potentior res*, Hor.

pōtent-ia, æ, f. [*fr. id.*] **I. Prop.**: *Might, force, power*: Ov.: *liv. II. Meton.*: *Efficacy, virtue*: Ov.; Pl. **III. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *Ability, faculty, capacity*: Just. **B. Esp.**: *Political power, authority, sway, influence*: Cic.

pōtesse, pōtessim, v. *possum init.*

pōtes-tas, ātis, f. [*for potent-tas*; fr. *potens, potent-is*] (*The quality of the potens; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Ability, power of doing any thing*: Cic.—*Particular phrases*: **1. Esse in potestate alicujus, To be in one's power; to be subject to, to obey him: Cic.—**2. Esse in suā potestate, or suæ potestatis, To be one's own master**: Nep.; Liv. **B. Esp.**: **1. Political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty: Cic.; Liv.—**2. Magistrical power, authority, office, magistracy**: Cic.—**3. Of things**: **a. Power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value**: Virg.—**b. Nature, quality, property**: Lucr. **II. Fig.**: **A. Power, control,******

command, over self, etc.: Cic.—**B. Power, ability, possibility, opportunity: Cic.—*Particular phrases*: **1. Facere potestatem, To give opportunity, leave, permission, Cic.—**2. Facere potestatem alicujus rei, To allow or grant one the opportunity, or means of doing, etc., something: Cic.—**3. Potestatem sui facere**: **a. To allow others to see or have access to one; to give an opportunity of conversing with one: Cic.—**b. To give an opportunity of fighting with one: Cæs. **III. Meton.**: **A. Of men**: *A person in office; a public officer; a magistrate; a power, etc.*: Cic.—**B. Of a deity**: *A ruler, etc.*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *podestat*.**********

pōtētur, v. *possum init.*

Pōthīnus, ī, m., Ἰδομένης (*Much-desired*). *Pothinus; the assassin of Pompey*.

potin': **1.** = *potisne*; *potin' est? i. e. potes? can you? are you able? Ter.*—**2.** = *potisne est, i. e. potest*: *potin' ut desinas? can you leave off? i. e. pray leave off, Ter.*

pōt-lo, ōnis, f. [*pot-o*] **I. Prop.**: *A drinking*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *A drink, draught, etc.*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1. A poisonous draught: Cic.—**2. A medicinal potion or draught**: Cols.—**3. A magic potion, philtre**: Ilor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potion, poison*.**

pōtīon-ātus, a, um, adj. [*potio, potio-is*] (*Proved with a potio; hence*) *Presented with, or given, a drink, or draught of any thing*: Suet. **1. pōt-ior**, itus sum, īri (*acc. to third conj.*) *potimur, Virg.*: *potetur*, Cat.: *poteremur*, Ov.; 4. v. dep. [*pot-is*] **I. Prop.**: *To become master of; to take possession of; to get, obtain, acquire, receive*: *urbem*, Cic.: (with *Gen.*) *regni*, *id.*: (with *Abt.*) *imperio*, Cæs.: (without *Object*) *libidines ad potandum incitantur*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy*: *commoda*, Ter.: (with *Gen.*) *Cleantes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, has the chief power in the universe*, Cic.: (with *Abt.*) *voluptatibus*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *qui tenent, qui potiantur*, *id.*

2. pōtior, itus. *Comp. of potis*.

pōtis, e (*in the positive rarely declined*), adj. (*Comp.*) *pōtior*, itus; *Sup.*, *pōtissimus*, a, um [*acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit pa-tis, "lord," "ruler," from root Pā, "to support," "to rule"*] **I. Pos.**: (*Ruling*; hence) **A. Prop.**: *Powerful, mighty*: *divi*, Var. **B. Meton.**: *Able, capable, possible*, so, in particular phrases and combinations: **1. Potis or pote est** = *potest*: *He, she, or it is able, or can*: Cic.; Virg.—**2. Potis sunt** = *possunt*, *They are able*: Plaut. **II. Comp.**: (*Prop.*) *More powerful*; (*Meton.*) *To be preferred; that may, or can be, preferred; preferable*: *illa semper potiora duxisti, quæ, etc.*, Cic.: *novissime locum potiores rerum beato*: Hor. **III. Sup.**: (*Prop.*) *Most powerful*; (*Meton.*) *The chief, principal, most prominent, most important*: *quid potissimum sit*, Cic.: (with *Partitive Gen.*)

potissimos libertorum veneno inter-
fecisse creditus est, Tac.

potissim-e (-um), potissim-e (-um), adv. [potissim-us] *Chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all:* Cic.

potissum, v. possum init.

Pōtītus, ii, m. *Potitius; the name of a Roman gens.*—Plur.: **Pōtītī, ōrum, m.** *The Potitii; priests of Ilvæles.*

pōti-tus, a, um, P. of 1. poti-or.
pōtium-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for potition-cula; fr. potio, potion-is] *A small draught or potion:* Suet.

pōtius, adv. [adverbial neut. of potior] *Rather, preferably, more:* nec vero imperia expectanda, ac potius non accipienda, Cic.: (with quam) perperius est omnia potius quam consilios indicaret, id.; (with words involving a comparative notion) Utique potius quam Romæ . . . esse . . . inanalysit, id.

Pōtīnæ, ōrum, f., Pōtīnæ (Revered or August) *Potinie; a village in Boeotia, on the Asopus: in its neighborhood were pastures which made animals mad.*—**Pōtīn-as, ādis, adj. f., Ilvædis.** *Of Potinie, Potinian.*

pō-to, tāvi, tātum or tum, tāre, 1. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root पā, bhibere; Gr. πίνω=πίνω]. **I. Act.:** **A. Prop.:** *To drink:* aquam, Suet. **B. Meton.:** **1.** Of things as subjects: *To drink up; to suck or draw in; to absorb:* potantia vellera fucum, Ilor.—**2.** Of personal subjects: *To produce, cause, bring on, or fall into, through drinking:* Plant. **II. Neut.:** **A. Gen.:** *To drink:* si is potare velit, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To drink, tope, tippie:* frui voluptate potandi, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) totos dies potabatur, id.

pō-tor, ōris, m. [for pot-tor; fr. pot-o] **1.** *A drinker:* Hor.—**2.** *A hard drinker; a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler:* Hor.

pō-trix, icis, f. [for pot-trix; fr. id.] *A female tippler:* Phaed.

pōtū-lenta, ōrum, n. [2. potus, (*unconfr. Gen.*) potu-is] (*Things full of, or abounding in, potus; hence*) *Things fit for drinking; drinkables, drinks:* Cic.

pōtū-lentus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Abounding in tipping; hence*) *Drunk-en, intoxicated:* Suet.

1. pōt-us, a, um, adj. [pot-o] *Id. That has been drunk; drunk, drunk up, drained, etc.* potī . . . fecit totus cadi, Hor.

II. (Prop.) Drinking, tipping; Meton.) Drunk, intoxicated: domum bene potus seroque redieram, Cic.

2. pō-tus, ōs, m. [for pot-tus; fr. pot-o] **1. a. Prop.:** *A drinking:* Cic.—**b. Meton.:** *A drink, a draught:* Cels.—**2. Drinking, tipping, toping:** Pl.

præ, adv. and præp. c. Abl. [akin to pro] **I. Adv.:** **A. Prop.:** *Before:* abi præ, Sōsia; Jam ego sequar, go before, go in advance, Plant. **B. Fig.:** *As a particle of comparison, in connection with ut and quam (also written in one word, prænt and præquam), in comparison with, compared with:* Ter;

Plant. **II. Præp. c. Abl.:** **A. Prop.:** *Of place:* Before: cavendum erit, ut a tergo potius quam præ se flumen habeat (cui villa), before it, Col.: præ se ferre, Cic. **B. Meton.:** **1.** *In comparison with, compared with:* cunctaque præ Campo et Tiberino flumine sordent, Hor.—**2.** *For, because of, by reason of, on account of:* nec loqui præ maiore potuit, Cic. **III.** *In composition:* **A. Prop.:** *Of place:* **1. Gen.:** *Before, in front:* præjacio. **2. Esp.:** **a.** *In advance, before:* prægredior.—**b.** *Forwards:* prælabor.—**c.** *At tip or extremity:* præcido.—**d.** *In the presence of a person or persons; publicly:* prælego, no. II. **B. Meton.:**

1. *Of place:* **A. Past:** prælego, no. I. **B. Beyond, above, higher than: præcollo.—**c.** *Both, from out of something:* præsilio.—**2.** *In time:* **A. Before, sooner:** sooner than another, etc.: præbibo.—**b.** *Before proper time, prematurely:* præcanus.—**c.** *Before usual time, early:* prægeminio.—**d.** *Beforehand:* præcaveo.—**e.** *In the first place or instance:* præcipio.—**3.** *Of degree, etc.:* **a.** *Beyond or more than another:* prælucco.—**b.** *Very, very much, exceedingly:* præcalvus.—**c.** *Too much, over, excessively:* præfidens.—**d.** *Quite, completely, fully:* præcio, no. II.—**e.** *Augmentative of simple form:* præcingo, prætexo.—**4.** *Of power, authority, etc.:* *Before, over:* præfacio, præsum.**

præ-āctio, ācti, āctum, āctūre, 3. v. a. *To sharpen before or at one end; to sharpen at the head, tip, or point:* Cæs.

præcū-tus, a, um: 1. P. of præcu-o.—**2. Pa.:** *Sharpened before or at the end, pointed:* sudes, Sall.

præ-altus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *Very high:* rupes, Liv.—**2.** *Very deep:* paludes, Tac.

præ-bō, bōi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. from præ-hibeo; fr. præ; habeo] **I. Prop.:** *To hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer:* præbere ad contumeliam os, Liv. **II. Meton.:** **A.** *To give, grant, furnish, supply:* sponsalia allici, Cic.—**B.:** **1. Gen.:** *To give up, surrender:* Romanos præbere hosti ad cædem, Liv.—**2. Esp.:** *With Personal pron., or simply præbo:* *To give up, or surrender, one's self:* Liv. Ov. **III. Fig.:** **A.** *To give, furnish, render:* operam republicæ, Liv.—**B.:** **1. Gen.:** *To show, exhibit:* Ciceroni singularem fidem præbuit, Nep.—**2. Esp.:** *With, or with ellipse of, Personal pron.:* **a.** *To show, or exhibit, one's self as something:* *To prove one's self something:* (with second Acc. of further definition) se in his malis hominem præbuit, Cic.—**b.** *To yield or resign one's self; to submit:* se legibus, Sen.—**C.** *To cause, produce, originate, give rise to:* opinionem timoris, Cæs.—**D.** *To permit, allow, let a thing be done:* quæ toties rapta est, præbuit ipsa rapi, suffered herself to be carried off, Ov.

præ-bibo, bībi, bībītum, bībēre, 3. v. a. *To drink before, drink to one:* cui venenum præbiberat, Cic.

præb-ita, ōrum, n. [præb-eo] *Things supplied, or furnished, for support; an allowance:* annua, Suet.

præb-ito, ōnis, f. [id.] *A supplying, furnishing, providing:* Just.

præb-itor, ōris, m. [id.] *A giver, furnisher, supplier:* Cic.

præb-itus, a, um, P. of præb-eo.

præ-cālidus, a, um, adj. *Very warm, hot:* potio, Tac.

præ-calvus, a, um, adj. *Very bald:* caput, Suet.

præ-cānus, a, um, adj. *Gray before one's time:* Hor.

præcau-tus (for præcav-tus), a, um, P. of præcav-eo.

præ-cāvēo, cāvī, cautum, cāvēre, 2. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To guard against beforehand; to seek to avert, obviate, or prevent:* res mihi tota provisiva atque præcauta, Cic. **II. Neut.:** *To take care or heed beforehand; to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware:* ab insidiis, Liv. (*Impers. Pass.*) quod ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat, Cæs.

præ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: **A. Prop.:** *To go before, precede a person or thing:* aliquem, Suet. **B. Fig.:** *To surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel:* Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Cæs. **II. Neut.:** **A. Prop.:** *To go before, precede:* opus esse et ipsos præcedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Cæs. **B. Fig.:** *To surpass, excel:* ut vestræ fortune meis præcedunt, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. précéder.

præcell-ens, entis: 1. P. of præcell-o.—**2. Pa.:** *Surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished:* Of persons or things: vir ingenii præcellentis, Gell.: (*Comp.*) arbor pomis et suavitate præcellentior, Pl.: (*Sup.*) vir omnibus rebus præcellentissimus, Cic.

præ-cello, prps. no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. and n. *To rise beyond, higher than, or above some object:* hence **I. Act.:** *To surpass, excel* any one: aliquam fecunditate, Tac. **II. Neut.:** **A.** *To distinguish one's self, to excel:* mobilitate, Lucr.—**B.** *To pre-side, or rule, over:* genti, Tac.

præ-celsus, a, um, adj. *Very high or lofty:* locus, Cic.

præcen-tio, ōnis, f. [for præcan-to; fr. præcan, true root of præcan-o] *A singing, or playing, before a sacrifice, a battle, etc.; a prelude:* Cic.

1. præ-cep-s, cipitis, adj. [for præcapit; fr. præ; caput, capit-is] **I. Prop.:** *Of living beings:* **A. Gen.:** *Head-foremost, headlong:* hic se præcipitem tecto dedit, threw himself headlong from the roof, Hor.—**A. Adv.:** *Adverbial expression:* In præcepis, headlong, Tac. **B. Esp.:** *Of persons rushing, etc., rapidly:* head-foremost, in headlong haste: aliquem præcipitem agere, Cic. **II. Meton.:** *Of things:* **A.** *Of localities:* That run down suddenly in front; i. e. steep, precipitous: fassa, Ov.—**As Subst.:** **præcepis, cipitis, n.** *A steep place, a precipice:* Virg.—**B.** *Sinking, declining:* sol præcipitans

PRÆCEPTS

PRÆCIPUUS

facti nonno enim, Virg.—C. Swift, rapid, rushing, violent: amnis, Hor.: vox, fleeting, transient, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: Headlong, hasty, rash, precipitate: præceptis celeritatis dicendi, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Rush, hasty, inconsiderate: Of persons or things: homo in omnibus consiliis præceptis, Cic.—2. Inclined to any thing: præceptis in avaritiâ, Liv.—3. Dangerous, hazardous, critical: alea, Hor.—As Subst.: præceptis, Iptis, n. Great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances: Liv.

2. præceptis, adv. [1. præceptis] *Headlong, head-foremost: Tac.*

præcep-tio, ònis, f. [for præceptio] *fr. PRÆCAP, true root of præcipio] 1. Prop.: (A) taking beforehand; hence) The right of receiving in advance: Pl. II. Fig.: A. A previous notion, preconception: Cic.—B. A precept, injunction: Cic.*

præcep-tor, òris, m. [for præceptor; fr. id.] *A teacher, instructor, preceptor: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. précepteur.*

præcep-trix, icis, f. [for præceptrix; fr. id.] *A preceptress: Cic.*

præcep-tum, i, n. [for præceptum; fr. id.] *1. A maxim, rule, precept, etc.: Cic.—2. Precept, injunction, direction, bidding: Cic.—3. An order, command; an instruction from a superior: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. précepte.*

præcep-tus, a, um, P. of præcepto, *through true root PRÆCAP.*

præ-cep-to, psi, ptum, pte, 3. v. a. [for præ-capto] *1. A. Prop.: To crop, pluck, cull, gather, etc., before another: messes, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. To deprive one of, etc.: fructum officii, Cic.—2. To lessen, diminish, etc.: ne gratiam novitatis... epistole loquacitate præceptam, Pl. II. (Prop.: To cull, gather, pluck, etc., before the proper or full time; Fig.) To anticipate: latitium, Liv. III. To crop, browse, or nibble, off at the tip, etc.: ne germinum tenera præcipient boves, Pl.*

præcep-tus, a, um, P. of præcep-o.

præ-certat-io, ònis, f. A contest for precedence: Auct. Her.

præ-cido, cidi, cistum, cidere, 3. v. a. [for præ-cædo] *1. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To cut off at the end or tip; to cut off the extremity of any thing; to cut off: pennæ præcise non crescent, Pl.—2. Esp.: To cut off a thing from the extremity of any thing; to cut off: pollices, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To cut off, take away: nunquam ipsimet nobis præcideremus istam licentiam libertatemque vivendi, Cic.—2. In speaking: a. To cut a matter short; to be brief: to break off, or finish, abruptly: Auct. Her.—b. Without Object: To sell a thing briefly, or at once; to be concise, &c.: brevi præcidam, Cic.—3. Of connections: To cut asunder, rend abruptly: amicitias, Cic.—4. Of a wish or request: a. To put an end to it; to refuse, decline, deny, etc.: Cic.—b. Without Object: To give a denial or refusal, etc.: Cic. II.: A. Gen.: To*

cut quite through, to cut completely: cotem novacula, Cic. B. Esp.: Of a vessel: To knock to pieces; to break up, destroy: Cic. III. To beat, or strike, very much; to bruise, batter, smash, etc.: præcide os tu illi, Plaut.

præcinc-tus (for præcing-tus), a, um, P. of præcing-o.

præ-cingo, cingi, cinctum, cingere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To gird about, to gird: aliquem, Mart. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To gird one's self: Ov.; Hor. II. Meton.: To surround, encircle with any thing: frontem vallo, Prop.

præ-cino, cini, centum, cinere, 3. v. a. and n. [for præ-cano] *I. Act.: A. Prop.: To foretell, predict: magnū aliquid populo Romano, Cic. B. Fig.: Of animals, etc., or things as subjects: To forebode, etc.: lucos præcinnisse fugam, Tib. II. Neut.: (Prop.: To sing forth; Meton.): To utter an incantation: carmine quum magico præcinnisset anus, Tib. III. To sound forth first, to give the signal previously, or first: tuba præcinnente, Flor. IV. Neut.: Of instruments, etc., as subjects: To give forth sounds, or notes, before or at, to be played before or at: magistratum epulis, fides præcinnit, Cic.*

præcipi-ens, entis, P. of præcipio.—*As Subst.: One who gives instruction, a teacher: Cic.*

præ-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cēpere, 3. v. a. and n. [for præ-capio] *A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To take, get, or receive beforehand: a publicanis pecuniâ, Cæs.; iter, etc., To take a journey, etc., before some one else; i. e. to get the start of one, etc., Liv.—2. Esp.: Milit. t. t. To take, or seize, beforehand; to preoccupy: quinquemibus Pireum præcipit, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To take or obtain in advance, to anticipate: omnia præcipi atque animo mecum ante peregi, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. (a) Act.: To give rules or precepts about a thing: quicquid præcipies, esto brevis, Hor.—(b) Neut.: To give rules or precepts; to lay down rules, etc.: quum de eloquentiâ præcipias, Cic.—b. To give information about any thing to any one: tempestatum rationem, Cic.—c. To give orders, instructions, etc., about: ipsi numerumque modumque carinis præcipiant, Virg.—d. (a) Act.: To teach, instruct in: præcipe lugubres Cantus, Hor.—(b) Neut.: To give instructions to; to instruct, teach, etc.: juvenibus, Suet.—e. To enjoin, direct, order, bid, etc.: tibi hoc amicissimo animo præcipio, Cic.*

præcipita-ns, ntis, P. of præcipit-a-o.

præcipitan-ter, adv. [for præcipitant-ter; fr. præcipitans, præcipitant-is] *With impetuous haste, precipitately: Lucr.*

præcipit-um, ii, n. [præcipit-o] *I. Prop.: A falling headlong, a falling down: Pl. II. Meton.: That down which one falls headlong: a steep place, abrupt descent, precipice: Suet. III.*

Fig.: Of circumstances, etc.: A steep place, precipice: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. précipice.

præcipit-o, avi, atum, are, i. v. a. and n. [præceptis, præcipit-is] *I. Act.: A. Prop.: Of living objects: 1. Gen.: To throw or cast headlong, or head foremost; to precipitate: pontibus infirmos præcipitasse senes, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To throw, or cast, one's self, headlong, etc.; to precipitate one's self: Sall.; Cæs.; Cic.—b. With Personal pron.: To plunge or rush along down a road, etc.: Ter. B. Meton.: Of inanimate objects: 1. To dash or hurt violently; to throw with headlong force, etc.: currum scopulis, Ov.—2. Of the heavenly bodies, light, etc.: Pass. in reflexive force: To go down, set, etc.: Ov. C. Fig.: 1. To throw, hurl, or cast down; to cause to fall, precipitate, etc.: aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic.: in mala præcipitatus, Sall.—2. To throw down, overthrow, destroy, plunge in headlong ruin, etc.: caveque Spem festinando præcipitare meum, Ov.—3. a. Gen.: To hurry, hurry away; to urge impetuously onward: furor iraque mentem Præcipitant, Virg.—b. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Of age, etc.: To decline rapidly or hurry towards a close: Script. ap. Cic.—4. To hasten, hurry a thing: moras, i. e. exchange delay for haste, Virg.—5. To hasten, press, urge to do any thing: dare tempus Præcipitant curæ, Virg. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: To fall down headlong; to throw one's self down: precipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of personal subjects: a. To rush headlong or unawares into an ambush, etc.: Liv.—b. To hurry, hasten, rush with speed, or in haste: non fugis hinc præceptis, dum præcipitare potestas? Virg.—2. Of things as subjects: a. To fall down headlong; to dash violently or hurriedly down: nimbi in vada præcipitant, Virg.—b. Of the heavenly bodies, etc.: To sink, set, etc.: sol, Cic.—c. Of a particular season, etc.: To close, come to an end, etc.: hiems præcipitaverat, Cæs. C. Fig.: 1. To fall, or rush, headlong into any condition, etc.: in amorem, Plaut.: ad exitum, Cic.—2. To go, fall, or sink to ruin, etc.: quum ad Cannas præcipitasset Romana res, Liv.—3. To be too hasty or precipitate; to come to a hasty close: assensio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. précipiter.*

præcipit-e, adv. [præcipu-us] *Especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally: Cic.; Hor.*

præcip-tus, a, um, adj. [præcipio] *(That is taken before other things; hence) 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: Particular, peculiar, especial: præcipua fortune conditio, Cic. B. Esp.: That is received beforehand, speedily: res, Ter.—As Subst.: PRÆCIPUUM, i, n. A portion of an inheritance received by anticipation, or before the general distribution of the property:*

Suet. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *Special, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: amor, Cic.: *præcipuus scientiæ rei militaris*, Tac. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Of special note or high rank*: vir, Entr.—**2.** *Principal, chief, foremost*: præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Bruti, Entr.—**As Subst.**: With the Stoics: *præcipua*, *grum*, *n.* *Principal or considerable things; things that come next to absolute good*: Cic.

præcis-e, *adv.* [*præcis-us*] **1.** *In short, in few words, briefly, concisely, shortly*: dicere, Cic.—**2.** *Positively, absolutely*: Cic.

præci-sio, *ônis*, *f.* [*for præci-d-sio*; *fr. præci-d-o*] (*Prop.*: *A cutting off*; *Fig.*) **Rhet. t. t.**: *A breaking off abruptly*: Auct. Her. ¶ *Hence, Fr. præcision*, "precision."

præci-sus (*for præci-d-sus*), *a*, *um*, **1.** *P. of præci-d-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *a. Prop.*: *Cut or torn off; separated*: Trincirca Italiæ præcisâ recessit, Manil.—**b.** *Meton.*: *Broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous*: acuta silix præcisissimè undique saxis, Virg.—*Cic.*: *Shortened, short, brief*: conclusiones, Quint. ¶ *Hence, Fr. précis*.

præclâr-e, *adv.* [*præclar-us*] **1.** *Very clearly, very plainly*: præclare aliquid explicare, Cic.—**2.**: *a. Gen.*: *Excellently, admirably, very well*: (*Sup.*) *præclarissime aliquid facere*, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: *As an expression of assent*: *Very good, very well*: Cic.

præclârus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **I. Prop.**: *Very clear, very bright*: lux, Lucr. **II. Meton.**: *Very magnificent, splendid, excellent*: ad aspectum, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: **1.** *In a good sense*: *Splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, famous, celebrated, etc.*: (*Comp.*) *vita præclarior*, Sall.: (*Sup.*) *præclarissimum facinus*, Nep.: *in philosophiâ*, Cic.: (*with Gen.*) *eloquentiæ et fidei præclarus*, Tac.—**2.** *In a bad sense*: *Noted, notorious, infamous, etc.*: *scleribus præclarus est*, Sall. **B. Esp.**: *Of circumstances, rank, etc.*: *Magnificent, splendid, noble, etc.*: Hor.

præclûdo, *si*, *sum*, *dêre*, **3. v. a.** (*To shut in front*; *hence*) **I. Prop.**: *To shut to, to close*: portas præclaudit, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: *To close a thing to anyone, i. e. to forbid access, to deprive of the use of a thing*: *aditus misericordiæ iudicium*, Cic.—**B.**: *To shut up, hinder, stop, impede, etc.*: *vocem alieni*, Liv.

præclûsus (*for præclud-sus*), *a*, *um*, **P.** of *præclûdo*.

præc-o, *ônis*, *m.* [*for præ-ci-o*; *fr. præ; ci-eo*] **I. Prop.**: *(One crying out before a person; hence) A crying out, herald in a court of justice, at auctions, games, etc.*: Cic.: Hor. **II. Fig.**: *A publisher, herald*: Cic.

præco-citus (*for præcoqu-tus*), *a*, *um*, **P.** of *præcoquo*.

præcôgito, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, **1. v. a.** *To think upon, ponder, or consider beforehand*; *to premeditate*: facinus, Liv.

præcognosco, *no perf.*, *cognit-*

um, *cognoscere*, **2. . . a.** *To foreknow, foresee*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. préconnaître*.

præ-côlo, *no perf.*, *cultum*, *côlere*, **3. v. a.** *To cultivate beforehand*: *animi habitus*, Cic. **II.**: *To honour highly*: *esteem, revere*: *nova et anticipa*, Tac.

præ-compôno, *pôstui*, *pôstum*, *pônere*, **3. v. a.** *To arrange, compose, or adjust*, *beforehand*: Ov.

præcompôs-îus, *a*, *um*, **P.** of *præcompô(s)-no*, *through true root PRÆCOMPOS*.

præcôn-îus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*præco*, *præcon-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a præco or public crier*: *quæstus, the office, or business, of a public crier*, Cic.—**As Subst.**: *præconium*, *îi*, *n.* (*sc. munus*): **1.** *Prop.*: *The office of a public crier*: *facere, to be a public crier*, Cic.—**2.** *Meton.*: *A crying out in public*; *a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing*: Cic.; Ov.—**3.** *Fig.*: *A publishing, celebrating, laudation, commendation*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ *Hence, Fr. prone*.

præ-cônsumo, *no perf.*, *consumptum*, *consumere*, **3. v. a.** *To waste, or spend*, *beforehand*: *viros bello*, Ov.

præ-contract-o, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, **1. v. a.** *To feel, or handle*, *beforehand*, *i. e. in thought*: Ov.

præ-cord-îa, *grum*, *n.* [*præ; cor*, *cord-is*] (*The parts, or things, before the heart*; *hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen; the midriff, diaphragm*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A the entrails, the stomach*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.**: *The breast, the heart*: Liv.; Virg.—**C.**: *The body, bodies*: *in terrâ ponunt præcordia*, Ov.

præ-corrumpo, *no perf.*, *corruptum*, *corrumperè*, **3. v. a.** *To corrupt, or bribe*, *beforehand*: *aliquem donis*, Ov.

præ-cox, *côcis*, *adj.* [*for præcoqu-s*; *fr. præ; coqu-o*] **I. Prop.**: *Ripe before time*; *early ripe, premature, precocious*: *allium præcox*, Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of trees*: *Bearing fruit before the usual time*; *early bearing*: *caprifici præcoces*, Pl.—**B.** *Of places*: *Where fruits ripen early*: *sittis*, Pl. **III. Fig.**: *Over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely*: *ingeniorum præcox genitus*, Quint. ¶ *Hence, Fr. précoce*.

præcûltus (*for præcol-tus*), *a*, *um*, **P.** of *præcol-o*.

præ-cûpidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very desirous, or fond*, *of anything*: Suet.

præcur-ens, *entis*, **P.** of *præcur-o*.—**As Subst.**: *præcurrentia*, *lum*, *n. plur.* (*Things preceding*) **Rhet. t. t.**: *Antecedents*: Cic.

præ-curro, *cûcurri* (*curri*), *cursum*, *cûrre*, **3. v. n.** and **a.**: **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To run before, hasten on before, precede*: *præcurrent equites*, Cæs. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To precede, go on before*: *eo fama jam præcurrent de prælio Dyrrhacino*, Cæs.—**2.** *To surpass, excel*: *vos, qui mihi studio præcurritis*, Cic. **II. Act.**: (*Prop.*: *To run, or hasten, before a person or thing*; *Fig.*) **A. Gen.**: *To precede,*

go before: *rationem neque præcurrent appetitus*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Of arguments*: *To anticipate, combat in advance*: *illud præcurrere cogor*, Lucr.—**2.** *Of time of living, etc.*: *To precede*: *horum uterque Isocratæ ætate præcurrit, i. e. older than*, Cic.—**3.** *To surpass, excel in any quality*: *aliquem iudicio*, Tac.

præcur-sio, *ônis*, *f.* [*for præcur-sio*; *fr. præcur-o*] **I. Gen.**: *A running or hastening before*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Milit. t. t.**: *A preliminary combat, a skirmish*: Pl.—**B. Rhet. t. t.**: *A preparation of the hearer*: Cic.

præcur-sor, *ôris*, *m.* [*for præcur-sor*; *fr. id.*] (*One who runs before*; *hence*) **I. Gen.**: *A forerunner, precursor*: Pl. **II. Esp.**: **Milit. t. t.**: **A.** *An advanced guard, vanguard*: Liv.—**B.** *A scout, spy*: Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. précurseur*.

præcur-sus (*for præcurr-sus*), *a*, *um*, **P.** of *præcur-o*.

præ-cûtio, *cussî*, *cussum*, *cûtêre*, **3. v. a.** [*For præ-quatio*] *To shake, wave, or brandish before or in front*: *tædas*, Ov.

præda, *æf.* [*etym. dub.*; *acc. to some akin to prædando*; *acc. to others to prædium*] **I. Prop.**: *Property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of animals*: *A animal, bird, etc., caught or killed in the chase*; *prey, game*: Hor.—**B.** *Of fish*: *Prey*: Ov.—**C.** *Of a person*: *Prey*: Virg. **III. Fig.**: *Booty, spoil, gain, profit*: *maximos quæstus prædas facere*, Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. proie*.

prædâ-bundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*præda(n)-or*] *Ravaging, pillaging, plundering*: *exercitus*, Liv.

præ-damno, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, **1. v. a.** *To condemn beforehand, to pre-condemn*: **I. Prop.**: *collegam*, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *spem, i. e. to give it up or renounce beforehand*: Liv.

prædâ-tio, *ônis*, *f.* [*præda(n)-or*] *A plundering, pillaging*: Tac.

prædâ-tor, *ôris*, *m.* [*id.*] **1.**: **A. Prop.**: *A plunderer, pillager*.—**b.** *Fig.*: *A rapacious or avaricious man*: *Tib.*—**2.** *A taker of wild animals*; *a hunter*: Ov. ¶ *Hence, Fr. prédateur*.

prædâtôr-îus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*prædâtor*] (*Of, or belonging to, a predator*; *hence*) *Plundering, rapacious, predatory*: Liv.

præ-dêlasso, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, **1. v. a.** *To weary out or weaken beforehand*: Ov.

præ-destino, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, **1. v. a.** *To determine beforehand, to pre-destine*: *triumphos*, Liv. ¶ *Hence, Fr. prédestiner*.

prædi-âtor, *ôris*, *m.* [*prædi-um*] (*One engaged about prædium*; *hence*) *A purchaser of mortgaged estates sold by auction*; *a dealer in landed estates*: Cic.

prædiâtôr-îus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*prædiâtôr*] (*Of, or belonging to, a predator*; *hence*) *Relating to the sale of estates at auction*: *jus*, Cic.

prædicâ-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [*1. præ-*

dic(a)-o] *Praiseworthy, laudable.* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédicible*.

prædicā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. *A public proclaiming; a proclamation, publication.* Cic.—2. *A praising, praise, commendation.* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédication*, "preaching."

prædicā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who publicly commends or praises a thing; a praiser, eulogist.* Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "a preacher"), Fr. *prédicateur, précheur*.

1. **præ-dico**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To cry in public, make known by crying in public; to publish, proclaim.* anctionem, Plant.: ne suā voce ipsi se victores esse prædicent, Cic.: (without Object) si palam præco prædicasset, id. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *To make publicly known; to say, relate, state, declare.* injuriam, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. *To attribute, or assign, to anyone.* quod mihi predicabas vitium, id tibi est, Plant.—2. *To praise, laud, commend, vaunt, extol.* beata vita glorifianda et prædicanda est, Cic.: (without Object) qui de meis in vos meritis prædicaturos non sum, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prêcher*.

2. **præ-dico**, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To say, or mention, before or beforehand; to premise:* hoc primum in hac re prædico tibi, Ter. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Prop.: *Of persons:* *To foretell, predict.* que Phœbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phœbus Apollo Prædixit, Virg.—2. Fig.: *Of animals or things:* *To predict, forebode.* est: malum hoc nobis De celo tactas mentiri predicere querens, Virg.—B. *To give notice or warning of, to appoint, fix:* predicta hora, Suet.—C. *To advise, warn, admonish, inform, charge, command:* unum illud tibi... Prædicam, Virg.: Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut Cæsaris impetum experirent, Cæs.: et visum esse Junonem prædicere, ne id faceret, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédire*.

prædic-tio, ōnis, f. [2. prædic-o] *A foretelling, prediction.* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédiction*.

prædic-tum, i, n. [id.] 1. *A foretelling, a prediction.* Cic.—2. *An agreement, concert.* Liv.—3. *An order, command.* Liv.

prædic-tus, a, um, P. of 2. prædic-o.

prædiō-lum, i, n. dim. [prædium, (uncontr. Gen.) prædiō-i] *A small farm or estate.* Cic.

præ-disco, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a. *To learn, or make one's self acquainted with, beforehand:* ventos et oculi morem, Virg.

præ-dispōsitus, a, um, adj. Prepared beforehand: nunci, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédisposé*.

præ-d-itus a, um, adj. [præ; d-o] *Gifted, endowed, provided with, possessed of something (above others):* (with Abl.) parvis opibus ac facultatibus præditus, Cic.

præd-ium, ii, n. [præ, prædi-a] *A thing pertaining to a præ or money-*

surety; hence *An estate, in land or houses, in town or country.* Cic.

præ-dives, itis, adj. *Very rich, very plentiful.* Virg.

præd-o, ōnis, m. [præd-or] *One that plunders; a plunderer, robber:* Of persons or animals: Cic.; Nep.; Ov. **præ-dōcō**, docui, ductum, docere, 2. v. a. *To teach, instruct, inform beforehand.* Sall.

præd-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [præd-a] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To make booty:* to plunder, spoil, rob: spes prædandi, Cic. B. Meton.: Part. Perf.: *That has made booty; well furnished with booty:* bene ego ab hoc prædatus ibo, Plant. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To plunder, pillage, rob, despoil:* socios magis quam hostes prædatur, Tac. B. Meton.: *To take or catch animals, birds, etc.:* ovin, Ov.: pisces calamo, Prop. C. Fig.: *To rob, ravish, take:* singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes, Hæ.

præ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. *To draw, make, put before or in front:* murum, Cæs.

præduc-tus, a, um, P. of præduc-o. **præ-dulcis**, e, adj. I. Prop.: *Very sweet, luscious:* mel, Pl. II. Fig.: *Very pleasing or delightful:* decus, Virg.

præ-dūrus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Very hard:* corium, Tac. II. Meton.: *Very strong:* corpora, Virg.

præ-ēminēō, ēminui, no sup., ēminere, 2. v. n. and a. (Prop.): *To project forward, be prominent;* Fig.: *To surpass, excel:* A. Neut.: qui Græcis, Sen.—B. Act.: ceteros peritū legum, Tac.

præ-ō (præ, Virg. Æ. 5, 186), ivi and ii, itum, ire, v. n. and a. I. Prop.: *To go before, lead the way, precede:* A. Neut.: ut consulis lictores præeunt, Cic.—B. Act.: per avia et derupta præibant eum, Tac. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To go before, precede:* A. Gen.: *naturā præeunte,* Cic.—2. Act.: ut famam sui præiret, i. e. *outstrip,* Tac. B. Esp.: *Religious and political t. t.:* *To precede one in reciting a formula (as of prayer, consecration, an oath, etc.), i. e. to repeat first, to dictate anything:* 1. Act.: præi verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoteam, Liv.—2. Neut.: alicui, Cic. III. Meton.: A. *To recite before one; to recite first for one:* ut vobis voce præeunt, quid iudicaretis, Cic.—B. *To order, dictate something to be done:* omnia, ut decemviri præiurant, facta, Liv.

præfā-tio, ōnis, f. [præf(a)-or] *(A speaking or saying beforehand; hence)* I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A preface, introduction, introductory expression:* Suet. B. Fig.: *Appellation, title, used in addressing a person:* Pl. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. *Religious and Political t. t. used before doing, etc., something:* A *form of words, formula:* Cic.; Liv.—2. *Introductory speech or observations:* Pl. B. Meton.: *Of books:* A *preface:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préface*.

præfec-tūra, æ, f. [for præfac-tura; fr. præficio, through true root PRÆFAC] *(A setting before or over; hence)* I. Gen.: *The office of one set over anything; the office of a president or overseer; a presidency, superintendency, prefecture:* Plant.; Suet. II. Esp.: A. *The presidency or office of chief, in various civil and military offices:* Hirt.; Pl.—B. *Of a country or town:* A *prefecture, prefecture:* Cic.; Nep.—C.: 1. Prop.: *The administration of a province:* Suet.—2. Meton.: a. *A prefecture;* i. e. *An Italian city governed by Roman authorities (præfecti) and according to their edicts:* Cic.—b. *The territory of a prefecture;* a *district, province, government:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfecture*.

1. **præfec-tus**, a, um, P. of præficio, through true root PRÆFAC.

2. **præfec-tus**, i, m. [for præfactus; fr. præficio, through true root PRÆFAC] I. Gen.: *One placed in office, put in authority, appointed to direct, etc.; an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect, etc.:* nec vero præfectus mulieribus præponatur, Cic.: morum, Nep.: (with Dat.) moribus, Cic. II. Esp.: *As a title of particular officers, civil or military:* *President, commander, prefect, etc.:* ærarii or ærario, A. *Treasurer:* Pl.: *annona, a superintendent of grain or of the markets,* Tac.: *castrorum or castris, a quartermaster, etc.:* *classis or simply præfectus, an admiral,* Cic.: also, *a captain of a ship,* Tac.: *fabrūm, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer,* Cæs.: *equitum, or simply præfectus, a commander of the cavalry,* as we say, *a colonel or general of cavalry,* Hirt.; Cic.: *cohortum, commander of the auxiliary cohorts,* Sall.: *legionis* (in the time of the emperors, the same that was previously called *legatus legionis*), *a commander of the legion* (our colonel), Tac.: *regis or reginus, a commander-in-chief, generalissimo,* Nep.: *pretorio or prætorii, a commander of the imperial body-guard, pretorian prefect,* Tac.: *urbis or urbis, governor of the city of Rome* (in the times of the republic, appointed only to represent the consul during the absence of the latter; under the emperors, a perpetual office with a particular jurisdiction), Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfet*.

præ-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To bear before, to carry in front:* manūs, Ov.: *doctrā facem,* Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *Pass, in reflexive force:* *To hurry past, whether on foot or horseback:* Liv.; Tac.—2. *To carry in front, to bear along a thing in public, and esp. in religious and triumphal processions:* *statuum pompā,* Suet.: *in triumpho signa,* Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present:* suam vitam, ut legem, præfert suis civibus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. *To place a person or thing before another in esteem; to prefer to:* alicui, Cic.: *pecuniam amicitie,* id.—b. *To choose rather, prefer:* cur alter fratr

um cessare et ludere et ungi Præferat Herodis palmetis, Hor.—2. To take before-hand, to anticipate: diem triumphi, Liv.—3. To show, display, exhibit, discover, manifest, expose, reveal, betray: avaritiam præfers, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préférier*.

præ-fērox, ōcis, adj. Very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent: Liv.; Tac.

præ-ferrātus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Tipped or pointed with iron: pilum, Pl. II. Meton.: Chained, fettered: tribunus, Plaut.

præ-fervidus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Very hot, burning hot, torrid: balneum, Tac. II. Fig.: Of anger: Glowing, burning, fierce: ira, Liv.

præ-festino, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To hasten before the time, to hasten too much: ne deficiere præfestinant, Liv. II. Act.: To hasten past: sinum, Tac.

præ-ficio, feci, factum, fiōre, 3. v. a. [for præ-facio] I. Prop.: To set or place over anything as officer, superintendent, leader, etc.; to place in authority over, appoint to the command of: imperatorem bello, Cic. II. Fig.: To place in, set over: nec materia inventur, cui divinationem præficere possimus, Cic.

præ-fid-ens, entis, adj. [præ; fid-o] Trusting too much, over-confident: sibi, i. e. self-confident, rash, Cic.

præ-figo, fxi, fxi, figere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity of: arma puppibus, Virg. II. Fig.: To mark, stamp, set a brand upon anything: nigrum thea (i. e. Θ), as a sign of death on Roman inscriptions vitio, to mark crime with the black thea, i. e. to condemn it, Pers. III. Meton.: A. To tip, head, point, etc.: præfigunt ora capistris, i. e. muzzle, Virg.—B. To close, block up: prospectus omnes, Pl.—C. To pierce, transfix with something: latius, Tib.

præ-finio, finivi and finii, finitum, finire, 4. v. a. To determine, fix, or appoint beforehand: to prescribe: cetera, Cic.: (without Object) præfinire non est meum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfinir*.

præfinit-o, adv. [præfinit-us] In the prescribed manner: loqui, Tor.

præfinit-us, a, um, P. of præfini-o.

præfixus (for præfix-us), a, um, P. of præfix-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfixe*.

præ-flōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [præ; flos, flor-is] (Prop.: To deprive of blossoms beforehand: Fig.) To lessen, diminish, tarnish: gloriam victoriae, Liv.

præ-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. and a. To flow by or past. I. Neut.: infimā valle præfluit Tiberis, Liv. II. Act.: Aufidus, qui regnia Dauni præfluit Appuli, Hor.

præ-fūc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for præ-fauc-o; fr. præ; faux, fauc-is] (To put, etc., something before the throat; hence, with the accessory

notion of pressure) To choke, strangle, suffocate: animæ viam, Ov.

præ-fōdio, fōdi, fōssum, fōdere, 3. v. a. I. To dig before, or in front of: portas, Virg. II. To bury previously: aurum, Ov. III. To dig beforehand: scrobes, Pl.

præ-fēcundus (-fēcundus), a, um, adj. Very fruitful: Pl.

præ-for, fātus sum, fāri, i. v. dep. n. and a. I. Gen.: To say, or utter, beforehand: to premise, preface: A. Act.: quæ de deorum naturā præfati sumus, Cic.—B. Neut.: introitit adolescens, et præfatur arrogantius, Gell. II. Esp.: A. In a religious sense:

1. To utter first, beforehand, or preliminarily: carmen, Liv.—2. To address a prayer beforehand to: divos, Virg.—B. To mention beforehand, to name in advance as authority: Pl.—C. To bespeak; to ask, or crave, beforehand, or previously: veniam, App.—D. To foretell, predict, prophesy: talia præfantes . . . Parcæ, Cat.

præfract-e, adv. [præfract-us] Sternly, inflexibly, resolutely: erarium defensore, Cic.: (Comp.) præfractius, Val. Max.

præfract-us, a, um: 1. P. of præfracti(-g-o), through true root PRÆFRAG—2. Pa.: a. In Rhetoric: Broken, abrupt: (Comp.) præfractor, Cic.—b. In character: Stern, harsh, inflexible: Val. Max.

præ-frigidus, a, um, adj. Very cold: Austor, Ov.

præ-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. n. I. To break off, or to break off at the tip, or extremity: ne caulis præfringatur, Cato. II. To break completely: to shiver, shatter, etc.: hastas, Liv.

præ-fulcō, fulsi, fultum, fulcere, 4. v. a. I. To put a prop before a thing; i. e. to prop up, support a thing: Fig.: primum illud præfulci, Cic. II. To place before as a prop or stay: Fig.: me suis negotiis, i. e. use me as a prop, to, Plaut.

præ-fulgō, fulsi, no sup., fulgere, 2. v. n. I. To shine, or glitter, in front of: nitor smaragdi collo præfulget tuo (sc. pavonis), Phaed. II. To glitter, or shine, at the extremity, end, etc.: leonis Pellis . . . præfulgens unguitibus aureis, Virg. III. To shine greatly, to glitter very much: A. Prop.: equitatus phaleris præfulgens, Gell. B. Fig.: præfulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac. IV. To shine too much, to glitter over much, to be too brilliant: Fig.: Auct. Her.

præful-tus (for præfulc-tus), a, um, P. of præfulc-o.

præ-gēlīdus, a, um, adj. Very cold: in locis prægelidis, Liv.

præ-germīno, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. To bud forth early: Pl.

præ-gestio, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. To desire greatly: Cic.

præ-gn-ans, antis (-as, ātis, Plaut.; acc. to some, also, Cic.), adj. [prob. for præ-gem-ans; fr. præ; gen-o] (In the state preceding the bringing forth; hence) I. Prop.: With

child, pregnant: of animals, *big with young*: iuxor, Cic.: aqua, Pl. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Full, large-sized, swollen: cucurbita, Col.—2. Full of, swollen with anything: prægnans stamine fusus, Juv.—B. In comedy: Of blows: Hard, stout, smart: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prégnant*.

prægnas, ātis, v. prægnans init.

præ-grācilis, c, adj. Very slender, very tank: proceritas, Tac.

præ-grandis, e, adj. I. Prop.: Very large, huge: locusta, Suet. II. Fig.: Very great, powerful: senex, i. e. the great Aristophanes, Pers.

præ-grāvis, e, adj. I. Prop.: Very heavy: onus, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Very heavy, oppressive, burdensome: servitium, Pl.—B. Of persons: Very wearisome: ignavo principi prægravis, Tac.

præ-grāv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [præ; grav-is] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To exceed in weight, preponderate: ne prægravet fructus parte aliā, Pl. B. Fig.: To preponderate: prægravant cetera facta, Suet. II.: A. Act.: 1. Prop.: To press very much, or heavily, upon; to oppress with weight, weigh down, etc.: prægravata tellis senta, Liv.—2. Fig.: To weigh, or bear, down; to depress, press down; qui prægravat artres infra se positas, i. e. by his superiority, Hor.—B. Neut.: (Prop.: To be very heavy) Fig.: To be oppressive or burdensome: exonerare prægravante turbā regnum cupiens, Liv.

præ-grēdior, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [for præ-gradi-or] I. To go before, or in advance: to precede: A. Neut.: prægredientes amici, Cic.—B. Act.: nuntios, Liv. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To go by or past; to pass; to pass by: castra, Liv. B. Fig.: To surpass, excel: qui tantum alios prægressus es, etc., Sall.

præ-gres-sio, ōnis, f. (for prægred-sio; fr. prægred-i-or) A going before, precedence: Fig.: causæ, Cic.

præ-gres-sus (for prægred-sus), a, um, P. of prægred-i-or.

prægustā-tor, ōris, m. [prægust-(a)-o] (One who tastes food before served on the table) A foretaster, taster. I. Prop.: Halotus spado, prægustator, Suet. II. Fig.: libidinum tuarum, Cic.

præ-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To taste beforehand: cibos, Ov. II. Meton.: To take and eat, or drink, beforehand: medicamina (=antidota), Juv.

præ-hībēo, hībēi, hībētum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for præ-habeo] (To hold before or forth; hence) I. Prop.: To furnish, supply, give, etc.: vestem, Plaut. II. Fig.: Of words: To utter, speak: Plaut.

præ-l-ens, ēntis, P. of præc-o, through true root PRÆC.

præ-jācēo, jāci, jāctum, jācere, 2. v. n. and a. To lie before, be situate in front of anything. I. Neut.: mare præjacens Asiae, Pl. II. Act.: campus castra præjacet, Tac.

præjudicā-tus, a, um, 1. *P. of* *præjudic(a)-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: *Decided beforehand*; *prejudged*: opinio, Cic. — *As Subst.*: **præjudicatum**, 1. n.: *A. Something decided beforehand*: Liv. — *b.* *A previous opinion*, *prepossession*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préjugé*.

præjudiciūm, 1. n.: *a. Prop.*: *A preceding judgment, sentence, or decision; an examination (for the purpose of ascertaining facts, which might serve for future proceedings)*: Cic.; Quint. — *b.* *Meton.*: *A precedent, example*: Cæs. — 2. *A decision made beforehand, or before the proper time*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préjudice*.

præjudico, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. *I.* *Judicially*: *To judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand*; *to præjudge*: Cic. *II.* *Extra-judicial*: *To give a preliminary judgment*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préjuger*.

præjūvo, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre, 1. v. a. *To aid beforehand*: Tac.

prælabōr, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. n. and a. *I.* *Neut.*: *A.* *With living beings as subjects*: *To glide forwards or onwards*; *to swim*, etc., along: insula, in quam Germani nando prælabebantur, Tac. — *B.* *With things as subjects*: *To glide along or onwards*; *to flow along*: quam juxta prælabitur amnis, Luc. *II.* *Act.*: *To glide past, to hasten by*: rotis prælabi flumina t'isse, Virg.

præ-lambo, lambi, lambitum, lambēre, 3. v. a. *To lick, or taste, beforehand or first*: Hor.

prælab-sus (for prælab-sus), a, um, *P.* of prælab-or.

præ-largus, a, um, 1. *adj.* *Greatly abounding in, very full of*: Pers.

præla-tus, a, um, *P.* of præfero [præ; lā, root of la-tum; v. fero mit.]. ¶ Hence, (subst.) Fr. *prélat*; Eng. *prelate*.

præ-lautus, a, um, *adj.* *Very elegant, sumptuous, or luxurious*: Suet.

prælect-us (for prælecl-tus), a, um, *P.* of præleco.

prælēgo, lēgi, lectum, lēgēre, 3. v. a. *I.* *To sail or coast past or by a place*: Campaniam, Tac. *II.* *To read anything before, or in the presence of, others*; *to read anything to others, with explanatory remarks*; *to lecture upon an author*, etc.: auctores, Quint.

præ-ligo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *I.* *Prop.*: *To bind round, tie about, something*; *sarmenta cornibus boum*, Liv. *II.* *Meton.*: *To bind up, tie up*: os, Cic.

prælium, 1. v. *prælium*.

prælocl-ūtus (for præloclu-utus), a, um, *P.* of præloclu-or.

præ-longus, a, um, *adj.* *Very long*: hasta, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pré-longe*.

præ-lōquor, lōcūtus or lōquutus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. n. *I.* *Gen.*: *To speak first or beforehand*; *to speak before another*; *to forestall in speaking*: Plaut. *II.* *Esp.*: *A.* *To forestall, predict*, etc.: Prop. — *B.* *To say or speak beforehand by way of introduction*; *to premise*: Pl.

præ-lūcō, luxi, no sup., lūcōre, 2. v. n. *I.* *To shine before one*, etc.: ne ignis noster facinori præluceat, Phaed. *II.* *To shine forwards, to cast light forwards*: Fig.: amicitia bonā spe præluceat in posterum, Cic. *III.* *To carry or hold a light before some one*; *to light one*: quum fulgur . . . servum prælucentem examinasset, Suet. *IV.* *To be more bright, beautiful, splendid, resplendent than something else*; *to surpass anything in brightness, beauty, or splendour*: nullus in orbe sinus Batiis præluceat amenis, Hor.

præ-lūdo, lūsi, lāssum, lūdēre, 3. e. n. and a. (Prop.) *To play beforehand*; (Fig.) *To give a prelude of what is about to happen*: Mariana rabies intra urbem præluserat, etc., Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pré luder*.

præ-lustr-is, e, *adj.* [præ; 1. lustr-] *Very illustrious or magnificent*: Ov.

præmandā-ta, ōrum, n. [præmand(a)-o] (*Things commanded beforehand*; hence) *A writ of arrest*: Cic.

præ-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *I.* *Prop.*: *To order or command beforehand*: ut conquireretur, præmandavi, Script. ap. Cic. *II.* *Meton.*: *To order or procure beforehand*: puerum, Plant.

præ-mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Too early, untimely, premature*: hiems, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prématuré*.

præ-medicā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [præ; medic(a)-o] (*Charmed beforehand*; hence) *Protected beforehand by charms*: Ov.

præmeditā-tio, ōnis, f. [præmedit(a)-o] *A considering beforehand, premeditation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préméditation*.

præmeditor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. *To think over; to muse or deliberate upon beforehand; to premeditate*: præmeditāri id ferendum modice esse, Cic. (without Object) tentans citharam et præmeditans, *preluding*, Tac. *Esp.* Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Previously considered, premeditated*: mala præmeditata, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préméditer*.

præmētā-ens, entis, 1. *P.* of præmetuo. — 2. *Pa.*: *Fearing beforehand*: (with Gen.) ovis præmetuens doli, Phaed.

præ-mētūen-ter, adv. [for præmetuent-ter; fr. præmetuens, præmetuent-is] *Anxiously, solicitously*: errorem vitare, Lucr.

præ-mētū, mētūi, mētūtum, mētūere, 3. v. n. *To fear or be in fear beforehand*: Cæsar præmetuens suis, Cæs.

præmi-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [præmi-um] *To stipulate for a reward*: Suet.

præ-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. *I.* *Prop.*: *To send forward or before; to dispatch in advance*: edictum, Cæs.: mihi literas, Cic. *II.* *Fig.*: *To send out in advance*: premissā voce, Hoc age, v. e. *when he had first said*, Suet.

præ-m-ium, 1. n. [for præ-em-ium, fr. præ; em-ere] (*A taking beyond or above others*; Concr. *That which is taken beyond or above others*; hence) *I.*: *A. Prop.*: *Profit derived from booty, booty*: Ov.; Prop. *B.* *Meton.*: *Game killed, prey*: Hor. *II.*: *A. Gen.*: *Profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction*: Lucr.; Cic. *B.* *Esp.*: *I.* *Prop.*: *a.* *Reward, recompense*: Cic.; Pl. — *b.* *Ironically*: *Reward, for punishment*: Ov. — 2. *Meton.*: *An act deserving a reward, an exploit*: Virg.

præ-molestia, æ, f. *Trouble beforehand, apprehension*: Cic.

præ-mollor, mollitus sum, mōliri, 4. v. dep. *To prepare, or make preparations for, beforehand*: res, Liv.

præ-mōnē, mōnūi, mōnītum, mōnēre, 2. v. a. *I.* *Gen.*: *To forewarn; to advise or admonish beforehand*; *to premonish*; *to remind beforehand*: ut te premonerem, Pl. me præmonelat, ut magnopere caverem, Cic. *II.* *Esp.*: *To forestell, foreshow, predict, presage*: igne Pelagoo lion arsurum, Ov.

1. **præmōn-itus**, a, um, *P.* of præmon-eo.

2. **præmōn-itus**, ūs, m. [præmon-eo] *A forewarning, premonition*: Ov. **præmonstrā-tor**, ōris, m. [præmonstr(a)-o] *One who shows, or points out, beforehand; a guide, director*: Ter.

præ-monstro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *I.* *Gen.*: *To show beforehand; to point out the way; to guide, direct*: currenti spatium, Lucr. *II.* *Esp.*: *To denote beforehand; to predict, presage, prognosticate*: aliquid populo, Cic.

præ-mordē, morsī or mordī, morsum, mordēre, 2. v. a. *I.* *Prop.*: *To bite at the end or tip*: linguam, Luc. *II.* *Meton.*: *To bite off, snap off, erubescere*: Quodcumque est . . . Discipuli custos præmordet, etc., Juv.

præ-mōrior, mortuus sum, mōri or mōriri, 3. v. dep. *I.* *Prop.*: *To die early or prematurely*; *to die*: Ov. *II.* *Fig.*: *Of the senses, etc.*: *To decay prematurely*: Pl.

præmors-us (for præmord-sus), a, um, *P.* of præmord-eo.

præmor-tuus, a, um, 1. *P.* of præmor-tur. — 2. *Pa.*: *Dead*: a. *Prop.*: membra, Ov. — *b.* *Fig.*: pudor, Liv.

præ-mūnio, mūnivī, mūnītum, mūnīre, 4. v. a. [præ; mūnio] *I.* *Prop.*: *To fortify, or defend, in front*: adiutus operibus, Cic. *II.* *Fig.*: *A.*: *1. Gen.*: *To fortify, protect, secure*: genus dicendi præmunium, Cic. — 2. *Esp.*: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To defend, secure, protect one's self*: Suet. — *B.*: *To place a thing before another for defence or strengthening*: aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pré munir*.

præmūni-tio, ōnis, f. [præmuni-o] *Of an orator who prepares the minds of his hearers for what he has further to say*: *A strengthening or fortifying; a preparation, premonition*: Cic.

præ-narro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To tell, or relate, beforehand*: rem, Ter.

præ-nāto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

and *a. I. Neut. : To swim before*, Pl. II. Act. : *To float past*: domos, Virg.

Præneste, *n. and f. Prænesti*; a *levn of Latium, famed for the beauty of its roses, for its nuts, and still more for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it (now Palestrina)*.—Hence, **Prænēstinus**, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Præneste; Prænēstine*.—As *Subst.*: **Prænēstini**, *ōrum, m. (sc. civēs) The Prænestines*.

præ-nitēō, *nitūi, no sup., nitēre, 2. v. n. To shine or glitter much, brightly, etc. I. Prop.*: *cur tibi junior præniteat, appear more attractive*, Hor. II. Fig.: *virtus, Veil*.

præ-nōmen, *inis, n. I. Prop.*: *(The name before the name of the gens; hence) The first name; prænomen*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *an appellation or title placed before a person's name: prænomen Imperatoris*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prénom*.

præ-nosco, *nōvī, nōtum, noscēre, 3. v. n. To learn, or become acquainted with, beforehand; to foreknow*: futura, Cic.

prænō-tio, *ōnis, f. [PRÆNO, true root of prænō-sco] A previous notion, preconception, innate idea*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prénotion*.

præ-nubilis, *a, um, adj. Very cloudy; very dark or gloomy*: Ov.

præ-nunci-a, *ae, f. [prænunci-o, That which foretells; an indication, omen, token, etc. Cic.*

præ-nunci-o, *are, etc., v. prænunt. præ-nuntio (-nuncio)*, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To announce or publish beforehand; to foretell, foreshow, predict*: aliquo instinctu afflatus divīno futura prænunciat, Cic.

prænunti-us (**prænunci-**), *ŭ, m. [prænnti-o] A foreteller; one who announces beforehand; a harbinger: lucis prænunciūs ales, i. e. the cock*, Ov.

præoccipā-tio, *ōnis, f. [præ-occup(a)-o] A seizing beforehand, pre-occupation*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préoccupation*.

præ-occipō, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.*: *To seize upon, to take possession of or occupy beforehand; to preoccupy*: iter, Cæs. B. Fig.: *To preoccupy, take possession of, etc., beforehand*: præoccupatī beneficio animi, Liv. II. *To anticipate in doing; to hasten, etc., to do*: legem præoccupaverunt ferre, Liv. III. *To anticipate, prevent, be beforehand with, etc.*: ne alteriter præoccuparet, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préoccuper*.

præ-opto, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To choose or wish rather; to desire more; to prefer*: præoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv.

præ-pando, *pandi, passum, and passum, pandēre, 3. v. a. To open or spread before; to spread out, extend*: I. Prop., *patulā præpandit (sc. rupes) cornua fronte*, Virg. II. Fig.: *præpandere lumina menti*, Lucr.

præparā-tio, *ōnis, f. [præpar(a)-o] A getting or making ready; a preparing, preparation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préparation*.

præparāto, *v. præparatus*.

præparā-tus, *a, um; 1. P. of præpar(a)-o.—2. Pa.*: *Prepared, provided with anything; bene præparatum pectus*, Hor.—Adverbial expression: *Præparato or ex præparato, With preparation*: Quint., Liv.

præ-pāro, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To get or make ready beforehand; to prepare*: I. Prop.: *locum domesticī bellī causā iam antea præparaverant*, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. *With Personal pron.*: *To prepare one's self; to get one's self ready*: Pl.—B. *To make preparations*: quum . . . quæ instare videntur, præparet, Cic.—C. *To provide*: res necessarias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préparer*.

præ-pēd-ō, *ivi, or ii, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [præ; pes, ped-is] (To put something before the feet; hence) I. Prop.*: *To shackle*: equos, Tac. II. Meton.: *To hamper, embarrass, encumber, etc.*: sese prædā, Liv. III. Fig.: *To hinder, obstruct, impede*: singulū mediōs præpediētes sonos, Ov.

præ-pendō, *pēdi, no sup., pendēre, 2. v. n. To hang before, to hang down in front*: circum turrim præpendentes, Cæs.

præ-pe-s, *pētis, adj. [for præpet; fr. præ; root pfer, whence Gr. πρῆμα, Lat. pe-na, pen-na] I. Prop.*: *Angular l.t.: Flying forwards or before one*: penna, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Swift of flight, flying quickly onwards, fleet, rapid*: Virg.—B. *Swift, quick, rapid, etc.*: volatūs, Pl.—C. *Winged*: Jovis armiger, Virg.—As *Subst.*: præpes, *ētis*: 1. Fem. (sc. avis) *A bird*: Ov.—2. Masc. a. (sc. equus) *A winged horse*: Ov.—b. (sc. homo) *A winged man*: Lucr.

præ-pil-ātus, *a, um, adj. [præ; 2. pila] Furnished at tip (i. e. tipped) with a ball or button*: missilia, Liv.

præ-pinguis, *e, adj. (Very pinguis; hence) 1. Very fat*: sues, Pl.—*Very rich or fertile*: solum, Virg.

præpolle-ns, *utis*: 1. P. of præpolle-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: *Very powerful*: Liv.—b. Esp.: *Very influential, of great weight*: Liv.

præ-pollō, *no perf. nor sup., pollēre, 2. v. n. I. Gen.*: *To exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful*: Tac. II. Esp.: *To be of great weight or importance; to have great influence, etc.*: Tac.

præ-pōndēro, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.*: *To be of greater weight; to preponderate*: Sen. II. Act.: *To outweigh*: Fig.: Cic.

præ-pōno, *pōsū, pōsitum, pōnere (Part. Perf., præpōstus, Lucr.)*, *3. v. a. I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: *To put or set before, to place first*: paucā, Cic.: *versus in primā fronte libelli*, Ov. B. Esp.: *To place or set over as chief, commander, or superintendent; to place at the head of, intrust with the charge or command of; to appoint or depute as*: aliquem provinciam, Cic. II. Fig.: *To set before or above, to prefer*: salutem republicæ vitæ suæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préposer*.

præ-porto, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To bear, or carry, before*: tela, Lucr.

præpōs-itio, *ōnis, f. [præpo(s)-no; through true root PRÆPOS] 1. (Prop.) A putting before; Meton., That which is put before; hence*: Gramm. l.t.: *A preposition*: Cic.—2. A placing, or setting, before; a preferring, preference: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préposition*.

præpōs-itum, *i, n. [id.] (A thing set before, or above, others; hence) With the Stoics*: A preferable, or advantageous, thing, but which is not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc.: Cic.

1. **præpōs-itus**, *a, um, P. of præpo(s)-no, through true root PRÆPOS*.

2. **præpōs-itus**, *1, m. [præpo(s)-no; through id.] (One set, or placed, over another or others; hence) I. Gen.*: A prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander: Cic. II. Esp.: A. An officer in the army: Tac.—B. Of the governor of a province: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préposé, préd.*

præ-possum, *pōtūi, posse, c. n. To be very powerful, or more powerful; to have the superiority, get the upper hand*: Mactonēs præpotuere, Tac.

præ-poster-o, *adv. [præposter-us] In a reversed order, irregularly*: Cic.

præ-postēr-us, *a, um, adj. (The last part, etc., in advance or foremost; hence) I. Prop.*: *Reversed, inverted*: natalis, Pl. II. Meton.: *Abund, preposterous*: imperator, Cic.: *consilia, id.*

præpōstus, *a, um, v. præpono inil.*

præ-pōtens, *entis, adj. Very able or powerful*: viri, Cic.: (with Gen.) *rerum omnium præpotens Jupiter, id.—As Subst.*: præpotens, *entis, m. A very powerful person*: Cic.

præ-prōperanter, *adv. Very hastily, very rapidly*: Lucr.

præprōp-er-e, *adv. [præprōper-us] Very quickly, very hastily, with over-haste*: Liv.

præ-prōp-er-us, *a, um, adj. Very or too quick or hasty; over-hasty, sudden, precipitate*: I. Prop.: *festinatio*, Cic. II. Fig.: *ingenium, i. e. rash*, Liv.

præ-pūtium, *ŭ, n. [vox hybrida; præ; πύθιον] The prepuce*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prépuce*.

præques-tus (for *præquer-tus*), *a, um, P. of obsol. præquer-or; fr. -e; queror. Having complained beforehand*: multa præquestus, Ov.

præ-rādio, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.*: *To beam, or glitter, forth*: pilenta præradiant, Claud. II. Act.: *To outshine*: præradiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov.

præ-rāpidus, *a, um, adj. Very swift, very rapid*: Sen.

prærep-tus (for *prærap-tus*), *a, um, P. of prærip-io, through true root PRÆRIPI*.

præ-rig-esc-o, *rigiti, no sup., rig-escere, 3. v. n. To become exceedingly stiff*: ita præriguisse manūs, Tac.

præ-rīpio, *ripul, reptum, rīp-ere*

3 v. a. [for præ-rapio] **I.**: (*To take away a thing before another*: hence) *To snatch or tear away, to carry off*: *allis laudem*, Cic. **II.** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To snatch away before the proper time*: *to carry off prematurely*: *deorum beneficium festinatione*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To forestal, anticipate*: (*without Object*) *non præripiam*, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To take away quickly*: *oscula*, Lucr.

præ-rôdo, *prps.*, *no perf.*, rôsum, rôlere, **3. v. a. I.** Prop.: *To gnaw at the extremity, end or tip*: *digitos, manûs*, Plant. **II.** Meton.: *To gnaw, bite, or nibble off*: *præroso hamo*, Hor.

præ-rôgâtiva, *æ, v.* præ-rôgativus, **præ-rôgâ-tivus**, *a, um, adj.* [præ-ro(a)-o] (*First-asked*: hence) **I.** Prop.: (*That is asked before others for an opinion*: *that votes before or first*: *prærogative*: *centuria*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: *prærogativa*, *æ, f.* (*sc. tribus or centuria*) **A.** Prop.: (*The prerogative tribe or century, i. e. the tribe or century to which it fell, by lot, to vote first in the Comitia*) *Cic. B.* Meton.: **1.** *A preivus choice or election*: *Liv.—2.* *A sure sign, token, prognostic, omen*: *Cic. II.* Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, the prerogative century*: *arising from the prerogative century*: *omen prærogativum, the omen arising from the century that voted first*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prærogative*.

præ-rôgâ-tus, *a, um*: **1.** *P. of prærog(a)-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Asked before*: *Cic.*

præ-rôgo, *âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.* *To ask before another, to ask first*: *sententias*, Suet.

præ-rô-sus (for prærod-sus), *a, um, P. of prærod-o*.

præ-rumpo, *rûpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a.* *To break or tear off before or in front*: *funes*, Cæs.

præ-rup-tus, *a, um*: **1.** *P. of præ-rump-o*, through true root *PRÆRUP*.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Broken or torn off*: hence) **A.** Prop.: *Of places*: *steep, abrupt, rugged*: *saxa*, Cic.: *mons*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *præruptior collis*, Col.: (*Sup.*) *præruptissima saxa*, Hirt.—*As Subst.*: *præruptum*, *i, n.* *A steep, abrupt, or rugged place*: *a precipice*: *Liv.—b.* Fig.: (*a*) *Of persons*: *Hasty, rash, precipitate*: *juvenis animo præruptus*, Tac.—(*b*) *Of things*: (*a*) *Harsh, stern*: *domination*, Tac.—(*b*) *Critical, extreme*: *periculum*, Vell.

præ-s, *prædis, m.* [prob. contr. fr. *præ-vad-s*; fr. *præ*; *vad*, *vad-is*; cf. late form *præ-vid-es*] (*One who is an especial vas*:—or, *one who becomes vas in the presence of witnesses, etc.*: hence) *A surety, bondsman* (in money matters; whereas *vas* denotes a surety in general): *Cic.*

præ-sâgio, *sâgivi or sâgii, sâgitum, sâgire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: *To perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of a thing*: *hoc ipsum præsâgiens animo*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To forebode, foreshow, predict, presage*: *galli canendo Bœotidis præsâgare victoriam*, Pl.*

præsâgî-tio, *ônis, f.* [præsâgi-o]

A presentiment, foreboding; the faculty of divining or presaging: *Cic.*

præsâgî-um, *i, n.* [præsâgi-o] *A presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *présage*.

præsâg-us, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic, presaging*: *responsa*, Tac.: (*with Gen.*) *mens præsaga mali*, Virg.

præ-scio, *scivi or scil, scitum, scire, 4. v. a.* *To know beforehand, to foreknow*: *hæc*, Suet.

præ-scisco, *scivi, scitum, sciscere, 3. v. a. inch.* *To find out or learn beforehand*: *animos vulgi*, Virg.

præs-ci-us, *a, um, adj.* [præs-ci-o] *Foreknowing, prescient*: *corda*, Virg.: (*with Gen.*) *præscius rei*, Tac.

præ-scribo, *scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To write before or in front*: *to prefix in writing*: *monimentis nomina*, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To trace out*: *lineamenta*, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe*: *hoc*, Cic.: *senatui, quæ sunt agenda, præscribo*, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *quum el præscriptum esset, ne, etc.*, id.: (*without Object*) *ut majorum jura moresque præscribam*, id.—**B.** *To dictate*: *carmina*, Tib.*

—**C.** *To plead as an excuse or in defence*: *to use as a pretext*: *aliquem*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prescrire*.

præscrip-tio, *ônis, f.* [for præ-scrib-tio; fr. præscrib-o] **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *A writing at the commencement of anything*: *a prefixing anything in writing*: *Tac.—2.* Meton.: *An inscription, title, commencement, preamble*: *Cic.—B.* (Prop.: *An ordering, appointing*: Meton.) *A precept, order, rule, law*: *Cic.—C.* *An excuse, pretext, preface*: *Cæs.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *prescription*.

præsrip-tum, *i, n.* [for præscrib-tum; fr. præscrib-o; fr. id.] **1.** (That which is traced out; hence) *A boundary-line, a boundary, etc.*: *Lucr.—2.* (That which is ordered, enjoined, etc.; hence) **a.** *A precept, order, rule*: *Cæs.*: *Cic.—b.* *A task, lesson, etc.*: *Sen.*

præsrip-tus (for præscrib-tus), *a, um, P. of præscrib-o*.

præ-sêco (-sico), *sêcti, sêcâtum and sêctum, sêcare, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To cut off at the tip or extremity*: *to cut off or out*: *partem*, Ov. **II.** Esp.: *Of the nail*: *To pare*: *Hior.**

præsec-tus, *a, um, P. of præsec-o*.

præ-sens, *entis* (*Abt. Sing.*), of persons, usually *presente*; of things, (*presenti*), *adj.* [præ; s-um] **I.** Prop.: (*That is before one*: *in sight or at hand*: *present, in person*: *præsens tecum egi, myself, in person*, Cic.: *præsens sermo, communication by word of mouth*, id.—*As Subst.*: *præsentia*, *lum, n.* *Present circumstances, the present state of affairs, etc.*: *Tac. II.* Meton.: **A.** *That happens, or is done, immediately*: *immediate, instant, prompt, ready, direct*: *præsens pœna sit*, Cic.—**B.** *That operates immediately or quickly*: *instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful*: (*Comp.*) *quo non præsens ullum, etc.*, Virg.: (*Sup.*) *præsentissima pericula*, Quint.

—**C.** *Of disposition or character*: *Present, collected, resolute*: *animus*, Cic.—**D.** *Present, aiding, favouring, propitious*: *dea, tu præsens nostro succurre labori*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présent*.

præsen-sio, *ônis, f.* [for præsent-sio; fr. præsent-io] (*A feeling beforehand*: hence) **1.** *A foreboding, presentiment*: *Cic.—2.* *A preconception*: *Cic.*

præsen-sus (for præsent-sus), *a, um, P. of præsent-io*.

præsent-is, *æ, f.* [præsens, præsent-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A being before, in view, or at hand*: *presence*: *Cic.*; Virg.—*Particular phrase*: *In præsentia*: **1.** *For the present, at present, now*: *at the time, then*: *Cic.—2.* *Present, at hand*: *Nep. B.* Esp.: *Of the mind*: *Readiness in emergencies, presence, resolution, courage*: *Cæs.*; *Cic. II.* Meton.: *Impression, efficacy, effect*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *présence*.

præ-sentio, *sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. a.* *To feel or perceive beforehand*: *to have a presentiment of*: *to presage, divine*: *dolos*, Virg.: (*without Object*) *animus*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *præsentium esse*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présentir*.

præsenti-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, *êre, 3. v. a. inch.* [præsenti-o] *To begin to have a presentiment of*: *Ter.*

præsep-o, *is, n., ses (-is), is, f.* [*is, æ, f.*] [præsep-io] (*The thing fenced in front, or barricaded*: hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *An inclosure of any kind, a stable, stall, fold, pen*: *Virg.*: *Cato*: *Var.—B.* *A crib, barn*: *Phœd. II.* Meton.: **A.** *A hut, hovel, dwelling*: *Plant.—B.* *Of bees*: *A hive*: *Virg.—C.* *A tavern, etc.*: *Cic.—D.* *A crib for a table*: *Hor.*

præ-sêpio, *sepis, septum, sêpire, 4. v. a.* *To fence in front, block up, barricade*: *omni aditu præsepito*, Cæs.

præsep-tus, *a, um, P. of præsep-io*.

præ-ser-tim, *adv.* [præ; 2. ser-o] (*By an arranging before*: hence) *Especially, particularly*: *Cic.*

1. præse-s, *præsdis, adj.* [for præsid-s; fr. præsid-eo] *Guarding, protecting, defending*: *locus, a place of refuge*: *præsides dii*, Tac.—*As Subst.*: *præsēs*, *idis, m.* (*sc. homo, etc.*) *A guardian, defender, protector*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*

2. præse-s, *præsdis, m.* [id.] *One that presides over persons or things*: *a president, superintendent, head, chief, ruler*: *Virg.*: *Suet.*

præsiden-s, *ntis, P. of præsid-eo*.—*As Subst.*: *A president, director, ruler*: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *président*.

præ-sîdeo, *sêdi, sessum, sîdere, 2. v. n. and a.* [for præ-sedeo] **I.** Prop.: *To sit before, or in front*: *scdli curuli*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To guard, protect, defend*: *I. Neut.*: *Gallia, quæ semper præsidet . . . huic imperio*, Cic.—**2.** Act.: *Gallia litus*, Tac.—**B.** *To preside over, to have the care or management of*: *to superintend, direct, command*: **1.** Neut.: *ut idem ad portas urbanis præsidet rebus*, Cæs.—**2.**

act.: exercitum, to command: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préside*.

præsidī-arius, a, um, *adj.* [præsid-um] (*Of, or belonging to, a presidium*; hence) *That serves for defence or protection*: milites, *garrison soldiers*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présideaire*.

præsid-ium, ī, n. [præsid-co] (*A guarding, protecting, or defending*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Defence, aid, assistance, protection, help*: Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *Defence, assistance, protection*: Cic.—**2. Esp.**: Milit. l. i. **a.**: *A garrison, soldiers, troops, forces in garrison*: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.**: *An escort, guard, etc.*: Nep.—**c.**: *A post, outpost, picket, etc.*: Cæs.—**B.**: *A post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp*: Cic.—**C.**: *Means of aid, help, assistance of any kind*: Cic.; Nep. **III. Fig.**: *Of persons*: *Defence, assistance, protection*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préside*.

præ-significo, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.*: *To show, or signify, beforehand*; to foreshow, *presignify*: Cic.

præ-sign-is, e, *adj.* [præ; sign-um] (*Having a mark above or beyond others*; hence) *Distinguished before or above others*; remarkable, illustrious, excellent: *presignia tempora cornu*, Ov.

præ-silīo, prps. *no perf. nor sup.*, silīre, 4. *v. n.* [for præ-salio] (*To leap before or forth*; hence) *Of tears*: *To spring or gush forth*: Plaut.

præ-sōno, sōnūi, sōnitum, sōnāre, *v. n.*: *To sound before*: præsonuit solenni tibia cantu, Ov.

præ-spargo (-spergo), sparsi, sparsum, spargēre, 3. *v. a.*: *To scatter, or strewe, before*: Lucr.

præstā-bilis, e, *adj.* [2. præst(a)-o] (*Surpassing, pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent*: (with *Dat.*) (Comp.) *dignitas præstabilior*, Cic.: *reipublicæ*, id.

præstāns, antis: *1. P. of Præst(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Gen.**: (a) *Of persons*: *Pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: (Comp.) *virginibus præstantior*, Ov.: (Sup.; also, with *Dat.*) *præstantissimus sapientiæ*, Tac.—(b) *Of things*: *Pre-eminent, excellent, remarkable, extraordinary, distinguished*: *natura*, Cic.: *præstanti corpore Nymphæ*, Virg.—**b. Esp.**: *Efficacious, powerful*: *medicina*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *préstant*.

præstant-ia, e, *f.* [præstans, præstant-is] *Pre-eminence, superiority, excellence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préstance*.

præstēs, præstīs, *adj.* *comm. gen.* [for præsta-(t)-s; from præst(a)-o] (*Standing before*; hence, as an epithet of deities) *Presiding, protecting*: *Lares*, Ov.

præ-stig-ia, e, *f.* (mostly plur.) [etym. dub.; but prob. fr. præstīng-uō, through root true PRÆSTIG] (*An extinguishing or obscuring*; hence, in reference to anything whereby the mental powers are, for a while, extinguished or obscured) **I. Prop.**: *An illusion, deception, sleight, feat of legerdemain or magic, etc.*: Cic. **II.**

Fig.: *Trickery, deception, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prestige*.

præ-stinguo, stīnxi, stinctum, stingūere, 3. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To extinguish*; Fig.): *To weaken, obscure, etc.*: *fata animi ejus aciem præstinxerant*, Vell.

præ-stitūo, stitūi, stitutum, stitūere, 3. *v. a.* [for præ-statuo] *To determine or appoint beforehand*: *To prescribe*: *nulla præstituta die*, Cic.

præstī-tus (for præsta-tus), a, um, *P. of præst(a)-o*, through true root PRÆSTA.

1. præsto, adv. [etym. dub.; perhaps præst-o, fr. obsol. *adj.* præst-us, standing before; fr. 2. præst-o] *At hand, ready, present, here*: ibi militi præsto fuit L. Lucilius, Cic.—*Particular phrases*: **1.** *Præsto esse*: **a.** *To arrive or appear*: 1. *Ant. Her.*—**b.** *To present one's self in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose*: Cic.—**2.** *Præsto esse, etc., or adire*: *To be at hand, to attend or wait upon, to serve, aid*: Cic.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présto*.

2. præsto, stitūi, stitutum, stare, *i. c. n.* and *a. I. Prop.*: *Neut.*: *To stand, or take up a stand, before or in front*: dum primæ præstant acies, Luc. **II. Fig.**: **A. Neut.**: *To stand out, be superior, distinguish one's self*: (with *Dat.*) ceteris, Cic.—*Particular expression*: *Præstat, etc.*; *It is, etc., preferable or better*: *motus præstat componere fluctūs*, Virg.—**B. Act.**: *To surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel*: quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute præstarent, Liv.—**2. a.**: *To become surety for; to answer or vouch for; to warrant, be responsible for; to take upon one's self*: quem tamen ego præstare non poteram, Cic.—**b.** *In purchases, etc.*: *Pass.*: *To be made good*: damnum, Cic.—**3.** *To fulfil, discharge, maintain, perform, execute*: amicitie jus, Cic.—**4.** *To keep, preserve, maintain, retain, etc.*: pacem cum aliquo, Liv.: (with second Acc. of further definition) *socios salvos præstare*, Cic.—**5. a. Gen.**: *To show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest*: virtutem, Cæs.—**b. Esp.**: *With Personal pron.*: *To show, prove, or behave, one's self or itself, as*: præsta te eum, qui, etc., show thyself such, as, etc.: Cic.—**6. a.**: *To give, offer, furnish*: quem senatui sententiam præstaret, Cic.: alieni auxilium, Eutr.—**b.**: *To offer, expose*: cæterve hostium torq̃a præstare, i. e. to flee, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préter*.

præ-stōl-or, ātus sum, āri, *i. v. dep. n.* and *a.* [for præ-stell-or; fr. præ; στῆλ-ομαι] (*To place one's self before*; hence) *To stand ready for, to wait for, expect a person or thing*, *I. Neut.*: ut in Formiano tibi præstoler, Cic. **II. Act.**: quem præstolare, Parmeno, hic ante ostium? Ter.

præstric-tus (for præstrig-tus), a, um, *P. of præstrī(n)g-o*, through true root PRÆSTRIG.

præ-stringo, strīnxi, strictum, stringēre, 3. *v. a. I.*: *To bind very much, to bind fast or hard; to bind or draw close together*: pollices nodo præ-

stringere, Tac. **II.**: (*To bind or fasten in front*; hence) **A. Prop.**: *To bind around, to wind about something*: tempora sertis, Stat. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *Of weapons*: *To make blunt, dull, etc.*: aciem ferri, Pl.—**2.** *To blind, obscure, etc.*: cuius dignitas et splendor præstringebat, credo, oculos Vatinius, Cic. **C. Fig.**: *Of the mind*: *To obscure, dim, render dull, etc.*: aciem animi, Cic.

præstruc-tus, a, um, *1. P. of præstruo*, through true root PRÆSTRUCO (*v. struo init.*).—**2. Pa.**: *Prepared*: præstructus bellis civilibus hostis, Cland.

præ-strūo, struxi, structum, strūere, 3. *v. a. I.*: **A. Prop.**: *To build before, or in the first place, as a preparation for other buildings; to lay a foundation*: Cor. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To make ready or prepare beforehand for anything*: fraud fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, ut, etc., Liv.—**2.** *To arrange or contrive beforehand*: quum præstructum utrumque consulto esset, Suet. **II.**: (Prop.: *To build up something in front*; Meton.) *To block or stop up; to render impassable*: illo aditum vasti præstruxerat objice montis, Ov.

præ-sūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. n.*: *To sweat beforehand*: dum matutinis præsudat solibus aër, Cland.

præsul, ālis, c. [for præsil; fr. præsil-ō] *One who leaps or dances before others; a public dancer*: Cic.

præsul-tā-tor, āris, m. [præ-sult(a)-o] *One who leaps or dances before others; a public dancer*: Liv.

præsul-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, *i. v. n. freq.* [for præsal-to; fr. præsil-ō, through true root PRÆSAL] *To leap or dance before*: præsulcare hostium signis, Liv.

præ-sum, fūi, esse, *v. n.* (*To be before a thing or person*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend*: in provinciā, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) omnibus Druidibus præest uras, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To be the chief person, to take the lead in*: non enim paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed præfuit, Cic.—**B.** *To protect, defend*: præsumt monibus Urbis, Ov.

præ-sūmo, sumpsī and sūmsī, sumptum and sumtum, sūmēre, 3. *v. a. I.*: **A. Prop.**: *To take before, take first or beforehand*: presumendo remedia muniat corpus, Tac. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To perform beforehand, to anticipate*: heredum officia, Pl.—**2.** *To spend, or employ, beforehand*: fortunam luxu, Tac.—**3.** *To imagine, represent, or picture, to one's self beforehand*: spe bellum, Virg.—**Particular ex-**

pression: *Præsumptum habere, To presuppose, take for granted*: Tac.—**4.** *To see before, to foresee, to infer beforehand, to believe, suppose, presume*: fortunam alicujus, Tac. **II.**: *To take before the proper time*: diadema, Cland. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présumer*.

præsum-ptio, ōnis, *f.* [præsum-o] **1. Gen.**: *A taking beforehand a*

using, or enjoying, in advance; anticipation. Pl.—2. *A. representing to one's self beforehand; a conjecture, supposition, presumption:* Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présomption*.

præsum-ptus (-tus), a, um: 1. *P. of præsum-o.—2. Pa.: Taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived:* suspicio, Tac.

præ-sũo, sũi, sũtum, sũcere, 3. v. a. (*To see in front; to see over, see up; hence*) *To cover over:* hastam foliis, Ov.

præ-sũ-tus, a, um, P. of præsu-o.
prætac-tus (for prætag-tus), a, um, *P. of præta(n)g-o, through true root PRÆTAG.*

prætéc-tus (for præteg-tus), a, um, *P. of præteg-o.*

prætég-o, texti, tectum, tégere, 3. v. a. *To cover over, to shelter, protect:* cavo prætegí ere caput, Prop.

prætendo, tendi, tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. I.: *A. Prop.: To stretch forth or forward, to extend:* prætentæque fortí Tela tenent dextrâ, Ov. **B. Meton.:** *Of the sight: To set or place forth:* Pl. **II.:** *A. Prop.:* 1. *Gen.: To spread before, or in front:* cordi prætenditur membrana, Pl.—2. *Esp.: To spread, draw, hold, or place a thing before another:* vestem oculis, Ov. **B. Meton.:** 1. *Pass. in reflexive force:* a. *Of places, etc.: To stretch out before or in front of, to lie over against or opposite to:* Liv. **b.** *Of a camp, force, etc.: To lie, be pitched, or stationed, before or over against:* Tac.; Claud.—2. *To prefix a statement, preface, etc.: to preface a statement, etc., with:* decreto sermonem, Liv. **C. Fig.:** 1. *To hold out or bring forward as an excuse:* to allege, pretend: hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, to allege in excuse for, Cic.—2. *To allege, assert a thing:* nec conjugis unquam Prætendi tædas, i. e. I never pretended to be your husband, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétendre*.

prætento, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. I.: *A. Prop.: To feel, search, or grope out beforehand, to examine previously:* manu silvas, Ov. **B. Fig.:** *To test or try beforehand:* vires, Ov. **II.:** *To hold before one's self:* prætentat pallia levâ, Claud.

prætén-tus (for prætent-tus), a, um, *P. of prætent-o.*

prætépesco, tēpũi, no sup., tēpescere, 3. v. n. *To glow strongly:* Fig. *Of love:* Ov.

præ-ter, adv. and prep. [præ, with the demonstrative suffix ter] **I. Adv.:** *Past, by, beyond, in the fig. sense; i. e.,* **A. Comparatively:** Before, beyond, above, more: quod mihi videre facere præter quam res te adhortatur tua, Ter.—**B. Exceptionally:** Except, excepting, unless, save: cavendæ sunt quædam familiaritates, præter hominum perpatuorum, Cic. **II. Prep. c. Acc.:** *A. Prop.:* *Of place:* Past, by, before, along: præter castra copias transduxit, Cass. **B. Fig.: 1. *Gen.:* Over, beyond; against, contrary to: præter naturam præterque fatum, Cic.—2. *Esp.:* a. *Beyond, above, more***

than: præter ceteros laborabis, Cic.—b. *Besides, in addition to:* ut præter se denos ad colloquium adducerent, Cass.

—C. Besides, except: hoc nemini præter me, videtur, Cic. **III. In composition:** *A. Prop.:* 1. *Gen.:* Past, beyond: prætergrádior.—2. *Esp.:* a. *By, past:* præterlabor.—b. *Across, over, beyond:* prætervolo, no. II. **B. Fig.:** *Beyond, besides, in addition:* præterea.

præter-âgo, no perf., actum, âgere, 3. v. a. *To drive by or past:* diversoria nota Præteragendus equus, Hor.

prætér-âa, adv. [for præter-eam; fr. præter; is, (Acc. fem. sing.) eam] 1. *Beyond this or that, besides:* Cic.—2. *Besides, moreover:* Cic.—3. *Henceforth, hereafter; thenceforth, thereafter:* Virg.

prætér-êo, ivi (and more freq. *iv*), *prætér, ire, v. n. and a. I. Neut.:* *To go by or past; to pass by:* nec, quæ præterit, hora redire potest, Ov. **II. Act.:** *A. Prop.:* *To go by or past, to pass by:* hortos, Cic.: ripas Flumina prætereunt, Hor. **B. Fig.:** 1. *To pass by an evil, to escape a danger:* nescis, quid mali præterieris, Ter.—2. *Præterit, etc., aliquem, The matter, etc., escapes, etc., one, i. e. is unperceived, unknown:* Cic.—3. *(To pass by or over, i. e.) a. To pass over, leave out, omit, not mention:* libidines, Cic.: partem orationis silentio, id.—b. *To pass over, omit, make no use of:* locus, qui præteritus negligentia est, Ter.—c. *To pass over, omit, leave out, in reading, writing, etc.:* syllabas, Suet.—d. *To neglect or forget to do a thing:* dicere, Plant.: præterite tamen non potui, quin et scriberem ad te, etc., Script. ap. Cic.—e. *In elocutions, legacies, invitations, donations, etc.:* To pass over, take no notice of, neglect, reject, exclude anyone: fratris filium, Cic.—f. *To go beyond, to surpass, excel:* virtus alios tua præterit omnes, Ov.

prætér-équitas, ntis, P. of obsol. præter-equit(a)-o. *Riding by:* Liv.

prætér-fêro, no perf., lâtum, ferre, v. a. *To carry by or past:* Pass. *To come, run, drive, or fly past:* latebras eorum præterlata acies est, Liv.

prætér-flũo, fluxi, fluxum, flũdere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To flow by or past:* (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) amnis præterfluens mœnia, Liv. **II. Fig.:** *To go by or past, to pass away:* prospicere venientem voluptatem, nec præteritam præterfluere sinere, to escape, vanish, Cic.

prætér-grádior, gressus sum, grádi, 3. v. dep. n. [for præter-grádior] **I. Prop.:** *To walk or march past; to go or pass beyond:* (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) castra, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To surpass, excel:* qui tantum alios prætergressus es, Sall.

prætéri-ens, prætereuntis, P. of prætere-o, through true root PRÆTERI.

prætéri-tus, a, um: 1. P. of prætere-o, through true root PRÆ-

TERI.—2. **Pa.:** a. *Gen.:* Gone by, past, past omni gone, departed: nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. *præteritum, i, n.* (*That which is past; hence*) Things done in time past, past conduct: Suet.—2. *præterita, ñrum, n. plur. (sc. facta) Things gone by, the past:* Cic. **B. Esp.:** *Departed, deceased, dead:* fas est præteritos cemper amare viros, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préité*.

præter-lâbor, lapsus sum, lâbi, 3. v. dep. n. I. Prop.: *To glide by or past:* præterlabentia flumina, Quint.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) quum tumulum præterlabitur recertem, Virg. **II. Fig.:** *To slip away ante præterlabitur (sc. definitio), quam percepta est, Cic.*

prætér-lâ-tus, a, um, P. of præter-lâro, through præter, and root lâ; v. fero unit.

prætér-mêo, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. *To go by or past:* Lucr.

prætér-mis-sio, ñnis, f. [for prætermitt-sio; fr. prætermitt-o] **I. A. leaving out, omission:** Cic.—2. *A passing over, neglecting:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prætermis-sion*.

prætér-mis-sus (for prætermitt-sus), a, um, *P. of prætermitt-o.*

præ-ter-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *Of living objects:* To allow, suffer, or permit to go past: qui neminem prætermiserit, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *A. Gen.:* *To allow, etc., to slip or pass by:* nullum diem, Cic. **B. Esp.:** 1. *To omit, neglect:* quid Libonem prætermisimus sceleris putas? Cic.—2. *In reading or writing:* To pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit: ne illud quidem prætermittam, Cic.: quod dignum memoriâ visum, prætermittendum non existimavimus, Cass.—3. *To pass by, overlook:* Ter.; Lucr.

præ-ter-nâvigo, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. *To sail by or past:* Suet.

præ-ter-quam, adv. *Beyond, besides, except, save:* Cic.; Liv.

prætervec-tio, ñnis, f. [for præterveh-tio; fr. præterveh-o] *A riding, sailing, or passing by:* omnium, Cic.

præterveh-tus (for præterveh-tus), a, um, *P. of præterveh-o.*

præter-vêhor, vectus sum, vêhi (in *metes*, præter erant vecti, Ov.), **3. v. dep. n. I. Prop.:** *To be borne past; to drive, ride, or sail by:* qui prætervehantur, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) Dulichios portûs, Ov. **II. Meton.:** *Of foot soldiers:* To pass by: cito agmine foot prætervecti, Tac. **III. Fig.:** *To pass by or over:* aliquid silentio, Cic.

præter-vôlo, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. and a. I.: *A. Prop.:* *Of winged creatures:* To fly past or by: præter volans aquila, Suet. **B. Fig.:** *To slip by, to escape:* sententiæ acutæ non acutorum hominum sensis prætervolant, Cic. **II.:** *A. To fly across or over:* Fig.: raptim prætervolat (sc. hasta) auras, Sil.—**B. To pass over cursorily: proposita, Cic.**

præ-texo, *texti, textum, textere*, *z. c. a.* I. Prop.: *To weave before or in front*: so, *prps.* only in *Pa. prætextus*, no. 2. II. Meton.: **A.** *To fringe, edge, border, etc.*: *amictus*, *Ov.* — **B.** *To cover the border, or edge, of anything*: *to fringe*: *prætextit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg.* — **C.** *Of nations, etc., as objects*: *To touch, or border, upon*: *utraq; nationes Rheno prætexuntur, Tac.* — **D.** *To furnish, provide, with anything*: *omnia, quæ aguntur accerrime, lenioribus principis natura prætexuit, Cic.* III. Fig.: **A.** *To allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext*: *capitulentur triumph, Cic.* — **B.** *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise, with anything*: *hoc prætextit nomine culpam, Virg.*

prætexta, *æ, v. i.* *prætextus*.

prætext-atus, *a, um, adj.* [*prætext-a*] (*Provided, or furnished, with a prætexta*; hence) I. Prop.: *Clothed with, or wearing, the toga prætexta*: *pupillus, Cic.* — *As Subst.*: **prætext-atus**, *i, m. (sc. homo)* *One who wears the toga prætexta*: *Liv.* II. Fig.: *Veiled or disguised*; hence, *equivocal, licentious*: *verba, Suet.*; *mores, Ov.* — **prætext-tum**, *i, n.* [*prætext-o*] I. (*A thing made and placed in front*; hence) *An ornament*: *Fig.*: *reipublicæ, Sen.* — 2. (*A thing pretended, alleged as an excuse, etc.*; hence) *A pretence, excuse*: *Tac.*; *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. prétexte*.

I. **prætext-tus**, *a, um, i. P.* of *prætex-o*. — 2. *Pa. a. Prop.*: *Woven at the front, or edge*: *toga prætexta*, *The edged toga*; i. e. *the toga, or outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and certain priests at home, and also, by freeborn children of both sexes*: *Cic.* — *As Subst.*: **prætexta**, *æ, f. (sc. toga)* = *toga prætexta*: *Cic.*; *Prop.* — **B.** *Meton.*: *Clothed with, or wearing, the toga prætexta*: *senatus, Prop.* — *As Subst.*: **prætexta**, *æ, f. (sc. fabula)* *A tragedy*; because characters wearing the toga prætextæ were introduced into it: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. prétexte*.

2. **prætex-tus**, *us, m.* [*prætex-o*] I. (*A weaving in front*; hence) *Outward appearance, show, etc.*: *Tac.* — 2. (*A pretending, etc.*; hence) *Pretence, pretext*: *colour*: *Tac.*; *Just.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. prétexte*.

præ-timēo, *timēi, no sup.*, *timēre*, *2. v. n.* *To be in great fear, or greatly afraid*: *Plaut.*; *Sen.*

præ-tingo, *tingi, tinctum, tingere*, *3. v. a.* *To dip in, or moisten, beforehand*: *semina veneno, Ov.*

præ-tor, *ōris, m.* [*for præ-tor, from præ-o, through true root PRÆI*] (*One who goes before*; hence) I. Gen.: *A leader, head, chief, president*: *Cic.*: *prætor maximus, i. e. the dictator, Liv.*: *ænarī, president of the treasury, Tac.* II. Esp.: **A. Prop.**: *A prætor*; a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice, first chosen A.U.C. 387; after the first Punic war there were two: *prætor urbanus for Roman citizens, and prætor peregrinus for stran-*

gers: *Cic.* **B. Meton.**: *A prætor*; an officer who, after the administration of the prætorship, was sent as governor to a province: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. préteur*.

prætōri-ānus, *a, um, adj.* [*prætōri-um*] *Of, or belonging to, the body-guard*; *prætōrian*: *miles, Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. prétorien*.

prætōrium, *ii, v. prætorius*.

prætōr-ius, *a, um, adj.* [*prætōr*] (*Of, or belonging to, a prætor*; hence) I. *Of, or belonging to, a general*: *cohors, the cohort or body-guard attached to a general, a prætorian cohort, Cic.*: *navis, the flag-ship, the admiral's ship, Liv.*: *porta, the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly toward the enemy (opp. to the porta decumana, which was on the side furthest from the enemy), Cæs.* — *As Subst.*: **prætōrium**, *ii, n. a.* (*sc. tabernaculum*): (a) *Prop.*: *A general's tent*: *Cæs.* — (b) *Meton.*: *A council of war, held in the general's tent*: *Liv.* — **b.** (*sc. agmen*) *The prætorian band, the imperial body-guard, the guards (the commander was styled præfectus prætorio)*: *Tac.* — 2. *Of, or belonging to, the prætor or prætors*: *prætōrian*: *ius, proceeding from the prætor, consisting of his decisions, Cic.* — *As Subst.*: **prætōrius**, *ii, m. (sc. homo)* *One who has been prætor, an ex-prætor*: *Cic.* — 3. *Of, or belonging to, the prætor*; *prætōrian*: *domus, Cic.* — *As Subst.*: **prætōrium**, *ii, n. (sc. ædificium)*: **A. Prop.**: *The official residence of the governor in a province*: *Cic.* — **b.** *Meton.*: (a) *A palace*: *Juv.* — (b) *A magnificent building, a splendid country-seat*: *Juv.* — (c) *Of the cell of the queen-bee*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (subst.) prétôire*.

præ-torquēo, *no perf.*, *tortum, torquere*, *2. v. a.* *To twist forward, twist round*: *Plaut.*

prætōr-tus (*for prætorqu-tus*), *a, um, P.* of *prætōrqu-o*.

præ-trépida-nus, *nus, P.* of *obsolet. præ-trepid(a)-o*. *Trembling greatly, very hasty or impatient*: *mens, Cat.*

præ-trépidus, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.*: *Trembling very much*: *cor, Pers.* II. Fig.: *Trembling greatly, very anxious, disquieted*: *prætrepidus vixit, Suet.*

præ-timūdus, *a, um, adj.* *Much swollen, puffed up*: *Claud.*

præ-tūra, *æ, f.* [*for præi-tura*; *fr. præ-o, through true root PRÆI*] (*A going before*; hence) *The office, or dignity, of a prætor (or one who goes before)*; *the prætorship*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. préture*.

præ-umbra-na, *ntis, P.* of *obsolet. præ-umbr(a)-o*. (*Prop.*: *Casting a shade before*; *Fig.*) *Darkening, obscuring*: *Tac.*

præ-ūro, *ussi, ustum, ūrere*, *3. v. a.* I. *To burn at the end or tip, for the purpose of hardening*: *hastam, Liv.* II. *Of cold*: *To nip, or pinch, exceedingly*: *membra, Pl.*

præus-tus (*for præur-tus*), *a, um, P.* of *præur-o*.

præut, *v. præ.*

prævāle-nus, *ntis*: I. *P.* of *prævale-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: *Very strong, very powerful*: *populus, Liv.*: *mois, Pl.*

præ-vāleo, *vālūi, no sup.*, *vālère*, *2. v. n.* I.: **A. Gen.**: *To be very powerful, superior, or distinguished*: *prævalet arcu, Stat.* **B. Esp.**: *Of remedies, etc.*: *To be of great virtue, efficacy, or power*: *Pl. II.*: **A. Gen.**: (*To be powerful beyond some person or thing*; hence) I. *Physically*: *To obtain or have the superiority, to prevail, etc.*: *Pl.* — 2. *Morally*: **a.** *To get the upper hand, to prevail, etc.*: *ancoritas Cluvii prævaluit, Tac.* — **b.** *To have greater weight, influence, or power*: *certainem accerrimum, amita potius, an mater, apud Neronem prævaletur, Tac.* — **c.** *To have, or obtain, the advantage*: *to prevail, gain the day, prove successful, etc.*: *Pl. B. Esp.*: *To take the first place or rank*: *to rank foremost in estimation, etc.*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. prévaloir*.

præ-vālidus, *a, um, adj.*: I.: **A. Prop.**: *Very strong, very powerful, possessing great strength*: *juvenis, Liv.* — **b.** *Fig.*: (a) *Very powerful, mighty, or influential*: *urbes, Liv.* — (b) *Prevalent, prevailing*: *vitia, Tac.* — (c) *Mighty, i. e. great, imposing, etc.*: *equitum Romanorum prævalida nomina, Tac.* — 2. *Strong beyond due measure or proportion*: *too strong*: *Of the soil*: *Virg.*

præ-vallo, *āvī, āntem, āre*, *i. v. a.* *To fortify in front*: *potum, Ilirt.*

prævarīcā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [*prævarīc(a)-o*] *A stepping out of the line of duty, a violation of duty*: — *esp.* of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, prevarication: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. prévarication, "prevarication."*

prævarīcā-tor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *One who violates his duty*: — *esp.* of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, a sham accuser or defender, a prevaricator: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. prévaricateur, "a prevaricator."*

præ-vāric-or, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a.* [*præ*; *varīc-us*] I. *Prop.*: *To spread the legs very wide apart in walking*: *to straddle very much, to walk crookedly, not to walk straight*: *Pl. II. Fig.*: **A.** *To walk crookedly in the discharge of one's duty, not to act uprightly*: — *esp.* of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, to make a sham accusation or defence, to collude, prevaricate: *Cic.* — **B.** *To favour collusively*: (*with Dat.*) *accusationali, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. prévariquer*.

prævec-tus (*for præveh-tus*), *a, um, P.* of *præveh-o*.

præ-vēhor, *vectus sum, vēhī, 3. v. dep. I.: **A.** *Of personal subjects*: *To ride before or in advance*: *per obliqua campi, Liv.*: *egno, Virg.* — **B.** *Of weapons as subjects*: *To fly in advance, or forwards*: *missilia hostium prævehuntur, Tac.* II. *Of a river*:*

To be borne or carried by; to rush royally past: Germaniam prævehitur Rhenus, Tac.

præ-velo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To put a veil, or cover, before any object; to veil or cover over: Claud.

præ-velox, ōcis, adj. Very fleet, quick, or swift: Quint., Pl.

præ-venio, vēni, ventum, vēnīre (in thesis, præquediem veniens, Virg.), 4. v. n. and a. **I. Prop.**: A. Neut.: To come or go before, to precede: Lucifero præveniente, Ov.—**B.**: 1. Act.: To come before, get the start of, anticipate; to prevent: ut beneficio prævenient desiderium plebis, Liv.—**2. Pass.**: To be prevented, hindered, etc.: præventus morte, Ov. **II. Fig.**: To surpass, excel, be superior: fecunditate, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévenir*.

præven-tus, a, um, P. of præven-io.

præ-verro, verri, versum, verēre, 3. v. a. To sweep or brush before: veste vias, Ov.

præ-vertō (-vorto), verti, versum, vertere, 3. v. a. (To turn before; hence) **I. To prefer**: aliquid, quod huic sermoni prævertendum puto, Cic. **II.**: A. Prop.: To go before, precede, outstrip, outrun: ventos cursu pedum, Virg. **B. Fig.**: 1. To be beforehand with; to anticipate: fata aliqueo, Ov.—**2. To render useless**: usum opportunitatis prævertit, Liv.—**3. To take possession of beforehand**; to pre-occupy, prepossess: amore animos, Virg.—**4. To surpass in worth, outweigh, exceed, be of more importance**: bello quiloquam, Liv.—**5. To turn one's attention first or principally to**: to look first of all to: huic rei prævertendum existimavit, Cass.—**6. To attend to first or in preference**: prævertendum sibi esse dixit, Liv.—**7. To apply one's self particularly to a thing**: ad interna, Tac.

præ-vortor, versus sum, verti, v. dep. [id.] (Prop.: To go before, precede; Fig.) **1. To be beforehand with**; to anticipate: pulchre prævortar viros, Plaut.—**2. To turn one's attention first or principally to**: to look first of all to: illic prævertamur, Hor.—**3. To do, or attend to, first or in preference**: Plaut.; Liv.

præ-vidēō, vidī, visum, vidēre, 2. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To see first or beforehand: an quia prævisos in aquā timet hostia cultros? Ov. **II. Fig.**: To see beforehand, to foresee: non præviderant impetum hostium milites, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévoir*.

prævi-sus (for prævid-sus), a, um, P. of previd-co.

præ-vitio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To corrupt or vitiate beforehand: hunc (sc. gurgitem) dea prævitiat, Ov.

præ-vi-us, a, um, adj. [præ; vi-a] Going before, leading the way: prævis auteit, Ov.

præ-völō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To fly before or in advance: Cic.

pragmāticus, i, m. = πραγματικός. One skilled in the business of the law; one who furnished orators and advo-

cates with materials for their speeches: Cic.

prand-ō, prandi, pransum, prandēre, 2. v. n. and a. [prob. contr. fr. prand-ed-co; fr. Doric πρᾶν = πρᾶν; root πρᾶ; cf. edo int.] (To eat early in the morning; hence) **I. Neut.**: To take an early morning meal; to take breakfast; to breakfast: Caninio consule, scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. **II. Act.**: To breakfast on anything; to take as a breakfast, or, prps., a luncheon: lusciniās, Hor.

prand-tum, ii, n. [prand-co] (An eating early in the morning; hence, Concr.) **I. Prop.**: That which is taken early in the morning; an early meal; a breakfast: prps. luncheon, taken before noon, composed of bread, fish, cold meats, etc.: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of the feed, or fodder, of animals: Plaut.

prand-sor, ōris, m. [for prand-sor; fr. prand-co] One that eats breakfast or partakes of a meal in the forenoon; a guest: Plaut.

prand-sus (for prand-sus), a, um: 1. P. of prand-co.—**2. Pa.**: That has breakfasted: pransus non avide, Hor.

prat-ensis, e, adj. [prat-um] Growing or found in meadows; meadow-fungl, Hor.

prati-lum, i, n. dim. [for pratio-lum; fr. pratio, (uncontr. Gen.) pratio] A small meadow: Cic.

prati-um, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A meadow: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: A meadow-grass: Ov.—**B.**: Of the sea: A broad field, plain: Cic.

¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *prat*: (mod.) *pré-prave*, adv. [prav-us] Improperly, veronely, amiss, ill, badly: prave cenabat, Cic.: (Sup.) pravisissum, Sall.

prāv-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the pravus; hence) **1. Crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity**: Cic.—**2.**: a. Irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverse-ness: Cic.—b. Of character, etc.: Viciousness, untowardness, perverseness, depravity: Cic.; Tac.

prāv-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: Crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed: membra, Cic.: talus, Hor.—Particular phrase: In pravum, Into crookedness: Tac. **II. Fig.**: Perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad: (Comp.) quo pravus nihil esse possit, Cic.: (Sup.) pravissimus homo, Vell.

Praxitéles, is, m., Πραξιτέλης. *Praxiteles*: 1. A celebrated Greek statu-ary.—Hence, *Praxitel-lus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Praxiteles; *Praxitelian*.—**2. An artist in bas-relief in the time of Pompey**.

prēcari-o, adv. [precari-us] By entreaty or request: Cic.

prēc-arius, a, um, adj. [prex, prec-io] (Of, or belonging to, prex; hence) **1. Obtained by begging, entreaty, or prayer**: incoluntias, Script. adv. Cic.—**2. (Prop.)**: That may be obtained by entreaty; hence, the issue being

regarded as uncertain; Meton.) *Double, uncertain, transient, precarious*: forma, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précario*.

prēcā-tio, ōnis, f. [precā-or] **I. Prop.**: A praying, prayer: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A form of prayer: Pl.

prēcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who requests, entreats, or beseeches; an intercessor: Plaut.

prēcā-tiæ (-tiæ), ārum, f. The pre-tice; a species of vine: Virg.

Preciāni, ōrum, m. The Preciani; a people of Gallia Aquitania.

prēc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root PRATSH or PRACHH, rogare] **I. Gen.**: A. Act.: 1. With personal objects: To ask, beg, pray, beseech, entreat, address entreaties to: socios, Virg.: deosque precetur et oret, Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor.—**2. With things as objects**: To ask, beg, pray, for something; or, that something may take place, etc.: a quibus bona precamur, Cic.—**B. Neut.**: To pray, beg, entreat, make entreaties, etc.: cui me Fortuna precari . . . voluit, Virg.: ut illis premium daret, Cic. **II. Esp.**: A. Of the gods:

1. Neut.: To pray, offer prayers, make supplications: desine fata deum scilicet sperare precando, Virg.—**2. Act.**: a. To pray to; offer prayers to; supplicate: deos, Cic.—b. To ask something of, or from, the gods in prayer: (with acc. of person and Acc. of thing) quod precarer deos, etc., Cic.—**B. To wish, express a wish, for something for one**: In a good or bad sense: salutem, Cic.: (without Object) male precari, to utter imprecations, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précier*.

prē-hendō (synop. *prehendō*), di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [præ; ob-sol. hend-o, akin to Gr. ὑαρό-αρω] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To lay hold of firmly, seize, catch, grasp, snatch, etc.: dexteram, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. To lay, or catch, hold of; to detain one in order to speak with him: aliquem, Cic.—**2. To seize, take by surprise, catch**: in patenti Prensus Ægeō, Hor.—**3. Poet.**: To take in with the eye, to reach with the eye: aliquid oculis, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: Of the mind: To seize, apprehend, comprehend: quum animus ipsum moderantem pene prehendit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prendre*.

prēheu-so (pre-n-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [for prehend-so; fr. prehend-o] **I. Gen.**: To grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of: brachia manu, Hor. **II. Esp.**: A. Prop.: To take hold of, seize, in order to detain a person: ex-eunthium manūs, Liv. **B. Meton.**: To sue or solicit for an office: patres, Liv.: (without Object) prenat unus P. Galba, solitis for the consulship, Cic.

prēhen-sus (pre-n-) (for prehend-sus), a, um, P. of prehend-o.

Prēlius (Pri-) lacus. The Lake Prælius or Prilius; a small lake in Etruria (now Lago di Castiglione).

prēm-lum, i, n. [for prem-lum; fr. prem-o] (The pressing or squeezing thing; hence) A wine-press, oil-press: Virg.

prēm-o, pressi, pressum, prēmēre, B. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: 1. With personal subjects: *To press, squeeze, etc.*: anguem, Virg.—2. With things as subjects: *To press, rest heavily on, etc.*: non trabes Hymettie premunt columnas, etc., Hor.—Particular phrases: *Premere ubera*: **A.** *To milk*: Ov.—**B.** *Premere vestigia alieuius, To tread in, to follow, one's footsteps*: Tac.—**C.** *Premere fruna dentē, To bite, to champ the bit*: Ov.—**D.** *Premere ore (or morsu) aliquid, To chew, eat*: Ov.—**E.** *Pressum lac, i. e. Cheese*: Virg.—**F.** *Premere aera, To press the air, i. e. to fly*: Lucr. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To press a place, etc., with one's body, etc.*: scditia, i. e. sit on the seats, Ov.—2. *To press firmly or closely: pede pressum, foot to foot, in close ranks*, Liv.: laqueo collum pressisse patrum, Hor.—3. *To press together, to close*: oculos, Virg.: os, id.—4. *To press tightly; to hold fast or firmly; to grasp*: frona manu, Ov.—5. *To press into, force in, etc.*: presso sub vomere, Virg.—6. *To press down, cause to sink down, etc.*: aliquem, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. *To touch, reach, arrive at, fall upon, etc.*: litora, Ov.—2. *To keep close to, to hug the shore, etc.*: litus, Hor.—**B.** *To cover; to conceal by covering*: fronde crinem, Virg.—**C.** *To make, form, or shape anything by pressing*: quod surgente die muliere horiscae diurnis, Nocte premunt, they make into cheese, Virg.—**D.** In war, the chase, etc.: 1. *To press hard or close*: hesitantes, Cæs.: spumantis apri cursum clamore, Virg.—2. *To pursue closely*: adversarios acris, Nep.—**E.** *To press down, burden, load*: pressae quum jam portum tetigere carinae, Virg.—**F.** *To mark with anything by pressure*: multa via pressa rotā, Ov.—**G.**: 1. Gen.: *To let down, lower*: per aethera currum, Ov.—2. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To tower one's self or itself; to sink down*: Virg.—**H.** *To form, or make, by sinking something into the ground, etc.; to make anything deep; to sink low*: sulcum, Virg.—**J.** *To set, plant, etc.*: virgulta per agros, Virg.—**K.** *To strike to the ground, strike down*: famulos, Virg.—**L.** *To shorten, tighten, draw in*: pressis habenis, Virg.—**M.** *To keep short, prune*: falce vitum, Hor.—**N.** *To check, arrest, stop*: sanguinem, Tac.: vestigia, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To press, press upon, oppress*: necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, etc., Cic.—**B.** *To weigh down, oppress*: mentem formidinis pressus, Virg.—**C.** *To press, urge, push, press hard, etc., with words, accusations, etc.*: me verbo premis, Cic.—**D.** *To urge, press, call upon; to importune with requests, etc.*: quum ad excursum premeretur, Nep.—**E.** *To pursue, follow*: argumentum, Cic.—**F.** *To cover over, hide, etc.*: concordies animae nunc, et dum nocte premeantur, Virg.—**G.** *To suppress, conceal, hide*: iram, Tac.—**H.** *To keep close*: hæc responsa . . . non ipse suo pænit ore Latinus, Virg.—**J.**: 1.

With reference to the object: *To disparage, depreciate, etc.*: famam carminum ejus premebat Nero, Tac.—2. With reference to the subject: *To surpass, exceed, etc.*: si titulos amosque tuos numerare velimus, Facta premant annos, Ov.—**K.** *To compress, abridge, condense, etc.*: hæc enim, quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno premebat, Cic.—**L.** *To check, arrest, repress, restrain*: sub corde gemitum, Virg.

prendo, ħre, v. prehendo.

presā-tio, ōnis, f. [pres(a)-o, v. prehensio] *A soliciting, suing, canvassing for an office*: Cic.

presio, ōnis, v. prehensio.

presso, ħre, v. prehensio.

pre-n-sus (for pre-n-d-sus), a, um, P. of pre-n-d-o.

press-e, a, te. [press-us] 1. Prop.: *Closely, tightly*: putare, Pall.—2. Fig.: **A.** Of pronunciation: *Shortly, neatly, trimly*: loqui, Cic.—**B.** Of style, etc.: (a) *Concisely, not diffusely*: Cic.—(b) *Without ornament, simply*: Cic.—(c) *Closely, exactly, correctly, accurately*: (Comp.) pressus, Cic.

press-o, āvi, ātum, ħre, l. v. a. fr. pre-n-sus (for pre-n-d-sus; fr. pre-n-d-o) *To press*: cineres ad pectora, Ov.: pressa ubera, to press the teats, i. e. to milk, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. presser.

1. **pres-sus** (for pre-m-sus), a, um: 1. P. of pre-m-o.—2. Pa.: Of an orator or of speech: **A.** *Compressed, concise, plain, without ornament*: (Comp.) in concionibus pressior, Pl.—**B.** *Close, exact, accurate*: Of persons or things: Thucydises ita verbis aptus et pressus, ut, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence (adv.), Fr. près, "near."

2. **pres-sus**, ūs, m. [for pre-m-sus; fr. pre-m-o] *A pressing, pressure*: Cic.

prēster, ħris, m.=πρῆστηρ (The burner): 1. *A prester*: i. e. a fiery whirlwind, which descends in the form of a pillar of fire; a water-spout, sand-spout: Lucr.—2. *A species of serpent (the bite of which causes a burning thirst)*: Lucr.

prētios-o, adv. [pretios-us] *In a costly manner, expensively, richly, splendidly*: vasa pretiose caelata, Cic.: (Comp.) pretiosius sepoliri, Curt.

prēti-gsus, a, um, adj. [preti-nim] (Full of pretium; hence) 1. Prop.: *Of great value, valuable, precious*: (Comp.) fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov.: (Sup.) pretiosissimis rebus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of great cost, costly, dear, expensive*: Thais, Prop.—**B.** *That gives a great price, extravagant*: emptor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. précieux.

prē-tium, ī, n. [akin to πρῆ-σθαί, to buy] (That which buys or purchases; hence) 1. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Money, wealth, etc.*: converso in pretium deo, i. e. into a shower of gold, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *Money spent for anything*: Cic.: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Worth, value, price in money, etc.*: Cic.—**B.** *Wages, reward*: Plaut.: Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Worth, value: equalis ex illo die experiundo cognovit, perinde opere eorum pretium faceret, would*

estimate their services, Liv.—**B.**: 1. *In a good sense*: pay, hire, wages, reward, price: pretium curæ operæ, a reward for trouble, i. e. a thing worth while, of importance, etc., Pl.; Cic.—2. In a bad sense: **A.** *Reward, punishment*: et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor.—**B.** *Bribery*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prix.

prex, ħcis (in Nom. and Gen. Sing. absol.); most freq. in Plur.), f. (for pre-c-s; fr. prec-or) (The asking thing; hence) 1. Gen.: *A prayer, request, entreaty*: Cic.: Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A prayer to a deity*: Cic.: Ov.—**B.** *A curse, imprecation*: Cæs.—**C.** *An intercession*: Cat.

Prīāmus, ī, m., Πρίαμος. **Prīam**: 1. *A son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polyxena, Cassandra, etc.; he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles*.—Hence, **a.** **Prīam-eis**, īdis, f., Πριαμῆϊς. **Prīam's daughter.—**b.** **Prīam-ēus**, a, um, adj., Πριαμῆϊος. *Of, or belonging to, Prīam*.—**c.** **Prīam-ides** (Prī-in poets), ē, m., Πριαμίδης. (a) Prop.: *A son of Prīam*.—(b) Meton.: Plur.: *The Trojans*.—2. *A son of Politics, and grandson of no. 1.***

Prīāpus, ī, m., Πρίαπος. 1. Prop.: *Prīapus, the god of Procreation*; hence, of gardens and vineyards, where his statues were placed. **II.** Meton.: *A lecherous person*: Cat.

prī-dem, ate. [for prae-dem; fr. prae; suffix, deni] 1. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A long time ago, long since, in time long past*: Plaut.—Particular combinations: 1. *Quam pridem, How long ago; how long since, etc.*: Cic.—2. *Non pridem, Not long ago, a little while ago, a short time since*: Ter.—3. *Non (haud) ita pridem, Not so very long ago, etc.*: Cic.: Hor. **B.** Esp.: *In former times, formerly, previously, in time past, in old times*. Just. **II.** Meton.: *Lately*: Plaut.; Cic.

prīdī-ānus, a, um, adj. [prīdī-o] *Of, or belonging to, the day before; that happened, was used, eaten, etc., the day before; yesterday's*: opsonia, Suet.

prī-die, adv. [for prae-die; fr. prae; dies, (Abi.) die] *The day before; cui quum pridie frequentes essetis, Cic.: (with quam) pridie quam ego Athenas veni, id.: (with Gen.) pridie ejus diei, Cæs.: (with Acc.) pridie Idūs, Cic.*

Prīēne, ħs, f., Πριήνη. **Prīēne**: *a maritime town of Ionia*.

prīm-æv-us, a, um, adj. [prīm-us; æv-us] (Having the first, or earliest, age; hence) *In the first period of life, young, youthful*: Virg.

prīm-āni, ōrum, m. [prīm-a (legio)] *Soldiers of the first legion*: Tac.

prīm-ārius, a, um, adj. [prīm-us] (Of, or belonging to, the primus; hence) *One of the first, of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. primaire.

prīm-ī-gēn-us, a, um, adj. [prīm-us; (ī); gen-o] (First-born, or fr. sū

born: hence) *First of all, original:* *illes, Lucr.*

primipil-aris (**primo-**), *is, m.* [**primipil-us**] (*One belonging to the first maniple of the triarii*; hence) *The captain, or centurion, of the first maniple of the triarii*: Suet.

primipilus (**primo-**), *i, v. 2.* pilus.

prim-iti-æ (**-iti-æ**), *arum, f.* [**prim-us**] (*The first things of their kind, firstlings*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of the soil: *First-fruits*: Ov.—**B.** Of other things: *The first things*: Tac. **II. Fig.**: *The first things*: *primitiæ juvenis misere, his first unhappy essays*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prémices*.

prim-itus, *adv.* [*id.*] *From the first; at first*, for the first time: Cat.

primo-o, *adv.* [**prim-us**] *At first, at the beginning, first, firstly*: Ter.; Sall.; Cic.

primord-ium, *ii, v. primordius*.

prim-ordi-us, *a, um, adj.* [**prim-us**; **ordi-o**] (*Beginning first*; hence) *Original*: semen, Col.—*As Subst.*: **primordium**, *ii, n.* (*separated and transposed,ordia prima, Lucr.*): **I. Gen.**: *A first beginning, origin, commencement*: Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *The beginning of a new reign*: Tac.

prim-oris, *e, adj.* [**prim-us**] (*Of, or belonging to, the primus*; hence) **I.** Of place: **A. Gen.**: *First, foremost*: dentes, Pl.—**B. Esp.**: *The first, or foremost, etc., of anything; the tip, end, extremity, etc., of labra, Cic.*: acies, Tac.—**2.** Of rank or dignity: *The first; chief, principal*: feminine, Tac.—*As Subst.*: **primores**, *um, m.* (*sc. homines*) *The men of the first rank; the chiefs, nobles*: Hor.; Tac.

prim-um, *adv.* [**prim-us**] *At first, first, in the first place, in the beginning*: *primum suo, deinde omnium, e conspectu remotis equis, Cæs.*—*Particular phrases and combinations*: **1.** *Primum omnium, first of all*: Cic.—**2.** In connection with *ut, ubi, simul ac, nunc, or quum*, *As soon as*: Cic.; Ter.—**3.** *Primum dum* (*also in one word, primumdum*), *In the first place, first*: Plaut.

prī-mus, *a, um, adj. Sup.* [*for præ-mus*; fr. *præ*; with superlative suffix, *mus*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of order: *The first, first*: *primus vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic.*: *prima consiliorum, Tac.*—*Adverbial expression*: In *primis*, *Among the first*: Nep.—*As Subst.*: **prima**, *arum, n.* (*sc. elementa*) *The first principles, or elements, of things*: Lucr.—**B.** Of place: **I. Gen.**: *First, fore, foremost*: *locus, Nep.*: dentes, *the front teeth*, Pl.—*Adverbial phrases*: **A.** In *primo*: *(a) In front, in the van*: Liv.—*(b) At the commencement, in the first part*: Cic.—**b.** In *primis*, *Amongst the foremost, in the foremost ranks*: Sall.—**c.** In *primum, To the front*: Liv.—*As Subst.*: **prima**, *arum, n.* *The first part of a thing*: *prima viâ, Lucr.*—**2. Esp.**: *Where a thing is first, etc., i. e. the first or fore part of anything*: in *primâ provinciâ, at the very entrance of the*

province, Cic.—**C.** Of time: **1. Gen.**: *First, earliest*: *anul, Ov.*—*Adverbial expression*: **a.** *Primo, From the beginning, at the first*: Cic.—**b.** In *primis*, *In the first place*: Sall.—*As Subst.*: **prima**, *arum, n.* *The first beginnings, etc.*: *belli, Liv.*—**2. Esp.**: *When a thing is first or earliest, i. e. the commencement, beginning, rise of anything*: *soli, the rising sun*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: Of rank, station, or estimation: *The first, chief, principal, most excellent, eminent, distinguished, noble*: homo, Cic.; *genere, et nobilitate, et pecuniâ sui municipii facile primus, id.:* *primas partes (or primas) agere, to play the first part, to occupy the first rank*: Ter.; Cic.—*Particular phrase*: *Cum primis, and, in primis* (also written in one word, *imprimis*), *With or among the first; chiefly, especially, principally, particularly*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *premier*.

1. prin-cep-s, *ipis, adj. c.* [*for prim-cap-s*; fr. *prim-us*; *cap-io*] (*Taking the first place, or taken the first*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *First in time or order*: *principes ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic.*: *principes ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat Agmen, Virg.*—*As Subst.*: **A. principes**, *ipis, m. (sc. homo)*: **1.** *The first person in order, on a list, etc.*: *principes senatus, i. e. the senator whose name stood first on the censor's list*, Liv.—**2. a.** In a good sense: *An originator of anything; one who originates, or first delivers, or declares, an opinion, etc., respecting anything; one who first counsels any particular course*: Cæs.—**b.** In a bad sense: *A plotter, contriver, devisor, etc.*: Cic.—**3. The first person, or founder, of a family; an ancestor: Virg.—**B. Milit. i. t. 1. 1. principes**, *um, m. (sc. milites)*: *The second line of soldiers, i. e. the line between the Hastati and Triarii; they took their name, acc. to Varro, from fighting with swords from the commencement of the battle; acc. to Vegetius, from their having been originally stationed in the van*: Liv.—**2. principes**, *ipis, m. (sc. ordo)*: **a.** *Prop.*: *A company or division of the principes*: Cic.—**b.** *Meton.*: *(A) A centurion, or captain, of the principes*: Cæs.; Liv.—*(b) The office of centurion of the principes; the centurionship, or captaincy, of the principæ*: Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *The first, chief, most eminent, most distinguished, etc.*: in *regendâ civitate* principes, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **principes**, *ipis, comm. gen. (sc. homo)*: **1.** In a good sense: *A chief, head, leader, a leading person, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *A head, leader, etc.*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Principal, high, noble, most noble, etc.*: *principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est, Hor.*—*As Subst.*: **principes**, *ipis, comm. gen. (sc. homo)*: **1.** *A chief, etc.*: *Principes juventutis, Chief of the youth*: a title: *a.* Under the Republic: Of the noblest of the Roman knights: Cic.—**b.** In the time of the emperors: Of the heir to the throne: Tac.—**2.** *A prince, i. e. a ruler,***

sovereign, emperor: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prince*.

2. Principes, *ipis, m.* [*1. principes*] *Principes; a celebrated flute-player at Rome*.

princĭp-âlis, *e, adj.* [*principes, princip-is*] **1.** *First, original; cause*: Cic.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, the Principes*: *via, the road near to which the Principes had their station in the camp*, Liv.—**3.** Of rank, station, or estimation: *First, chief, principal*: *picid principales in auguriis, Pl.*—**4.** *Of, or belonging to, a prince or ruler*; *princely, imperial*: *matrimonium, Tac.*: *majestas*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *principal*.

princĭp-âtus, *us, m.* [*id.*] (*The state or condition of the principes*; hence) **1.** *A beginning, origin*: Cic.—**2. a.** *Gen.*: *The first place, pre-eminence*: Cic.—**b. Esp.**: *The chief place in the state or the army; the post of commander-in-chief*: Cic.—**3.** *Reign, rule, sovereignty, dominion*: Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *principauté*.

princĭp-âlis, *e, adj.* [*principi-um*] (*Pertaining to the principium*; hence) *That is from the beginning, original*: tempus, Lucr.

princĭp-ium, *ii, n.* [*principes, princip-is*] (*That which pertains to the principes*; hence) **1. a.** *Gen.*: *A beginning, commencement, etc.*: Cic.—*Adverbial expressions*: *(a) Principio, a principio, in principio, At, or in, the beginning; at first*: Cic.—*(b) Principio atque, As soon as*: Plaut.—**2. Esp.**: *(a) Prop.*: *Plur.*: *Beginnings, foundations, principles, elements*: Cic.—*(b) Meton.*: *(a) Polit. i. t. 1. 1. That which makes a beginning or sets first*: Liv.—*(b) A beginner, originator*: *Gracina principum nimis fuit, Ov.*—**2. Plur.**: *a. Prop.*: *The foremost ranks, the front line of soldiers; the front or van of an army*: Liv.—**b.** *Meton.*: *The principia (a large open space in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, together with the standards, etc.; herea councils, etc., were held)*: Liv.; Just.—**3.** *Precedence, first place or rank*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *principe*.

prĭ-or-us, *gen. -oris, comp. adj.* [*for præ-or*; fr. *præ*; comparative suffix, or] **I. Prop.**: *Former, previous, prior*; frequently it is to be translated *first*: *prioræ æstate, in the former summer, last summer*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **prĭores**, *um, m. (sc. homines)*. *Forefathers, ancestors; the ancients*: Virg.; Ov. **II. Fig.**: *Better, superior, preferable, more excellent, or important*: *color puniceæ fore prior rosæ, Hor*

¶ Hence, Fr. *prieur*.

prisc-e, *adv.* [*1. prisc-us*] *In the old-fashioned manner, strictly*: Cic.

pris-us, *a, um, adj.* [*absol. pris, akin to præ, pro, prior*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Of, or belonging to, former times; old, olden, ancient, antique*: viri, Cic.; tempus, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Ancient and venerable*: *prisca gens mortalium*, Hor. **II. Meton.**: *a. Former, previous*: *quid si prisca regit*

Venus? Hor.—**B.** *Old-fashioned, i.e. strict, severe:* parens, Cat.

pris-ti-nus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Former, early, primitive, pristine:* gloria, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Just past, preceding, previous, of yesterday:* diei pristini perfidia, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Old-fashioned, old, former, early:* mores, Plaut.

pristis, v. pistrix.

prī-us, comp. adv. [Adverbial neut. of pri-or] **I.** Before, sooner: prius exire de vitā, Cic.—**Particular combination:** Prius quam (or as one word priusquam): **a.** Prop.: *Before that, before:* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Sooner, rather:* Cic.—**2.** Formerly, in former times: hæc prius fuere, nunc, etc., Cat.

prī-vans, ntis, p. of priv(a)-o.—**As Subst.:** **privantia**, ium, n. *Privations:* Cic.

prī-vā-tim, adv. [priv-us] (*By a being single:* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Apart from state affairs, for one's self, as an individual, in private, privately:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Apart, separately, especially, particularly: Pl.—**B.** At home: Liv.

prī-vā-tio, ōnis, f. [priv(a)-o] *A taking away, removal of a thing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *privation*.

prī-vā-tus, a, um, 1. **P.** of priv(a)-o.—**2.** **Pa.:** **a.** Gen.: *Apart from the state, peculiar to one's self; of, or belonging to, an individual person; private:* ædificia, Cæs.—**Adverbial expressions:** (a) In privato, *In private:* Liv.—(b) In privatum, *For private use:* Liv.—(c) Ex privato, *From one's private property:* Liv.—**Particular expression:** Vir privatus, *or simply privatus, A private person, one who is not a magistrate, or in any public office:* Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *In the time of the emperors: Private, i.e. not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family:* homo, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *privé*.

Prī-vernum, i, n. *Prīvernum; a town of Latium (now Piperno).—Hence, Prīvern-as, ātis, adv. Of, or belonging to, Prīvernum; Prīvern-um.—As Subst.: **1.** **Prīvern-as**, ātis, m. (sc. ager) *The territory of Prīvernum.—2. **Plur.:** **Prīvernātes**, ium, m. (sc. civis) *The inhabitants of Prīvernum.***

prī-vi-gn-us, i, m., -a, æ, f. [contr. from priv-i-gen-us (-a): fr. priv-us; (i); gen-o] (*One brought forth, or begotten, separately; hence: A stepson; a step-daughter:* Cic.; Hor.

prī-vi-lēg-ium, ū, n. [priv-us; (i); lex, leg-is] (*A thing pertaining to a particular law; hence:* **1.** In a bad sense: *A bill or law (against a person):* Cic.—**2.** In a good sense: *An ordinance (in favour of a person); a privilege, prerogative.* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *privi-lège*.

prī-v-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [priv-us] (*To make privus; hence:* **I.** *To bereave, deprive of anything:* aliquem vitā, Cic. **II.** *To free, release, deliver from anything:* aliquem injuriā, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *priver*.

privus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]

I. Prop.: *Single:* dies, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. Gen.: *Each, every:* particula venti, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: *Distributively:* *One each:* ut privos lapides silices secum ferent, each a stone, Liv.—**B.** *One's own, private, peculiar, particular:* tunica, Liv.: trimemis, Hor.

1. **prō** (by transposition por, as in por-igio), adv. and prep. [akin to Sanscrit pra, Gr. πρo, Lat. prae] **I.** Adv.: (not found in the Prop. meaning of *Before*; but only in Meton. meaning of) *According, in proportion:* **A.** Prout, or (more commonly) prout, *According as, in proportion, accordingly, proportionally as, just as, as:* Cic.—**B.** Pro quam, *In proportion as, just as:* Lucr. **II.** Prop. c. Abl.: **A.** Prop.: *Of place:* 1. Gen.: *Before, in front of:* sedens pro æde Castoris, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *With the accessory notion of presence in the front part, on the edge or brink of a place:* On, or in, the front of: often to be translated by a simple on, at, or in: pro suggestu, on the front part of the tribune, or, as we would say, on the tribune, Cæs.: pro tribunali, before, or at, the tribunal, Cic.: pro litore, in front of, or upon, the shore, Tac. **B.** Meton.: **1.** For, in favour of, for the benefit of: patriā mori, Hor.—**2.** **a.** (a) Gen.: *In the place of, instead of, for:* pro vitulā statui dulcem Aulide natam, Hor.—(b) Esp.: *In connection with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute:* Pro consule, pro prætore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, etc. (which phrases were afterwards joined into one word, as proconsule, præpætor, proquaestore, promagistro, etc.), pro consul, propraetor, proquaestor, vicconsul, etc.: Cic.—**b.** For, the same as, just as, as: quum pro damnato mortuque esset, Cic.—**c.** For or on account of: pro vecturā solve, Cic.—**3.** In proportion, in comparison with, according to or as, conformably to, by virtue of, for, etc.: decet, quidquid agas, agere pro viribus, Cic. **III.** In composition: **A.** The o is long in some words, in others short (through the influence of the Gr. πρo): prodico, profoetor.—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: *Of place:* a. Gen.: *Before, in front:* Propono.—**b.** Esp.: *Before, in the presence of, openly:* protestor, promulgo.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** In local relations: (a) *Before, in height; above:* promontorium.—(b) *Forwards, with motion; onwards:* procedo, procuro.—(c) *Forwards, without motion; in a forward direction:* proclino, proclivis.—(d) *Forwards, in a downward direction, downwards, down:* procido, pro-cido.—(e) *Forth, out of a place, etc.:* produco.—(f) *Out, at length:* procubo.—**b.** Of time: (a) *Before:* proavus.—(b) *Beforehand:* prodico.—(c) *Long ago, in remote time:* proauctor.—(d) *To distant time, long hence, etc.:* procrastino.—**c.** Of order: *In the first place, before anything else:* prorogo, no. II.—**d.** Of rank, degree, etc.: (a)

Before, or beyond, others: probus.—

(b) *Presiding over, etc.:* pronuba.—

(c) *Beyond, above, besides:* porporo.

—**e.** Of sound: *Forth, out, aloud:* proclamo, proloquor.—**f.** For, in the place of, instead of: proconsul, prodictator.

—**g.** For, in behalf of: procoero.—**h.** In comparison of, or with: proprotio.

—**i.** In accordance with: prosper.—**k.** (Before, and so outside of; hence) Negative: profestus.—**3.** Fig.: *Before, forwards:* prorogo, no. I. ¶ **N. B.** Prob. without force: proficio, no. II. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pour*.

2. **prō** or **prōh**! interj. An exclamation of wonder or lamentation, O! Ah! *Alas!* Ter.: Cic.; Ov.

prō-agōrus, i, m. = προαγορος (He who speaks for or on behalf of others). The proagorus (a title of the highest magistrate in some towns of Sicily): Cic.

prō-auctor, ōris, m. *A remote ancestor or founder:* Suet.

prō-āvia, æ, f. *A grandfather's or grandmother's mother; a great-grandmother:* Suet.

prō-āv-itus, a, um, adj. [proav-us] (*Provided with a proavus; hence:* (f), or belonging to, a great-grandfather; or to one's ancestors; ancestral: regna, Ov.

prō-āv-us, i, m. **I.** Prop.: *A grandfather's or grandmother's father; a great-grandfather:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Forefather, ancestor:* Cic.

prōbā-bilis, e, adj. [prob(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *That may be proved; likely, credible, probable:* causa, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, commendable, laudable, good:* (Comp.) probabilior populo orator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probable*.

prōbābil-itas, ātis, f. [probabil-is] (*The state of the probablis; hence:* Probability, credibility: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probabilité*.

prōbābil-iter, adv. [id.] **1.** Probability, credibly: Cic. (Comp.) probabilis accusare, id.—**2.** *Laudably, filly, well:* Veil.

prōbā-tio, ōnis, f. [prob(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A trying, proving; a trial, inspection, examination:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Approbation, approval, assent:* Cic.—**B.** *Proof, demonstration:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probation*.

prōbā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An approver:* Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "one who tries"), Fr. *probateur*.

prōbā-tus, a, um, 1. **P.** of prob(a)-o.—**2.** **Pa.:** **a.** Prop.: *Tried, tested, proved, of approved goodness, good, excellent:* etas, Cic. (Sup.) probatissima femina, id.—**b.** Meton.: *Pleasing, agreeable:* (Comp.) ut nemo probator primioribus patrum esset, Liv.

prōb-e, adv. [prob-us] **I.** Prop.: *Rightly, well, properly, filly, opportunely, excellently:* quem tu probe meministi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A. Well, filly, very, very much, greatly, finely, capitally, bravely:* tui similis est probe, Ter.—**B.** In responses, by way of applause:

PROBITAS

PROCLIVITAS

Well done! good! bravo! (Sup.) probissime, *very well*, Ter.

prōb-itas, ātis, f. [prob-ns] (*The state, or quality, of the probus; hence*) Goodness, worth, uprightness, honesty, probity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probité*.

prōb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob-ns] **I.** To try, test, examine, inspect, judge of anything in respect of its goodness, fitness, etc.: tus probatur candore, etc., Pl.: amicitias utilitate, Ov. **II.**: A. Gen.: To esteem as good, serviceable, fit, just, etc.; to be satisfied with, to approve a thing: istam rationem, Cic. (without Object) quis est, qui non probet? id. **B.** Esp.: To declare anything well done, to express approbation of, to approve a thing: domum, Cic. **III.** A. Gen.: To represent or show a thing to be good, serviceable, fit, right, etc.; to make acceptable, to recommend: officium ad ciliendum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. With Personal Pron.: To make one's self acceptable: Cic.—2. To make a thing credible; to show, prove, demonstrate: crimen, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prouver*.

prōbr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [prob-um] (*Full of probum; hence*) Shameful, ignominious, infamous: crimen, Cic. (Sup.) probrosissimus, Claud.

prōbrum, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Disgrace, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: A shameful or disgraceful act: Cic.; Sall.—2. Esp.: Unchaste or immodest conduct; lewdness, unchastity: Cic.—**B.** Abuse, insult, reproachful language; a reproach, libel: Cic.

prōb-us, a, um, adj. [pro] (*That is before others; hence*) 1. a. In a good sense: Good, excellent, superior: res, Cic.—b. In a bad sense: Thorough, complete, for, etc., anything bad: lena, Plaut.—2. a. Prop. p.: Upright, excellent, virtuous, good: (Comp.) gnatus probator, Plaut.—As Subst.: **probus**, i, m. An upright, virtuous, or good person: Cic.—b. Meton.: Of money: Good, unadulterated, sound: argentum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probe*.

Prōca, æ, v. Procacis.

prōcāc-itas, ātis, f. [procac, procac-is] (*The quality of the procax; hence*) Boldness, shamelessness, impudence: Cic.

prōcāc-iter, adv. [id.] Boldly, impudently, wantonly: finem procaciter sermoni imponere, Curt.: (Comp.) procacius, Liv.: (Sup.) procacissime, Curt.

Prōcas (-a), æ, m. Procacis or Proca: a king of Alba.

prōc-ax, ācis, adj. [proc-o] (*Prone to ask, etc.; hence*) Bold, shameless, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton: **I.** Prop.: Of persons, disposition, etc.: in lacessendo, Cic.: (Comp.) procaciores estis vos, Plaut.: (Sup.) procacissima ingenia, Tac.: (with Gen.) procax otii, id. **II.** Fig.: Of things: Auster, i. e. stormy, Virg.

prōc-ēdo, cēssi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To go forth, or forward; to advance, proceed: in medium, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.: 494

To go forward, advance: in aciem, Liv.

—2. Of an orator: To come forward before the people: Liv.—3. Of an actor: To come forward, make one's appearance, etc.: Plaut.—4. To show one's self, make one's appearance: cum purpurea veste processit, Cic.—5. Of processions: To go on, set out, advance, proceed, etc.: funus interim procedit; sequitur, Ter. **II.** Meton.: Of place, etc.: To advance, extend: ita ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Pl. **III.** Fig.: A.: 1. Of time, etc.: To advance, pass, elapse: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.—2. Of persons: To advance in age: Cic.—**B.**: 1. Gen.: To come, or go, forth; to appear; to present, or show, one's self: nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, i. e. to conduct myself more gravely, to undertake more serious matters, Prop.—2. Esp.: To go, or get, on; to advance, make progress: qui in optimo genere philosophias tantum processeris, Cic. **C.** To run on, continue, remain: ut iis stipendia procederet, Liv.—**D.** To go on: altera jam pagella procedit, Cic.—**E.**: 1. Gen.: To turn out, succeed, prosper: non satis ex sententia eventum dicendi procedere, Cic.—2. Esp.: To turn out or succeed well: si consilia processissent, Liv.—**F.** To turn out favourably for; to result in favour of; to benefit, be of use to one: beneficia mea republicae procedunt, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procéder*.

prōcell-a, æ, f. [procell-o] (*The thing driving or dashing forward; hence*) 1. Prop.: A violent wind by which things are prostrated; a storm, hurricane, tempest: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: A storm, tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence: Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.: a. A charge, onset, sudden attack of cavalry: Liv.—b. Of a fierce battle: Flor.—2. Of a storm of eloquence: Quint.

prōc-ello, no perf, nor sup., āre, 3. v. a. To drive, impel, dash, or cast forward: Plaut.

prōcell-ōsus, a, um, adj. [procell-a] Full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous: ver, Liv.: Notus, Ov.

prōc-er, ēris (old form, procus), m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit *ci-ras*, 'the head'.] Gr. *kép-a*; Lat. *cer* in *cer-berum*; with *pro*] (*Having the head before or above others; hence*) A chief, noble, leading man, prince: Cic.; Virg. **prōcēr-itas**, ātis, f. [procer-us] (*The state or quality of the procerus; hence*) 1. A high growth, height, tallness: Cic.; Tac.—2. Length: Cic.—3. Length in pronunciation or rhythm: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *procerité*.

prōcēr-ius, comp. adv. [id.] More extended, to a greater length: Cic.

prōc-ērus, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to procer; cf. procer init.] (*Having the head before or above others; hence*) **I.** Prop.: High, tall: Of living beings or things: (Comp.) quid abiecte procerius? Pl.: (Sup.) procerissime populi, Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. Attaining height, becoming tall, reaching a considerable height: est plerisque procera

pueritia, Tac.—**B.** Long, extended, etc.: collum, Cic.—**C.** Outstretched, uplifted, upraised: palma, Cat. **III.** Fig.: Long, extended in pronunciation or rhythm: numerus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prochère*.

prōcēs-sio, ōnis, f. [for proced-sio; fr. proced-o] A marching onward, an advance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procession*.

1. **prōcēs-sus** (for proced-sus), a, um, p. of proced-o.

2. **prōcēs-sus**, ūs, m. [for proced-sus; fr. proced-o] A going forward, advance, course, progression, progress, process: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *process*.

Prōchŷta, æ, ēs, f., Προχῆτη. *Prochŷta* or *Prochŷte*: a small island near Campania (now *Procida*).

prō-cido, cidi, no sup., cidere, 3. v. n. [for pro-cado] To fall forwards, or down; to fall flat, or prostrate: ad pedes, Liv.

Proclia, æ, f. *Proclia*; the mother of *Agricola*.

prō-cinc-tus, ūs, m. [for proc-ing-tus; fr. pro; cing-o] (*A girding up; hence*) Milit. t. t.: A preparing or equipping one's self for battle; readiness for action: Tac.—Particular phrase: Testamentum facere in procinctu, To make one's will on the battlefield (one of the three ways of making a will): Cic.

prōclāmā-tor, ōris, m. [proclam(a)-o] A crier, bawler, vociferator (said of a bad advocate): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclamateur*.

prō-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: To call or cry out; to vociferate, etc.: magna proclamavit voce Dioces, Virg. **II.** Act.: To call, cry out, or vociferate something, or that something is, etc.: patre proclamante se filium jure causam judicare, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclamer*.

prō-clino, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To bend or incline forwards, to bend, incline: mare in litora, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Part. Pass.: Inclining or verging to a consummation, tottering to its fall: proclinata jam re, Script. ap. Cic.

prōcliv-e, adv. [procliv-is] 1. Downwards: proclive labuntur, rush downwards, Cic.—2. Easily: (Comp.) multo proclivius, Lucr.

prō-cliv-is, e, adj. [pro; cliv-us] (*Having a slope forwards; hence*) **I.** Prop.: Of places: Sloping, steep, going downwards or downhill: via, Liv.—As Subst.: **proclive**, is, n. A slope, descent, declivity: Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: Going downwards, or downhill: Claud. **III.** Fig.: A. Downward, descending, declining: cursus, Cic.—**B.** Inclined or disposed to a thing; liable, prone, subject; ready, willing: (Comp.) ad comitatem proclivior, Cic.—**C.** Easy to be done: illa facilia, proclivia, jucunda, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclive*.

prōcliv-itas, ātis, f. [procliv-is] (*The state, or condition, of the proclivis; hence*) 1. (Prop.) Sleepiness

Meton.) *A steep descent, declivity*: Hirt. —2. *A tendency, disposition, proneness, propensity, proclivity*: ad morbos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclivité*.

proclivus, a, um, adj. [for procliv-vus; fr. procliv-in-] (*Inclining, or bending, forwards*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of places: *Steep, steep*: Sen. **II.** Meton.: *Slippery, rapid, violent*: impetus, Lucr.

Procline, es, v. Progne.

proco-, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.; **procor**, atus sum, ari, 1. v. dep. [akin to prec-or; cf. precor init.] *To ask, demand*: Var.; Cic.; Sen.

pro-consul (also written separate, pro consule; abbreviated, procos.), is, m. **I.** Prop.: *A pro-consul; one who at the close of his consulship in Rome (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province, or military commander under a governor*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Under the emperors, who shared the provinces with the Senate: *A governor in the provinces of the Senate*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proconsul*.

proconsul-aris, e, adj. [pro-consul] *Of, or belonging to, a pro-consul; proconsular*: vir, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proconsulaire*.

proconsul-atus, ūs, m. [id.] (*The office of a proconsul*; hence) **I.** *The dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship*: Tac.—2. *A propraetorship*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proconsulat*.

procor, avi, v. proco.

procrastin-atio, ōnis, f. [procrastin(a)-o] *A putting off to the morrow or from day to day; procrastination*: Cic.

procrastin-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [pro; crastin-us] (*To put off till the morrow; hence, in gen.*) *To put off, defer, delay, procrastinate*: rem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (mod.) *procrastiner*.

procreā-tio, ōnis, f. [procre(a)-o] *A begetting, generation, procreation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procréation*.

procreā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A parent*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A creator, etc.*: Cic.

procreā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She that brings forth, a mother* (Fig.): Cic.

procreō, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *A. To beget, generate, procreate*: filios, Cic.—**B.** *To bring forth, produce*: fetūs, Cic.—**C.** *Of children, etc.*: Pass.: *To be born, brought forth, etc.*: *To be begotten*: hoc solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To produce, make, cause, occasion*: tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procréer*.

pro-cresco, perf. and sup. prps. not found, crescere, 3. v. n. **I.** *To grow forth, spring up, arise, proceed*: Lucr. **II.** *To grow up, grow larger, increase*: Lucr.

Procris, is and Idis, f., Πρόκρης. *Procris*, a daughter of the Athenian king Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who shot her in a wood, mistaking her for a wild beast.

Procrustes, es, m., Προκρούστης

(He who beats out; i. e. a torturer). *Procrustes*: a noted bandit in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching those of shorter stature, and cutting off a portion of the legs of such as were taller, until in either case they were equal in length to the bed. He was slain by Theseus.

pro-cūbo, cūbū, cūbitum, cūbare, 1. v. n. *To lie stretched out, to lie along*: Virg.

pro-cūdo, cūdi, cūsum, cūdēre, 3. v. a. **I.** (*To strike forwards*; hence) *To beat, thrust, or drive forwards*: aēra, Lucr. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To beat out, to fashion or make by hammering, to forge*: enses, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** As the result of beating on the forge, *To sharpen by hammering*: durum procedit arator Vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg.—**2.** *To bring forth, produce*: ignem, Lucr. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To form, cultivate*: procedenda lingua est, Cic.—**2.** *To forge, i. e. to bring forth, produce*: voluptatem, Lucr.

procul, adv. [procello; root PROCL-] (*Driven forward*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of place*: In the distance, at a distance, a great way off, far, afar off, from afar: non procul, sed praesentes, templa sua dñi defendunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Far, distant, remote*: assentatione procul amoveri, Cic.

pro-culco, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [for pro-calco] **I.** Prop.: *To tread down, trample upon*: pedibus vtrum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To trample upon, tread under foot, despise*: proculcato senatu, Tac.

proculsus, ūi, m. *Proculus*; a Roman knight intimate with Augustus.

pro-cumbo, cūbū, cūbitum, cumbere, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To lean, or bend forwards*: olli certamine summo Procombunt, i. e. they bend to their oars, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *Of supplicants, the wounded, etc.*: *To fall forwards, to fall or sink down, to prostrate one's self*: qui, vulneribus confecti, procubuisse, Caes. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of inanimate subjects*: *To lean forwards, bend down, sink*: frumta imbribus procubuerant, i. e. were beaten down, Caes.—**B.** *To fall or sink down*: in voluptatibus, Sen.

procurā-tio, ōnis, f. [procur(a)-o] **1.** *A caring for, taking care of, having the charge of a thing; a charge, superintendence, administration, management, procuration*: Cic.—**2.** *Religious t. t.*: *A expiation, expiatory sacrifice*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procuración*.

procurā-tor (the first o scanned short, Ov.), ōris, m. [procur(a)-o] **1.** *One who takes care of, or attends to, a thing; a manager, etc.*: Plaut.—**2.** *A manager for another; an agent, deputy, etc.*: Cic.—**3.** *A manager of an estate, etc.; a bailiff, steward, etc.*: Cic.—**4.** *(One holding a public charge, or administration; hence) a. An administrator, superintendent, etc.*: regni, i. e. a viceroys, Caes.—**b.** *In the time of the emperors, One who had charge of the imperial revenues in a province; an*

imperial collector: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procurateur*.

procurā-trix, icis, f. [id.] (*A female manager, etc.*; hence) *A governess, protectress*: Cic.

pro-cūro (the first o scanned short, Tib.; Ov.), avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. and n. **I.** Gen.: *To take care of, attend to, look after*: **A.** corpora, Virg.—**B.** Neut.: *bene procuras mihi*, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Act.: *To look after, take care of, or manage the affairs of a person*: rationes negotiaque, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To hold a public charge, or administration; to be a procurator*: Pl.—**C.** Religious t. t.: **I.** Act.: *(To attend to omens, etc., for the purpose of averting any portended evil; hence) To avert, expiate by sacrifice, etc.*: monstra, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: *To make expiation or atonement*: Liv.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procurer*.

pro-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, cūrrere, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To run forth, rush forward*: procurare longius ardent, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Of locality*: *To run, or jut, out; to extend, project*: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To go on, advance*: ut productus studio ultra facile procurras, Auct. Her.

procurā-tio, ōnis, f. [procur(a)-o] Milit. t. t.: *A charge, onset*: Liv.

procurā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] (*A forerunner; a scout*) Milit. t. t.: *A skirmisher, sharpshooter*: Liv.

procur-so, avi, atum, are, 1. v. n. *inens*, [for procur-so; fr. procur-] *Of skirmishers*: *To run forth; to sally out, make attacks or onsets*: Liv.

procur-sus, ūs, m. [for procur-sus; fr. id.] (*A running forth or forwards*; hence) Milit. t. t.: *A charge, onset*: militum, Liv.

pro-curvus, a, um, adj. *Curved forwards, crooked, winding*: falx, Virg.

1. **procus**, i, v. procer init.
2. **procus**, i, m. [proc-or] (*One who asks; hence*) **1.** *A wooer, suitor*: Hor.—**2.** *Of candidates*: *A beggar, suitor*: Cic.

Procyon, ōnis, m., Προκύων (Fore-dog). *Procyon*, a constellation that rises before the dog-star: Hor.

prodac-tus (for prodag-tus), a, um, p. of prodig-o, through true root PRODAG.

prodēambūlo, āci atum, are, 1. v. n. *To walk forth, take a walk*: Ter.

prod-ēo, ūi, atum, ire, v. n. [pro; (d); eo] **I.** Prop.: *To go or come forth*: foribus, Ov.: ex portu, Caes.: in aciem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of elevations*: *To stand out, project*: immodico prodibant tubere tali, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To come forth, show itself, appear*: consuetudo prodire coepit.—**2.** *To come up, become the fashion*: quum tot prodierint colores, Ov.; Cic.—**B.** *To go forwards, advance, proceed*: est quadam prodire tenus, Hor.

prodesse, v. prosum.

pro-dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a. **I.** *To say beforehand; to foretell, predict*: hominibus ea, Cic. **II.** *To*

appoint, or fix, for a later time; to put off; defer: diem, to adjourn the time of trial, Liv.

prodīctator, ōris, m. A *prodicator*, Liv.

prodīc-tus, a, um, P. of prodīc-o.

prodīg-e, adv. [prodīg-is] *Lavishly, extravagantly: vivere, Cic.*

prodīg-ens, entis, P. of prodīg-o.

prodīgēnt-la, e, f. [prodīgēns, prodīgēnt-is] *Extravagance, profusion, prodigality: Tac.*

prodīg-ālis, e, adj. [prodīg-um] (*Of, or belonging to, a prodigium; hence*) *Unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious: res, Amm.*

prodīgāl-iter, adv. [prodīgāl-is] *Unnaturally, in a strange manner, wonderfully, prodigiously: Hor.*

prodīg-ōsus, a, um, adj. [prodīg-um] (*Full of prodigium; hence*) *Unnatural, strange, wonderful, marvellous, prodigious: atria Circes, Ov. (Comp.) nihil prodigiosius, Trobell. ¶ Hence, Fr. prodigieux.*

prodīg-um, ī, n. [for prodīc-um; fr. pro; root dic; cf. digitus init.] (*A pointing out or showing beforehand; hence*) **I. Prop.**: A prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prodigy: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A monster, prodigy: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. prodige.

prod-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgere, 3. v. a. [for prod-o-ago; fr. pro; (d); ago] **I. Prop.**: To drive forth, to drive to a place: sues in lutosos limites, Var. **II. Meton.**: To squander away, to lavish, waste: sua, Tac.

prodīg-us, a, um, adj. [prodīg-o] **I. Prop.**: Wasteful, lavish, prodigal: homines, Cic. (with Gen.) aëris, Hor. — *As Subst.*: **prodīgus**, ī, m. (sc. homo) *A squanderer, spendthrift: Cic. II. Meton.*: A rich, abounding in anything: (with Gen.) locus prodīgus herbarū, Hor. — **B.** Of the ground: Rich, fertile: tellus, Ov. **III. Fig.**: Lavish, prodigal, profuse: (with Gen.) animæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. prodigue.

prod-ītio, ōnis, f. [prod-o] *A discovering, betraying; a discovery, betrayal, treason, treachery: Cic.*

prod-ītor, ōris, m. [id.] *A betrayer, traitor. I. Prop.*: patriæ, Cic. **II. Fig.**: risus proditor latentis puelle, Hor.

prod-ītus, a, um, P. of prod-o.

prod-o, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Gen.**: To put, or bring, forth: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. To put forth in writing, i.e. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: quæ scriptores Græciæ prodiderunt, Cic. — 2. To publish, proclaim, announce, a person as having been appointed, elected, etc., a public officer of any kind: Cic. — 3. a. To make known, disclose, discover, etc.: conscios, Cic. — b. To betray perfidiously: classē prædonibus, Cic. — 4. To give up, surrender, abandon: vitam, et pecuniā, Ter. **II. A.**: To hand down, transmit, bequeath: sacra posteris, Cic. — **B.** To propagate: qui genus alto a sanguine Tencri Proderet, Virg.

prod-ōcēo, docui, doctum, docēre, 496

2. v. a. To teach publicly, to show by teaching, to inculcate: Hor.

prod-rōmus, ī, m. = *πρόδρομος* (*Forerunner*). *Prodromus; a north-north-east wind that blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star: Cic.*

prod-ūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre (*produco* for produxisse, Ter.), 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To lead, or bring forward or forth: copias pro castris, Cass. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of an actor: To represent, perform: Cic. — 2. To expose for sale; ancillam, Ter. — 3. To draw or place one thing before another: scamnum lecto, Ov. — 4. To draw or stretch out; to lengthen out, extend: ferrum incude, Juv. — 5. To conduct to a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe aiebas? Ter. — 6. To conduct to the grave (sc. a corpse or a funeral procession): nec te tua funera mater Produxi, Virg. **II. Meton.**:

A.: 1. Of a father: To beget: Cic. — 2. Of a mother: To bring forth, bring into the world; bear, produce: Sil. — **B.** Of a deity as subject: To cause mothers to bring forth; to increase: sobolem, Hor. — **C.** In pronunciation: To lengthen, draw out, dwell upon, prolong: Cic. **III. Fig.**: a. To bring forward to distinction; to raise, promote, advance: regem ad dignitatem. Cic. — **B.** To lead, induce one to do anything: producti sumus, ut loqueremur, Auct. Her. — **C.** To draw or drag out; to lengthen out, prolong, protract: prorsus iuvene cenam produximus illam, Hor. — **D.** To put off; to amuse, delude: aliquem falsā spe, Ter. — **E.** Of time: To pass, spend: diem, Ter. — **F.** To bring up, educate: luevo monitu pueros producit avaros, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. produire.

prod-ūc-ta, ōrum, n. plur. [prod-ūco] (*Things brought forward before others; hence*) *Preferable things* (transl. of Gr. προνύματα): Cic.

product-e, adv. [product-us] *In a lengthened manner, long: producte dicere literam, Cic. (Comp.) productius, Gell.*

prod-ūc-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **1. A** lengthening in pronunciation: Cic. — **2. A** lengthening, prolonging: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. production.

prod-ūc-tus, a, um: 1. P. of prod-ūco. — 2. Pa.: (*Drawn out in length; hence*) **A. Prop.**: (a) Gen.: Long, lengthy: (Sup.) productissimum flagellum, Col. — (b) Esp.: Milit. t.: Drawn out, extended: manus equitum, Tac. — **b. Fig.**: Long, lengthened, drawn out, extended, protracted: (Comp.) neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, Hor. — **c. Meton.**: In pronunciation: (a) Long, dwell upon, prolonged: Cic. — (b) Made long, lengthened by increase of a syllable or syllables: Cic.

prōgēmōn, ī, n., προγήμενον acc. to the Stoic philosophy, *A preferable thing: Cic.*

proliā-tor (*prælia-*), [præli(a)-] ōris, m. *A fighter, warrior, combatant: Tac.*

præli-or (*præli-*), ātus sum, ārī,

ī, v. dep. n. [præli-um] **I. Prop.**: To join battle, fight, engage in fight: prolians interficitur, Cass. **II. Fig.**: To fight, contend: vehementer præliatus sum, Cic.

præclum (*præ-*), ī, n. [etym. dub.; acc. to some pro; (ay)] **I. Prop.**: A battle, combat: Cass. Cic.; Tac. **II. Fig.**: A. Of inanimate subjects: A battle, combat: Virg. — **B. Contest, strife: Cic. III. Meton.**: A foe, warrior, combatant, etc.: Tac.

Prætus, ī, m., Πραιτωρ. *Prætor; a king of Tyrrins, brother of Acrisius. — Hence, Præt-ides*, um, f., Πραιτωρ-ίδες, *The Prætorides or daughters of Prætor, who, being punished with madness by Juno for their pride, imagined themselves to be cows.*

prōfān-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [profan-us] *To render unholy, deprive of sanctity, unhallow, desecrate, profane: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv.*

prōfān-us, a, um, adj. [pro; fan-um] (*Being before, or in front of, a temple; i.e. outside of it, as opp. to being within it; hence*) **I. Prop.**: Unholy, not sacred, common, profane: procul o, procul este profani, Conclamat vates, Virg. **II. Meton.**: A. Wicked, impious: mens, Ov. — **B. Ill-boding: bubo**, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. profane.

prōfec-tio, ōnis, f. [for profac-tio, fr. profic-isco, through root PROFAC] **I. Prop.**: A going away, setting out, departure: Sall. **II. Meton.**: Of things: The source: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Astronom. t. t.) profectio.

prōfect-o, ōnis, f. [for pro-fac-to; fr. pro; fact-um] *Actually, indeed, really, truly, certainly: Cic.*

prōfec-tus (*for profac-tus*), a, um, P. of profic-isco, through root PROFAC.

2. profeco-tus (*for profac-tus*), a, um, P. of profic-io, through true root PROFAC.

3. profeco-tus, ūs, m. [for profac-tus; fr. profic-io, through id.] *Advance, progress, effect, increase, growth: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. profit, "profit."*

prōf-ēro, tūli, lātum, ferro, v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: To carry or bring out, to bring forth: numos ex arcā, Cic. — 2. Esp.: a. To extend, stretch, or thrust out: digitum, Cic. — b. With Personal pron.: To raise one's self, show one's self, appear: Snet. **B. Meton.**: 1. To extend, enlarge: castra, Cass. — 2. To put off, defer, adjourn, procrastinate affairs: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. — **C. Fig.**: 1. With Personal pron.: To raise, elevate one's self: Sen. — 2. To bring out, make known, produce in public: ejus (sc. orationis) proferendæ arbitrium, Cic. — 3. To bring forth, produce, discover, make known, reveal: indicia communis exiti, Cic. — 4. To bring forward, quote, cite, mention: libros, Cic. — 5. To extend, enlarge: fines officiorum, Cic. — 6. To impel: si paulo longius pietas Cæcilium protulisset, Cic. — 7. To lengthen out: prolong: ille ut deposi-

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Of persons: *Copious, rich, full, profound*: immensaeque ruit profundo Pindarus etc., i. e. with inexpressible copiousness of expression, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profund*.

profūs-e, *adv.* [profus-us] 1. *Lavishly, extravagantly, profusely*: (Sup.) festos et solennes dies profusissime celebrabat, Suet.—2. *Immoderate, beyond bounds, excessively*: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv.: (Comp.) eo profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall.

profū-sio, *ōnis, f.* [for profūd-sio; fr. profū(n)d-o] 1. Prop.: *A pouring out, shedding, effusion*: sanguinis, Cels. II. Fig.: *Prodigality, profusion*: divitiarum et pecuniae, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profusion*.

profū-sus (for profūd-sus), *a, um*: 1. P. of profū(n)d-o.—2. Pa.: *A. Prop.*: Spread out, extended, hanging down: (Comp.) equi coma et cauda profusior, Pall.—b. Fig.: (a) *Lavish, extravagant, profuse*: perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic.: (with Gen.) alieni appetens, sui profusus, *lavish of his own*, Sall.—(b) *Costly, expensive*: amare profusus cupulas, Cic.—(c) *Immoderate, excessive, extravagant*: (Sup.) profusissima libido, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *profus*.

profū-gēner, *i, m.* (A son-in-law, more remote, or further off; hence) *A grand-daughter's husband*: Tac.

profū-gēnōr, *avi, ūm, āre, i, v. a.* To beget, engender, generate: Hor.

prōgēn-ēs, *ēs, f.* [proginō, through root PROGEN, v. gigno ūnt.] (Prop.) *A begetting, or bringing forth*: Meton. 1. Descend, lineage, race, family: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny: Cic.; Virg.—b. Fig.: Of poems: Offspring, progeny (i. e. of the poet's mind): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *progénie*.

prōgēn-ītor, *ōris, m.* [id.] The founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor: Ov.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progéniteur*.

prōgēn-ītus, *a, um, P.* of proginō, through root PROGEN, v. gigno ūnt.

prō-gigno, *gēnti, gēntium, gignēre, 3, v. a.* To beget, bear, bring forth, produce. I. Prop.: to sever progeniture fere, Ov. II. Fig.: sensum accerbum, Lucr.

prō-gnā-tus, *a, um, adj.* [pro; gna-scor] I. Prop.: Of children or descendants: Born, descended, sprung from some one: Tantalus prognatus, Cic.—As Subst.: *prognati*, ōrum, m. Children, descendants, etc.: Plaut. II. Meton.: Of plants, trees, etc.: Sprung, or grown, forth: Pelicæ quondam prognatæ vertice pinus, Cat.

Prōgne (Procnæ), *ēs, f.*, Πρόκνη, I. Prop.: Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a swallow. II. Meton.: A swallow: Virg.

prōgnōstīca, *ōrum n. = (rā) pognōstika*. The signs of the weather, prognostics; the title of Cicero's translation of Aratus.

prō-grādīor, *gressus sum, grādī, 3, v. dep.* [for pro-gradior] To come or go forth; to go forward, go on, advance, proceed. I. Prop.: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. II. Fig.: paulum etate progressus, Cic.

prōgres-sus, *ōnis, f.* [for progred-sio; fr. progred-ior] I. Gen.: A going forth or forward; progression, advancement, progress, growth, increase: Cic. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. l.: A progression, i. e. a progressive strengthening of expressions: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progression*.

1. **prōgres-sus** (for progred-sus), *a, um, P.* of progred-ior.

2. **prōgres-sus**, *ūs, m.* [for progred-sus; fr. progred-ior] I. Prop.: A going forward, advance, progress: Cic. II. Fig.: A. A setting out, commencement: Cic.—B. Advancement, progress, growth, increase, etc.: in studiis, Cic.—C. Of events: Course, progress: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progress*.

proh, *v. 2. pro.*

prō-hibēo, *ūi, ūm, ēre* (prohibēs-is for prohibueris, Cato: prohibessit for prohibuerit, Plaut.: prohibessit for prohibuerit, Cic.: — prohibet scanned as a dactyl, Lucr.), 2. v. a. [for pro-habeo] (To hold in front, or before one; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To hold back, keep in check, restrain, hinder, prevent, ward off, avert: motis conatusque, Cic.: non prohibere aqua profunde, id.: prædones ab insula, id.: aliquem alicui, Plaut.: contingere minus, Virg. B. Esp.: In entreaties, etc., to the gods: To ward off, avert: di prohibete minas, Virg. II. Meton.: A. To forbid, prohibit, a thing: lex recta imperans, prohibensque contraria, Cic.: (without Object) nemo hie prohibet, Plaut.—B. To keep away from a thing for the sake of safety; to keep, preserve, defend, protect: rempublicam a periculo, Cic.: magni civium numerum calamitate, id.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) id te Juppiter Prohibessit, from that may Juppiter preserve you, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prohiber*.

prōhib-ītio, *ōnis, f.* [prohib-co] A forbidding, prohibition: sceleris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prohibition*.

prōhib-ītus, *a, um, P.* of prohib-co.

prōin, *adv.*, v. proinde.

prō-inde (abbrev. proin; in poets usually monosyll., Plaut.; Ter.; Cat.), *adv.* I. Just so, in the same manner, in like manner, equally, just, even: quæ de re quoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habeo ac si scripisses nihil esse, just as if, the same as if, Cic. II. In expressions of command, advice, exhortation, encouragement, etc.: Hence, therefore, accordingly, then: proinde fac animum habens, Cic.: proinde persequamur eorum mortem, Cæs.

prōjēc-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for projac-tio; fr. projec-io, through true root PROJAC] A stretching out: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *projection*.

1. **prōjēc-tus** (for projac-tus), *a, um*: 1. P. of projec-io, through true

root PROJAC.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: Stretched out, extended, jutting on; projecting: projectæ saxa Pachyni Radinus, Virg.—(b) Esp.: Of the stomach: Projecting, prominens (Comp.) venter paulo projectior, Suet.—b. Fig.: 1. Prominent, manifest: audacia, Cic.—2. Inclined, addicted to anything, immoderate in anything: (Sup.) projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac.—3. Abject, mean, base, contemptible: non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv.—4. Downcast: vultus, Tac.

2. **prōjēc-tus**, *ūs* (only in Abl. Sing.), *m.* [for projac-tus; fr. projec-io, through true root PROJAC] A jutting out, projecting, projection: Lucr.

prō-jicō, *jēcī, jectum, jicēre, 3, v. a.* [for projac-io] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To cast or throw forth or forwards: glebas in ignem e regione turris, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. To fling away, throw down, arms, etc., in token of submission, etc.: Cæs.—2. To fling away anything: aurum in mediâ Libyâ, Hor.—3. To cast out, expose: insepultos project, Liv.—4. Of weapons: a. To hold out, extend, etc., for the purpose of attack: Nep.—b. To hold before, or in front of, one, for the purpose of defence: projecto præ se clipeo, Liv.—5. With Personal Pron.: To throw, or fling, one's self forward, down, etc.: Cæs. Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. To cast out, expel: to exile, banish: immeritum project ab urbe, Ov.—B. In architecture: To let any part of a building jut out, to cause to project: tectum, Cic. III. Fig.: A.: (To throw away; i. e.) 1. With things as objects: To give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, etc.: lucemque perosi Projecere animas, Virg.—2. With personal objects: To neglect, desert, abandon, forsake, etc.: aliquem, Cæs.—B. With Personal pron.: 1. a. Gen.: To throw one's self, i. e. to rush into anything: Cic.—b. Esp.: To rush into danger: Cic.—2. To throw one's self away, i. e. to degrade one's self: Liv.—3. To obtrude itself: Cic.—C. To put off as to time; to defer, delay: qui ultra quinquennium projectior, Tac.

prō-lābor, *lapsus sum, lābi, 3, v. dep. n.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To glide forwards; to slide, or slip, along; to fall, or slip, down: elephanti prolabantur, Liv. B. Esp.: To fall to ruin; to fall, or tumble, down: prolapsa Pergama, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To go forward, go on; to come or proceed to anything, fall into anything: ad orationem, Cic.: in rabiem, Tac.—B. To slip out, escape: ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsus verbum, Cic.—C. To fall, fall, err: timore, Cic.—D. To fall to decay; to sink, decline, go to ruin: prolapsus clade Romanum Imperium, Liv.

prōlap-sio, *ōnis, f.* [for prolab-sio; fr. prolab-or] 1. A slipping, or falling, forwards: Cic.—2. A falling or tumbling down: Suet.

prōlap-sus (for prolab-sus), *a, um, P.* of prolab-or.

PROLATIO

PROMO

prōlā-tiō, ōnis, *f.* [**PROLA**, root of supine of profero; v. fero *inf.*] 1. *An uttering or pronouncing:* Liv.—2. *An extending or enlarging:* Liv.—3. *In time: A putting off, or deferring; a delaying, delay, postponement:* Cic.; Tac.—4. *A bringing forward, adducing, mentioning, quoting, citing:* Cic.

prōlā-tiō, avi, ātūm, āre, *i. v. a.* *intens.* [id.] 1. *To lengthen, extend, enlarge:* A. Prop.: *ngros.* Tac. **B.** Fig.: *vitam, to prolong.* Tac. **II.** Of time: *To put off, defer, delay, postpone:* dies, Sall.: (without *Object*) *sustentando ac prolatando,* Cic.

prōlec-to, āvi, ātūm, āre, *i. v. a.* *intens.* [for prolat-to; fr. prolic-to, through true root **PROLAC**] *To allure, entice, incite:* praeda puellares animos prolectat, Ov.

pr-ol-es, is, *f.* [pro; root of, whence ol-esco] (*That which grows forth;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A. Of persons: Offspring, progeny, child, descendant; and collect., descendants, race, progeny, posterity:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**B.** Of animals: *Offspring, progeny:* Lucr.; Virg.—**C.** Of plants: *The produce:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Youth, young men:* Cic.; Virg.

prōlē-tārius, ii, m. (*proles*, (*uncomtr.* Gen.) *prole-is*; (*t*); suffix, *arius*—the ordinary rule for the formation of words in *arius* points to an obsolete Gen. *prolet-is*] (*One pertaining to proles;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A proletarius;* i. e. a citizen of the lowest class, who served the state not with his property, but only with his children: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *adj.* *Low, common:* sermo, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prolétaire*.

prō-lēc-tiō, lixi (Not. Tir. p. 149), *no sup.*, *licēre*, 3. v. a. [for pro-lacio] **I.** *To allure, or entice, forth:* amos me huc proleci, Plant. **II.** *To entice, allure, incite:* ceteros ad spem, Tac.

prōlix-e, *adv.* [prolix-us] *Largely, abundantly, copiously:* prolixie cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic.: (*Comp.*) prolixius, Suet.

prōlix-us, a, um, *adj.* [for pro-luxus] **I.** Prop.: *Stretched far out, long, broad:* capillus, Ter.: ramus, Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Long, extended:* (Sup.) *prolixissimus labor*, Jul. Valer. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Comprehensive in meaning:* (*Comp.*) *prolixius significare*, Gell.—**2.** *Of circumference:* *Favourable, fortunate:* cetera spacio prolixa esse, Cic.—**3.** *Of disposition, etc.: Well-disposed, obliging, courteous:* natura, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prolixe*.

prōlēc-tūs (*proloqu-*), a, um, *P.* of proloqu-or.

prōlēg-us, i, m. = πρόλογος. **I.** Prop.: *A preface, or introduction, to a play:* a prologue: Ter.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *The player who delivers the prologue:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prologue*.

prō-lōqu-or, lōquor, lōquor, lōquor, *sum, lōqui*, 3. v. dep. n. and a. **I.**: **A.** *To speak out, utter, declare, say:* cogitata, Ter.—**B.** Neut.: *To speak forth or out; to speak:* apud vos proloquar, Plaut. **II.** *To foretell, predict:*

proloquar; atque utinam patriā sim verus aruspex, Prop.

prō-lūb-lum, ii, n. [pro; lub-eo] *Will, desire, inclination:* Ter.

prō-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. *To practice beforehand, to prelude.* **I.** Prop.: *sparsā ad pugnam proludit arenā,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *sententis,* Cic.

prō-lūo, lūi, lūtum, lūere, 3. v. a. **I.** *To wash forth or out, to cast out:* genus omne natantum Litore in extremo . . . ductus proluit, Virg. **II.** *To wash off or away:* tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes.

III. *To moisten, wet, wash:* **A.** Gen.: *in vivo proline rore manās,* Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Of drinking:* prae cordia mulso, Hor.

prō-lū-siō, ōnis, *f.* [for prolud-siō; fr. prolud-u] (*Prop.*: *A preluding:* Meton.) *A preliminary exercise, trial, essay:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prolusion*.

prō-lū-tus, a, um, *P.* of prolud-u. **prō-lū-vies**, ei, *f.* [proluo] *An overflow, inundation:* Lucr.: *alvi, i. e. filth cast forth, excrements,* id.

prō-merc-ālis, e, *adj.* [pro; merx, *merci-is*] (*Of, or belonging to, that which is for or as, merchandise;* hence) *That is dealt in, that is bought and sold:* vestes, Suet.

prō-mērēō, mērti, mērtum, mērēre, 2. v. a., and **prō-mērēor**, mērtum sum, mēreri, 2. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To get, gain, acquire, obtain for one's self; to earn anything:* promerendi beneficii locus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To deserve, merit:* In a good or bad sense: paratores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic.: *levius punitus, quam sit ille promeritus,* id.—**B.** *To deserve to obtain or have something:* Virg.

prōmēr-ītum, i, n. [promer-eor] **1.** *Desert, merit:* Lucr.—**2.** *Demerit, guilt:* Hirt.

Prōmētheus (trisyll.), ei, and eos, m., Προμηθεύς (Forethinker). **Promētheus**. **I.** Prop.: *A son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He formed men of clay, and animated them by means of fire brought from heaven, for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a culture, or, as some say, an eagle, fed upon his entrails, until, at last, it was slain by Hercules.*—Hence, **A.** **Promēth-ēus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Prometheus;* Promēthin.—**B.** **Promēth-ides**, ae, m. *The son of Prometheus, i. e. Deucalion.* **II.** Meton.: *Of a skilful potter.* Juv.

prōmīn-e, ntis, *i. P.* of promine-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Projecting, prominent:* collis, Liv.: (*Comp.*) *prominentior cauda,* Pl.—*As Subst.*: **a.** *A projection:* Tac.—**b.** *A summit, height:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prominent*.

prō-mīnēō, mīnūi, *no sup.*, mīnēre, 2. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To stand or jut out, be prominent, overhang, project:* Phaselis prominet penitus in altum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To reach out, extend to anything:* maxima pars ejus (sc. glorie, in memoriam ac posteritatem

promineat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prominer*.

prōmīscu-e, *adv.* [promiscu-us] *In common, promiscuously:* Cic.

prō-misc-uus, a, um, *adj.* [pro; misc-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Mixed; not separate or distinct; without distinction, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous:* cades, Liv.: *conubia, i. e. between patricians and plebeians,* id.—*Particular phrases:* *In promiscuo esse, To be universal:* Liv.—**B.** In promiscuo, *In common:* Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Common, usual:* promiscua ac vilia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *promiscue*.

prōmis-siō, ōnis, *f.* [for promitt-siō; fr. promitt-o] *A promising, promise:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promission*.

prōmis-sor, oris, m. [for promitt-sor; fr. id.] *A promiser:* Hor.

prōmis-sum, i, n. [for promitt-sum; fr. id.] *A promise:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promesse*.

prōmis-sus (for promitt-sus), a, um: **1.** *P.* of promitt-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Hanging down, long:* capillus, Caes.: barba, Virg.

prō-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre (promisti for promissisti, Ter.; promisse for promississe, Cat.), 3. v. a. and n. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To let go forwards; to send or put forth; to let hang down, let grow, etc.* ramos, Col.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To put itself, etc., forth:* Pl.—**b.** *Of the hair, the beard, etc.* *To let hang down, let grow:* satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promississe, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *Of sound:* *To draw out, prolong, dwell upon:* promittitur sonus lusciniæ revocato spiriui, Pl. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Act.: *To promise, hold out, cause to expect, give hope or promise of, a thing:* oīl faxint, ut faciat ea, quæ promittit, Cic.—**b.** Neut.: *To make a promise, to promise:* ei de tuā voluntate promisi, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To promise to come, to engage one's self to do, sup, etc.* ad cenam mihi promitte, Plaut.—**b.** *To promise something to a deity, i. e. to vow:* donum Jovi, Cic. **II.**: (*To send forth beforehand;* hence) **A.**: **1.** *Of persons or deities:* *To forebode, foretell, predict, prophesy:* **a.** Act.: *id futurum, quod evenit, exploratus possem promittere,* Cic.—**b.** Neut.: *ut primis mimentur (sc. dii) extis, bene promittant secundis,* Cic.—**2.** *Of signs, omens, etc.* *To forebode, give intimation of, etc.* clarum (sc. Servium) fore vira circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor.—**B.** *To denote beforehand:* stella . . . vindemia maturitatem promittens, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prometre*.

prō-m-o, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), mēre, 3. v. a. [pro; eni-ere] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take, give, bring out or forth; to produce:* pecuniam ex arario, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To put one's self forth, i. e. to come forth, or out:* lætæque cavo se robore promunt, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring, put, or draw forth:* nunc promenda

tibi sunt consilia, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To bring to light, disclose, utter, tell, express, relate, etc.: rerum ordinem, Vell.*

prō-mont-ōrīum (scanned as a quadrisyll., *prōmontōrium*, Ov. M. 15, 709), *ī, n.* [*prō*; *mons, mont-is*] *A thing pertaining to the foremost part of a mountain or mountains; hence* 1. *The highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge:* Liv.—2. *A part of a mountain projecting into the sea; a headland, promontory:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promontoire*.

prōmō-tā, ōrum, n. [*for promovēta; fr. promovēre*] (*Things moved forward; hence*) *In the lang. of the Stoics: Things that are to be preferred, preferable things, as being next in degree to absolute good; a literal transl. of the Gr. προσηγμένα.*

prōmō-tus (*for promov-tus*), *a, um, f.* *Of promov-ō.*

prō-mōv-ō, mōvi, mōtum, mōv-ēre, 2. v. a. 1. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To move forwards, push onwards, cause to advance:* *saxa vectibus*, Cæs.—2. Esp.: *a. To cause a person to move forwards, to take a person on with one:* *ibi te video, et promovebo*, Cic.—*b.* Milit. *t. t.:* (a) *Of troops:* *To advance:* *Hirt.*; Just.—(b) *Of a camp:* *To move onwards:* Liv.—(c) *Of military engines:* *To bring up, etc.*: Tac. **B. Meton.:** *To extend, enlarge, etc.*: *Ostia tenuis mœnia promovere*, Suet. **C. Fig. 1. Gen.:** *To bring to pass, effect, accomplish:* *promovere parum*, Ter.—2. Esp.: *a.:* (a) *Of things as objects:* *To enlarge, increase:* *doctrina sed vim promovet insitam*, Hor.—(b) *Of persons as objects:* *To advance, prefer, promote:* Suet.—*b.* *To bring to light, reveal:* *arcana*, Hor.—*c.* *To put off, defer, postpone:* *nuptias alioqui*, Ter. **II.** *To move forth or from:* *unum promorat vix palem triclino*, Phœd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promouvoir*.

prompt-e, adv. [*1. prompt-us*] 1. *Readily, quickly, without delay, willingly, promptly:* *dare operam*, Tac.: (*Sup.*) *promptissime*, Pl.—**B.** *Easily:* (*Comp.*) *promptius expediam*, Juv.

1. prom-ptus (-tus), a, um; 1. P. *Of prom-ō.* **2. Fr.:** (*Brought to light, exposed to view; hence*) *a.* Prop.: *Visible, apparent, evident, manifest:* (*Sup.*) *nihil tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati promptissimum esset*, Cic.—*As Subst.:* *prompta, ōrum, n.* *Things that meet the sight, etc.*: Tac.—*b.* Meton.: (a) *At hand, i. e. prepared, ready, quick, prompt:* *fidem alicui promptam expositamque præbere*, Cic.—(b) *Prepared, ready, quick; prompt, inclined, disposed to or for, anything:* *ad bella suscipienda*, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) *haud quisquam manu promptior erat*, Liv.: (*with Gen.*) *animi*, Tac.—(c) *Brave, courageous:* Tac.—(d) *Easy, practicable:* *expugnatio*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prompt*.

2. prom-ptus (-tus), ūs (*only in Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [*prom-ō*] (*Prop.:* *A taking, or bringing, out, or forth;*

Meton.) 1. *An exposing to view, a being visible, visibility; only in the phrase, in promptu (esse, habere, ponere, etc.), public, open, visible, manifest, before the eyes:* Cic.; Sall.; Plaut.—2. *Readiness; only in the phrases in promptu esse or habere, to be at hand, to have ready:* Cic.—3. *Ease, facility; only in the phrase in promptu esse, to be easy:* Ov.

promptus, a, um, v. promptus. **prōmulgā-tio, ōnis, f.** [*promulg-(a)-ō*] *A making publicly known, a publishing, promulgation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promulgation*.

prō-mulg-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*for prō-vulg-ō; fr. prō; vulg-ū; cf. letter M.*] (*To spread forth in presence of the multitude; hence*) *I. Gen.:* *To make known, to teach, etc.*: Pl. II. Esp.: *Polit. t. t. To expose to public view (as a bill, a law, etc.); to make known, publish, promulgate:* Cic.; Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promulguer*.

prō-mulsis, Idis, f. [*etym. dub.*] *A relish of eggs, salt fish, mead, etc., served first at a Roman banquet; a uelut, antepast:* Cic.

prōm-us, i, m. [*prom-ō*] (*The one bringing forth or out; hence*) *A giver out, distributor of provisions; a cellarer, steward, butler:* Plaut.

prō-mūtius, a, um, adj. *Paid over beforehand, advanced:* Cæs.

prō-nēpos, ōtis, m. *A great-grandson:* Cic.

prōncea, æ, f. = πρόνοια. *Providence:* Cic.

prō-nōmīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [*pro; nomin-(a)-ō*] *A naming, or giving of a name, for, or in the place of, something else; a figure of speech by which another epithet is substituted for a proper name; e. g. Africani nepotes, for Græci:* Auct. Her.

prō-nūb-a, f. adj. [*pro; nub-ō*] **I.** Prop.: *Presiding over marrying or marriage:* *Juno*, Virg.: *Tisiphone*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Of things pertaining to a marriage:* *Bridal:* *flamma*, Claud.

prōnūtiā-tio (pronuncia-), ōnis, f. [*pronunti-(a)-ō*] 1. *A public declaration, or publication; a proclamation:* Cæs.—2. *Of a judge:* *A decision:* Cic.—3. *a. Rhetor. t. t.:* *Delivery, manner:* Cic.—*b. Logic. t. t.:* *A proposition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prononciation*.

prōnūtiā-tor (pronuncia-), ōris, m. [*id.*] *A relater, narrator:* Cic.

prōnūtiā-tum (pronuncia-), i, n. [*id.*] *An axiom, proposition:* Cic. **1. v. nūtiō (-nuncio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.** (*To tell or report in the presence of persons, or publicly; hence*) **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** 1. Act.: *To make publicly known; to publish, proclaim, announce:* *quas (sc. leges) ipse pronuntiavit*, Cic.: *palam de sellā pronuntiavit sese ejus nomen recepturum, id.*—2. Neut.: *To make an announcement, pronounce a decision, etc.*: *quum consules pronuntiavissent*, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To declare one as some-*

thing; i. e. to declare one elected to an office, etc. (with second Acc. of further definition) pronunciant esse prætores, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.:** 1. Gen.: *To speak anything in public; to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, anything:* **a. Act.:** *versus multos uno spiritu*, Cic.—**b. Neut.:** *agere et pronunciare*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *Of an actor:* Neut.: *To speak on the stage; to represent a part or person:* Pl.—**B. To tell, report, relate, narrate, announce, etc.:** *eadem, quæ Litavicus pronuntiaverat*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prononcer*. **prō-nūper, adv.** *Quite lately:* Plaut.

prō-nūrus, ūs, f. *A grandson's wife:* Ov.

prō-nus, a, um, adj. [*pro; cf. προνήs or προνήs = pronus*] (*Belonging to what is before or in front; hence*) **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** 1. *Of living beings:* *Turned, bent, inclined, leaning or hanging forwards; stooping, bending down:* *pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to strike*, Virg.—2. *Of things:* *Bending forwards or downwards, going or inclined downwards:* *quis neget arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, flowing down*, Hor.—*As Subst.:* **pronum, i, n.** *That which is downward; a slope, etc.*: Cic. **B. Esp.:** *Of the heavenly bodies or the day:* *Setting, sinking, declining:* *Orion*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A. Gen.:** *Inclined, disposed, prone to anything:* (*Sup.*) *ad indulgentiam pronissimus*, Capit. **B. Esp.:** 1. *Inclined to favour, favourable to anything:* *miseri cordia in Germanicum pronior*, Tac.—2. *Easy, without difficulty:* *omnia virtuti prona esse*, Sall.

prōemīum, ī, n. = προέμιον. **I.** Prop.: *An introduction, preface:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A beginning:* *rixæ*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proème*.

prōpāgā-tio, ōnis, f. [*propag(a)-ō*] 1. *A setting, planting, etc.*: Cic.—2.: *a. Prop.:* *Of persons:* *A begetting, procreating, propagating; propagation:* Cic.—*b. Fig.:* *An originating, obtaining, establishing, etc.*—3. *An extending, enlarging, increasing:* Cic.—4. *Of time:* *A prolonging, continuing, extending:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propagation*.

prōpāgā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *An enlarger, extender:* *provincia*, Cic. (*dub.*) ¶ Hence, Fr. *propagateur*.

1. prō-pāg-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*pro; PAG, root of pa(n)ig-ō*] **I.** Prop.: *To fasten or fix forwards; to peg down; to set:* *vitem in quasillum*, Cato. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of trees, plants, etc.:* *To increase, propagate by means of layers that are fastened, or that fasten themselves, into the ground:* Pl.—**B.** *Of living creatures:* *To beget, procreate, propagate, etc.:* *dulcem ducent vitem, prolemaque prōpāgant*, Lucr.: *ut prōpāgando possia prōcūdere prolem, id.* **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To extend, enlarge, increase:* *finis imperii propagavit*, Cic.—**B.** *Of time:* *To prolong, continue, extend:* *vitam*

aucupio, Cic.—**C.** To propagate: vera gignit radices agit, atque etiam propagatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propagator*.

prō-pāg-o, inis, f. [id.] (That which is fastened, or fixed, forwards, hence) **I.** Prop.: Of trees, etc.: A layer, setting, etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of men, beasts, or deities: Offspring, descendant, child, children, race, stock, breed, progeny, posterity: Virg.; Ov.

prō-pālam, adv. Openly, publicly, manifestly: Cic.

prō-pātūlus, a, um, adj. Open in front, not covered up, open, uncovered: locus, Cic.—As Subst.: **propatulum**, i, n. An open, exposed, or uncovered place; an open court: Liv.—Particular phrase: Aliquid in propatulo habere, To have something in an exposed place, i.e. to expose a thing publicly for sale: Sall.

prōpe, adv. and prep. [neut. of the adj. propis, e, obsolete in the positive: acc. to Pott, pro; Sanscrit *api*, Gr. *ἐπὶ*.] **I.** Adv. (the Comp., propius, and Sup., proxime, see these articles): **A.** Prop.: In space: Near, nigh: quis hic loquitur prope? Plant.—Particular expression: Prope ab, Near to, near by, hard by: Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of abstract proximity: **1.** In time: Near, not far off: partus instabat prope, was near at hand, Ter.—**2.** In degree: Nearly, almost: Cic.: prope firmissima civitas, Cæs. **II.** Prep. c. Acc.: **A.** Prop.: In space: Near, near by, hard by: non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of abstract proximity: **1.** In time: Nigh, towards, about: prope lucem, Suet.—**2.** Of approach, etc.: Near to, almost to, not far from: prope seditionem ventum est, Tac.

prōpē-diēn, adv. [prope; dies] At an early day, very soon, shortly: propediem to videbo, Cic.

prō-pello (propellat, Lucr. 4, 195), pūli, pulsū, pellere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To drive before one's self; to derive, push, or urge forwards: to drive forth, to propel: hostes, Cæs. **B.** Esp.: To hurl, or cast, forwards; to propel, impel: aliquem in profundum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To drive on, impel: terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.—**B.** To drive away, to keep or ward off: periculum vitas, Liv.

prōpē-mōd-o, adv. [prope; modus] Nearly, almost: Liv.

prōpē-mōd-um, adv. [id.] Nearly, almost: Cic.

prō-pendēo, pendī, pensum, pendere (collat. form. acc. to the 3d conj.; nec pendens nec propendis, Plant.), 2. v. n. **I.** Prop.: To hang forwards, hang down: lanx propendit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: (the figure borrowed from the descending scale of a balance) To weigh more, have the preponderance: si bona propendit, Cic.—**B.** To be inclined, or disposed, to anything: Cic.—**C.** To be well disposed, favourable: Cic.

prōpendo, ēre, v. propendeo init. **prōpens-e**, adv. [propens-us] Will-

ingly, readily, with inclination: conspiratio propense facta, Script. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) propensus, Liv.

prōpen-sio, ōnis, f. [for propensio; fr. propend-eo] Inclination, propensity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propension*.

prōpen-sus, a, um, adj. [for propens-us; fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: Hanging down: labrum, Sol. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Inclining towards, coming near, approaching: (Comp.) disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensor, Cic.—**B.** Heavy, weighty, important: Cic.—**C.** Inclined, disposed, prone to anything: non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam etc., Cic.—**D.** Well-disposed, favourable, willing, ready: (Sup.) propensissima voluntas, Hirt.

prōpēra-nis, ntis: **1.** P. of proper(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Hastening, hasty, rapid, speedy: ille properans, festinans, Cic.: (Comp.) properantior urget, Claud.

prōpēran-ter, adv. [for properant-ter; fr. properans, properant-is] Hastily, speedily, quickly: properanter accepit codicillos, Tac.: (Comp.) properantius ire, Ov.

prōpērant-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] A hastening, haste: Sall.

prōpērā-tio, ōnis, f. [proper(a)-o] A hastening, haste, quickness, speediness: Cic.

prōpērāt-o, adv. [properat-us] Quickly, speedily: Tac.

prōpērā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of proper(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy: iter, Sall.: (Comp.) properatus tempus, Sol.—Particular phrase: Properato opus est, There is need of haste, Cic.

prōpēr-e, adv. [proper-us] Hastily, in haste, quickly, speedily: Liv.

prōpēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] **I.** Act.: To hasten, quicken, accelerate; to prepare, make, or do, with haste: iter, Tac. **II.** Neut.: To make haste; to hasten, be quick: ad prædam, Cæs.

Prōpēritus, ii, m. (Gen. Properti, Ov.) Propertius; a Roman cognomen; So, Sæz. Aurelius Propertius, a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.

prōpēr-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; but prob. for profer-us; fr. pro; fer-o] (Carried, or borne, forward; hence) **I.** Gen.: Quick, speedy, hastening: properi auriga, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Rapidly dispatched or forwarded: literæ, Tac.

prō-pexus (for pro-pect-us), a, um, adj. [pro; pect-o] Combed forwards, combed down in front, hanging down: barba, Virg.; Ov.

prōpino, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. e. = *propino*: (To drink first; hence) **I.** Prop.: To drink something to one, to pledge one in something: propino hoc pulchro Critias, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To drink to, or wish in drinking: tibi salutem, Plant.—**B.** To give, deliver, furnish to one: hunc comendandum et deridendum vobis propino, Ter.

prōpinqu-e, adv. [proptinqu-us] Near, at hand, hard by: Plant.

prōpinqu-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The state or quality of the propinquus; hence) **1.** Of place: Nearness, vicinity, proximity, propinquity: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** a. Relationship, affinity, propinquity: Cic.—**b.** Intimacy, friendship: Plant.

prōpinqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] **I.** Act.: To bring near, bring on, hasten, accelerate: tu rite propinquas Augurium, Virg. **II.** Neut.: To draw near, come nigh, approach: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac.

prōp-inqu-us, a, um, adj. [prop-e; hinc] (Being near, or not far hence; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of place: Near, neighbouring: propinquum prædium, Cic.: (Comp.) exsiliū paulo propinquius, Ov.—As Subst.: **propinquum**, i, n. Vicinity, neighbourhood: Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: Near, close at hand, not far off: relitius, Cic.—**B.** Of resemblance or meaning: Near, resembling, similar, like: motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic.—**C.** Of relationship or connection: Near, kindred, related: tibi genere propinqui, Sall.—As Subst.: **1.** propinquus, i, m. (sc. homo) A relation, relative, kinsman: Cic.—**2.** propinqua, æ, f. (sc. femina) A female relative, kinswoman: Cic.

prōp-ior, ius, Gen. ōris, comp. adj. [from this obsol. prop-is; whence prop-e] **I.** Prop.: Nearer, nigher: tumulus, Liv. (with Gen.) calliginis, Lucr.: (with Dat.) patriæ, Ov.: (with Acc.) hostem, Hirt.—As Subst.: **prōp-iora**, un, n. (sc. loca) Places *ingr* near: Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In time: Nearer, later, more recent: epistola, Cic.—**B.** Of relationship: Nearer, more nearly related: Cic.—**C.** Of resemblance: More nearly resembling, more like: quæ sceleris propiora sunt, quam religioni, Cic.—**D.** Of relation or connection: Nearrr, more nearly related; affecting or concerning more nearly; closer; more intimate: societas, Cic.

prōpiti-us, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [propti-us] To render favourable; to appease, propitiate: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *propitier*.

prōp-itūs, a, um, adj. [prop-e] (Belonging to that which is near; hence, with respect to connection, feeling, etc.) Favourable, well-disposed, gracious, kind, propitious: hunc propitium sperant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propice*.

prōp-ius, comp. adv. [id.] More nearly, nearer, closer. **I.** Prop.: propius stabulis armenta teneret, Virg. **II.** Fig.: ut propius ad ea accedam. quæ a te dicta sunt, Cic.

Prōpētidēs, um, f., ἡρωποιτίδες. The Propetides; Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone.

prōpōla, æ, m. = *προπώλης* (One who sells before another, or before-

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hand. *A forestaller; a retailer, huckster:* Cic.

prō-pollūo, pollitū, pollūtum, pollūtare, 3. v. a. *To defile, or pollute, greatly:* Tac.

prō-pōno, pōsūi, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. *I. A. Prop. 1. Gen.:* To put, place, lay, or set forth or out; to set, or hang, out; to expose to view; to display: mensas, Cic.: caput, Ov.—*2. Esp.:* a. To publish, publicly advertise: vectigalibus propositis, Suet.—b. To propose, offer: gemitum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg.—c. To put on table, serve up: Pl. B. Fig.: 1. To expose: vitam telis fortuna, Cic.—2. To point out, declare, represent, report, say, relate, set forth: rem gestam, Cæs.—3. a. In a good sense: To offer, propose as a reward: his præmia proposuit, Cæs.—b. In a bad sense: To threaten, denounce: exilium, mortem, Cic.—4. To put forth, put, propose a question: Nep. II. A. Gen.: To put, place, lay, or set before a person or thing: vos ante oculos animosque vestros aratorum dirptiones proponite, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To propose as an example, etc.: aliquid sibi proponere exemplar, Cic.—2. To propose to one's self or mind; i. e. to conceive, imagine: propone tibi duos reges, Cic.—3. To propose as an object of hope; to set before the eyes: libertatis spem, Cic.—4. To propose as an object of pursuit: consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Cæs.—5. To purpose, design, resolve, determine: id mihi propositum initio non fuisse, Cic.—6. To mention, state, etc.: possum fortissimos viros proponere, Cic. III. A. Gen.: To put forth, state, say, or mention before or previously: Cic. B. Esp.: To state the first premiss (of a syllogism): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. proposer.

Prōpontis, Ἰδὸς and Ἰδῖς, f., Ἰπποποντίς. *The Propontis* (now *Sea of Marmora*) between the *Hellespont* and the *Thracian Bosphorus*.—Hence, **Prōpont-iacus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Propontis.*

prō-porro, adv. *I. Prop.:* Furthermore, moreover: Lucr. II. Meton.: *Altogether, utterly, wholly:* Lucr.

prō-portio, ōnis, f. *Comparative relation, proportion, analogy, likeness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. proportion.

prōpōs-ītio, ōnis, f. [PROPOS, true root of propositum] *1. A setting forth of something; a representation respecting something:* Cic.—*2. A purpose, resolution, determination, etc.:* Cic.—*3. Logical l. t.:* a. The first premiss (of a syllogism): Cic.—b. (a) A principal subject, theme: Cic.—(b) A proposition of any kind: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. proposition.

prōpōs-ītum, i, n. [id.] *1. A statement, assertion, etc.:* Quint.—*2. a. Prop.:* A purpose, resolution, plan, design, intention: Cic.—b. Meton.: A way, manner, or course of life: Phæd.—*3. a. Prop.:* The chief premiss (of a syllogism): Cic.—b. Met-

on.: *The main point, principal subject, theme:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. propos.

prōpōs-ītus, a, um, p. of propositum] *a, through true root PROPOS.*

prō-prætor, ōris, m. *A prætor; a magistrate in the times of the republic, who, after having administered the prætorship one year in Rome, was sent in the following year as prætor to a province where there was no army:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. propræteur.

prōpri-e, adv. [proprius] *I. Prop.:* Specially, peculiarly, properly, for one's self, not in common: Cic. II. Meton.: *Properly, accurately:* Cic.

prōpri-etas, atis, f. [id.] *(The quality or condition of the proprius; hence) I. Prop.:* A property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality of a thing: Cic. Pl. II. Meton.: A. A peculiar or particular kind: Liv.—B. Ownership, right of possession or of property: Suet.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. propriété, propriété.

prōpri-ītum, adv. [for proprium; fr. id.] *Properly:* Lucr.

prōprius, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to prope] *I. Prop.:* Not in common with others; one's own, proper, belonging to one's self alone; special, particular, peculiar: in propria non pelle quiescem, Hor.—As Subst.: **proprium**, ī, n. A. Prop.: A possession, property, etc.: Cic. B. Fig.: A peculiarity, characteristic mark, distinguishing sign, characteristic: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Suitable, proper, fit: tempus magis mihi proprium, quam ceteris, Cic.—B. Peculiar, extraordinary, strange, singular: consilium, Script. ap. Cic.—C. Sure, certain: victoria, Cæs.—D.: 1. Of things: Lasting, permanent, firm: perenne ac proprium manere, Cic.—2. Of persons: Constant, firm, steadfast: amator, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. propre.

prop-ter adv. and prep. [prop] *I. Adv.:* Near, hard by, at hand: duo filii propter eubantes, Cic. II. Præp. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place: Near, hard by, close to: propter aquærivum, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. On account of, by reason of, from, for, because of: parere legibus propter metum, Cic.—2. By means of, through: propter quos vivit, through whom he lives, i. e. to whom he owes life, Cic. ¶ Sometimes placed after its case.

prop-ter-ēa, adv. [for propter eam] *Therefore, for that cause, on that account: hæc propterea de me dixi, ut, etc.:* Cic.: propterea, quod, because that, id; id propterea, Ter.

prōp-ūd-ītum, ī, n. [pro; pūd-ē] *(A being greatly ashamed; hence, Concr.): 1. A shameful or infamous action: Plant.; Pl.—2. A shameful person, vile wretch, rascal, villain, a term of abuse:* Cic.

prōpugnā-cūlum, i, n. [pro; pugnā] *(That which serves for defending; hence) I. Prop.:* A bulwark, tower, rampart, etc.: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: A protection, defence: Cic.

prōpugnā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *I.*

Prop.: A fighting for, defence of a place: Val. Max. II. Fig.: A defence, vindication: Cic.

prōpugnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *I. Prop.:* One who fights in defence of a place; a defender, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: A defender, maintainer, champion: Cic.; Suet.

prō-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. *I. To go forth to fight; to rush out to fight; to make sallies or sorties: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Cæs. II. To fight or contend for, or on behalf of; to contend for, to defend: A. Prop.:* pro suo partu propugnante, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Neut.: pro æquitate, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) propugnandum esse, id.—2. Act.: absentium suum, Suet.

prōpulsā-tio, ōnis, f. [propuls(a)-o] *A driving back, a keeping or warding off, a repelling, repulse:* Cic.

prōpul-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [propello]; through true root PROPEL; v. pello int.] *I. Prop.:* To drive back, keep or ward off, repel, repulse: hostem, Cæs. II. Fig.: To ward off, avert, repel: a capite periculum legum presidio propulsare, Cic.

prōpul-sus, a, um, p. of propello, through root PROPEL; v. pello int.]

prōpylēum (-on), ī, n. = προπύλαιον, also, προπύλον, i, n. = προπύλων. *A gateway, entrance, esp. of the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens; the Propylæum:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. propylées.

prō-quæstōre, or **pro quæstore**. *A quaestor; a magistrate, who, after administering the quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. proquesteur.

proquam, v. pro.

prōra, æ, f. = πρῶρα. *I. Prop.:* The forepart of a ship, the prow: Cæs.; Ov. II. Meton.: A ship: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. proue.

prō-rēpo, repti, reptum, rēpere, 3. v. n. *I. A. Prop.:* To creep forth, crawl out, come out in a gradual or unobserved manner: quum prorepserat primis animalia terris, Hor. B. Meton.: Of gums, etc.: To ooze out, exude: Claud. II. Of persons: To creep, or crawl, forwards: prorepserat ad solarium proximum, Suet.

prōrēus, ī, m. = πρῶρεός. *The look-out man at the prow; the under pilot, pone menter, prorus, Ov.*

prō-rīpio, rīpti, reptum, rīpere, 3. v. a. [for pro-rapio] *I. A. Gen.:* To snatch, drag, or hurry forth: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To rush out, to hasten or hurry forth: Cic.; Sall.; Liv. II. (To snatch or hurry forwards; hence) With Personal pron., or simply proripere. To rush or hurry away: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

prōrōgā-tio, ōnis, f. [prorog(a)-o] *1. A prolonging, extension of a term of office: Liv.—2. A putting off,*

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deferring of an appointed time; *prorogation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prorogation*.

prō-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*To propose or bring forward*, to the people a further extension of an office, etc.; hence] **I.** Prop.: *To prolong, continue, extend* an office, command, etc.: ne quinquennii imperium, Cæsari prorogaret, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To prolong, cause to continue, extend* a thing: alterum in seculum meliusque semper Proroget revum, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of a family, etc.: *To propagate, continue, hand down*, etc.: ad sobolem prorogandum, Just.—**B.** *To put off, defer*, etc.: dies, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proroger*.

prors-um, adv. [2. prors-us] **I.** Gen.: *Forwards, onwards*: cursariorum prorsum, *to and fro*, Ter. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Straight on, right onwards*: Plaut. **B.** Fig.: *Straightforward, without ceremony*, i. e. *wholly, absolutely*: Ter.

1. pro-rsus, adv. [contr. fr. pro; versus] **I.** Gen.: *Forwards*: cedere, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Straight on, right onwards, directly*: prorsus Athenas protinus alio tecum, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Straightway, by all means, certainly, truly, precisely, utterly, absolutely*: ita prorsus existimo, Cic.—**2.** *In short, in fine, in a word*: prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall.

2. pro-rsus (-sus), a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Straight or right forward, right onward, straight, direct*: prorso tramite siste gradus (ul. prorso), Avian. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Straight forward*, i. e. *prosaic*, in prose: oratio, prose, Quint.—As Subst.: **prosa**, æ, f. (sc. oratio) *Prose*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prose*.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To thrust, or cast, forth; to cause to break, burst, or rush forth; to send forth*: atram prorumpit (sc. Ætna) ad æthera nubem, Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** Prop.: *To burst, rush, or dash forth*: Lucr.; Gell.—**2.** Fig.: Part. Pass.: *Unrestrained, licentious*: audacia, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To rush, or break, forth; to burst out*: per medios audacissime proruperunt, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: *To break, or burst, out or forth*: eo prorumpere hominum cupiditatem, ut, etc., Cic. **C.** Meton.: *To burst out or forth; to make its, etc., appearance*: præditi Tigellini incendium proruperat, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *prorompre*.

prō-rūdo, rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: **A.** *To fall forwards, i. e. tumble down*: motu terræ oppidum proruit, Tac.—**B.** *To rush forth from a place*: Cæs.—**C.** *To rush forwards or onwards*: in hostem, Curt. **II.** Act.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: *To cast down from front; to throw down, hurl forwards to the ground, overthrow, overturn*: in iurioso ne pede prorsus Stantem colummam, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: Of an enemy,

etc.: *To cut, or hew, down before one; to overthrow*, etc.: Tac.—**B.** With Personal pron.: *To throw, or fling, one's self, etc., forth; i. e. to rush out, hurry forth*: Ter.

prō-rup-tus, a, um, P. of proru(m)-o: through true root PRORUP.

prō-rū-tus, a, um, P. of proru-o.

prō-sa, æ, v. 2. prorsus.

prō-sāp-a, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A stock, race, family*: Plaut.; Cic.

prō-sā-tus, a, um, P. of 1. pro-se-ro; through root PROSA; v. sero init.

prō-scē-nium, n, n. = προσκηνιον.

I. Prop.: *The proscenium; the place before the scene where the actors appeared; also, the stage*: Virg.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A theatre*: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscénium*.

prō-scindo, scidi, scissum, scindere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To tear open in front; to rend, split, cleave, cut up, cut in pieces*: ferro proscindere quercum, Luc. **B.** Esp.: *Agricult.* t. t.: *To break up the land*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To plough*: terram proscinde juvenis, Virg.—**B.** *To cut through, cleave, furrow*: celeres proscinde Notos, Claud.: rostro æquor, Cat. **III.** Fig.: *To cut up with words; to censure, satirise, revile, defame*: submotum patriæ, Ov.

prō-scis-sus (for proscid-sus), a, um, P. of proscid(n)-o, through true root PROSCID.

prō-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To put forth in writing; to publish anything by writing*: venationem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To offer in writing anything for sale, lease, or hire, or as to be sold by auction; to post up, advertise*: Claudius proscrisit insulam, vendidit, Cic.—**B.** *To publish a person as having forfeited his property; to punish one with confiscation; to confiscate property*: vicinos, Cic.: bona, Pl.—**3.** *To proscribe, outlaw* (one, by hanging up a tablet with his name and sentence of outlawry, etc.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscrire*.

prō-scrip-tio, ōnis, f. [for pro-scrib-tio; fr. proscrib-o] **1.** *A written public notice of sale, an advertisement*: Cic.—**2.** *Proscription, outlawry, confiscation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscription*.

prō-scrip-tū-r-ō, prps. no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. desider. [proscribo, (Fut. Part. Act.) proscritur-us] *To desire or long to proscribe*: Cic.

prō-scrip-tus (for proscrit-tus), a, um, P. of proscrib-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *proscrit*.

prō-sē-co, scēti, sectum, scēcare, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To cut off from before, cut away or off*: aures, App. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Agricult.* t. t.: *To cut up, break up with the plough*: solum, Pl.—**B.** *Religious* t. t.: *To cut out the parts to be sacrificed*: hostiæ extra, Liv.

prō-se-c-tum, i, n. [prosec-o] *The which is cut out for sacrifice; the entrails*: Ov.

prō-se-c-tus, a, um, P. of prosec-o. **prō-sē-c-ū-tus** (prosequ-), a, um, P. of prosequ-or.

prō-sēmī-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** (Prop.: *To cast seed before one, to sow*; Fig.: *To disseminate, propagate*: familias philosophorum, Cic.

prō-sē-quor, scētus or scēquens, scēqui, 3. v. dep. a. **I.** Prop.: *To follow onwards after a person, etc.*

A. In a friendly manner: **1.** Gen.: *To accompany, attend upon, follow*, etc.: is me proscutens est, Cic.: (without Object) prosequētibz senatoribus, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: *To follow, or attend, as a mourner*: exsequias prosequerere meas, Ov.—**B.** In a hostile manner:

To follow after, pursue: fugientes, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things as subjects: *To accompany, attend upon, follow*: quæ existimatio P. Quintum . . . usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic.—**B.** *To follow after with the eyes*, etc.: prosequor infelix oculis absentia vela, Ov.—**C.** *To follow after, pursue with words*, etc.: *to attack, assail*, etc.: hominem verbis vehementioribus, Cic.—**D.** *To honour, adorn, or present, one with a thing; to bestow anything upon one*: aliquem honorificis verbis, Cic.—**E.** **1.** *To pursue, continue, go on or proceed with an idea or theme*: pascua versi, Virg.: (without Object) non prosequar longius, Cic.—**2.** *To proceed with one's speaking*: prosequitur pavitans, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pour suivre*.

prō-sē-ro, sēvi, sātum, sārere, 3. v. a.: *(To sow forth; hence) To bring forth, or produce, by sowing*: segetem, Lucr.

Prō-sēr-pī-na, æ, f., Περσεφόνη. **I.** Prop.: *Proserpine; daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who carried her away to the infernal regions as she was gathering flowers in Sicily*.

II. Meton.: *For The Lover*: Virg.: Ilor.

prō-sē-ucha, æ, f. = προσευχή. *A place for prayer, an oratory*: Juv.

prō-silī-o, silīi (less freq., silivior silīi), sup. prps. not found, silīre, 4. v. n. [for pro-salio] **I.** Prop.: *Of living subjects: To leap or spring forth; to spring up; to tenere prosiluerunt, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of things as subjects: To spring or burst forth, to start out*: longe terebratā prosilīit (sc. sanguis) aurā, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To break forth*: vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor.*

prō-sō-cer, eri, m. *A wife's grandfather*: Ov.

prospec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. intens. n. and a. [prospic-i-o; through true root PROSPIC] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To look forth, forwards, or into the distance; to look out*: pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. **B.** Meton.: *Of localities: To have a look out, to furnish a prospect*: locus late prospectans, Tac. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To look forth at, or upon; to view, etc.*: prælium euestre, Sall.: e puppi pontum, Ov. **B.** Meton.: *Of localities: To look towards, to lie or be situated towards any quarter; villas inde prospectat, Tac. C. Fig.: **1.** *To look forward to, to expect a thing; to hope,**

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met it: exsiliū, Cic.—2. *To look out for, to await: diem die prospectans*, Liv.—3. *To await, impend over, threaten one: te quoque fata Prospectant paria*, Virg.

1. *prospic-tus*, a, m. *P. of prospectio*, through true root *PROSPERO*.

2. *prospic-tus*, as, m. [*prospic-ko*, through *id.*] *I. Prop. A look-out, distant view, prospect: Liv. II. Meton. A. Sight, view: Cæs. B. Sight, vision: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospect: also, prospectus, "a prospectus."*

pro-spectōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. *I. Neut. A. Prop. To look into the distance, look out: de vallo, Hirt. B. Meton. To explore: L. Sicidium prospectuam ad locum castris capendum mittunt*, Liv. *II. Act. To look out for, watch for: adventum imperatoris*, Liv.

prospēr-e, *adv. prospectus* [*Agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously: prospere eveniunt res*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *aves prosperius evolvant, with better augury*, Gell.: (*Sup.*) *prosperrime gurgur omnia*, Gell.]

pro-sper-o, *perf. prps. not found*, spersum, spergere, 3. v. a. [*for pro-spergo*] *To besprinkle: Tac.*

prospēr-itas, ātis, *f.* [*prosper-us*] (*The state or condition of the prosper; hence*) *Desirable condition, good fortune, success, prosperity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospérité.*

prospēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [*id.*] *I. Act. To cause a thing to succeed, to render fortunate or happy, to prosper: patrum Prosperes decreta*, Hor. *II. Neut. To give or afford success; to give prosperity: amico meo prosperabo*, Plaut. ¶ *Hence, Fr. prospérer.*

pro-spē-rus, a, um, *adj.* [*pro; spes, spe-*] (*According to hope or expectation; hence*) *In accordance with one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous: (Comp.) prosperior civium amor*, Tac.: (*Sup.*) *prosperrimum auspiciū*, Pl.: (*with Gen.*) *Noctilucum Prosperam frugum, with respect to fruits*, Hor.—*As Subst.: prospera*, ōrum, n. *plur. Favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospère.*

prospici-ens, entis, *P. of prospectio*.

prospicient-ia, ā, *f.* [*prospiciens, prospectant-is*] *Foresight, forethought, precaution: Cic.*

pro-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spicere, 3. v. n. and a. [*for pro-specio*] *I. Neut. A. Prop. 1. For prospectio To look forwards, or into the distance; to look out; to look, see: ex castris... prospicere in urbem*, Cæs.: *per umbram*, Virg.—2. *Esp. To look out, to watch, be on the watch: pavorem simulans prospexit* (*sc. feles*) *toto die*, Phaed. *B. Fig. 1. To look or see to beforehand; to look out for, take care of, provide for anything: prospicite atque consultite*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *prospiciendum, ne quid sibi nocere posset*, Cæs.—2. *To look forwards: in posterum prospici-*

entes judices, Cic. *II. Act. A. Prop. 1. Of persons: To see afar off; to discern, descry, espy: campos longe*, Virg. *B. Meton. 1. Of situations: To have or command a view of; to look or lie towards; to overlook: prospicit* (*sc. domus*) *agros*, Hor.—2. *To look at attentively, to gaze at: aliquem propter aliquid*, Nep. *C. Fig. 1. To foresee a thing: futuros casus rei publice*, Cic.: *ex imbris solis*, Virg.—3. *To look out for, provide, procure: cædem senectuti*, Liv.

pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternere, 3. v. a. *I. To strew in front of, or before, one: eo prosternebant folia*, Plaut. *II. A. Prop. 1. Gen. To throw forwards on the ground; to throw down, overthrow, prostrate: corpora humi*, Liv.—2. *Esp. a. With Personal pron. To throw one's self on the ground; to prostrate one's self: Cic. —b. To overthrow, or dash to the ground, an enemy, etc.: hostem*, Cic. *B. Fig. 1. To throw or dash to the ground; to overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy: prostravit omnia cupiditate ac furore*, Cic.—2. *To debase, demean, throw away, etc.: sic te ipse prosternes*, Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. (se) prosterner.*

pro-stitūo, stitūi, stitūtum, stitūere, 3. v. a. [*for pro-statuo*] (*To place or set forth openly or in public; hence*) *I. Prop. To expose publicly to prostitution; to prostitute: pudicitiam*, Suet. *II. Fig. To dishonour, sully, prostitute: ingrato vocem prostituitur foro*, Ov. ¶ *Hence, Fr. prostituer.*

pro-sto, stitī, stātum, stare, 1. v. n. *I. To stand forth, or out, from a place; to project: angelis prostantibus*, Lucr. *II. A. (To stand forth openly or in a public place; hence) 1. Of a seller: To offer one's wares for sale, carry on one's business: in oculis locis prostant*, Plaut.—2. *Of wares: To be set out or exposed for sale: liber prostat*, Hor.—*B. 1. Prop. To sell one's body, prostitute one's self: quo non prostat femina templo*, Juv.—2. *Fig. To prostitute one's self, etc.: to become, or be, venal, corrupt, etc.: illud anicitias quondam venerabile numen Prostat*, Ov.

prostrā-tus, a, um, *P. of proster-no through root PROSTHA; v. sterno tuit.*

pro-sūbigo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, subigere, 3. v. a. *To throw, or cast, up in front of one: pede prosubigit terram*, Virg.

pro-sum, fūi, desse, v. n. (*To be for, or on behalf of; hence*) *I. Gen. To be useful or of use; to do good, benefit, profit: fugiam, quæ profore credam*, Hor.: (*with Dat.*) *sibi*, Hor. *II. Esp. Of remedies, etc.: To be good, be beneficial: Pl.*

prōsus, a, um, v. 2. *prorsus.*

pro-tec-tus (*for proteg-tus*), a, um, *P. of proteg-o.*

pro-tēgo, tēxi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. *I. Prop. To cover before or in front; to cover over, cover, protect: aliquem sentio*, Cæs. *II. Fig. To cover or shield from danger; to defend,*

protect: jacentem et spoliatum defende et protego, Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. protéger.*

pro-tēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*pro; and acc. to some τῆλε-ε; acc. to others, tel-um*] *I. Prop. To drive forth or forward; to drive away, put to flight, repulse: Ter.*

protēlūm, i, n. [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop. A line of oren, etc., harnessed together for draught, a team: Pl. II. Fig. A line, row, succession: Lucr.*

pro-tēdo, tendi, tensum and tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. *I. Prop. To stretch forth or out, to extend: cervicem*, Tac.: *brachia... In mare*, Ov. *II. Fig. Of the sight: To cast or throw forwards; to direct forwards: aciem*, Cat.

proten-tus (*for protend-tus*), a, um, *P. of protend-o.*

protēnus, v. *protinus.*

pro-tēro, trivi, tritum, tētere, 3. v. a. (*To rub, or wear, away before one; hence*) *I. Prop. To crush, bruise, trample upon, tread under foot, etc.: equitatus aversos*, Cæs. *II. Meton. A. To overthrow, beat, crush, defeat, etc.: agmina currit*, Virg.—*B. To throw down, destroy, break through: janium limā*, Plaut.—*C. To drive aside, push away or aside: ver proterit aestas*, Hor. *III. Fig. To maltreat, abuse, trample upon: inanem proteris umbram*, Ov.

pro-terrēo, terrūi, territum, terrere, 2. v. a. *To frighten or scare away: to drive away by terror; to frighten, terrify: proteritis hostibus*, Cæs.: *aliquem equo, with a horse*, Virg.

proter-itus, a, um, *P. of proterreo.*

proterv-e, *adv.* [*proterv-us*] *1. In a bad sense: Boldly, wantonly, shamelessly, impudently: consensat aliquem protervo*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *protervus equo*, Ov.—2. *In a good sense: Boldly, with spirit: loqui*, Plaut.

proterv-itas, ātis, *f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the protervus; hence*) *Pertness, sauciness, boldness, impudence, forwardness, wantonness: Hor.*

proter-vus, a, um, *adj.* [*protero, to transpire*] (*Transpiring; hence*) *I. Prop. Violent, vehement: venti*, Hor. *II. Fig. Forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent: homo*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *meretric protervior*, Just.

Protēsilaus, i, m., Πρωτεσίλαος. *Protesilaus; a son of Iphiclus, a native of Phylace in Thessaly, the husband of Laodamia and the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first killed.—Hence, Protēsilā-ēus*, a, um, *adj. Protesilaean.*

Prōteus (dissyll.), ēi, and eos, m., Πρωτεύς. *Proteus. I. Prop. A sea-god who often changed his form; he was in the service of Neptune, and kept his sea-calves. II. Meton. A. Of a fickle person: Hor.—B. Of a cunning person: Hor.*

protnam (-enam), *adv.* [*protnus*] *Forthwith, immediately: Ter.*

pro-tñus (-tenus), *adv.* [*for pro-tenus*] *I. Prop. Before one's self,*

forward, further on, onward: ipse capellus Protinus æger ago, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Right on, continuously, constantly, uninterruptedly, whether in space or time: Tac.; Virg.—B. Forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, on the spot: oratio protinus perficiens auditum benevolens, at the very outset, Cic.

protrac-tus (for protrah-tus), a, um, P. of protrah-o.

pro-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre (*Inf.*, protrāxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To draw or drag forth, to bring forth or out: pedibusque informe cadaver (sc. Caci) Protrahitur, Virg. II. Fig.: A. I. Gen.: To drag forth, to draw or bring anywhere: quicquid paulatim protrahit ætas in medium, Lucr.—2. Esp.: To bring to light, discover, disclose, reveal, expose, betray: auctore nefandi facinoris, Liv.—B. To lengthen out anything as to time: to prolong, protrahit: epulas a medio die ad seram noctem protrahēbat, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pourtraire*.*

pro-trūdo, trūxi, trūsum, trūdēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To thrust or push forwards: cylindrum, Cic. II. Fig.: Of time: To put off, defer: comitia in Januariū mensem, Cic.*

pro-turbo, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: *To drive or thrust forwards, or onwards, in a disordered manner: to repel, or repulse, with confusion: tells hostes, Liv. B. Meton.: To overthrow, prostrate, etc.: pectore silvas, Ov. C. Fig.: To attack, assail, with words, etc.: militum concivis proturbatus, Tac. II. To drive forth, out, or away from a place, in confusion, etc.: proturbatis, qui de Othone nuntiabant, Tac.*

pro-ut, adv. According as: Cic.

provec-tus (for proveh-tus), a, um, P. of proveho.

provēho, vixi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To carry, or conduct, forwards: to carry, or convey, along: to conduct, convey, transport, etc.: eam pol provexi, avehere non quivi, Plaut. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To carry one's self, etc., forward: i. e. to go, proceed, advance, etc.: a terrā provectæ naves, Cass. II. Fig.: A. I. Gen.: *To carry on, or forwards: vitam provexi in altum, t. e. into a sea of trouble, Lucr.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To advance, proceed, go onwards, etc.: provectus deinde est in maledicta, Liv.—B. To promote, raise, advance, exalt, etc.: vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus, Hor.—C. Of time: Pass. in reflexive force: To advance, go on, etc.: ætate provectus, Cic.—D. Of speech, etc.: 1. Gen.: *To draw out, protract, prolong: orationem, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To go on further or longer in speaking: quid ultra Provehor, et fando, etc., Virg.***

provēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n. I. Prop.: *To come forth, appear: in scenam, Plant. II. Meton.:*

A.: 1. Of living subjects: To come forth, be brought forth, be born: Tac.; Just.—2. Of things as subjects: To originate, arise, be produced: in stabulo . . . Lanque proveniat nullas lasciva puellas, Ov.—B. To grow up, grow: frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Cass. III. Fig.: A. To come forth, appear: malum maximum, si id palam provenit, Plant.—B. To come to pass, happen, occur: Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet.—C. To arise, spring, originate: studia hilaritate proveniunt, Pl.—D. To go on well; to prosper, succeed: carmina proveniunt, Ov.—E. Of personal subjects: To meet with good or bad success: to come off well or ill: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provenir*.

proven-tus, ūs, m. [proven-i-o] 1. A coming forth; a coming into existence; a birth: Just.—2. A. Prop.: A being produced; a springing or coming forth; a growing, growth: Pl.—b. Meton.: (a) (a) Of fruits, corn, etc.: A yielding, yield, crop, etc.: Virg.—(β) Of milk: A yield, flowing, etc.: Pl.—(b) A supply, number: postarum, Pl.—c. Fig.: A fortunate issue, happy result, success: Cass.

pro-verb-ium, ūi, n. [pro; verbum] (A thing pertaining to a verbum (used) long ago or in remote time; hence) An old saying, a saw, maxim, adage, proverb: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proverbe*.

provide-nis, ntis: 1. P. of provide-o.—2. Pa.: *Foreseeing, provident, prudent: homo multum providens, Cic. (Comp.) id est providentius, id. (Sup.) providentissimus quisque, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provident*.*

providen-ter, adv. [for providenter; fr. providens, providentis] *With foresight, providently, prudently: Sall. (Sup.) providentissime, Cic.*

provident-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] 1. *Foresight, foreknowledge: Cic.—2. A. Prop.: Foresight, forethought, forecast, precaution, providence: Cic.; Tac.—b. Meton.: Providence, as a designation of the Deity: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *providence*.*

provīdēo, vīdī, vīsum, vīdēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To see forwards, or before, one's self; to see in the distance; to discern, discern: ubi quid petatur, precui providenti nequens, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. To be provident or cautious: to act with foresight; to take care: actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.—2. To see to, look after, care for: to provide, make preparation or provision for anything: conditioni omnium civium, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) provistum est, Liv. II. Act.: A. To see, or perceive, in the distance: navem, Suet.—B.: 1. Prop.: *To see before: quod non Providisset eum, Hor.—2. Fig.: a. Of time: To see before or earlier: providere quid futurum sit, Cic.—b. To see to, look after, care for: to prepare or provide for anything: providentia hæc potissimum providet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pourvoir*.**

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provīd-us, a, um, adj. [provid-eo]

1. *Cautious, circumspect, provident, prudent: animal hoc providum, sagax . . . quem vocamus hominem, Cic.—2. Caring, or providing for, provident, natura, Cic. (with Gen.) rerum, Tac.—3. Foreseeing: (with Gen.) mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic.*

provīnci-a, æ, f. [etym. dub.; but usually referred to *pro; vīnc-o*] I. Prop.: A province, i. e. a territory (chiefly by conquest), and brought under Roman government; freq., also, to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: Official duty, office, business, charge, province: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *province*.

provīnci-ālis, e, adj. [provinci-a] Of, or belonging to, a province, provincial: administratio, Cic.—As Subst.: provinciales, Imi, m. (sc. homines) People of a province, provincials: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provincial*.

provīnci-ātīm, adv. [id.] Through the provinces, province by province: Suet.

provī-sio, ōnis, f. [for provid-sio; fr. provid-eo] 1. A foreseeing, foreknowing: Cic.—2. Forethought, providence: Cic.—3. a. Forethought, precaution for a thing: Cic.—b. Hindrance, prevention of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provision*.

1. **provī-sio**, adv. [1. provis-us] With foresight or forethought; prudently: Tac.

2. **provī-sio**, perf. and sup. not found, ere, 3. v. n. and a. To go or come forth to see: I. Neut.: huc proviso, Ter. II. Act.: proviso quid agat Pamphilus, Ter.

provī-sor, ōris, m. [for provid-sor; fr. provid-eo] 1. A foreseer: Tac.—2. A provider: Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proviser*.

provī-sus (for provid-sus), a, um, P. of provid-eo.

person to anything: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. **B. Fig. 1. Gen.:** *To call forth, call out:* dum rota Luciferi provocet orta diem, Tib.—**2. Esp.:** *a. To challenge to a contest; to contend with, vie with, provoke:* aliquem virtute, *to vie with one in virtue*, Pl.—*b. To challenge, incite, provoke to anything:* ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet.—**c. To excite, stimulate, stir up, rouse with anything: beneficio provocati, Cic.—**d. To call forth, occasion, produce:** quieti secretique nulla bella provocant, Tac. **II. (To call, cite, or summon before a higher tribunal, judge, etc.; hence)** **A. Prop.:** *Neut.:* *To appeal, make an appeal:* rebus a viatore, *Provoco, inquit*, Liv.: *ad populum*, Cic. **B. Fig.:** *Neut.:* *To appeal to any person or thing:* quam id rectum sit, tu iudicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. provoquer.***

pro-volgo, are, v. provulgo.
pro-volo, avi, ātum, are, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.:** *To fly forth:* auses provolant, Pl. **II. Fig. 1. To fly forth: sonitus provolat lectu, Lucr. **III. Meton.:** *To hurry, or hasten, forth; to rush out:* ipse ad primores provolat Romulus, Liv.**

pro-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, volvere, 3. v. a. **I. Gen.:** *A. Prop.:* *To roll or tumble forwards; to roll along, roll over and over, roll away:* hunc lora et juga subter Provolvere rates, Virg. **B. Fig.:** *To drive, snatch, or hurry away from:* multi fortunam provolvantur, i. e. *were ruined*, Tac. **II. Esp.:** *With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force:* **A. Prop.:** *To cast one's self down, fall down, prostrate one's self at another's feet:* Liv.: Tac. **B. Fig.:** *To humble one's self:* Tac.

pro-vōmo, prps. *no perf. nor sup.*, are, 3. v. a. *To vomit forth:* Lucr.

pro-vulgo (-volgo), avi, ātum, are, 1. v. a. *To make publicly known; to publish, divulge:* Suet.

proxim-e (proxim-), sup. adv. [proxim-us] **I. Prop.:** *Nearrest, very near, near:* quam proxime castris, Cæs.: (with Acc.) hostem, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *A. Of time:* *Shortly before or after, last, next:* civitates quas proxime bellum fecerant, Cæs.—**B. Of order, rank, estimation, condition, etc.: *Next to, next after, next:* me hunc tunc virtuti proxime accedere, Cic.: (with Acc.) proxime deos, id. **Particular phrase:** *Proxime atque, Nearly the same as:* Cic.**

proxim-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The state or condition of the proximus; hence)* **1. Nearness, vicinity, proximity:** Ov.—**2. Near relationship:** Ov.—**3. Similarity, resemblance:** Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. proximité.*

proxim-o, ade, [id.] *Quite recent, very lately:* Cic.

proximus (proxu-) (with a late Comp., proximior, Sen.), a, um, adj. [proc-sinus; for prop-sinus; fr. prop-is] **I. Prop.:** *Of place:* The nearest, next: proximus vicinus, next-

door neighbour, Cic.: Belgæ proximi sunt Germani, Cæs.: (with Acc.) ager proximus finem Megalopolitum, Liv.—**As Subst.:** **A. proximus, i, n.** *The immediate neighbourhood:* Ter.—**B. proximus, i, m.** (sc. homo):

1. An attendant, etc.: Phæd.—**2. A bystander, a person close or very near at hand, etc.:** Liv. **II. Fig.:** *A. Of time:* *The next preceding or following; the previous, last; the next; the following, ensuing:* censor qui proximus ante me fuerat, Cic.—**B.** *In order of succession, rank, estimation, worth, etc.:* *The next:* amore tibi proximi sumus, Cic.—**Particular phrase:** *Proximum est, ut, It follows that, remains that, the next point is:* Cic.—**C.** *Of value or quality:* *The next, most nearly approaching, most like, or similar:* proxima Phœbi Versibus ille facit, Virg.—**D.** *Of relationship or connection:* *The nearest, next, most nearly or closely related, next of kin:* proximus cognatione, Cic.—**E. Prop.:** *Proximus sum ego mi, I am most nearly akin to myself, i. e. I have more regard for myself than for anyone else,* Ter.—**As Subst.:** **proximi**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines): **1. Prop.:** *One's nearest relatives, next of kin:* Cic.—**2. Meton.:** *Friends, intimates:* Cic.—**E. That is nearest at hand, i. e. apt, fit, suitable, convenient, easy: tibi proximum est, ubi mutes, there is the fittest, most convenient place, Ter.—**F. Privy to, aware of, connected with anything: negabat illa se esse culpæ proximam, Phæd. ¶ Hence, *Fr. proche.*****

prud-ens, entis, adj. [contr. fr. provid-ens] **I. Prop.:** *Foreseeing, foreknowing:* quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est providentes, Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A. Knowing, skilled, experienced, versed, practised in a thing:** prudens in jure civili, Cic.: (with Gen.) locorum, Liv.: (Sup.; also, with Gerund in di) adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv.—**B. Knowing, wise, discreet, prudent:** quos prudens prætereo, Hor.—**C. Sagacious, sensible, intelligent, clever, judicious:** Of persons or things: (Comp.) ingenio prudentior, Cic.—**D. Cautious, circumspect:** Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prudent, prude.*

pruden-ter, adv. [for prudent-ter; fr. prudens, prudent-is] *Sagaciously, intelligently, discreetly, wisely, skillfully, learnedly, prudently:* facere, Cic.: (Comp.) prudentissime defenso, Quint.: (Sup.) prudentissime defendere, Cic.

prudent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] *(The quality of the prudens; hence)* **1. A foreseeing, foresight:** Cic.: Virg.—**2. Acquaintance with a thing, knowledge of a matter, skill in a matter: Cic.: Virg.—**3. Sagacity, good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prudence.*****

prū-na, æ, f. [prob. akin to Gr. πρω-ί] *(The thing belonging to the early morning; hence)* **I. Prop.:** *Hoar-frost, rime:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** *Plur.:* **A. Snow:** Virg.—**B. Winter:** Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. bruine.*

prūn-ŏsus, a, um, adj. [pruin-a] *Full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy:* Ov. **prūna**, æ, f. [etym. dub.; perhaps for purna, fr. πυρ] *(The thing pertaining to fires; hence)* *A burning or live coal:* Virg.: Hor.

prūn-ītus, a, um, adj. [prun-us] *Of, or from, a plum-tree:* torris, Ov. **prūnum**, i, n. [akin to prunus] *A plum:* Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prune.* **prūnus**, i, f = προύνη. *A plum-tree:* prunus silvestris, the black-thorn, sloe-tree, Pl.

prūr-ŏ, prps. *no perf. and sup.*, ire, 4. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *To itch:* os prurit, Scrib. **II. Fig.:** *To itch or long for a thing:* num tibi male aut dentes prurunt, Plaut.

Prūsias, æ, m., Πρωσίας. *Prusias:* a king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.

prytānes (-is), is, m. = πρύτανις. *A prytanes or prytanis:* one of the chief magistrates in some of the Greek States. Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prytanes.*

prytānēum, i, n. = πρυτανεῖον. *The prytaneum or town-hall; a public building in some of the Greek States, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the state were entertained at the public expense:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prytanée.*

psall-o, i, n. sup., ēre, 3. v. n. = ψάλλω. *To play upon a stringed instrument:* Cic.

psalteri-um, ū, n. = ψαλτήριον. *A stringed instrument of the lute kind; a psaltery:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) psalter.*

psalteria, æ, f. = ψαλτρία. *A female player on the cithara:* Cic.

Psāmāthe, ēs, f., Ψαμάθη (Sand). *Psamathe:* a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus.

1. psēcas, ādis, f. = ψεκάς (Drizzle). *A female slave who perfumed her mistress' hair:* Juv.

2. Psēcas, ādis, f. [ψεκάς] (id.) *The name of an attendant of Diana.*

psēphisma, ātis, n. = ψήφισμα. *An ordinance of the people among the Greeks:* Cic.

Pseudō-cāto, ōnis, m. *A sham Cato, Pseudo-Cato:* Cic.

Pseudō-dāmāsippus, i, m. *False-Damasiippus, Pseudo-Damasiippus:* Cic. **pseudōmēnos (-us)**, i, m. = ψευδομένος (lying). *In logic:* *A false, sophistical series of syllogism:* Cic.

Pseudō-philippus, i, m. *The false Philip, Pseudo-Philip, i. e. Anarricus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of king Perseus.*

pseudōthŭrum, i, n. = ψευδοθύρον. *(Prop.:* *A back door, private entrance, postern gate; Fig.:* *A secret manner:* Cic.

psilōcithārista, æ, m. = ψιλοκιθαριστής (bare, i. e. mere, performer on the cithara). *One who plays on the cithara without singing to it; a cithara-player:* Suet.

psittācna, i, m. = ψιττακος. *A parrot:* Ov.

Psôphis, *Idis*, *f.* = *Ψόφισ*. *Psophis*; a city of Arcadia.

psychômantium, *il* (-*um*, *ël*), *n.* = *ψυχμαντεῖον*. A place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated; a place of necromancy. *Cic.*

psythia, *æ*, *v.* *psythius*.
psythius (*psith-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ψυθίος* (*ψθ-*). *Pythian*; a designation of a species of vine: *vitis*. *Virg.*—*As Subst.*: **psythia**, *æ*, *f.* (*sc. vitis*) = *psythia vitis*. *Virg.*

ptê. A pronominal suffix appended to adjective, and (more rarely) to substantive personal, pronouns, esp. in the ablative; the Eng. *Self*, *own*: *supte pondere*, *Cic.*: *nostrapte culpa*, *Ter.*: *sumpte amicium*, *Plaut.*: *mepte fieri servum*, *id.*

Ptêlêum (-*on*), *i*, *n.*, *Πτελέων*. *Pteleum* or *Pteleon*; a port in Thessaly.
Ptêrêlas, *æ*, *m.*, *Πτερέλας*. *Pterylas*; *as*: *1. A prince of Taphus*.—*2. One of Aëdon's hounds*.

ptisana, *æ*, *f.* = *πίσανα*. *Ptisana*. *1. Prop.*: *Barley, crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley*. *Cels.* *II. Meton.*: *A drink made from barley-groats, barley-water*: *Pl.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* (old) *ptisane*, (*mod.*) *tisane*.

ptisân-ârium, *il*, *n.* [*ptisan-a*] (*A thing pertaining to ptisana*; hence) *A decoction of barley-groats or of rice*: *Hor.*

Ptôlêmæus, *i*, *m.*, *Πτολεμαῖος* (*Warlike*). *Ptolemy*: *1. The name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great*.—Hence, *a. Ptôlêmæ-ûs*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Ptolemy; Ptolemæan; Meton.*) *Egyptian*.—*As Subst.*: **Ptolemæeum**, *i* (*sc. sepulchrum*). *The tomb of the Ptolemies*: *Suet.*—*b. Ptôlêmæ-ûs*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Ptolemæan, Ptolemæic*.—*2. An astrologer of the time of Otho*.—*3. A king of Mauritania*.

pûbe-nus, *ntis*, *adj.* [*obsol. pube-o* = *pubesco*] *I. Prop.*: *Arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent*: *frater*, *Claud.* *II. Meton.*: *Of plants*: *In full vigor, juicy, flourishing, exuberant*: *herbæ*, *Virg.*

pûber, *eris*, *v.* *i. pubes*.
pûber-tas, *âtis*, *f.* [*puber*] (*The state, or condition, of the pûber*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *The age of maturity, puberty*: *Suet.* *II. Meton.*: *A.*: *1. Of persons*: *The signs of puberty, the beard*, etc.: *Cic.*—*2. Of plants*: *Soft down, pubescence*: *Pl.*—*B. The power of procreation, manhood, virility*: *Tac.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *pûbertâ*.

i. pûbes (-*ber*), *eris*, *adj.* [*prob. from same root as pû-er*] (*Nourished*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *That is grown up, of ripe age, adult, pubescent*: *prinsquam pûbes esset*, *Nep.*—*As Subst.*: **pûberes**, *um*, *m.* (*sc. homines*) *Grown-up persons, adults, men*: *Cæs.* *II. Meton.*: *Of plants, etc.*: *Covered with soft down, downy; pubescent*: *ripe folia*, *Virg.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *pûbere*.

2. pûbes, *is*, *f.* [*id.*] (*That which is grown up*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *Collectively*: *A.*: *1. Of persons*: *Youth*,

young persons: *Virg.*—*2. Men, population*: *Hor.*—*B. Of cattle*: *Bullocks*: *Virg.* *II. Meton.*: *A.*: *The signs of manhood, i.e. the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty*: *Cels.*; *Pl.*—*B. The pudenda*: *Virg.*

pûb-esco, *ûi*, *no sup.*, *escère*, *3. v. n. incl.* [*1. pub-es*] (*To become pubes*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *To reach the age of puberty, become pubescent*: *Of persons or things*: *quum primum pubesceret*, *Cic.*: *æquali tecum pubesceret ævo*, *Virg.* *II. Meton.*: *A.*: *To be covered or clothed; to clothe itself*, etc.: *pratique pubescunt variorum flore colorum*, *Ov.*—*B. To grow up, ripen*: *omnia, quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt*, *Cic.*

public-ânus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*public-us*] (*Of, or belonging to, the public revenue, or to the farming of the revenue*: *Cic.*—*As Subst.*: **publicanus**, *i*, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *A farmer-general of the Roman revenues* (usually from the equestrian order): *Cic.*; *Liv.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *publicain*.

publica-tio, *ônis*, *f.* [*public(a)-o*] (*An adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation*: *Cic.*

public-e, *adv.* [*public-us*] *1. On account, at the cost, in behalf, or in charge of the state*: *fieri*, *Cic.*: *ali*, *Nep.*—*2. Generally, all together, universally*: *exultatum publice* *ire*, *Liv.*

public-itus, *adv.* [*id.*] *1. From the public; on the public account, at the public expense, by or for the state*: *publicitus hospitio accipi*, *i.e. to be imprisoned*, *Plaut.*—*2. Before the people, in public, publicly*: *ut fiat auctio Publicitus*, *Plaut.*

public-o, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, *1. v. a.* [*id.*] (*To make public property; to seize and adjudge to the public use; to confiscate*: *regnum Jubæ*, *Cæs.*: *privata*, *Cic.* *II.*: *A.* *Gen.*: *To show or tell to the people; to impart to the public; to make public or common*: *bibliothecas, i.e. to throw open to the public*, *Suet.* *B. Esp.*: *1. With Personal pron.*: *To make one's self public, i.e. to let one's self be heard in public*: *Suet.*—*2. To make known, publish, reveal, disclose*: *retingenda*, *Just.*—*3. To expose to common use, to prostitute*: *publicitatem*, *Tac.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *publier*.

Publicôla, *æ*, *v.* *Poplicola*.
public-ûs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*for popli-us*: *fr. popl-us* = *populus*: *v. 1. populus int.*] (*Pertaining to populus*; hence) *1. Of, or belonging to, the people, state, or community; that is done for the sake or at the expense of the state; public, common*: *magnificencia*, *Cic.*: *sacrificia*, *Cæs.*—*As Subst.*: *a. publicus*, *i*, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *A public officer, public functionary, magistrate*: *Cæs.*—*b. publicum*, *i*, *n.*: (*a*) *Possessions of the state, public territory, communal property*: *Cic.*—(*b*) *The public purse; the public coffers or treasury; public income, revenue, etc.*: *de publico convivari*, *at public cost*, *Cic.*—(*c*) *The commonwealth, state, community, city*: *Pl.*—*2. a. Prop.*: *Common, general, public*: *publica cura juvenum*. *Hor.*—

As Subst.: **publicum**, *i*, *n.* *A public place*: *Cic.*—*Particular expression*: *In publico, Publicity, in public, openly*: *Cic.*—*b. Meton.*: *General*, in a bad sense, *i.e. common, ordinary, bad*: *structura carminis*, *Ov.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *public*.

pûde-ndus, *a*, *um*: *1. P. of pûde-o*.—*2. Pa.*: *Of which one ought to be ashamed; shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, amenable*: *vita*, *Ov.*

pûde-nus, *ntis*: *1. P. of pûde-o*.—*2. Pa.*: *Shamefaced, bashful, modest*: *pudens prave*, *Hor.*: (*Comp.*) *te videri pudentiorum fuisse*, *Cic.*: (*Sup.*) *vir pudentissimus*, *id.*

pûden-ter, *adv.* [*for pudent-ter*; *fr. pudens, pudent-is*] *Modestly, bashfully*: *cum pudenter appellare*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *pudentissimè accedere*, *id.*: (*Sup.*) *pudentissimè aliquid petere*, *id.*

pûdô, *ûi* or *itum* *est*, *no sup.*, *êre*, *2. v. n. and a.* [*akin to puteo*] *I. Personal verb*: *A.*: *Of personal subjects*: *1. Neut.*: *To be ashamed, to feel shame*: *inducitur ad pûdendum*, *Cic.*—*2. Act.*: *To shame; cause or bring shame to*: *non te hæc pudet?* *Ter.*—*B. Of things as subjects*: *1. Neut.*: *To be a shame; to be a cause, or ground, of shame*: *neq. luisse pudet*, *sed*, etc., *Hor.*—*2. Act.*: *To cause shame to*; *to be a ground or cause of shame to*: *si quidem te quicquam, quod facis, pudet*, *Plaut.*: *pudetur me dicere non intelligere*, *Cic.* *II. Impersonal*: *Pudet, puduit, or puduit est*, etc.: *A. Neut.*: *It, or there, is, etc., a shame; one, etc. is, or feels, etc., ashamed*, etc.: (*with Gen.*) *cicatricum et sceleris pudet*, *Hor.*: (*with Dat.*) *neque mei, neque tui, puduit est factis*, *quæ facis*, *Plaut.*: (*with Supine in n*) *pudet duci*, *Tac.*—*B. Act.*: *It causes, or brings, shame to one*, etc.: *sunt homines, quos infamie suæ neque pudet, neque tacet*, *Cic.*

pudet, *v. pudco*.
pûd-ibundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pud-co*] (*Feeling ashamed, shamefaced, bashful, modest*: *matrona*, *Hor.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *pûdbond*).

pûdic-e, *adv.* [*pudic-us*] *Bashfully, modestly, chastely, virtuously*: *pudice doctum ingenium*, *Ter.*: (*Comp.*) *pudicius contineri*, *Pl.*

pûdic-itia, *æ*, *f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the pudicus*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *Shamefacedness, modesty, chastity, virtue*: *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *Personified*: *Pudicitia* or *Chastity*; *as a goddess*.

pûd-icus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pud-co*] *Shamefaced, bashful, modest, chaste, virtuous*: *homines*, *Cic.*: *mores*, *Ov.*: (*Comp.*) *matrona pudicius*, *id.*: (*Sup.*) *pudicissima femina*, *Pl.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *pûdique*.

pûd-or, *ôr*, *m.* [*id.*] *I. Prop.*: *Shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness; modesty, decency, good manners, propriety*, etc.: *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *A.*: *Shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace*: *Ov.*; *Liv.*—*B.*: *Redness of the skin*: *Claud.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* (old) *pûdour*, (*mod.*) *pûdeur*.

pûel-la, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [*for pûx-læ*]

PUELLARIS — PULMENTARIUM

fr. puer-a] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *A female child, a girl, maiden, lass:* **Cic. B. Esp.:** *1. A daughter:* **Hor. — 2. A beloved maiden, a sweetheart:** **Hor. II. Meton.:** *A young married female, or woman; a young wife:* **Hor. ¶** Hence, **Fr. puelle.**

puell-āris, e, adj. [puell-a] *Of, or belonging to, a girl or young woman; girlish, maidenly, youthful:* **animi, Ov.:** **anni, Tac.**

puellār-iter, adv. [puellaris] *In a girlish manner, girlishly:* **Pl.**

puell-ūla, æ, f. dim. [puell-a] *A little girl:* **Ter.**

puell-lus, i, m. dim. [puer-lus] *A little boy:* **Lucr.**

pŭ-er, ōri (old Voc., puere, as if from puerus, Plaut.), m. [akin to the Sanscrit putra, "filius," from Sanscrit root PUSH, nurture; and to πρῶς, the Spartan form of παῖς] (The nourished one; hence) **I. Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *1. A male child, a young boy, lad (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those who are much older):* **Cic.;** **Hor. — 2. Plur.:** *Children, in gen.:* **Cic. — Particular phrase:** **A. puero, a pueris, also, ex pueris, From a boy, from boyhood or childhood: **Cic. B. Esp.:** *1. A little son, a son:* **Virg.;** **Hor. — 2. A grown-up youth, young man: **Cic. — 3. An unmarried man, a bachelor:** **Ov. II. Meton.:** *A boy for attendance; a servant, slave:* **Cic.;** **Hor.********

pŭ-ēra, æ, f. [akin to pu-er] *A girl, lass, maiden:* **Suet.**

pŭ-er-asco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incho. [puer] *To become a puer; hence* *To attain the age of boyhood:* **Suet.**

pŭ-er-ilis, e, adj. [id.] (Of, or belonging to, a puer; hence) **I. Prop.: *Boysish, childish, youthful; agmen, a troop of boys:* **Virg. II. Fig.:** *Boysish, childish, puerile, trivial, silly:* **animus, Cic. (Comp.:** *si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. ¶* Hence, **Fr. pueril.****

pŭ-eril-iter, adv. [pueril-is] *1. Like a child: indentes, Phaed. — 2. Childishly, foolishly, sillily:* **Cic.**

pŭ-er-itia (-tia, Hor.), f. [puer] *Boyhood, childhood, youth:* **Cic.;** **Tac.**

pŭ-er-pŭ-r-us, a, um, adj. [for puer-par-us; fr. puer; par-lo] *Bringing forth children, lying-in, in childhood:* **uxor, Sen.:** *verba, formule that promote delivery, Ov. — As Subst.: *1. puerpŕa, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A woman in labour or in childbirth, a lying-in woman:* **Hor. — 2. A woman who has recently brought forth:*** **Pl.**

pŭ-erpŕ-ium, ū, n. [puerper-a] *(A thing pertaining to a puerpera; hence) **I. Prop.:** *Childbirth, childbirth, a lying-in, confinement, delivery:* **Plaut.;** **Tac. II. Meton.:*** *A newborn child, an infant; children:* **Tac.**

pŭ-er-tia, æ, v. pueritia.

pŭ-erŭ-lus, i, m. dim. [for puero-lus; fr. puerus, (unconstr. Gen.) puero] *A little boy; little slave:* **Cic.**

pŭ-er-us, i, v. puer.

pŭ-ŕa, æ, v. pŕa.

pŭ-ŕa, æ, v. pŕa.

pŭ-ŕa, æ, v. pŕa.

pŭ-ŕa, æ, v. pŕa.

pŭ-ŕa, æ, v. pŕa.

pŭ-ŕa, æ, v. pŕa.

pŭ-ŕa, æ, v. pŕa.

pŭ-ŕa, æ, v. pŕa.

pŭ-ŕa, æ, v. pŕa.

pŭ-ŕa, æ, v. pŕa.

pŭg-il, ūlis, m. [from PUG, root of pu(n)g-o, etc.] A boxer, pugilist: **Cic.; **Hor. ¶** Hence, **Fr. pugile.****

pŭgil-l-tio, ōnis, f. [pugil(-a)-or, to be a boxer] Boxing, pugilism: **Cic.**

pŭgillar, āris, n. [pugillar-is] *(That which can be held in the hand; hence) A writing tablet:* **Cat.**

pŭgill-āris, e, adj. [pugil(-us)] (Of, or belonging to, a pugillus; hence) That can be held in the hand: **Juv. — As Subst.: **pugillares, ūm, m. (sc. libelli) Writing tablets: **Pl.******

pŭgil-lus, i, m. dim. [fr. pugnus, pug(i)n-i] *A small handful:* **Pl.**

pŭg-i-o, ōnis, m. [PUG, root of punga] (The piercing, or stabbing, thing; hence) A dagger, dirk, poniard. **I. Prop.: **Cic.;** **Tac. II. Fig.:** *O plumbeum pugionem! O leaden dagger! i. e. O weak argument!* **Cic. ¶** Hence, **Fr. poignon.****

pŭgŭn-cŭlus, i, m. dim. [for pugion-culus; fr. pugio, pugion-is] *A small dagger or poniard:* **Cic.**

pug-na, æ, f. [PUG, root of pu(n)g-o, etc.] (The stabbing or thrusting thing; hence) **I. Prop.: *A fight man to man; a fight between persons or armies; a battle, combat, action, engagement:* **Cic.;** **Suet. II. Fig.:** *A battle, contest, dispute:* **Cic.;** **Pl. III. Meton.: *Troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle:* **Liv.******

pugnāc-iter, adv. [pugnax, pugnāc-is] *Contentiously, violently, obstinately; certain pugnator, Cic. (Comp.) pugnacius, Quint. (Sup.) pugnacissime, Cic.*

pugnā-tor, ōris, m. [pugn(a)-o] *A fighter, combatant:* **Liv. — As Adj.:** *Fighting; gallus, a fighting-cock:* **Pl.**

pugnātor-lus, a, um, adj. [pugnator] *Of, or belonging to, a fighter or combatant; fighting; arma, i. e. sharp weapons:* **Suet.**

pugn-ax, ācis, adj. [pugn-o] **I. Prop.:** *Fond of fighting, combative, warlike, martial:* **centurio, Cic.;** **ensis, Ov. (Sup.) pugnacissimus quisque, Tac. II. Fig.:** *A. Of speech, etc.:* *Combative, quarrelsome, contentious:* **(Comp.) oratio pugnacior, Cic. — B. Obstinate, refractory, pertinacious: *Of persons or things:* *Græcus nimis pugnax contra imperatorem populi Romani, Cic.***

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] **I. Prop.:** *To fight, either singly or in armies; to combat, give battle, engage, contend; cominus in acie sæpe pugnavit, Cic. (with Acc. of homogeneous object) prælia, Hor. (Pass. with homogeneous subject) pugna summā contentione pugnata, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) pugnatur uno tempore, Cass. II. Fig.: *A. To contend, conflict, disagree, oppose, contradict:* **Cic. — B. To struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert one's self for anything:*** *Of persons or things:* *pondera deorsum deducere pugnent, Lucr.:* *illud pugna et entere, Cic. ¶* Hence, **Fr. (old) pugner.**

pugn-us, i, m. [root PUG, whence pu(n)g-o, etc.] (The striking thing; hence) **I. Prop.: *A fist:* **Cic.;** **Hor.****

II. Meton.: *As a measure:* *A fistful handful:* **Cato. ¶** Hence, **Fr. poing.**

pulch-el-lus, pulcŕ-, a, um, adj. dim. [for pulcher-lus; fr. l, pulch-er] *Beautiful title:* **Baccha, Cic.**

1. pulch-er, chra, chromium, -cer, cra, crum, adj. [for pol-cer; fr. polio] (Polished; hence) **I. Prop.: *Beautiful, beautiful, fair, handsome, in shape and appearance, etc.:* *o puerum pulchrum, Cic. (Sup.)* *quid pulcherrima Dido, Virg. (with Gen.):* *pulchra deorum, Enn. (Comp.) quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. II. Fig.:* *Fine, excellent, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious, etc.:* *vir, Virg.***

2. Pulcher (-cer), ri, m., -chra (-cra), æ, f. [l. pulcher] Pulcher or Pulcŕ; Pulchra or Pulcra; Roman names.

pulch-rŕ (pulc-r-), adv. [l. pulcher, pulch-r] **1. Beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very, etc.: *dicere, Cic. Pulchre est, etc., mihi, I am well, it goes well with me, id.:* *(Sup.) pulcherrime, id. — 2. As an exclamation of applause: Excellently! bravo! well done! Hor.***

pulchr-ŭdo (pulc-r-), ūnis, f. [id.] (The quality of the pulcher; hence) **I. Prop.: *Beauty:* **Cic.;** **Pl. II. Fig.:** *Beauty, excellence:* **Cic. III. Meton.: *A beautiful thing:* **Pl.******

pŭlēgŭm, ū, v. puleum.

pŭlēum (-ēgŭm), ū, n. Fleabane, flea-weed, pennyroyal: **Cic.**

pŭlēx, ūis, m. [etym. dub.] A flea: **Pl.; **Plaut.****

pŭll-ārius, ūi, [l. pull-us] (One pertaining to pulli; hence) A man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper: **Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. pullaire.****

pŭll-ātus, a, um, adj. [2. pull-us] *Clothed in soiled or black garments:* *proceres, Juv. — As Subst.:* *pullatus, i, m. (sc. homo) A person in soiled dress, one of the common people:* **Suet.**

pŭllŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pullul-us] **I. Prop.:** *To bring forth young:* *tot pullulat atra colubris, Virg. II. Meton.:* *Of plants:* *To put forth sprouts, etc.;* *to sprout out, come forth:* *pullulat ab radice, Virg. III. Fig.:* *To shoot forth:* *pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. ¶* Hence, **Fr. pulluler.**

1. pullus, i, m. [either = πῶλος; or contr. fr. puel-lus, for puer-lus, fr. puer] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *A young animal, young:* **Cic.;** **Hor. B. Esp.:** *A young fowl, a chicken:* **Ilor. — So of the sacred chickens, used in divination: **Cic. II. Fig.:** *As a term of endearment:* *Chick, darling:* **Hor. ¶** Hence, **Fr. poule.****

2. pullus, a, um, adj. [akin to πῆλλος] **I. Prop.:** *Dark-coloured, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish:* *toxa, Cic.:* *myrtus, dusky, dark-green, Hor. — As Subst.:* **pŭllum, i, n. A dark-grey garment:** **Ov. II. Fig.:** *Sad, sorrowful, mournful:* **stamina, Ov.**

pulment-āriū, ū, n. [pulment-um] (A thing pertaining to pulmentum; hence) **I. Prop.: *A relish (fruit, salt, mustard, etc.):* **Pl. II.****

PULMENTUM

PUPINIA

Meton.: *Appetite or relish for food*: **Hor.**

pulmentum, *n.*, [for pulmentum; fr. pul-, *pult-*] (*A thing made from puls*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.): **Just.** **II. Meton.**: *Food, delicate fare*: **Hor.**

pulmo, *ōnis*, *m.* [akin to *πνεῦμα*, for *πνεῦμα*] *A lung*—**Plur.**: *The two lobes of the lungs, the lungs*. ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. poumon**.

pulmon-ūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**pulmo**, **pulmon-**] **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, the lungs*; **pulmonic**: *vomitous*, **Plaut.** **II. Meton.**: *Soft or swelling like the lungs*; *spongy*: *mala*, **Pl.**

pulpa, *ae*, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *The fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh*: **Mart.** **II. Fig.**: *Of persons*: *The flesh*; *sclerata*, i. e. *corrupt human nature*, **Pers.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. pulpe, poulpe**.

pulp-amentum, *i*, *n.* [**pulp-a**] (*The thing pertaining to pulpa*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The fleshy part of animals, etc.*, the meat, e. g. of fishes: **Pl.** **II. Meton.**: *Food prepared mainly from bits of meat, tid-bits*: **Cic.**

pulpitum, *i*, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A staging made of boards*; *a scaffold, platform, pulpit*, for public representations, lectures, disputations; and esp. as a stage for actors: **Hor.**; **Suet.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. pupitre**.

puls, *pultis*, *f.* [akin to *πάλτος*] *A thick pap or pottage (made of meat, pulse, etc.)*; *the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread*; it was also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens: **Cic.**; **Pl.**

pulsā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [**puls-a-tio**] *A beating, striking*: **Plaut.**; **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. pulsation**.

puls-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *l. v. a.* and *n. intens.* [fr. *pello*, through root **PUL**] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *1. Act.*: *To push, strike, beat*: *ad pulsandos verberandosque homines*, **Cic.**: *ter pede pulsat humum*, **Ov.**—**2. Neut.**: *To beat one against the other*; *to clash*: *armorum pulsantium fragor*, **Pl.** **B. Esp.**: *1. Of military engines*: *To batter, to dash, or strike, furiously against*: *ariete muros*, **Virg.**—**2. Of the chords of the lyre: *To strike*: *chelyn*, **Val. Fl.**—**3. To strike against, to touch anything: *ipse arduus atque pulsat Sidera*, **Virg.** **II. Fig.**: **A. To impel, set in violent motion, disturb, agitate, disquiet, etc.**: *animos adventitia visione*, **Cic.**—**B. To repel, drive away, ward off, etc.**: *pericula*, **Claud.**—**C. To attack on or with a charge; *to accuse, etc.*: *pulsari crimine falso*, **Claud.**—**D. Of sound: *To strike against, strike, etc.*: *ululatus pulsat aures*, **Claud.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. pousser**.********

1. pul-sus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *pello*. through root **PUL**.

2. pul-sus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *A pushing, beating, striking, stamping, a push, blow*: **Cic.**; **Virg.** **II. Fig.**: *Impulse, influence*: **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. pouls**, "the pulse."

pul-to, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *l. v. a.* and *n.*

intens. [*pello*, through root **PUL**] **I. Act.**: *To beat, strike, knock at*: *quis ostium hoc pulsavit*, **Ter.** **II. Neut.**: *To knock, give a knock*: *1, puere*; *pulta*, **Plaut.**

pulvēr-ūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**pulvis**, *pulvēr-*] (*Of, or belonging to, dust*; hence) **1. Filled with or full of dust**, **Dust**: *nubes, clouds of dust*, **Virg.**—**2. Fine as dust, like dust**: *farina*, **Ov.**

pulvēr-ulentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *Full of dust, dusty*: *via*, **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *Attended with toil, toilsome, laborious*: *premia militiae*, **Ov.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. pulvērulent**.

pulvil-lus, *i*, *m. dim.* [for *pulvinus*; fr. *pulvin-*] *A little cushion, small pillow*: **Hor.**

pulvin-ar (polv-), *āris*, *n.* [**pulvin-**] (*A thing pertaining to a pulvinus, or to pulvini*; hence) *A couch made of cushions, and spread over with a splendid covering, for the gods, and persons of distinction*; *a couch or cushioned seat* (in the lectisternium, placed for the gods before their statues and altars): **Cic.**; **Cat.**; **Hor.**

pulvin-ārium, *ii*, *n.* [*id.*] (*id.*) **I. Prop.**: *A cushioned seat or couch of the gods*: **Liv.** **II. Meton.**: *An anchorage*: **Plaut.**

pulvinus, *i*, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A cushion, bolster, squab, pillow to sit or lie upon*: **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: *An elevation in the fields, a raised border, ridge, bank, bed*: **Pl.**

pulvis, *ēris*, *m.* (*fem.*: **Prop.**) [etym. dub.; prob. akin to *Gr. πάλλα*, *Lat. pello*] (*The thing driven about*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Dust, powder of anything*: **Cic.**; **Virg.**—**Prov.**: *Sulcos in pulvere ducere, To draw furrows in the sand, i. e. to give one's self useless trouble*: **Juv.** **II. Meton.**: *A place of contest, arena, lists*: **Virg.** **III. Fig.**: *Toil, effort, labour*: **Hor.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. (old) pulvēr**; (*mod.*) *poudre*.

pūmex, *is*, *m.* (*fem.*, **Cat. 1, 2**) [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A pumice-stone*: **Pl.**; **Hor.**; **Ov.** **II. Meton.**: *Soft stone, porous rock of any kind*: **Virg.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. ponce**.

pūmic-ūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**pūmex**, **pūmic-**] **I. Prop.**: *Of pumice-stone, or of soft stone*: *molae*, **Ov.** **II. Fig.**: *Sony*: *oculi, not in a condition to weep, dry*, **Plaut.**

pūmīl-ō, *ōnis*, *comm. gen.* [**pūmīl-**] *A dwarf, pigmy*: **Luc.**

pūmīlus, *i*, *m.* *A dwarf*: **Suet.** **pūnc-tim**, *adv.* [for *pūnc-tim*; fr. *pūnc-o*] (*By pricking*; hence) *With the point*: **Liv.**

pūnc-tum, *i*, *n.* [for *pūnc-tum*; fr. *pūnc-o*] (*That which is pricked or pricked in*; hence) **1. A point, small hole, puncture: **Mart.**—**2. a. Prop.**: (*a*) *Gen.*: *A point, small spot* (as if made by pricking): **Pl.**—(*b*) *Esp.*: (*a*) *A mathematical point*: **Cic.**—(*β*) *A point or spot on the sign*: **Suet.**—(*γ*) *A point or dot as the sign of a vote, made in a waxen tablet, before the introduction of separate ballots*; hence) *A vote, suffrage, ballot*: **Cic.**—**B. Meton.**: (*a*) *A small part of anything***

divided or measured off, e. g. a small weight: **Pers.**—(*b*) *In space*: *a point*: **Cic.**—(*c*) *In discourse*: *A small portion, a brief clause, short section*: **Cic.**—**C. Fig.**: (*a*) *A vote*: **Hor.**—(*b*) *A small portion of time*; *a moment*: **Cic.**; **Hor.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. point, pointe**.

pūnc-tus (for *pūnc-tus*), *a*, *um*: **1. P.** of *pūnc-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *Pricked in, like a point*; hence, of time, *puncto tempore* (*like puncto temporis*), *in an instant, in a moment*: **Luc.**

pūn(g)-o, *pūpūgi*, *punctam*, *pung-ēre*, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [*root PUG*, whence *pug-nus*, etc.] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To prick, puncture, etc.*: *hominem*, **Cic.**; *vilnius*, *id.* **B. Meton.**: **1. To penetrate, enter**: *corpus*, **Lucr.**—**2. To cause a pricking sensation to**: *sensum*, **Lucr.** **C. Fig.**: *To prick, sting, vex, grieve, trouble, afflict, disturb, annoy, harass, etc.*: *me pupugit epistola*, **Cic.** **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To give, or inflict, a prick*; *to make a puncture*: *Auct. ap. Gell.* **B. Meton.**: *To possess a pungent flavour*, *to be pungent*: **Pl.** **C. Fig.**: *To inflict a sting*; *to be stinging, vexatious, troublesome, annoying, etc.*: *ignominia pupugit*, **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. poindre**.

Pūnic-ānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [**Pūnic-**] *Made in the Punic manner*; *Punic*, *Carthaginian*: *lectuli*, **Cic.**

pūnic-ūs, *a*, *um*; **Pūnicus**, *a*, *um*, *v. Pōni*

pūn-ō (*pōn-*), *ivi* and *ii*, *ītum*, *ire*, *4. v. a.* and *n.* [*pōn-a*] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Of persons, etc.**: *To inflict punishment upon*, *to punish*: *pūnit fontes*, **Cic.**—**2. Of faults, etc.**: *To inflict punishment for*, *to punish, etc.*: *peccata pūnitur*, **Cic.** **B. Meton.**: *To take vengeance for*; *to avenge, revenge*: *Gracius fama pūnit*, **Cic.** **II. Neut.**: *To inflict punishment*, *to punish*: *lex omnis aut pūnit, aut jubet*, **Quint.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. punir**.

pūn-for (*pōn-*), *itus* *sum*, *iri*, *4. v. dep.* [*id.*] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Of persons**: *To inflict punishment upon*, *to punish*: *aliquem*, **Cic.**—**2. Of faults**: *To inflict punishment for*, *to punish*: *id peccatum, quod sponte suā reus pūnitur est*, **Cic.** **B. Meton.**: *To avenge, revenge, take vengeance for*: *clarissimorum necem*, **Cic.** **II. Neut.**: *To inflict punishment*, *to punish*: *quod non et pūnior ipsa*, **Ov.**

pūni-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [**pūni-o**] **1. A punisher**: **Suet.**—**2. An avenger**: **Cic.** **pūp-a** (*pupp-*), *ae*, *f.* [akin to *pup-us*] *A doll, puppet*: **Pers.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. poupée**.

pūp-illa, *ae*, *f. dim.* [**pup-a**] **I. Prop.**: *A little girl*; *esp.* *An orphan girl*; *a ward, minor*: **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: *The pupil of the eye*: **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. pupille**.

pūpill-āris, *e*, *adj.* [**pūpill-**] *Of, or belonging to, an orphan or ward*: *pecunie*, *the money of a ward*, **Liv.**

pūpill-us, *i*, *m. dim.* [for *pupulus*; fr. *pupul-*] *A little boy*; *esp.* *An orphan boy, an orphan*; also, *a ward*: **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. pupille**.

Pupīnia, *ae*, *f.* *The Pupiniar festival*

ory in Latium, a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome: Liv.:—also called, Pupinius ager, Cic.; and, Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

Pūpūs, *li, m.* **Pupius**, *a Roman name.*

puppis, *is (Acc. and Abl. Sing., mostly puppin and puppi, rarely puppē and puppē), f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The hinder part of a ship, the stern, or poop: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.* **II.** Meton.: *A ship: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. poupe.*

pūp-ūla, *æ, f. dim.* [pup-a] **The pupil of the eye: Cic.; Ov.**

pūp-ūlus, *i, m. dim.* [for pupulus; fr. pupus, (uncontr. Gen.) pupo-] **A little boy: Cat.**

pū-pū-s, *i, m.* [pu, whence pure, reduplicated] (Prop.: *A boy, a child, Meton.*) **A puppet** (Fig. as a term of endearment): **Suet.**

pūr-e, *adv.* [pur-us] **1. a. Prop.** **Purely, cleanly; in a pure, or clean, way, or manner: pure lautis corporibus, Liv.—b. Fig.** (a) **Clearly, obviously: Hor.—(b) Without admixture, i. e. perfectly, fully, entirely: Hor.—2. Purely, without evil, or fault; unspectably, chastely: Cic.—3. Of style: Purely, faultlessly, unexceptionably: Cic. (Sup.) purissime locutus, Gell.—4. Clearly, brightly, brilliantly: (Comp.) urit me Glycēre nitor, Splendētis Pario marmore purius, Hor.**

purgā-men, *inis, n.* [purg(a)-o] **1. (The thing cleansed or cleared away; hence) Sweepings, dirt, etc. (esp. that which was annually swept or washed from the temple of Vesta); the dirt or filth swept out; the sweepings, offerings: Ov.—2. (The expiating or atoning thing; hence) A means of purification, or expiation: Ov.**

purgā-mentum, *i, n.* [id.] (id.) **I. Prop.** **Sweepings, offerings, filth, dirt: Liv.; Tac. **II. Fig.** **As a term of reproach: Refuse, dregs, filth, offering, outcast: Curt.****

purgā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] **1. A cleansing, purging, etc.: Cic.—2. An expiation, clearing, justification: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. purgation.**

i. purgā-tus, *a, um* **1. P. of purg(a)-o.—2. Pat.** **Cleansed, purified, pure: auris, Hor. (Sup.) purgatissima, Pers.**

2. purgā-tus, *ūs, m.* [purg(a)-o] **A purging, etc.: Cic.**

pur-go, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [pur-us] **I. Prop.** **A. Gen.** **To clear, cleanse, make clean: cuncto proprios purgantem leniter ungues, Hor. B. Esp.** **1. To clear, or clean, out: Immissi cum falcebus multi purgant locum, Cic.—2. To cleanse, either by stool or vomiting: to purge, clear out: se helleboro, Val. Max. (with Gen.) morbi purgatus, Hor. (with Gr. Acc.) purgor bilem, id. II. Meton.: To clear away, remove: rudēribus purgandis manūs admovit, Suet. III. Fig. A. Gen. i. To cleanse, purify, etc.: purga urbem, Cic. B. Esp. 1. Of accounts: To clear up, settle, pay: Suet.—2. To clear, or free, from**

accusation; to excuse, exculpate, justify, etc.: crimina, Cic.: adolescentem crimine, Tac.—3. To purge, or cleanse, from a crime, etc., by religious rites; to make expiation, or atonement, for; to purify, etc.: purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. purger.

pūr-i-fic-o, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [for pur-i-fac-o; fr. pur-us; (i); fac-io] **I. Prop.** **To make clean; to cleanse, purify: favos aquā, Pl. II. Fig.** **regnum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. purifier.**

pūr-iter, *adv.* [pur-us] **1. Purely, cleanly; in a pure or clean way or manner: puriter lavit dentes, Cat.—2. Purely, unspectably, chastely: vitam puriter egit, Cat.**

purpūra, *æ, f.* [πορφύρα] **I. Prop.** **The purple-fish: Pl. II. Meton. A. Purple colour, purple: Virg.—B. The purple, i. e. purple cloth, a purple garment: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. pourpre.**

purpur-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [purpur-a] (Provided, or furnished, with purpura; hence) **Clad in purple: mulier, Plant.—As Subst.: purpuratus, i, m. (sc. homo) **A high officer at court (so called because clothed in purple): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pourpré.****

purpur-ēus, *a, um* (Gen. Sing., purpurea, Lucr.), *adj.* [id.] (Of, or belonging to, purpura; hence) **A. I. Prop.** **Purple-coloured, purple: including very different shades of colour, as red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish, etc.: flos purpureus rose, Hor.—2. Meton.: Brilliant, shining, bright, beautiful: lumen, Virg.—B. Clothed in purple, purple-clad: tyranni, Hor.**

pū-rus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root pṛ, purificare, lustrare] **I. Prop.** **Clean, free from dirt or filth, pure, unstained, undefiled: ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque to haurire sentias, Cic. (Comp.) aëre purior ignis, Ov. (Sup.) purissima mella, Virg. II. Fig.: A. I. Gen.: Pure, unspeckled, spotless: animus, Cic. (with Gen.) integer vitæ, scelerisque purus, Hor.—2. Esp. Of style: Pure, faultless, unexceptionable: purum genus dicendi, Cic.—B. Law l. i. c. Unconditional, without exception, absolute, entire, complete: iudicium, Cic. III. Meton.: A. Cleansing, purifying: sulfur, Tib.—B. In a natural state, plain, natural, unadorned, unworked, unmixed, unadulterated, unspiced: argentum, plain, i. e. unornamented, without figures chased upon it, Cic. campus, where nothing is growing, Liv.: hasta, without an iron head, Prop.—C. Clear, cleared, free from anything: sol purus, free from clouds, bright, clear, Hor.—As Subst.: purum, i, n. (sc. coelum) **A clear, bright, unclouded sky, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. pur.****

pū-s, *pūris, n.* [akin to Sanscrit root pṛ, fetere, and Gr. πῦρ] (The stinking thing; hence) **White and viscous matter of a sore: pus. I. Prop.** **Cels.: Plur.: pura, Pl. II. Fig.: Of malice: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pus.**

pusilla, *æ, pusillum, i, v.* pusillus.

pūs-illus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [pus-us, pus] **I. Prop.** **Very little, very small, petty, insignificant: mus, Plant.: epistola, Cic.—As Subst.: A. pusilla, æ, f. (sc. puella) **A little girl: Hor.—B. pusillum, i, n.** **A very little, a trifling: Script, ap. Cic. II. Fig.: A. Little, small, petty, paltry: animus, a petty spirit, Cic.—B. Possessing but little spirit, humble, diffident, etc.: inopis me quoque pusilli Finxerunt animi, Hor.****

pūs-io, *ōnis, m.* [pus-us] **I. Prop.** **A little boy: Cic.; Juv.**

pustūl-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [pustula, a pustule] (Provided with a pustula; hence) (Prop.: **Blistered; Meton.**) **Refined, purified: argentum, Suet.**

pūs-us, *i, n.* [prob. akin to pu-er] **A boy, a little boy: Auct. ap. Var. 838** From this word used in an adjectival force, *Small*, etc., is formed the adjective pusillus.

puta, *v. puto.*

pūtāmen, *inis, n.* [put(a)-o] (The thing pruned or trimmed; hence) **A husk, pod, peel, shell, etc.: Cic.**

pūtā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] **A pruning or lopping of trees: Cic.**

pūtē-al, *ālis, n.* [pute-us] (A thing belonging, or pertaining, to a puteus; hence) **I. Prop.** **A stone curb round the mouth of a well: Cic. II. Meton.** **A piece of masonry in the shape of a puteal —esp. the Puteal erected in the Comitium, to commemorate the cutting of a whetstone with a razor by the augur Attus Navius: Cic.; Hor.**

pūtē-al-is, *e, adj.* [puteal] (Of, or belonging to, a well, well-: undæ, well-water, Ov.

pūt-ēo, *no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root pṛ, fetere; Gr. πῦρ] **I. Prop.** **To stink, be fetid: quamvis Putet apor, Hor. II. Meton.: To be rotten, putrid: tigna humide putent, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. puer.**

Pūtēō-li, *ōrum, m.* [putens, (uncontr. Gen.) puteo-] (Little wells) **Puteoli: a city on the coast of Campania, opposite Baie, having mineral springs (now Pozzuolo).—Hence, Pūtēōl-ānus, a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, Puteoli; hence) **Puteolan.****

pūt-er (pūt-eris), *re, adj.* [put-co] **I. Prop.** **Stinking, fetid: palus puter, Var. II. Meton.: A. Rotten, decaying, putrifying, putrid, etc.: fanum, mouldering from age, Hor.: poma, rotten, Ov.—B. Of the soil, etc.: Loose, crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, etc.: Virg.—C. Flabby: mamma, Hor.—D. Languishing, voluptuous, wanton: oculi, Hor.—E. Withered, old, etc.: anima, Prop.**

pūt-escō (isco), *ūi, no sup., escēre and iscēre, 3. v. n. incho. [id.]* **To rot, putrefy: non altā (sc. muria), quam quā Byzantia putuit ora, Hor.**

pūt-ēs, *i, m.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Gr. πῦρ-ος, πῦρ-ω-iv, Lat. fod-io; but acc. to some akin to Gr. πῶ-ος, Lat. pot-us] (A dug place;—a

PUTIDE

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drinking-place; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** *A well*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A subterranean reservoir or tank*: Hirt.—**C.** *A deep hole or pit, dug for ascertaining the nature of the soil*: Virg.—**D.** *An underground dungeon or place of confinement for slaves*: Plant. **II. Meton.**: *An air-hole, air-shaft*: Vit. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) puts, (mod.) puts.

putid-ē, ade. [putid-ē] *Disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly*: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) putidius, id.

putidius-cillus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [for putidior-culus; fr. putidior] *Somewhat more disgusting; of discourse, rather more tedious or troublesome*: Cic.

put-īdus, a, um, adj. [put-ēo] **I. Prop.**: *Stinking, fetid*: caro, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Decaying, rotten*: fungus, Plant. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *In contemptuous language*: *Old, half-rotten, withered*: femina, Hor.: (Comp.) putidius cerebrum, id.—**B.** *Of style: Unnatural, disagreeable, affected, disgusting*: Demosthenes, Cic.: (Sup.) jactatio putidissima, Petr. ¶ Hence, Fr. putide.

putiseco, ēre, v. putesco.

put-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. put-us] (*To make putus*; hence) *To make clean; to clean, cleanse*: vellus, Var. **II.** (*To make clean*; hence) **A.** *Of trees, etc.* *To prune, trim, top, etc.*: vineas arborescentes, Cato: *fingitque* (sc. vitem) putando, Virg.—**B.** *Mentally*: **I. Prop.**: *To clear up, arrange, settle, adjust accounts*: rationes cum publicanis, Cic.—**2. Meton.**: **a.** *To reckon, value, estimate*: aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic.—**b.** *To deem, reckon, hold, count, esteem, consider*: aliquid pro certo, Script. ap. Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) ut se solum beatum, solum potentem putet, Cic.—**c.** *To ponder, consider, reflect upon*: multa putans, Virg.—**d.** *To judge, suppose, account, suspect, believe, think, imagine, etc.*: rem ipsam putasti, Ter.—**Particular expression**: Puta, *Suppose, i. e. for instance, for example, namely*: Pers.

put-or, ōris, m. [put-ēo] *A foul smell, a stench; rottenness, putridity*: Lucr.

putr-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.: *Pass.*: -fāio, factus sum, fēri [putr-ēo]; (e); factio] **I. Prop.**: *To make rotten, to cause to putrefy*: -Pass., to become rotten, to putrefy: sunt qui, quum clauso putrēfacta esset spina spinulo, etc., Ov.: hanc quum sunt quasi putrēfacta per imbres, Lucr. **II. Meton.**: *To make friable, to soften*: ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. putréfier.

putr-escō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *inch.* [putr-is] *To grow rotten, or putrid; to rot, putrefy, moulder, decay*: Hor.

putr-īdus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *Rotten, corrupt, decayed*: dentes, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Loose, flabby*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. putride.

putris, e, v. puter.

putr-or, ōris, m. [putr-ēo, to be

rotten] *Rottenness, corruption, putridity*: Lucr.

1. pu-tus, a, um, adj. [akin to the Sanscrit root *pu*, *purificare*] *Cleansed, purified, perfectly pure, bright, clear, unmixed* (usually with *purus*): *purus putus* sycophanta, a thorough sycophant, Plant.—Without *purus* in the Sup.: *putissimae orationes, exceedingly pure or brilliant speeches*, Cic.

2. pu-tus, 1, m. [akin to *pu-er*] *A boy*: Virg.

pyc-ta (-tes), tas, m. [Gr. *πύκτης*] *A boxer, pugilist*: Pl.; Phaed.

Pydna, e, f., Πύδνα, Pydna: a city of Macedonia, where Perseus was defeated by Æmilius Paulus.—Hence, **Pydn-æi**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Pydna*.

pŷga (-pug-), æ, f. = πύγη. *The rump, buttocks*: Hor.

pŷgargus, i, m. = πύργαρος (*White-rumped*). *The pygargus; a species of antelope*: Juv.

Pygmæi, ōrum, m., Πυγμαῖοι (*Men pertaining to a πύγμα; i. e. the distance from the elbow to the knuckles*). *The Pygmies; a mythic dwarfish race of antiquity, especially in Africa; at war with the cranes, by whom they were constantly defeated*.—Hence, **Pygm-æus**, a, um, adj. *Pygmean*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. Pygmæe.

Pygmællon, ōnis, m., Πυγμαλίων. *Pygmalion*: **1.** *Grandson of Agenor, who became enamoured of a statue he had made, and to which, at his earnest petition, Venus gave life*.—**2.** *Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido*.

Pylades, æ and is, m., Πυλάδης. **Pylades**: **1.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *Son of King Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes*.—**b.** *Meton.*: *Of a faithful friend*: Ov.—Hence, **Pylad-æus**, a, um, adj. *Very faithful, very tender*: amicitia, Cic.—**2.** *A celebrated pantomimist from Cilicia, in the time of Augustus*: Suet.

Pyle, ārum, f., Πύλαι (*Gates, Gateways*). **Pyle**: **I. Gen.**: *A narrow pass, defile*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: *The Pass of Thermopylae*: Liv.—Hence, **Pyl-æas**, a, um, adj. *Thermopylean*.

Pylæmænes, is, m., Πυλαμῆνης. *Pylæmænes*: a mythic king of the Paphlagonians; an ally of Priam.

Pylus (-os), i, f., Πύλος. **Pylus**: *the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus, of which one was in Arcadia; one in Messenia (now Old Navarino); and the other in Triphylia, the southern province of Elis, the abode of Nestor*.—Hence, **Pyl-ius**, a, um, adj.: **1. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, Pylus*; *Pylian*.—As *Subst.*: **Pylus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *The Pylian, i. e. Nestor*: Ov.—Hence, **Pyli-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nestor*.—**2. Meton.**: *Messenian*.

1. pyra, æ, f. = πυρά. *A funeral pile, pyre*: Virg.

2. Pyra, æ, f. (*funeral-pile*). *Pyra*: *the name of the place on Mount Æta where Hercules is said to have burned himself*.

pŷramīd-ātus, a, um, adj. [pyramis, pyramid-is] (*Provided with a pyramid*; hence) *In the form of a pyramid*, *pyramidal*: Cic.

pŷramīs, idis, f. = πυραμῖς [*An Egyptian word*]. *A pyramid*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pyramide.

1. Pŷramus, i, m., Πύραμος. **Pŷramus**: *the lover of Thisbe, who, on account of her supposed death, stabbed himself under a mulberry-tree*.

2. Pŷramus, i, m., Πύραμος. **Pŷramus**: *a river of Cilicia*.

Pŷrene (ŷ short, Tib.), es, f., Πυρηνή. **Pŷrene**: *a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name*.—Hence, **Pŷrenæus** (ŷ scanned short, Luc.), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pŷrene*: *Pyrenæan*. **II. Meton.**: *The Pyrenæan mountains, the Pyrenæes*.—Hence, **Pŷren-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Pyrenæes*: *Pyrenæan*.

Pŷreneus (trisyll.), ti and eos, m., Πυρηνεύς. **Pyreneus**: *a king of Thrace*.

pŷrēthrum (-on), i, n. = πύρεθρον. *The plant Spanish chamomile, peltitory*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. pŷrētre.

Pŷrētus, i, m. **Pŷrētus**: *one of the Centaurs*.

Pŷrgi, ōrum, m., Πύργοι (*Towers*). **Pŷrgi**: *a colony in Etruria (now the village of S. Severa)*.—Hence, **Pŷrgensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pŷrgi*: *Pyrgan*.

Pŷrgo, ūs, f. **Pŷrgo**: *the nurse of Priam's children*.

Pŷrōis (-eis), entis, m., Πυρῶεις (*fiery*). *One of the horses of the sun*: Ov.

pŷrōpus, i, m. = πυρῶπις (*Fire-coloured*). *A metallic mixture, gold bronze, bronze*: Ov.

Pŷrrha, æ, -e, es, f., Πύρρα (*Red*). **Pŷrrha** or **Pŷrrhæ**: *a daughter of Epimætheus, and wife of Deucalion*.

Pŷrrhias, ādis, adj. f., Πυρρῶς. *Of the city of Pŷrrha (in Lesbos)*: *Pyrrhian*: *puella*, Ov.

Pŷrrho, ōnis, m., Πύρρῳ. **Pŷrrho**: *a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school*.—Hence, **Pŷrrhōn-æus**, i, m. *A philosopher of Pŷrrho's school*; a *Pyrrhonist*.

Pŷrrhus, i, m., Πύρρῳς (*Red*). **Pŷrrhus**: **1.** *Son of Achilles and Deidamia (otherwise called Neoptolemus)*.—**2.** *King of Epirus, an enemy of the Romans; on account of his descent from Achilles, called Æacides*.

Pŷthagōras, æ, m., Πυθαγόρας. **Pŷthagoras**: *a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 550 B.C.; he taught at Lower Italy (Croton and Metapontum), and was the founder of the Pythagorean philosophy, which received its name from him*.—Hence, **1. Pŷthagōr-æus**, a, um, adj., Πυθαγόρειος. *Pythagorean*.—As *Subst.*: **a. Pŷthagōrēi**, ōrum, m. (sc. philosophi) *The followers of the Pythagorean philosophy, the Pythagoreans*.—**b. Pythagor-ea**, ōrum, n. *The Pythagorean doctrines or tenets*.

QUADRIPARTITUS

Pŷthon, ōnis, m., Πύθων. *Python*; the serpent slain near Delphi, by *Apollo*.

pyxis, *Idis*, *f.* = *πυξίς* (A box-wood box). A box (esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. *Orig.*, of boxes made of box-wood, then of those of any kind of wood, and finally, also, of metallic, etc. boxes): *Cic.*: *Suet.*

quadringent-ies, adv. [quadringent-i] *Four hundred times: His quadringentes, forty millions of sesterces.* Cic. **quadriparti-tus (quadriparti-)**
a, um, *adj.* [late Lat. quadriparti-o, *to divide into four parts*] *Divided into four parts, consisting of four parts, four-fold, quadripartite:* Cic.; Tac. ¶
Hence, Fr. *quadriparti*.

quadripes, *ēdis*, *v.* **quadripes**.

quadr-i-rēm-is, *is*, *f.* [contr. fr. *quatuor-i-rēm-is*; fr. *quatuor*; (i); *rem-us*] (*A thing with four remi*; hence) *A vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme*: Cic.

quadr-i-vi-um, *li*, *m.* [contr. fr. *quatuor-i-vi-um*; fr. *quatuor*; (i); *vi-a*] (*A thing pertaining to four ways*; hence) *A place where four ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road*: Cat.

quadr-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [quadr-us] *I. Act.*: **A. Prop.**: *To make four-cornered, to square, make square*: abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. **B. Meton.**: *To give perfect symmetry to a thing; to put in proper order, to join properly together, to complete, perfect*: orationem, Cic. **II. Neut.**: (*Prop.*) *To be square*; Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *To square, or agree, with; to fit, suit*: omnia in istam quadrant, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Of accounts*: *To square, agree, accord*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équarrir*, *calver*, *carver*.

quadrum, *1. v.* **quadrus**.

quadrupēd-ans, *antis*, *P.* of *obsolet.* **quadruped(a)-o**; fr. *quadripes*, **quadrupēd-is**] (*Prop.*: *Going on four feet*; Meton.) *Galloping*: canterius, Plant.: *sonitus, of a horse galloping*, Virg.—*As Subst.*: **quadrupedans**, *antis*, *m.* (*sc. equus*) *A galloping horse; a steed, courser*: Virg.

quadr-ū-pes (-i-pes), *ēdis*, *adj.* [contr. from *quatuor-ū-pes*; fr. *quatuor*; (u); *pes*] *Four-footed, going on four feet*: cetera quadrupedia, Col.—*As Subst.*: **1. Gen.**: *A four-footed animal, quadruped*: Cic.; Virg.—**2. Esp.**: *Of persons*: *On all fours, or hand and foot*: quadrupedem constringito, *bind him hand and foot*, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quadrupède*.

quadruplā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [quadrupl(a)-or] *A public informer (who sues for a four-fold penalty)*; also, *a trickster*: deterrimus, Cic.

quadr-ū-plex, *icis*, *adj.* [= *quadruplex*-s, for *quadruplex*-s; contr. fr. *quatuor-ū-plex*-s; fr. *quatuor*; (u); *plex*-o] *I. Prop.*: *Four-fold, quadruple*: pecunia, Plant. **II. Meton.**: *Four*: stellæ, Cic.

quadrupl-or, *ātus* *um*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [quadrupl(-ns)] (*Prob.*: *To sue for a fourfold penalty*; hence) *To be an informer, cheat, trickster*: Plant.

quadr-ū-pl-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. fr. *quatuor-ū-pl-us*; fr. *quatuor*; (u); *pl*-eo] *Four-fold, quadruple*: strenua, Suet.—*As Subst.*: **quadruplum**, *1. n.* *A four-fold amount, four times as much, quadruple*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quadruple*.

quadr-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. fr. *quatuor-us*; fr. *quatuor*] (*Pertaining to four sides*; hence) *Square*: quadrus terminus, Auct. de Limit.—*As Subst.*: **1. quadra**, *æ*, *f.* (*sc. forma*) *A square*; hence, *a. A dining-table* (as these were anciently square); *aliena vivere quadra, to live from another's table* (as a parasite), Juv.—**b. A** (*square*) *morsel, piece*: Hor.—**2. quadrum**, *1. n.*: *a. Prop.*: *Something square*;

a square: Col.—**b. Fig.**: *A square, i.e. fitness, proper order, arrangement*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) *cadre, équerre*.

quær-ito, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a. intens.* [quær-o] *I. Prop.*: **A. Gen.**: *To seek, or search, earnestly*: *aliquem*, Ter. **B. Esp.**: *To seek to procure*: hospitium, Plant. **II. Fig.**: *To seek to learn, ask, or inquire earnestly*: hæc cur quæritet? Ter. **III. Meton.**: *To earn, procure*: telâ victum, Ter.

quær-o, *quæsīvi* or *quæsīti*, *quæsītum*, *quærēre*, *3. v. a.* [another form of *quæs-o*] *I. Prop.*: **A. Gen.**: *To seek*: aliquem, Ter.: *escam*, Phaed. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To seek to get or procure, to seek or search for*: honeste rem quærunt mercatoris faciendis, Cic.—**2.** *To seek for something missing, to miss*: ut in uberrimâ parte Scilliae Siciliam quæreremus, Cic. **II. Fig.**:

A. To seek, i.e. to think over, meditate, aim at, plan a thing: quum fuga ex Italiâ quæri videbatur, Cic.: *finire labores*, Hor.—**B.** *To seek to gain anything*; hence, *to get, acquire, obtain, procure*: remedium existimavit, Cic.: *sume superbiam Quæsitam meritis*, Hor.—**C.** *Of things as subjects*: *To demand, need, require*: quod cuiusquam oratoris eloquentiam quæreret, Cic.—**D.** *To seek to learn from anyone*; *to ask, inquire, etc.*: saucitio quæretur, Cic.: (*without Object*) quum ab his sæpius quæreret, *made enquiries*, Cæs.—**E.** *To examine or inquire into judicially*; *to institute an investigation*: rem, Ter.: (*without Object*) de servo in dominum, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *To get, procure, obtain*: liberos, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*old*) *querre*, (*mod.*) *quérir*.

quæs-ītō, *ōnis*, *f.* [quær-o, through root *quæs*] (*A questioning*; hence, *of slaves, prisoners, etc.*) *A questioning by torture*; the *question, inquisition*: Tac. **quæs-ītor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *In judicial matters*: *An examiner, inquisitor*: Cic.

quæs-ītum, *1. n.* [*id.*] (*A thing sought or asked*; hence) *A question*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quête*.

quæs-ītūra, *æ*, *f.* [*id.*] (*A seeking*; hence) *The questorship*: Tac.

quæs-ītus, *a*, *um*: **1. P.** of *quær-o*, through root *quæs*.—**2. Pa.**: *Sought out*: **a.** *In a good sense*: *Select, special, extraordinary*: (*Comp.*) *leges quæsitiores*, Tac.: (*Sup.*) *quæsitissimi honores*, *id.*—**b.** *In a bad sense*: *Farfetched, studied, affected, assumed*: vitabit etiam quæsita, Cic.

quæs-o, *ivī* or *īi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. a.* [*old form* of *quær-o*; etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *To seek, to seek to obtain, anything*: quæse, *adveniente morbo*, medicum tibi, Plant. **II. Fig.**: **A. To beg, pray, beseech, entreat: a te quæso ut consulas rationibus meis, Cic.: *Decum tunc mecum consulem faciat*, Liv.—**B.** *Used parenth.*: *Quæso quæsumus*, *f.* (*or* *ve*) *pray, beg, beseech*; freq. as a mere intensive expression, *prithce*: Cic.**

quæsti-cūlus, *1. m. dim.* [for

quæsti-culus; fr. *quæstus*, (*uncontr.* *Gen.*) *quæsti-is*] *A small profit, slight gain*: Cic.

quæs-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [quær-o, through root *quæs*] **1. A seeking**: Plant.—**2. a.** *An inquiry, investigation*; *a questioning, question*: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: (*a*) *Gen.*: *The subject of investigation*; the *matter, case, question*: Cic.—(*b*) *Esp.*: *Rhet. t. t.*: (*a*) *The rhetorical subject of debate*: Cic.—(*B*) *The main point in a disputed matter, the issue in a cause*: Cic.—**3.** (*An examining judicially*; hence, *of slaves, criminals, etc.*) *A public judicial investigation, examination by torture, a criminal inquiry, inquisition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *question*.

quæstiōn-cūla, *æ*, *f. dim.* [for *quæstiōn-cula*; fr. *quæstio*, *question-is*] *A little, unimportant, or trifling question*: Cic.

quæs-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [quær-o, through root *quæs*] (*A seeker*; hence) *A questor* (*the title of a class of Roman magistrates, some of whom conducted certain criminal trials (but only, it would seem, as delegates or commissioners of the people)*; *some took charge of the treasury, of the public revenues and expenditures, of the standards deposited in the ærarium, etc.*; and some were appointed as assistants to the consuls or pretors for the provinces): Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *questeur*.

quæstōr-i-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quæstor] (*Of, or belonging to, a questor*; *questorian*: *scelus, perpetrated in the questorship or by a questor*, Cic.: *porta, a gate in the camp near the questor's tent*, Liv.—*As Subst.*: **1. quæstorius**, *li*, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *One who has been questor, an ex-questor*: Cic.—**2. quæstorium**, *li*, *n.* (*sc. tentorium*) *The questor's tent in the camp*: Liv.—**b.** (*sc. ædificium*) *The residence of the questor in a province*: Cic.

quæsti-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quæstus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *quæsti-is*] (*Full of questus*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Gainful, profitable, advantageous, lucrative, productive*: (*Comp.*) *hoc est multo quæstuosius*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *uberrimus et quæstuosissimus annus*, *id.* **II. Meton.**: **A. That looks to one's own gain, advantage, or profit; *eager for gain*: homo, Cic.—**B.** *That has great gain or profit, wealthy, rich*: Tac.; Curt.**

quæs-tūra, *æ*, *f.* [quær-o; through root *quæs*] (*A seeking*; hence) **1. Prop.**: *The office of questor, the questorship*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *The questor's chest*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *questure*.

quæs-tus, *is* (*Gen.*, *quæsti*, Plant.), *m.* [*id.*] *I. Prop.*: *A gaining, acquiring*: Plant.; Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gain, acquisition, profit, advantage in money, etc.**: Cic.—**B.** *A way of making money; a business, occupation, employment*: **1. Gen.**: Plant.—**2. Esp.**: *Of a parasite*: Plant. **III. Fig.**: *Gain, profit, advantage in the abstract*: Cic.

quā-libet (*libet*), *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. of qualibet*] (*Where it pleases, i.e.*) **1. Where you will, everywhere**:

Plaut. — 2. *As you please, anyhow, in any way*: Cat.

quālis, *e*, pron. *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *ka-s*, Who?] **I.** Interrogative: *How constituted; of what sort, kind, or nature; what kind of a*: *qualis est istum oratio*, Cic.: *doce me quales sint corpore, t'at sort of a body they have*, id.

II. Relative: **A.** *So constituted, of such a sort, kind, or nature, such as*, as: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which*, Cic.: *(as a correlative to talis) ut qualem te cum ante populo Romano praeluisti, talem te et nobis impertias*, id. — **B.** In quotations and citations: *As, as for instance, as for example*: *quale est Demosthenis: Non enim*, etc., Quint. — **C.** *Just as*: *qualis populeā merens philomela sub umbrā Amisso queritur fetūs*, Virg. **III.** Indefinite: *Having some quality or other*: *et ita effici quae appellant qualia*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quel*.

quālis-cumque, quālescumque (*-cunque*) (in *thesis*, *quale id cumque* est, Cic.; *Ov.*), *adj.* **I.** Relative: *Of what quality soever, of whatever kind*: *homines qualescumque sunt*, Cic.: *(as a correlative to talis) licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse*, id. **II.** Indefinite: *Any without exception, any whatever*: *sin qualescumque locum sequimur*, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quelconque*.

quālitās, *ātis*, *f.* [qual-is] (*The state, or condition, of the qualis*; hence) *A quality, property, nature, state, condition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *qualité*.

quāliter, *adv.* [id.] **I.** *In what way or manner; how*: Col. — 2. *Just as*, as: *Ov.*

quāliter-cumque (*-cunque*), *adv.* *In what way soever, howsoever, be it as it may*: *prociare*, Just.

quāl-ūm, *i*, *n.*, *-us*, *i*, *m.* [etym. dub. prps. akin to *kān-ados*, or contr. fr. *quassilum*] *A wicker basket or hamper, for various purposes*; *a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, vine-strainer*, etc.: *qualia statoria, Cato: spisso vimine qualos*, Virg.

quam, *adv.* [*Adverbial Acc. of quis*] **I.** *In what manner, how, how much, as much as*: *quam cupiunt laudari* Cic.: *quam quisque potest, as much as each one can*, *Ov.* — Particular combinations and phrases: **A.** In augmentative force; with *Sup.* and *possum*, *Sup.* alone, or *Pos.*: *As much, etc., as possible*: *quam possunt mollissime, as gently as possible*, Cic.: *ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, as closely as possible*, Cæs.: *tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, as excellent as possible*, Pl. — **B.** In comparisons: **1.** With *tam* or *alone*: *As: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest*, Cic.: *homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, not so celebrated as those*, Liv. — 2. With *Sup.*, and a corresponding *tam*: *By how much the more, the more*: *quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est*, Sall. — 3. *Magis*

quam . . . tam magis; also, with ellipse of *tam*, or of second *magis*: *The more . . . the more*: Plaut.; Virg. — 4. *Tam magis . . . quam magis*, *The more . . . the more*: Virg. — 5. *Quam magis . . . tanto magis*, *The more . . . the more*: Plaut. — 6. With double Comparative: *Than: ne libentius hanc in illum evomere videar, quam verius, with more freedom than truth*, Cic. — 7. *Tam . . . quam* (with the Comp. for the Pos.): *So . . . as: per dexteram te istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorem*, Cic. — 8. After comparatives, or words of comparison: *Than: nobis nihil est timendum magis, quam ille consul*, Cic.: *an est, quod ego malim, quam?* etc., id. — 9. *Æque . . . quam, So much . . . as*: Liv. — 10. *Contra* (*secus*) . . . *quam, Otherwise . . . than; not so . . . as*: Cic.; Plaut. — 11. *Alius* (with negative) . . . *quam, Not otherwise than; no other than*: Liv. — 12. *Aliter . . . quam, Otherwise . . . than*: Cic. — 13. *Supra . . . quam, More . . . than*: Cic. — 14. *Ultra . . . quam, Further . . . than*: Cic. — 15. **a.** After words denoting amount, etc., which serve for comparison: *multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, too great For, greater than*, Liv. — **b.** So too after designations of time: *die vigesima, quam creatus erat, dictaturā se adiecit, on the twentieth day after*, Liv. — 16. Preceded by a superlative: *The most . . . that: bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, sevisimo et violentissimo in suos, the most cruel that ever was*, Liv. — 17. With *magis* or *potius*, to be supplied: *More . . . than: tacita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut.: pacem quam bellum, probabam*, Tac. **II.** In mere intensive expressions: *Exceedingly, very, quite, indeed*: *mire quam . . . cogitatio delectat*, Cic.

quam-dū (*quan-*) (in *thesis*, *quam voluit* dū, Cic.; often also written as two words when standing together), *adv.* *How long, as long as, until, during*: Cic.

quam-dūm, *v. dudum*.

quam-libet (*-libet*), *adv.* **I.** Prop.: *As it pleases, as you (they, etc.) will, as pleasure*: *quamlibet esto Unica res*, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *How much soever, ever so much, howsoever*: *occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates*, *Ov.*

quam-ob-rem (freq. also written separately, *quam ob rem*), *adv.* **I.** Interrogatively: *For what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?* Cic. **II.** Relatively: **A.** From which cause or reason; *wherefore, why*: Cic. — **B.** At the beginning of a sentence, as a particle of transition: *On which account, wherefore*: *quamobrem queso a vobis*, Cic.

quam-plūres, *a* (also written separately, *quam plures*), *adj.* *Very many*: *curiosi sunt hio quamplures mali*, Plaut. (*Sup.*) **quamplurimus**, *a*, *um*. *Very many*: *colles*, Cæs. — *As Subst.*: **quamplurimum**, *i*, *n.* *Very much*: *Cato*; Cic.

quampridem, *v. pridem*.

quam-primum (or separately, *quam primum*), *adv.* *Forthwith, as soon as possible*: Cæs.

quam-quam (*quan-*), *conj.* **I.** Gen.: *Though, although, albeit*: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: Rhetor. particle of transition: *Although, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding*: Cic.

quam-vis, *adv.* and *conj.* [*quam*; vis from *volo*] **I.** Adv.: *A. Gen.: As you will; as much as you will or like; ever so much; ever so*: *quamvis multos nominatim proferre, as many as you will, very many*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To designate a very high degree: *As much as possible, very much, exceedingly*: *quamvis pernix*, Plaut. **II.** Conj.: *As much as ever you will, i. e. how much soever, however much, although, albeit*: res bello gesserat, *quamvis reipublice calamitosas, attamen magnas*, Cic.

quā-nam, *adv.* **I.** Of place: *Where indeed, where*: Liv. — 2. Of manner: *How then, how*: Pl.

quandū, *v. quamdin*.

quando [akin to Sanscrit *kadd*, "when?"] *adv.*, and *conj.* **I.** Adv.: **A.** Interrogative: *At what time? When?* or *us, quando ego te aspiciam, quandoque licebit?* Hor. — **B.** Relative: *At what time, when*: *non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus*, Cic. — **C.** Indefinite: *At what time soever, i. e. at any time, ever, some time, some day*: *existit questio, num quando amicus novi veteribus sint antependendi*, Cic. **II.** Conj.: **A.** Temporal: *When*: *tum quando legatos Tyrum misimus*, Cic. — **B.** Causal: *Since, because*: *validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum suadebat*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quand*.

quandō-cumque (*-cunque*) (in *thesis*, *quando consuevit cumque*, Hor.), *adv.* **I.** Relative: *At what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, as often as, as soon as*: *Quando cumque tralunt inuis negotia Romam*, Hor. **II.** Indefinite: *At some time or other, in due time*: *quandocumque mihi poenas dabis*, *Ov.*

quandō-que, *adv.* **I.** Relative: *At what time soever, whenever, whensoever, as often as*: *indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus*, Hor. **II.** Indefinite: *At some time, at one time or other*: *quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic.*

quandō-quidē (*quandōquidē*, Virg.), *adv.* *Since indeed, since, seeing that*: Cic.

quanquam, *v. quamquam*.

quantil-lus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [*for quantulus*; fr. *quantulus*] (*How much*; hence, with accessory notion of smallness) *How little, how small, how diminutive*: Plaut.

quant-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [*quant-us*] (*The quality of the quantus*; hence) *Greatness, extent, quantity*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quantité*.

quant-o, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. of quantus*] **I.** In comparisons: *By how much, by as much as, according as*: *quanto gravius oppugnatio, tanto crebriores*, Cæs.: (*fold*, by *Pos. Adj.*

tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis adificationibus, *inasmuch as, Tac.*—**2.** To express a high amount of anything: *By how much, how greatly, etc.*: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, *si, etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. quant.*

quant-ōperē, adv. [=quanto opere, adverbial expression from the ablatives of quantus, opus] *How greatly, how much*: dici non potest, quantopere gaudent, Cic.—Particular phrase: Tantopere . . . quantopere, *So much . . . as*: Cic.

quantūl-um, adv. [quantul-us] *How little*: Cic.

quantūl-us, a, um, adj. dim. [for quantulo; fr. quantus, (unconstr. Gen.) quanto-i] *How little, how small, how trifling*: quantulus sol nobis videtur! Cic.—As Subst.: **quantulūm, i, n.** *How much of*: Hor.—**2.** *As much as, as small a proportion as*: Cic.

quantūlū-cumque, quantula-cumque, quantulumcumque (or -cun-que) (in tmesis, quantulum id cumque est, Cic.), adj. *However small, how little soever*: facultas, Cic.—As Subst.: **quantulumcumque, n.** *However small, or however insignificant, a thing*: Cic.

quant-um, adv. [quant-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *As much as*; *so much*: as scribe, quantum potes, Cic.—**B.** *As far as*; *so far as*: ea, quantum potui, feci, Cic.—Particular expressions: Quantum in aliquo or ad aliquid, *So far as concerns one*: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *As soon as*: rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic.—**B.** With Comparatives: *The more, in the greater degree, etc.*: quantum iuniores patrum plebi se magis insinuant, *etc.*, Liv.

quantumcumque, adv. [Adverbial Acc. of quantuscumque] *How much soever*: Cic.

quantumvis, adv. [Adverbial Acc. of quantumvis] **I.** Prop.: *As much as you will, how much soever; ever so much*: quantumvis excolas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Very, very indeed*: quantumvis facundus, Suet.—**B.** *Although, albeit*: quantumvis rusticus, Hor.—**C.** *If ever so, however*: quantumvis exigua sint, Sen.

qua-intus, a, um, adj. [fr. same pronominal root as qua-lis] **I.** Of size or degree: **A.**: *1. How great*: quot, quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates, Cic.—**2.** Repeated: Quantus, quantus, *How great soever*: Ter.—**B.** *As great, as; such, as*: intonat armis, Quantus Athos, Virg.: (as correlative to tantus) tanta dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, Cic.: (with Sup.) tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studio-rumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*: Cic.—Particular expression: In quantum, *As far as*: Ov. **II.** Of number, amount, value, *etc.*: **A.**: *1. How much, how many*: quantæ acres cura, Lucr.—Particular expressions: **a.** Quantum (=quot), *How many*: ut te

quidem omnes dii deaque, quantum est, perdidit, *i. e. as many as there are of them*: Ter.—**b.** Quanti, *How high, how dear; as dear as, as high as*: Cic.—**c.** Quanto opere, *With how great care, how greatly, how much*: Cic.—**2.** Repeated: Quantus, quantus, *How much soever; how great soever*: Plant. Particular expression: Quanti, quanti, *At whatever price*: Cic.—**B.** *As much as, as many as*: quum misisset stipendium, quanti argenti opus fuit, Liv.—As Subst.: **quantum, i, n.** *As much of . . . as*; *as large an amount of . . . as*: quantum est frumenti, Cic.

quantus-cumque, quantūcū-que, quantumcumque, adj. *How great soever*: bona, quantumcumque erant, Cic.—**quantus-libet, quantūlibet, quantumlibet, adj.** *As great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus. quantus-vis, quantāvis, quantumvis, adj. [quantus; vis, from volo] *As much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great*: quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse, Cæs.

qua-propter (in tmesis: qua me propter adduxi, Ter.) adv. [for quam (sc. rem); propter] **I.** Interrogative: *For what, wherefore, why*: Ter. **II.** Relative: **A.** *On which account, why, wherefore*: Ter.—**B.** In passing to a new thought: *Wherefore, on which account*: Cic.

quā-quā, adv. *Wheresoever, whithersoever*: Plaut.

quāquam, adv. [Adverbial Fem. Abl. of quisquam] *Anywhere*: Lucr.

quā-re, adv. [Abl. fem. of quis; Abl. of res] **I.** Interrogative: *From what cause? on what account? wherefore? why?* Cic. **II.** Relative: **A.** *By which means, whereby*: Cic.—**B.** *From what cause or reason; wherefore, why*: Cic.—**C.** For joining on a consecutive clause: *For which reason, wherefore*: Cic.

quartadecim-āni, ōrum, m. [quartadecim-a, fem. of quartusdecimus] (Those belonging to the fourteenth legion; hence) *The soldiers of the fourteenth legion*: Tac.

quarta, æ, v. quartus. quartāna, æ, quartani, ōrum, v. quartanus.

quart-ānus, a, um, adj. [quart-us] *Of, or belonging to, the fourth*: febris, the quartan ague, *i. e. the ague recurring every fourth day*: Pl.—As Subst.: **I.** quartana, æ, f. (sc. febris) *The quartan ague*: Cic.—**2.** quartani, ōrum (sc. milites), *m. The soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac. **quart-ārius, ii, m.** [quart-a] (*A thing pertaining to the fourth part*: hence) *A fourth part, quarter of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a quart-ern, gill*: vini, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quartier*.

quarte and quarti, v. quartus. quarto, adv. [quart-us] *For the fourth time, the fourth time*: Ov.

quar-tum, adv. [Id.] *For the fourth time*: quantum consule: Liv.

quar-tus, a, um, num. adv. [contr. from quatuor-tus] *The fourth*: pars popiarum, Cæs.: pater (=abavus), Virg.—As Subst.: **quarta, æ, f. (sc. pars), A.** *A fourth part, a quarter, esp. of an estate*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quart*.

quartus-decimus, quartadecima, quartumdecim, adj. *The fourteenth*: locus, Cic.

quāsi (the i scanned long, Lucr. 2, 291), adv. **I.** Prop.: *As if; just as, as it were*: quasi vero venire debuerint, *just as though they ought to come*, Cic.: quasi parens, id. **II.** Meton.: *About, nearly, almost*: quasi in extremā pagina, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quasi*.

quāsillum, i, n., -us, i, m. [etym. dub.] *A basket*: Cic.

quassā-tio, ōnis, f. [quass(a)-o] *A shaking*: Liv.

quas-so, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. in-tens. a. and n. [for quat-so; fr. quat-io] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To shake or toss violently*: caput, Plant.: plenum, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *1. To shatter or shiver; to break or dash to pieces; to batter, make leaky*: classis ventis quassata, Virg.—**2.** *To strike or shake*: ramum super tempora, Virg. **C.** Fig.: *To shake, shatter, impair, weaken*: quassatā republicā, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To shake itself, to shake*: siliquā quassante, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *quasser*, (mod.) *casser*.

1. quas-sus (for quat-sus), a, um: I. P. of quat-io.—**2.** *Pat. a. Prop.*: *Shaken, beaten, or broken in pieces; battered, shattered*: aula, a broken pot, Plant.: muri, Liv.—**b. Fig.**: *Broken*: quassā voce, *in a broken voice*, Curt.

2. quas-sus, ūs, m. [for quat-sus; fr. quat-io] *A shaking*: Anct. ap. Cic. **quāt-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, ficere, 3. v. a.** [quat-io; (ē) facio] (Prop.: *To cause to shake*; Fig.) *To cause to weaken, to weaken*: Antonium, Cic.

quā-tēnus, adv.: **I.** *Until where, how far*: Cic.—**2.** *How far, to what extent*: Cic.—**3.** *Where*: Liv.—**4.** *How long*: Cic.—**5.** *Seeing that, since, as*: Hor.

quāter, num. adv. [akin to Sanscrit *chatur*; Gr. *tetras*; and Latin *quatuor*] *Four times*: quater substituit, Virg.: quater decies, *fourteen times*, Cic.

quāter-ni, æ, a, num. distrib. adv. [either fr. quater; or contr. fr. quatuor-ni] **I.** Prop.: *Four each, by fours, four at a time*: quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Four together*: cohortes, Cæs.

quāt-īo, no perf., quassum, quāt-ēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To shake*: alas, Virg.: quercum quatit huc illic, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Of the wind*: *To agitate, disturb*: aquas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To agitate, move, touch, affect, excite*: quod agitudine . . . quatitur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To plague, vex, harass, etc.*: oppida bello, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To beat, strike, etc.*: prius

se quatit (sc. Boûtes) Arcutum, Cic.—**B.** To shake, beat, or break in pieces; to batter, shatter: memia ariete, Liv.
quatr-i-d-uum (quattr-, quadrid-), *i. n.* [contr. and changed fr. quatuor-i-di-vum; fr. quatuor; (i); di-es] (*A thing pertaining to four days; hence*) *A space of four days, four days*: Cic.

quatrîngênârîus, *a, um, v. quad.*
quatrîng (quatt-), *num. adv. quâdec.* [akin to Sanscrit *chatur*, Gr. *tétrap-es*, *tétrap-es*, "four"] *Four*: en quatuor aras, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quatre*.

quâtûrdôc-ies (*quattuordec-*), *num. adv.* [quatuordec-im.] *Fourteen times*: Pl.

quâtûrdôcim (*quattuor-*), *num. adv.* [for quatuordecim] *Fourteen*: Suet.

quâtûrvîr-âtus (*quattuorvir-*), *ûs, m.* [quatuorvir-i] *The office of the quatuorviri*: Script. ap. Cic.

quâtûrvîrî (*quattuor-*), *ûm, n.* [quatuor; vir] (*The four men; hence*) *A body of four men associated in certain official functions; a board of four magistrates*: Cic.

quâvis, *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. fem. of *quavis*] *In any way whatever, in whatever way one can*: Hor.

quê, *enclitic conj.* [akin to Gr. *τε*] **I.** Prop.: And; blandimenta voluptatis otiose, Cic.—Particular combinations: Que...que, et...que, Both...and; as well...as; partly...partly; but sometimes to be rendered simply by *and*...and; Cic.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: *A. Rather, but: non nobis solum nati sumus; ortusque nostri partem patri vindicat, Cic.—B.* Or: qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam, Xanthique fluenta Deserit, Virg.

quês, *v. l. qui inî.*
quêm-ad-môdum, or, separately, *quem ad môdum*, *adv.* **I.** Relative: *A. After the manner in which; as; just as*: semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic.—Particular combinations: **1.** Quemadmodum...sic (ita), *As...so*: Cic.—**2.** Quemadmodum...eodem modo, *As...in the same way*: Cic.—**3.** Quemadmodum...adeque, *As...equally*: Liv.—**4.** Quemadmodum...item, *As...in like manner, as...likewise*: Cic.—**B.** In introducing examples: *As, as for instance*: quemadmodum C. Cæsar inquit, Quint. **II.** Interrogative: *In what manner, how: si non reliquit, quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti?* Cic.

quêo, *ivi* or *ii*, *ûm, ire, v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can*: scribere, Cic.; reparare, Hor.

quêor, *quîtus sum, quîrî, v. dep.* = *quês*. *To be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can*: suppleri summa queatur, Lucr.: forma nosci non quita est, Ter.

querc-ûm, *i. n.* [quero-us] (*Thing provided with oaks; hence*) *An oak-wood, oak-forest*: Hor.

querc-ûs, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Of oak, oaken, oak-*: Tac.

quercus, *ûs, f.* [etym. not known] **I.** Prop.: *An oak, oak-tree, esp. the Italian or esculent oak, sacred to Jupiter*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A garland of oak-leaves*: Juv.—**B.** For *Acorns*: Juv.

quêr-êla (-ella), *æ, f.* [quer-or] **I.** Prop.: *A complaining, complaint*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of animals or musical instruments: A plaintive sound, plaintive note, plaint*: Lucr.; Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *querelle*.

quêr-îbundus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Complaining*: vox, Cic.

quêr-îmônia, *æ, f.* [id.] *A complaint*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *querimonie*.

quêr-îtor, *âtus sum, âri, l. v. dep. n.* [id.] *To complain vehemently*: flentes queritantesque, Tac.

quêr-nêus, *a, um, adj.* [for querc-nêus; fr. quercus] *Of oaks, oaken, oak-*: corona, Suet.

quêr-nus, *a, um, adj.* [for querc-nus; fr. id.] *Of oaks, oaken, oak-*: glandes, Virg.

quêr-or, *questus sum, quêrî, 3. v. dep. a, and n.* [root *quer* or *ques*, akin to Sanscrit root *qvas*, to draw a breath, to fetch a sigh] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To complain of, lament, bewail*: fratrem, Cæs.: se relictas esse, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To utter plaintively, to pronounce in a plaintive or mournful manner*: moturage duras Verba queror silices, Ov. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To complain, lament, bewail*: de injuriis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To make a complaint in court, etc.*: Pl. **B.** Meton.: *To utter a plaintive, melancholy, or mournful sound*: ferali carmine bubo Sæpe queri, Virg.: (with Acc. of equivalent meaning) *debile nescio quid queritur* Ilyra, Ov. ¶ Fut. Part. in *dus*, in *pass.* force: fortuna querenda, Ov.

querquêtûl-ânus, *a, um, adj.* [fr. querquetul-um, absol. dim. of querquetum] *Of, or belonging to, an oak-forest; named from an oak-wood*: mons, an earlier name of the Mons Cælius at Rome, Tac.

quêr-ûlus, *a, um, adj.* [quer-or] **1.** Complaining, full of complaints, querulous: senex, Hor.: ululatus, Ov.—**2.** Uttering a plaintive, or mournful sound: cicada, Virg.: tibia, Hor.

quês, *v. l. qui*.
1. *ques-tus*, *a, um, p.* of quer-or, through root *ques*.

2. *questus*, *ûs, m.* [queror, through root *ques*] (*A complaining; hence*) **I.** *A complaint, plaint*: Cic.—**2.** *Of the soft, plaintive, note of the nightingale*: Virg.

1. *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, *Gen.*, *quîus, Dat.*, *cui* (old forms, *Nom.*, *quî*; *Gen.*, *quîus*; *Dat.*, *quî*; *Abl.*, *quî*; *Plur.*, *quês* or *quês*; *Neut.*, *quæ*; *Dat.* and *Abl.*, *quês* and *quîs*.—Joined with *cum*: quocum, quâcum, quicum, quibuscum; rarely *cum quo*, Liv.: *cum quibus*, id.—Placed also before other prepositions: *quas contra*, quem

propter, etc.), *pron.* **I.** Relative: *Who, which, what, that*: in his levioribus peccatis, quæ magis crebra sunt, Cic.: accusant id, qui in fortunâ hujus inceserunt, id.: Cæsar cognovit Considium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi nunciâsse, Cæs.—Particular uses, phrases, etc.: **A.** At the beginning of a clause in the place of a demonstrative *pron.*, and a conj.: *And this, etc.*: res loquitur ipsa; quæ (=et hæc) semper valet plurimum, Cic.—**B.** To denote a cause or reason: *As, because, since*: qui incommodissime navigâsemus, Cic.—**C.** To point out an intention, design, or purpose: *That, in order that*: to sordidi putantur, qui mercantur e mercatoribus, quod statim vendant, Cic.—**D.** After dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus: *Worthy, etc., of doing, etc.*: worthy to do, etc.: Cic.—**E.** To complete the idea of a quality, or express the way in which it operates: *As that, that*: nunc est innocencia afflicto talis animi, quæ necesse nemi ni, Cic.—**F.** *By virtue of, according to, such*: quæ tua natura est, according to your disposition, Cic.—**G.** Quod: **1.** *As much as, as far as, what (=quantum)*: quod ad me attinet, as far as depends on me, for my part, Cic.—**2.** *Wherein*: si quid est, quod meâ opéra opus sit vobis, Ter.—**H.** Quo, Abl. Neut. with comparatives (with or without hoc, eo, or tanto) *By how much; ... (by so much); the ... (the)*: quo difficilior, hoc præclarior, Cic. **II.** Interrogative: *Who? what? what? what kind, or sort, of a? (adjectively)*: while quis, quid is used substantively: **A.** In direct questions: qui cantus dulcor inveniri potest? Cic.—**B.** In indirect clauses: scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicæ status, *what is the state of the country*, Cic. **III.** Indefinite: *Anyone, any*: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quoi*.

2. *quî*, *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of *l. qui*] **I.**: *A. Wherein, whereby, wherefrom*: Nep.—**B.** In wishes: *O that! would that!* Plaut.; Cic. **II.**: *A. In what manner? how?* Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** *Wherefore? why? how?* Plaut. **III.** In stating a price (for quanti): *How much?* Plaut. **IV.** Whence: Ter. **quîa**, *conj.* [old Acc. Plur., from qui, like quod, Acc. Sing.] *Because*: urbs, quæ, quia postrema edificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic.—Particular expressions: *A. Quîane* (in a question), *Because?* Virg.—**B.** *Quîa enim*, *Because, forsooth*: Plaut.—**C.** *Quîa nam* (also, as one word), *Why? wherefore?* Virg.

quîânam and **quîâne**, *v. quîa*.
quîcquid, *quîcquæ*, *v. quîs*.
quîcquid, *v. quîsquis*.
quîcum, *v. l. qui inî*.
quî-cumque, *quæ-cumque*, *quod-cumque* (in *thesis*: *quam se cumque* in *partem*, Cic.), *pron. relat.* **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *Whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, everyone who, everything that, all that*: quicumque is est, ei me, etc., Cic.—*As Subst.*: quod-

canque, n. *Whatever, however much.* Prop. B. Esp.: *Whoever constituted, of whatever kind:* quacumque mensilla fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Each or every possible; each, every, all:* quacumque ratione senabo, in every possible way, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quincunx.*

quid, v. 1. and 2. quis.

qui-dam, quæ-dam, quod-dam, pron. indef. *Particular or certain; some indefinite person or thing:* quodam tempore, Cic.: (with *Partitive Gen.*) quidam bonorum, Tac.—As Subst.: **1.** quidam: a. Sing.: *A certain one, some one or other:* Hor.—b. Plur.: *Certain persons; some persons or other:* some: Liv.—2. a. Sing.: **quiddam, Something:** Cic.—b. Plur.: **quædam, Certain things:** Hor.

quidem, adv. 1. *Indeed:* tantum doleo, et mirifice quidem, Cic.—**Particular expressions:** a. No quidem, *Not even:* Cæs.—b. Nec (neque) . . . quidem, *And not indeed; and that not:* Cic.—2. a. Gen.: *At least, certainly, in truth, forsooth:* non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic.—b. Esp.: *In expressing the utmost indignation:* *Indeed, truly:* nam istæ quidem contumelia est, for that is an affront indeed, Ter.—3. In introducing an example: *For instance, for example:* qui quidem Serviliam . . . coluerit, Nep.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. i. quis.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

qui-es, etis, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *cf. jacere, dormire*; also, to Gr. *ker-mai*] **1.** *(A) lying down; hence:* a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Rest, repose from labour, cares, etc.:* Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) *A quiet life; a keeping still; neutrality between political parties:* Nep.—(b) *Quiet, peace:* Tac.—b. Meton.: *A resting-place, lair of a wild beast:* Lucr.—2. a. Gen.: *Repose, sleep:* Cic.; Ov.—b. Esp.: *The sleep of death, death:* Virg.

quies-co, quiescō, quiescens, quiescere, v. n. incho. [for *quiet-scō*; fr. *quies, quiet-is*] *(To become in a state of quies; hence)* **1.** a. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To rest, repose, keep quiet:* *renova-pristina bella, nec potest quiescere, Cic.—2.* Esp.: *Politically: To keep quiet, remain neutral:* Cic.—b. Of things: *To rest; to lie still; to be still or quiet:* *quiescent vocēs, Ov.—B. Fig. 1.* *To suffer or allow quietly; to peaceably permit a thing to be done:* *quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic.—2.* *Indoctus pilæ . . . quiescit, Hor. II.* *To sleep, take rest, rest:* *prætor quiescat, Cic.*

quies-e, adv. [*quiet-us*] *Calmly, quietly:* *quiete acta petas, Cic. (Comp.)* *quietus, Liv. (Sup.)* *quietissime, Cæs.*

quies-us, a, um, i. P. of *quiesco*, through root *QUIET-*. **2. Pa.: a.** (a) *Of living beings, the mind, etc.:* (a) Gen.: *Enjoying rest, keeping quiet, quiet:* *quietus et solutus animus, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Calm, tranquil, free from*

ambition: (Sup.) *ad quam spem (sc. præturæ) quietissimus, Pl.—(b) Of things:* *Calm, quiet: (Comp.)* *quietiore æquore ferri, Hor.—b. Sleeping, reposing:* *quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. quiet; coi, fem. coite.*

qui-libet, quæ-libet, quod-libet, pron. indef. 1. Gen.: *Anyone, etc., who will; anyone, etc., without distinction, whom you will; no matter who: the first that comes; any, all:* *quælibet minina res, any the most trifling circumstance, Cic.—As Subst.: quid-libet, n. All and every:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *With accessory contemptuous signification:* *The first that comes, no matter who, any: motus, Cic.*

qui-n, conj. [for *qui-ne*; fr. *qui*, Abl. of *relative pron. qui; nes-non*] *(By which not; hence)* **1.** Relative: **A. Prop.: That not, but that: (with *Subj.*) *facere non possum, quin ad te mitam, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. And indeed, really, verily, or of a truth:* (with *Indic.*): *te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas, quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic.—Particular combinations:* *Quin etiam, quin immo, Yea indeed, year rather:* Cic.—2. *Father, year rather:* *nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit; quin contra, etc., Liv. II.* *Interrogative or hortatory:* *Why not? wherefore not? quin concedimus equos? Liv.: quin sic attendite iudices, Cic.: quin beneficium ei experiamur reddere, Ter.***

qui-nam, quæ-nam, quod-nam, pron. interrog. Who, which, what pray? *quinam homo, Plaut.: quodnam ob facinus? Ter.*

quinc-unx, uncis, m. [for *quincunx*; fr. *quincunx-e; unc-in*] **1.** Prop.: **A. Gen.: Five twelfths of a whole:** Hor. **B. Esp.: 1.** *Of five twelfths of an inheritance:* Pl.—2. *Of interest:* *Five per cent:* Pers. **II.** Meton.: *Of trees, troops, etc.: The form of a*

*quincunx (i. e. * * *, the five spots on dice); also, oblique lines:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quinconce.*

quindéc-ies, adv. [*quindéc-im*] *Fifteen times:* *quindécies sestertium, fifteen hundred thousand sesterces, Cic. quindécim, num. adj.* [for *quindécim*; fr. *quincunx-e; decem*] *Fifteen dies, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. quinze.*

quindécim-primi, ñrum, m. *(The fifteen first men; hence)* *The board of fifteen chief magistrates in the municipia:* Cæs.

quindécimvir, v. quindécimviri, quindécimvir-âlis, e, adj. [*quindécimvir-i*] *Of, or belonging to, the quindécimvirs or council of fifteen:* Tac.

quindécim-viri, ñrum (in tmesis, quindécim Diana preces virorum, Hor.), m. plur. [*quindécim; viri*] *(Fifteen men; hence)* *A college or board of fifteen men for any official function; esp. in Rome, the college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books:* Tac.; Hor.—Sing.: *A member of a board of fifteen persons:* Suet.

quindéni, v. quindéni.

quinetiam, v. quin.

quingen-ârtus, a, um, num. distrib. adj. [*quingen-i*] *(Of, or pertaining to, quingeni; hence)* *Consisting of five hundred each:* *cohortes, Curt.*

quing-éni, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [contr. fr. *quingent-eni*; fr. *quingent-i*] *Five hundred each:* *denarii, Cic.*

quingent-ésimus, a, um, adj. [fr. *id.*] *The five hundredth:* *annus, Cic. quingent-i, æ, a, num. adj.* [for *quingent-eni*; fr. *quingent-e; cent-um*] *Five hundred:* Cic.

quingent-ies, adv. [*quingent-i*] *Five hundred times:* *quingentes mss., fifty millions of sesterces, Cic.*

qui-ni, a, um, num. distrib. adj. [for *quingent-i*; fr. *quingent-e*] **1.** Prop.: *Five each:* *quini in lectulis, Cic. II. Meton.: *Five:* *bidentos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) quine.**

quini-déni (quin-), æ, a, num. distrib. adj. 1. Prop.: *Fifteen each:* *quina dena jugera, Liv. II. Meton.: *Fifteen:* *quindena hastæ, Plaut.**

quinnimmo, v. quin.

quini-vicéni (or separately, quini viceni), æ, a, num. distrib. adj. *Twenty-five each:* *denarii, Liv.*

quinquag-éni, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [contr. from *quingagint-eni*; fr. *quingagint-a*] **1.** Prop.: *Fifty each:* *quingagenis millibus damnavi, Cic.*

quinquag-ésimus, a, um, num. adj. [contr. fr. *quingagint-ésimus*; fr. *id.*] *The fiftieth:* *annus, Cic.—As Subst.: quinquagesima, æ, f. (sc. pars) A fiftieth part, a fiftieth, as a tax:* Cic.

quingu-â-ginta, num. adj. [*quingu-e*; (a); *ginta=korta=ten*] *(Five tens; hence)* *Fifty:* *millia, Cic.: famulæ, Virg.*

Quinqu-â-trus, ñrum, f., -trîa, ñum or ñrum, n. [*quingu-e*; (a); suffix *trus*] *(The things accomplished in five days; hence)* *The Quinquatrus or quinquatria (a festival in honour of Minerva, held for one day, according to Varro and Festus, viz. on the 19th March, the fifth day after the Ides of that month; and from this circumstance, according to the above-named authors, it derived its name. Ovid, however, states that it continued for five days, and that its name was thence obtained. There was also a second festival of Minerva, termed Quinquatrus Minores or minuscule, which fell on 13th, i. e. the Ides of June):* Cic.; Suet.; Ov.

quinque, num. adj.=névre. *Five:* *stellæ, Cic.*

Quinqué-gent-îani, ñrum, m. [*quinque; gens, gent-is*] *(Pertaining to five nations) The Quinguegentiani; a people in Cyrenaica (Latinized for Pentapolitani):* Eutr.

quinquenn-âlis, e, adj. [*quinquenn-is*] *(Belonging to five years; hence)* **1.** *That takes place every fifth year, quinquennial: quinquennalis celebratâs ludorum, Cic.—2.* *Continuing five years, quinquennial:* *censura, Liv.*

quingu-enn-is, e, adj. [for *quingu-ann-is*; fr. *quingu-e; ann-us*] **1.** Gen.:

Of, or belonging to, five years: Olympias, celebrated every fifth year, *quinquennial*: Ov. II. E.s.p.: *Five years old*: vinum, Hor.

quinquennium, *ii*, *n*. [*quinquenn-*is] (*The condition of the quinquennis*; hence) *A period of five years*: Cic.; Ov.

quinquē-part-itus (*pert-itus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*quinque*; *pars*, *part-*is] (*Provided with, i.e. divided into five parts*; *five-fold*, *quinquepartite*: argumentatio, Cic.

quinquē-primi (and separated, *quinque primi*), *drum*, *m*. (*The first five men*; hence) *The five principal men in a city, after the magistracy in the colonies and municipia* (transl. of *πεντάπρωτοι*): Cic.

quinquē-rēm-is, *is*, *adj.* [*quinque*; *rem-us*] (*Of, or pertaining to, quinque remi*; hence) *Having five banks of oars*: naves, Liv.—*As Subst.*: *quinqueremis*, *is*, *f*. (*sc. navis*) *A ship or galley having five banks of oars*; *a quinquereme*: Cic.

quinquēvir, *viri*, *v*. *quinqueviri*. *quinquēvir-ātus*, *ūs*, *m*. [*quinquevir*] *The office, condition, or dignity of a quinquevir, the quinquevirate*: Cic.

quinquē-viri, *drum*, *m*. (*Five men*; hence) *A board of five, quinquevirs* (a board or commission of five men for any official function), *five commissioners*: Cic.—*Sing.*: *quinquevir*, *tri*, *m*. *A member of a board of five*; *a quinquevir*: Cic.

quinqui-les, *adv.* [*quinque*-e] *Five times*: absolutus, Cic.

quinqui-plco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *i*. *v*. *a*. [*quinque*-e; (*i*); *plico*] *To make five-fold, to quintuplicate*: magistratus, Tac.

quinta-decim-āni, *drum*, *m*. [*quinta-decim-a*, *fem. sing.* of *quintus-decimus*] (*Those pertaining to the fifteenth legion*; hence) *The soldiers of the fifteenth legion*: Tac.

quint-ānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*quint-us*] (*Of, or belonging to, the fifth*; hence) *Of, or belonging to, the fifth rank or order, the fifth in order*: Pl.—*As Subst.*: *1. quintāna*, ē, *f*. (*sc. via*): *a*. Prop.: *The quintana*; *a street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth manipulus from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth. Here was the market and business-place of the camp*: Liv.—*b*. Meton.: *A market*: Suet.—*2. quintani*, *drum*, *m*. (*sc. milites*) *The soldiers of the fifth legion*: Tac.

Quintillānus (*Quinct-*), *i*, *m*. *Quintilian*; *a Roman cognomen*; e.g. *M. Fabius Quintilianus*, the celebrated rhetorician.

Quint-ilis (*Quinct-*), *is*, *m*. [*quint-us*] (*The thing pertaining to quintus*; hence) *Quintilis*; *the fifth month* (counting from March), *afterwards, in honour of Julius Caesar, called Julius (July)*: Suet.—Hence, *Quint-ilis*, *a*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Quintilis or July*: mense Quintili, Cic.

Quintillius (*Quinct-*), *ii*, *m*, *-a*,

ē, *f*. *Quintilius Quintilia* (*Quinc-*); *a Roman name*.

Quint-ius (*Quinct-*), *ii*, *m*. [*quint-us*] *Quintius* or *Quinctius*; *the name of a Roman gens*; esp. *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*.—Hence, *Quint-ius* (*-iānus*, *Quinct-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Quintius*; *Quintian*.

quint-o [*quint-us*] *For the fifth time*: Liv.

quint-um, *adv.* [*id.*] *For the fifth time*: Liv.

quint-us, *a*, *um*, *num. adj.* [*for quinqu-tus*; fr. *quinqu-e*] *The fifth*: locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (*subst.*) *quint*, *quinte*.

quintus-dēcim-us, *a*, *um*, *num. adj.* *The fiftenth*: castra, Liv.

quippe, *adv.* and *conj.* [*qui*, Abl. of Relative pron. *qui*; suffix *ppe*=*pte*] (*From which very thing*; hence) *As a corroborative particle*: *Surely, certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact*: recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius est? etc., Cic.—*Particular combinations*: *a*. With enim, etenim, quia, quod, quoniam, quando, quum, or ubi: *For indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as*: Plaut.; Ter.; Lucr.; Cic.; Pl.—*b*. With qui, que, quod, *as in one fact who, which, or that*; i.e. *since, or inasmuch as*: *I, thou, he, it, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—*c*. With etiam and *et*, *Since indeed, for even*: Virg.; Prop.—*d*. With ut. *So that*: Just.—*2*. In an ironical sense: *Certainly, indeed, forsooth*: movet me quippe lumen curias, Cic.

quippiam, *v*. *quispiam*. *quippi-ni* (*-ēni*), *adv.* [*quippe*; *ni*] *Why not? or, affirmatively, certainly, to be sure, by all means*: Plaut. *qui-qui*, *pron. indef.* *for quisquis*, *Whosoever*: Plaut.

Quir-inus, *i*, *m*. [*usually referred to quir-is*, *cur-is*, *a Sabine word*=*hasta*; and so, *a spearman, warrior*]:—*but prob. fr. kūr-os*, *might, supreme power*; and the one pertaining to might, etc.; the mighty or supremely-powerful one] *Quirinus*: *1. a*. Prop.: *As a name of Romulus, after his deification*.—Hence, (*a*) *Quir-in-us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Quirinus*, i.e. *Romulus*, *Quirinal*.—(*b*) *Quirinalis*, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Quirinus* (*Romulus*); *Quirinal*: *jugum, the Quirinal Ridge or Hill* (one of the seven hills of Rome; now *Monte Cavallo*).—*As Subst.*: *Quirinalia*, *hum*, *n*. (*sc. sacra*) *The festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February; the Quirinal festival*.—*b*. Meton.: *gemini Quirini, i.e. Romulus and Remus*, *Juv*.—*2. a*. Prop.: *Janus*.—*b*. Meton.: *The temple of Janus*.—*3. Augustus*.—*4. Antony*.

1. quiris (*cur-*), *is*, *f*. [*a Sabine word*: *A spear*: Ov. *2. Quiris*, *itis*, *v*. *Quirites*. *quiriā-tio*, *ōnis*, *f*. [*quiri(a)-o*] *A plaintive cry; a scream, shriek*: Liv. *Quir-ites*, *ium* and *um*, *m*. [*usually referred to Cures*; and so, *The people of Cures*];—*but prob., like Quirinus*, *fr.*

kūr-os, *might, etc.*; and so, *the mighty people*] *I*. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *The Quirites*; *an ancient Sabine people*: *priscique Quirites*, Virg. *B. E.s.p.*: *After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of Quirites was taken in addition to that of Romani, the Romans usually calling themselves, in a civil capacity, Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*:—*but, also, Quirites* in a military capacity: *bellicosus fata Quiritibus* *Hac lege dico*, Hor.—*Sing.*: *Quiris*, *itis*, *m*. *A Quirite*; *a Roman citizen*.—*Particular combinations, phrases, etc.*: *1*. Joined with *populus Romanus*; the technical expression was originally *populus Romanus Quirites*, which afterwards became changed to *populus Romanus Quiritum*.—*2*. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as *Quirites*: Suet.—*3*. *Jus Quiritium*, *Full Roman citizenship*: Pl. II. Meton.: *Of bees*: *Citizens, commonly*: *ipse regem, parvosque Quirites Sufficit*, Virg.

quiri-t-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *i*. *v*. *n*. and *a*. [*Quirit-es*] (*To call out "Quirites," or "Roman citizens," as an appeal for assistance*; hence) *I*. Neut.: *A. Prop.*: *To raise a plaintive cry, to wail*: *nulla vos quiritantium... exaudiri poterat*, Liv. *B. Meton.*: *Of an orator*: *To scream, shriek*: *si modo est sanus, non quiritet*, Quint. II. Act.: *To shriek out, cry aloud something*: *illimiseru quiritanti, Civis Romanus natus sum*, Script. ap. Cic.

1. quis, *que*, *quid*, *pron. interrog.* [*ris*] *I*. In direct interrogations: *What? i.e. what sort of a person or thing?* *quis ego sum?* *aut que in me est facultas?* Cic.—*As Subst.*: *Who? which? what?* *A. quis*: *quis clarior in Græciâ Themistocle?* Cic.—*Particular usage*: *Quis as Fem.*: *quis ea est, quam?* etc., *who is she?* Plaut.—*B. quid*: *quid dicam de moribus facillimis*, Cic. [*with Gen.*] *quid cæli argentii*, *id.*—*Particular phrases, etc.*: *1*. *Quid?* *How? why? wherefore?* Cic.—*2*. In *quid?* *Wherefore? for what?* Sen.—*3*. *Quid?* *quod*, *What shall be said to this, that?* *how is it that?* and furthermore, moreover: Cic.—*4*. *Quid ita?* *Why so?* Cic.—*5*. *Quid ni?* (*or as one word, quidni*) *Why not?* Ter. Cic.—*6*. *Quid si?* *How if?* Script. ap. Cic.—*7*. *Quid tum?* *What then? how then?* Cic. II. In indirect clauses: *Who, what person?* *rogat quis vir esset*, Liv.—*As Subst.*: *quid, What sort*: *exponam vobis breviter, quid hominis sit, what sort of a man he is*, Cic.—*Particular phrase*: *Quis quem, etc.*, *Who... whom? who... the other?* *considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur, who is said to have defrauded whom?* Cic.

2. quis, *quid*, *pron. indef.* [*ris*]. *Any one, anybody, anything; someone, somebody, something*: *si tū in iudicium quis adducat*, Cic.: *ne quid nimis*, Ter.

3. quis, for quibus.

quis-nam, quæ-nam, quid-nam, *pron. interrog.* Who, which, what pray. **I.** In direct interrogations: quisnam igitur tuebatur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic.: (*in inverted order*) nam quis te nostras Jussit adire domos? Virg.—**A** verbal expression: Quidnam? For what pray? Why? Ter. **II.** In indirect clauses: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep.

quis-plam, quæ-plam, quod-plam (and as *Subst.*, quidplam or quipplam), *pron. indef.* Any; some: quæplam cohors, Cæs.: aliæ quæplam rationes, Cic.—**A** verbal expression: Quidplam or quipplam, *In any respect, somewhat*: Ter.; Cic.—As *Subst.*: Of persons: **quisplam**, **quæplam**, etc. *Anyone, anybody; someone, somebody*: nomen cuiusplam, Cic.: si cuiplam pecuniam fortuna ademit, id.

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quic-quam (quidquam), *pron. indef.* Any: an invenire postulas quemquam coquum, nisi, etc., Plant.: quamquam porculam, id.: (*with Partitive Gen.*) estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic.—**P**articular usage: Quisquam as *fem.*: nec quisquam alia mulier, Plant.—**P**articular combinations: 1. Nec (neque) quisquam, *And none, and not any*: Virg.; Sall.—2. Nihil quicquam, *Nothing at all, not at all*: Ter.—As *Subst.*: **a. quisquam**, *Anyone, anybody*: Ter.—**P**articular combinations: (a) Nec (neque) quisquam, *And no one* = et nemo, Plant.—(b) Quisquam unus, *A single one*: Liv.—(c) Nec quisquam unus, *And not a single one*: Liv.—**b. quicquam** (*quid.*), *Anything*: Cic.

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que (and as *Subst.*: quisque, quidque), *pron. indef.* **I.** Prop.: Each, every: quoque tempore, Cic.: (*with Partitive Gen.*) quisque necessarium, id.—As *Subst.*: **A.** Of persons: Each person, everyone: Cic.; Suet.—**B.** Of things: Each thing, everything: Cic.—**P**articular combinations and usage (both of *pron.* and *subst.*): 1. With *Sup.*, to express universality: Every most . . . , all the most . . . : doctissimus quisque, every most learned man, i. e. all the most learned, Cic.—2. With ordinal numerals, to denote generality, universality: Every, each: tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, at every third word, Cic.—3. With *primus*: The very first, the first possible: primo quoque tempore, as soon as possible, Cic.—4. Quisque with *Plur.*: decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv.—5. Quisque, of two: *Each*: duas civitates ex unâ factas: suos cuique parti magistratûs, suas leges esse, Liv.—6. Quisque as *fem.*: omnes meretricibus, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, Plant. **II.** Meton.: Whosoever, everyone who, all that: ut pro sua quisque patriâ dimicent ferro, Liv.

quisquillæ, ærum, *f.* [usually referred to quisque; but prob. reduplicated fr. root *skul*, to strip off, flay,

etc.; and so, for squil-squil-læ] (*Things stripped off*, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: The waste, or refuse, of anything; off-scourings, rubbish, filth: App. **II.** Fig.: Of vile or worthless persons: Refuse, outcast, riff-raff, dregs, rubbish, trash: Cic.

quis-quis, quod-quod, or quicquid, or quidquid, *pron. indef.* **I.** Whatever, whatsoever, etc.: quoquo consilio fecit, with whatever design, Cic.: (*with Gen.*) quisquis fuit ille deorum, Ov.—**A** verbal expression: Quicquid, *How much soever*: quicquid progredior, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **A. quisquis**, *Whoever, whosoever; everyone, each one, all who*: quisquis ille est, Cic.:—as *fem.*: mulier, quisquis es, Plant.: (*in connection with plur. verb.*) quisquis ubique, viri, dociles advertite mentes, Ov.:—**P**lur.: qui qui integri sunt et sani, Cic.—**B. quicquid**, *Whatever or whatsoever thing*, etc.: hoc ego in mari, quicquid inest, roperi, Plant.: quicquid maleficii, sceleris, credis erit, Cic. **II.** Any whatever: tu quoque modo hominem investiges velim, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A. quisquis**, *Anyone whatever, each, etc.*: quocumque in loco quisquis est, Cic.—**B. quicquid**, *Anything whatever, each thing*, etc.: quicquid apprehenderam, Cic.

qui-tus, a, um, *P.* of que-or, through root qui.

qui-uis, quævis, quodvis, *pron. indef.* (and as *Subst.*, quidvis). *Who, or what, you please, any whatever*: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Cæs.: (*with Gen.*) vostrum quivis, Plant.—**P**articular combination: Qui-vis unus, *Anyone you please, anyone whatever*: Cic.—As *Subst.*: **A. quivis**, *Anyone you will, or whatever*: Cic.—**B. quidvis**, *Anything whatever, no matter what*: Plant.

quivis-cumque, quævis-cumque, quodvis-cumque, *pron. indef.* *Who, or what, you please, any whatsoever you will, each, every*: Lucr.

quô, adv. [for quo-m, old form of *quo*, Acc. of qui] **I.** Relative: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: Of place: At what place, where: (*with Gen.*) quo loci illa nasceretur, Cic.—2. Fig.: **a.** For which reason, wherefore, whence: Cic.—**b.** For the reason that, because: Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: To, or in, which place, whether, where: quo, quo, secessit ruitis? Hor.: (*with Gen.*) quo amentia, to what a pitch of madness, Liv.—2. Fig.: **a.** Of persons: To whom: Cic.—**b.** To what end, for what purpose, wherefore, why: Cic.; Hor.—3. Meton.: To the end that, in order that, so that, that: quo mare finiat iram, Ov.—**P**articular combination: Quo ne, *That not*, etc.: Cic. **II.** Indefinite: To any place, any where: ipse, ne quo inciderem, reverti Formias, Cic.

quô-ad (monosyll.: Lucr.; so, Hor.) [for quo(m)-ad; fr. *quom*, old form of *quem*; ad] *adv.* **I.** Of time: (To how or what time, hence) **A.** Prop.: How long? Ter. **B.** Meton.: **1.** As long as: Cic.—2. Till, until, until that:

Cic. **II.** Of space, etc. (*To which or what extent*, etc.; hence) **A.** Prop.: How far, as far as: Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of abstract ideas, matters, etc.: As far as: Cic. **C.** Meton.: So far as, as much as: Cic.—**P**articular phrase: Quoad ejus (facere, etc.) possum, etc., as far or as well as I can, etc.: Cic.; Liv.

quô-ad-usque (or, separately, quoad usque), *adv.* Until that: Suet.

quô-circa (in *thesis*) *adv.* [for quo(m)-circa; fr. *quom*, old form of *quem*; circa] (*With respect to which thing*; hence) For which reason, wherefore: Cic.

quô-cumque (in *thesis*) *adv.* quo nos cumque foret, Hor.: quo res cumque cadent, Virg.), *adv.* To whatever place, whithersoever: Cic.

quod, conj. [*Acc. neut.*, from qui] **1.** That, in that: mirari Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicum quum vidisset, Cic.—2. Wherefore, why, that: in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, it is not necessary that, Cic.—3. If so be that, as respects that: quod scribis, te, si velim, ad me venturam, Cic.—4. Though, although, albeit, even if: si te in plateâ offendero hac post unquam, quod dicas mihi, etc., Ter.—5. In respect to time: Since that, since: jam diu est, quod victum non datis, Plant.—6. With other conjunctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences: But, though, etc.: quod si te fors Afris præfessisset, tamen, Cic.—7. With verbs of perceiving and declaring, instead of an objective clause: But: scio jam, filius quod amet meus istum, Plant.

quôdam-môdo (or, separately, quodam modo), *adv.* [Abi. of quidam; modus] In a certain manner, in a measure: Cic.

quoi, = cui, v. qui ini.

quôjas (-atis, e), v. cujas.

1. quôjus, for cuius, v. qui.

2. quôjus, a, um, v. cuius, a, um.

quô-libet, *adv.* Whither it pleases, to any place whatever: Ov.

quom, v. quum ini.

quô-minus, conj. That not, from, after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc.; v. minus under parve.

quô-môdo (or, separately, quo modo) (in *thesis*) *adv.* [to me modo voles esse, Plant.], *adv.* [Abi. of qui; modus] In what manner, in what way, how: **1.** **a.** Relative: hæc negotia quomodo se habent, Cic.—**b.** Interrogatively: quomodo? quantum poscerit Apollonius, dato, Cic.—**C.** In exclamations: quomodo mortem filii tulit, Cic.—2. Correspond. to sic: In what manner; in the same manner; even as: et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, Cic.

quô-môdô-cumque, *adv.* **I.** Prop.: In what manner soever, howsoever: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Be it as it may, under any circumstances: Plant.

quô-môdô-nam, *adv.* In what manner pray? how? Cic.

quô-nam, *adv.* Whither pray? **I.** Prop.: eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. **II.** Fig.: quonam hæc omnia,

nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Cæs.

quon-dam, *adv.* [for quom-dam; fr. quom, old form of quem] **I.** Prop.: *At a certain time, at one time, once, heretofore, formerly*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A. At certain times, at times, sometimes*: Cic.—**B.** Of the future: *One day, some day, ever*: nec Romula quondam Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg.

quon-iam, *conj.* [for quom-iam; fr. quom = quum; iam] *Since now, since then, since, seeing that, because, whereas*: Cic.; Cæs.

quō-quam, *adv.* [for quom-quam; fr. quom, old form of quem; quum] **I.** Prop.: *To any place, any whither*: Nep. **II.** Meton.: *In anything, in aught*: Lucr.

quōque, *conj.* *Also, too*; placed after the word to be emphasized: *ne scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fecisset*, Cic.

quō-quo (or, separately, quo quo), *adv.* [for quom-quom = quem-quem] *To whatever place, whithersoever*: quo quo sese verterint Stoici, Cic. (with Gen.) quoquo gentium, *to whatever place in the world*, Plaut.

quōquō-mōdo (or, separately, quoquo modo), *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of quisquis; modus] *In what way soever, howsoever*: Cic.

quō-quō-versus, *adv.* [for quom-quom-versus; fr. quomquom (=quem-quom, Acc. of quisquis); versus] (*Towards what place soever*; hence) *In every direction, every way*: Cic.

quō-rum (-rus), *adv.* [contr. fr. quom-versus; fr. quom = quem; versus] **I.** Prop.: *Towards what place, whithersoever, whither*: *nesse* . . . quorum eam, Ter. **II.** Fig.: *A. Whither, where: sane cura est, quorum eventuum hoc siet, i. e. how this may turn out*, Ter.—**B.** Interrogative: *1. Whither, where quorum hæc pertinent?* Cic.

—**2.** *To what purpose? to what end? with what view? for what?* quorsum igitur hæc disputo? Cic.

quōt, *num. adj. indecl.* [Sans. *kati*] **I.** Prop.: *Of number: How many, as many, as*: quot dies erimus in Tusculano, Cic.: quot homines, tot cause, id. **II.** Meton.: *Of time: All, each, every*: quot Calendis petere cibum, Plaut.—Particular combination: *Quot annis (also, as one word, quotannis), Every year, year by year, yearly*: Cic.; Virg.

quōt-annis, *v. quot.*
quōt-cumque, *adv.* *How many soever, as many as*: Cic.; Cat.

quōt-ēni, *æ, a, num. distrib. adj.* [quot] *How many each*: Cic.

quōtīd-iānus (quōtīd-i-cotīd-), *a, um, adj.* [quōtīd-iē] (*Pertaining to quotidie*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Every day, daily*: labor, Cæs.: sermo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Every-day, daily, usual, ordinary, common*: verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. quotidien*.

quōt-i-die (cot-), *adv.* [quot; (i); die, Abl. of dies] *On every or each day; daily*: Ter.; Cic.

quōt-ies (-iens), *adv.* [quot] *How often, how many times, as often as*: Cic.; Virg.

quōt-ies-cumque, *adv.* *How often soever, as often soever as*: Cic.

quōt-quot, *adj. indecl.* *How many soever, as many soever as*: Cic.; Hor.

quōtus, *a, um, adj.* [κός, Æol. form of πός] *Of number: Which or what in number, order, etc.; of what number, how many*: quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit forendus? Cic.: hora quata est? *i. e. What o'clock is it?* Hor.—*As Subst.*: quōta, *æ, f.* (sc. hora) *What hour?* quōta Pelignis carcam frigoribus, taces, Hor.—Particular combination: *Quotus quisque (also, as one word, quotus-quisque; and in thesis, quotus enim quisque, Cic.), to designate a small*

number: *How few; it may also be rendered into English by how many*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. quote (part)*.

quōtus-cumque, *quōtā-cumque*, *quōtū-cumque*, *adj.* *Whosoever in number, order, etc.; how great or small soever*: pars, Tib.

quōtus-quisque, *v. quotus*.

quō-vis, *adv.* [for quom-vis; fr. quom, old form of quem; vis, fr. volo] (*To what place you will; in force*) *To any place whatever*: perducī, Plaut.: (with Gen.) quovis gentium, Ter.

quō-usque, *adv.* [for quom-usque; fr. quom, old form of quem; usque] (*Until or as far for that which*; hence) *Of time: Until what time, till when, how long*: Cic.

quum (quom, cum, rarely quum), *relative adv., and causal conj.* [for quom, old form of quem, fr. qui] **I.** Prop.: *Relative adv.* *Of time: (To the time which; hence) When, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as, etc.* (when simply indicating time, with the Indic.; in historical narration, to indicate that two events stand to each other in a causal relation, that one transaction has grown out of the other, in the Imperf. and Pluperf. Subj.): qui non defendit injuriam neque proculsa a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.: Zenonem, quum Athenias essem, andebam frequenter, id.—Particular phrases: **A.** Quum (cum) maxime (also written in one word, quummaxime, cummaxime), *At the very moment, at the very instant*: Sen; Ter.—**B.** Quum (cum) . . . tum, *While . . . so too; not only . . . but also; both . . . and*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Causal conj.*: *As, since, seeing that: (with Subj.) quum L. Placri res agatur . . . quumque ab hæc perenni contestatque virtute non degenerarit, etc., Cic.*

quummaxime, *v. quum*.

R

R, r, *indecl. n. or f.* **I.** The eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, which derives its form from the Greek P, but is not, like that, aspirated. **II.** R medial or final (not initial) is substituted for *s*: *ara, arbor for asa, arbos*. **III.** R is assimilated mostly to a following *l*: *libellus, tenellus, in-keltigo, from liber, tener, inter-lego* sometimes to a following *s*: *dossuarius, from dorsum*. **IV.** R is elided in *pepero* (from *perjuro*) and in the forms *crebresco, rubesco, susum*, also written *crebresco, rubresco, sursum*, etc. **V.** As an abbreviation, R signifies *Romanus*: R.P. *respublica*.

rabīd-e, *adv.* [rabīd-us] *Ravingly, furiously, madly*: Cic.

rab-īdus, *a, um, adj.* [1. rab-o] *Ravīng; furious; enraged; savage; fierce,*

mad, rabid: **I.** Prop.: *Of living creatures: tigres*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Of things: mores*, Ov.

rab-ies, *em, e* (*Gen.*, rabies, Lucr.; the other cases do not occur), *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Madness whether of men or animals*: Plaut.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Of any violent emotion: Rage, anger, fury, fierceness, eagerness*: Cic.; Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rage*.

rabīd-ō-s, *adv.* [rabīd-us] *Ravīng-ly, fiercely, madly, rabidly*: Cic.

rabīd-ō-sus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for rabīd-ō-sus; fr. rabīdus, (un-contr. Gen.) rabīd-ō-s] *A little rabid; literæ*, Cic.

rabī-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [rabī-es] (*Full of rabies*; hence) *Ravīng, fierce, mad, rabid*: **I.** Prop.: *Of persons or animals: homo*, Plaut.: *canis*, Hor.

II. Fig.: *Of things: fortitudo*, Cic.

Rābīrius, *ī, m.* *Rabirius; a Roman name.—Hence, Rābīri-ānus, a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Rabirius; Rabirian*.

1. **rāb-o**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, *3. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root RABH, *trasci*] *To rave, be mad*: Poet. ap. Cic.; Sen.

2. **rābo**, *ōnis, v. arhabo*.
rā-būla, *æ, m.* [for rab-bula; fr. 1. rab-o] (*One bringing about raving*; hence) *A brawling or unravelling advocate; a pettifogger*: Cic.

racēm-i-fer, *fera, ferum, adj.* [rac-em-us, *a, um, adj.* [rabī-es] (*Full of rabies*; hence) *Ravīng, fierce, mad, rabid*: **I.** Prop.: *Of persons or animals: homo*, Plaut.: *canis*, Hor.

II. Fig.: *Of things: fortitudo*, Cic.

rāc-ēmus, *i. m.* [for *rag-emus*; fr. *pcy*, root *pry-vyus*] (*The thing breaking off*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The stalk of a cluster of grapes, etc.*: **Pl. II. Meton.**: *A. A bunch or cluster of grapes, etc.*: **Virg.**—**B. Wine**: **Ov.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. raisin*.

Racilius, *il. m. Racilius*; *a Roman name*.

1. **rādīa-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *rādī(a)-o*.
2. **rādī-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [*rādī(a)-o*] *Provided, or furnished, with rays; irradiated, shining*: **sol**, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. radié*.

rādic-ītus, *adv.* [*radix, radic-is*] **I. Prop.**: *From the roots*: **Suet.** **II. Meton.**: *Of the nails*: *By the roots, from the quick*: **Prop.** **III. Fig.**: *From the roots, i. e. utterly, completely, radically*: **Cic.**

rādic-ūla, *æ, f. dim.* [*id.*] *A small root*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. radicule*.

rādī-o, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n.* [*rādī-us*] **I. Act.**: *(To furnish with radii; hence)* **A.** *To furnish with spokes*: *rota radiata*, **Var.**—**B.** *To furnish with beams, make beaming, irradiate*; only in **Pass.**: *To be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams*: *galae gemmis radiantur et anro*, **Ov.** **II. Neut.**: *(To have radii; hence)* *To emit beams; to beam, shine, radiate*; *radians luna*, **Virg.**: *miles radiabat in armis*, **Prop.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. radier, rayér*.

rādī-us, *il. m.* [prob. akin to *radix*] (*The increased thing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A staff or rod*: **Cic.**; **Liv.** **B. Esp.**: *1. A spoke of a wheel*: **Virg.**—**2. A staff, rod, for measuring, etc.: **Virg.**—**3. A semi-diameter, or radius, of a circle: **Cic.**—**4.** *In weaving*: *A shuttle*: **Virg.**—**5.** *In botany*: *A radius; a species of long olive*: **Virg.** **II. Meton.**: *A beam or ray of any shining object; esp. of the halo around the heads of divine, or deified, personages*: **Cic.**; **Virg.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. rayon*.****

rādī-x, *icis, f.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *VRIDH, crescere*; Gr. *ῥάδι-ξ, ῥῖζα* (= *ῥῖδ-α*); *Lat. ram-us*] (*The increasing or growing thing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A root of a plant (almost exclusively in the plur.)*: **Cæs.**; **Ov.** **B. Esp.**: **1.** *An edible root*: **Cæs.**—**2.** *A radish*: **Hor.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *The root, i. e. the lower part of an object; the foot of a hill, mountain, etc.*: **Cic.**—**B.** *Of that upon which anything is fixed or rests (e. g. the tongue, a feather, a rock)*: *A root, foundation*: **Ov.**; **Lucr.** **III. Fig.**: **A.** *A root, ground, basis, foundation, origin*: **Cic.**—**B.** *Of descent, etc.*: *Root, stock, origin*: **Cic.**—**C.** *In etymology*: *Origin, derivation*: **Var.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. radis, racine*.

rādō-o, *rāsi, rāsium, rādēre, 3. v. a.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To scrape, or scratch*: *parietes*, **Pl.** **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To tear, lacerate, mangle*: *mulieres genas ne radunto* (*i. e.* in mourning), **XII. Tab. ap. Cic.**—**2.**: *A. Of the hair, etc.*: *To shave with a razor (while fondere is to cut with scissors, etc.)*: **Cic.**; **Suet.**—**B. Pass.**: *Of persons*: *To be shaved; or, in a reflexive*

force, to shave one's self: **Suet.**—**3.** *To smooth off*: *tigna*, **Lucr.**—**4.** *To scratch, clean, clear of dirt, etc.*: *lapides luteulenti radere palmā*, **Hor.**—**5.** *To erase, scratch out*: *nomen Pisonis radendum fastis censuit*, **Tac.**—**6.** *Of the throat, etc., as object*: *To tear, lacerate, irritate*: *radit vox fauces saepe*, **Lucr.**—**7.** *Of the elements as subjects*: *To strip, lay waste, sweep, ravage*: *Aquilo radit terras*, **Hor.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To touch in passing, touch upon, brush along, graze*: *cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus*, **Virg.**—**B.** *To strip or nip off*: *damnosa canicula quantum Raderet*, **Pers.** **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To shave, or cheat, of money*: *ista tonstrix radit*, **Mart.**—**B.** *To grate upon, hurt, offend*: *auriculas mordaci vero*, **Pers.**—**C.** *To lash, satirize*: *pallentes mores*, **Pers.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. rader, raser*.

Ræti (Rh-), *ōrum, m.* *The Ræti or Rhæti; the Rætiens, a mountain people north of the Po*.

Ræt(Rhæt)-us (-i-us, -i-ous), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Ræti; Rætian*.—*As Subst.*: *Rætia (Rh-), æ, f. (sc. terra)* *The land of the Ræti, Rætia*.

rām-āle, *is, n.* [*ram-us*] (*A thing pertaining to a ramus; hence*) *A twig, shoot, etc.*: **Pers.**—**Plur.**: *Brushwood, etc.*: **Ov.**

rā-mentum, *i, n.* [for *rad-mentum*; fr. *rad-o*] (*That which is scraped; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A scraping, shaving, chip, etc.*: **Lucr.**; **Pl.** **II. Meton.**: *Morsel, paring, small piece*: **Plaut.**

rām-bus, *a, um, adj.* [*ram-us*] *Of, or belonging to, a bough, houghs, or branches*: **Virg.**

rām-ex, *icis, m. [id.]* (*Thing having branches*) **I. Plur.**: *The blood-vessels of the lungs*: **Plaut.**—**2. Sing. and Plur.**: *A rupture, hernia*: **Cels.**

Ramm-es (-enses), *ium, m.* *The Rammes or Rammenses*. **I. Prop.**: *The Latin stock, from whose union with the Taties (Sabines) and Luceres (Etruscans) sprang the most ancient Roman State*. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus*: **Liv.**—**B.** *Nobles*: **Hor.**

rām-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*ram-us*] (*Full of ramus; hence*) **1.** *Full of boughs; having many branches, branching, branchy*: *ilex*, **Ov.**—**2.**: *A. Branching, having branches*: *cornua cervi*, **Virg.** (*Comp.*) *ramosius folium*, **Pl.** (*Sup.*) *ramosissimum curallum*, **id.**—**b.** *Of the clouds*: *Branchy, forked*: **Lucr.**—**c.** *Of roads*: *Branching, branching off*: **Pers.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. rameux*.

rāmū-lus, *i, m. dim.* [for *ramulus*; fr. *ramus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *ramo*] *A little branch or bough; a twig, sprig*: **Cic.**

rā-mus, *i, m.* [akin to *radix*] (*The increasing or growing thing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A branch, bough, twig*: **Lucr.**; **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *A branch*: **A.** *Of troubles, etc.*: **Cic.**—**B.** *Of relationship*: **Pers.** **III. Meton.**: **A.** *A tree*: **Virg.**—**B.** *Of things having a branching form*: **1.** *A branch of a stag's*

antlers: **Cæs.**—**2.** *A branch of a mountain chain*: **Pl.**—**3.** *A club*: **Prop.**—**4.** *A branch, or arm (of the Greek letter γ, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading to virtue and vice)*: **Pers.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. rame, raméau, ranche*.

rā-na, *æ, f.* [akin to Sanscrit root *RU* or *RAW*, *sonum edere*] (*One uttering a sound; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A frog*: **Virg.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Rana marina*, *The sea-frog*; *a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler*, **Cic.**

rance-ns, ntis, *P.* of *obsol. rance-o*. *Stinking, putrid, rancid*: *viscera*, **Lucr.**

rancidū-lus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for *rancido-lus*; fr. *rancidus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *rancido*] **I. Prop.**: *Stinking, rank, rancid*: *opsonia*, **Juv.** **II. Fig.**: *Disgusting, loathsome, offensive*: *rancidulum quiddam locutus*, **Pers.**

ranc-īdus, *a, um, adj.* [*obsol. rance-o, v. rancens*] **I. Prop.**: *Stinking, rank, rancid*: *aper*, **Hor.** **II. Fig.**: *Disgusting, loathsome, offensive* (*Comp.*) *quid rancidius, quam, etc.*, **Juv.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. rance*.

rān-un-cūlus, *i, m. dim.* [for *ranon-culus*; fr. *rana*, through *obsol. rano, ranon-is*] **I. Prop.**: *A little frog, a tadpole*: **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *Of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing in the neighbourhood of marshes)*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. grenouille*; also, *renoncule*.

rāpa, æ, v. rapum.

rāpāc-ītas, *ātis, f.* [*rapax, rapācis*] (*The quality of the rapax; hence*) *Greediness, rapacity*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. rapacité*.

rāp-ax, *ācis, adj.* [*rap-io*] **I. Prop.**: *Of living beings*: *Grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious*: *fur*, **Cic.**; *lupus*, **Hor.** **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Of things*: *Rapacious, ravenous*: *Orcus*, **Hor.**—**B.** *Grasping, eagerly seizing, or laying hold of, prone to grasp, etc.* (*with Gen.*) (*Comp.*) *nihil est appetentius similiū sui, nec rapacius quam natura*, **Cic.** **III. Meton.**: *Quickly catching or taking*: (*with Gen.*) (*Sup.*) *chrysocentrum rapacissimum ignium*, **Pl.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. rapace*.

rāphānus, *i, m.* = *ῥάφανος*. *A radish*: **Cat.**

rāpīd-e, *adv.* [*rap-idus*] *Hurriedly, hastily, quickly, rapidly*. **I. Prop.**: **Cic.** (*Comp.*) *rapidus*, **Tac.** **II. Fig.**: **Cic.**

rāpīd-ītas, *ātis, f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the rapidus; hence*) *Swift-ness, velocity, rapidity*: **Cæs.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. rapidité*.

rāpīd-us, *a, um, adj.* [*rap-io*] **1.**: **A. Prop.**: *Tearing away, tearing; ferre*, **Ov.**—**B. Meton.**: *(a)* *Of fire, heat, etc.*: *Fierce, consuming*: **Ov.**; **Virg.**—*(b)* *Devoruing*: *rogi*, **Ov.**; *mare*, **Tib.**—**2.**: **A. Prop.**: *Tearing or hurrying along, swift, quick, rapid*: *venenum, quick working*, **Tac.** (*Sup.*) *rapidissimum flumen*, **Cæs.**—**b. Fig.**: *Impetuous, vehement, violent, hasty*: *oratio*, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. rapide*.

rāpī-na, *æ, f. [id.]* **I. Prop.**: *Robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine*:

Cic. II. Meton.: *Prey, plunder, booty*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapine*.

rap-īo, ūi, tum, ēre (*Perf. Subj.*, rapist, Cic.), 3. v. a. [akin to Gr. ῥάπτω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seize and carry off; to snatch, tear, drag, draw, or hurry away*: 1. With the idea of seizing predominating: quo fessum rapitis? Virg.: a domo, Cic.—2. With the idea of swiftness predominating: carceribus missos rapit ungula curatū, Hor.: (without Object) rapiuntque rumpuntque, *gather their things hastily together*, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *To carry off by force; to seize, rob, plunder*: quantum rapere potisset, Cic.: (without Object) rapere ubi pueri ac clepere discunt, id.—2. *To plunder, ravage, lay waste, a country, etc.*: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg.—3. *To carry off by violence, to abduct*: virgines, Liv.—4. *To seize or occupy by force*: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To snatch, force, or hurry away*: aliquem in invidiam, Cic.: simul tecum solatia rapta, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *To carry along or away with passion; to transport, ravish, captivate*; and with a designation of the limit, *to carry or hurry away, to strongly attract to anything*: In a bad or good sense: praedia ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiet, Cic.: rapi ad opes augendas geueris humani, Cic.—2. *To seize by violence, to snatch, steal*: oscula, Hor.—3. *To snatch, seize, or lay hold of quickly; to hasten, precipitate*: rapienda occasio, Juv.: rapiamus amici Occasionem de die, Hor.—4. *To carry off suddenly or prematurely by death; to snatch away*: Improvisa leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor.: (without Object) et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, Virg. III. Meton.: A. Of fire, etc., as object: 1. *To take, or catch, quickly*: admotam rapiunt vivacia sulfura flammam, Ov.—2. *To hasten forwards, promote, increase, etc.*: rapiunt in fomito flammam, Virg.—B. *To take, or assume, quickly*: barba comaeque nigrum rapere colorem, Ov.—C. *To hurry rapidly onwards; to lead on in haste or with rapidity*: mille rapit densos acie, Virg.—D. *To range rapidly through; to speed quickly through or over*: pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapid*.

rap-tim, ade, [rap-īo] 1. Violently, eagerly: Pl.—2. Hastily, suddenly, speedily, hurriedly: [Cic.] Virg.

rap-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] A carrying off, abduction, ravishing, rape: Ter.

rap-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seize and carry off; to snatch, drag, or hurry away*: ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hector muros, Virg. B. Esp.: *To waste, ravage, plunder*: Africam, Tac. II. Fig.: A. *To drag along*: quid raptum in crimina divos? i. e. accusae, arraigat, Prop.—B. *To hurry along with passion; to agitate, disquiet*: haec me anxiō lassum animi . . . Raptat, Plaut. III. Meton.: *To hurry*

rapidly; to lead in haste or rapidly: legiones huc atque illuc, Hirt.

rap-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A robber, plunderer: Tac.; Ov.—As Adj.: *Plundering, robbing*, etc.: lupi raptiores, Virg.—2. *One who carries off persons by violence; an abductor, ravisher, etc.*: Tac.; Ov.

rap-tum, i, n. (mostly in Abl. Sing.) [id.] Robbery, rapine, plunder: Liv.; Ov.

1. rap-tus, a, um, P. of rap-īo.

2. rap-tus, ūs, m. [rap-īo] 1. A dragging or tearing away; a violent rending: Ov.—2. A carrying off, robbing, plundering: Tac.—3. Abduction, rape, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapit*.

rāpū-lum, i, n. dim. [for rapolum; fr. rapum, (incontr. Gen.) rap-īo] A little turnip or rape: Hor.

rāp-um, i, n.; -a, ae, f. [akin to Gr. ῥάπ-υς] A turnip, rape: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rape*.

rār-e-fācīo, fēci, factum (in tmesis rareque facit, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [rar-īo] (e); fac-īo] *To make thin or rare, to rarify*: rareferi, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rarefier*.

rār-es-co, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. inch. [rar-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To be far apart; to be scattered; to be, or grow, scanty, thin, etc.*: rarecent quoque nubila cœli, Lucr. B. Esp.: 1. Of the body or its parts: *Not to cohere*: Lucr.—2. Of the ground: *To grow, or become, loose; to part asunder*: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. Of places: *To open, grow wide*: colles paulatim rarecent, Tac.—B. *To lose density, become rarefied*: aqual Humor . . . rarescit ab æstui, Lucr. III. Fig.: Of sound: *To become feeble, diminish, die away*: Prop.

rār-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The state, or condition, of the rarus; hence) 1. Looseness of texture, distance apart: Cic.—2. Of the hair, etc.: Thinness, scantiness: Suet.—3. a. Small number, fewness: Suet.—b. (a) Prop.: Rarity: dictorum, Cic.—(b) Meton.: A rare thing, a rarity: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rareté*.

rār-o, adv. [rar-us] Seldom, rarely: raro antecedit seculum Deseruit poma, Hor.: (Comp.) quod rarius fiet, [Cic.] Sup. rarissime, Suet.

rārus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Having wide intervals between its parts; of a loose texture; not thick or dense*: Silva: retia, Virg.: (Comp.) rariore silva, the thinner or clearer, parts of the forest, Tac.: (Sup.) rarissima terra, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of things which stand apart from each other: 1. Gen.: *Far apart, here and there, scattered, thin, scanty*: loci, Cic.: lacrima, Hor.—2. Esp.: Milit. t. t. *Far apart, here and there, scattered about, dispersed, single*: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis praeflarentur, Cæs.—3. *Few, rare*: vitio parentum Rara juvenus, Hor.—In Adverbial force: Seldom, rarely: nec Iliacos cœtis nisi rarus adibat, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rare*.

rā-silis, e, adj. [for rad-silis; fr.

rad-o] Scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished, smooth: torno rasile buxum, Virg.

rā-sīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [rad-o, through obsol. freq. ras-o] *To shave often, to shave*: faciem, Suet.

rastel-lus, i, m. dim. [for raster-lus; fr. rastrum, rast(e)r-i] A hoe, rake, mattock: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *raideau*.

rastr-i, ōrum, v. rastrum.

rās-trum, i, n., usually in the Plur., rās-tri, ōrum, m. [for rad-trum, rad-tri; fr. rad-o] (Accomplisher of scraping or scratching; hence) A toothed hoe; a rake, used for breaking up the soil; a mattock: Ter.; Virg.

rās-us, (for rad-us), a, um, P. of rad-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ras*.

rā-tīo, ōnis, f. [root, through root ra] I. Prop.: A reckoning, account, calculation, computation: Cic. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: A reckoning, account: Cic.; Cæs.—B. A calculation, computation: Cic. III. Meton.: A. 1. A list, roll, register: Cic.—2. A sum, number: Plant.; Cic.—3. A business-matter, transaction, business: Cic.—B. 1.: a. Relation, reference, respect to a thing: Cic.—b. A respect, regard, concern, consideration, care, for a thing (mostly in the connection rationem habere or ducere): Cic.; Cæs.—c. Relation to a thing; i. e. (a) Course, conduct, procedure, mode, manner, fashion, plan, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—(b) Condition, sort, fashion, way, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—2.: a. The reasoning powers or faculty; judgment, understanding, reason: Cic.—b.: (a) Gen.: The reasonable cause of a thing, a ground, motive, reason, Cic.—(b) Esp.: In rhetoric: A showing cause, argument, reasoning in support of a proposition: Cic.—c. Reasonableness, reason, propriety, law, rule, order, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—d.: (a) A theory, doctrine, or system based upon reason; science: Cic.—(b) Knowledge: Cic.—e. A view or opinion resting upon reasonable grounds: Cic.; Nep.—f. In philosophy, lang.: A production of proof, argumentation, reasoning: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ratio, raison*.

rātīocīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [ratiocin-(a)-or] Rhetor. t. t.: 1. An exercise of the reasoning powers; reasoning, ratiocination: Cic.—2. A certain form of reasoning, a syllogism: Cic.—3. Reasoning in an interrogative form: Auct. Her.

rātīocīnā-tivus, a, um, adj. [id.] Rhetor. t. t.: (f, or belonging to, reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative): Cic.

rātīocīnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A reckoner, computant, accountant: Cic.

rātīo-cīnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [for ratiocinor; fr. ratio, ration-is] I. Prop.: *To reckon, compute, calculate*: de pecunia, Cic. II. Meton.: *To reason, argue; to infer or conclude from a consideration of circumstances*: A. Neut.: si recte ratiocinabimur, Cic.—B. Act.: sic ratiocinabatur . . . aperte jam se perspicue nulla esse judicia, etc.: Cic.

rātīo-cīnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A reckoner, computant, accountant: Cic.

rātīo-cīnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [for ratiocinor; fr. ratio, ration-is] I. Prop.: *To reckon, compute, calculate*: de pecunia, Cic. II. Meton.: *To reason, argue; to infer or conclude from a consideration of circumstances*: A. Neut.: si recte ratiocinabimur, Cic.—B. Act.: sic ratiocinabatur . . . aperte jam se perspicue nulla esse judicia, etc.: Cic.

rātīo-cīnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A reckoner, computant, accountant: Cic.

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rätion-älis, e, adj. [fr. id.] *Of, or belonging to, reason; reasonable, rational: homo est animal rationale*, Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rationnel*.
rätion-ärium, ii, n. [fr. id.] *A thing pertaining to an account or to accounts; hence) A statistical table, a schedule*, imperii, Suet.

rät-is, is, f. [prob. from root *ēper* or *ēper*, whence *ēper-ōra*, *ēper-mūv*; also, *Lät. re-mus*] *I. Prop.: A vessel made of logs fastened together; a float, raft: Cæs.; Liv. II. Meton.: A bark, boat, vessel: Virg.*

rätun-cūla, ō, f. dim. [for *ration-cula*; fr. *ratio*, *ration-is*] *1. A small reckoning, a little account: Ter.—2. a. A slight ground or reason: Cic.—b. In dialectics: A petty syllogism: Cic.*

rä-tus, a, um: *1. P. of re-or, through root RA.—2. Pa. (Prop.: Reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation; Meton.) a. Of things: (a) Fixed, settled, established, firm, unalterable, sure, certain, valid, etc.: rata et certa spatia definire, Cic.—(b) Fulfilled, carried out, accomplished, completed: rata sint sua visa precatur, Ov.—Particular phrases: (a) Pro rata parte or portione, pro rata, secundum ratam partem, According to a certain part, i. e. in proportion, proportionally: Cæs.; Pl.; Liv.; Vir.—(ß) Ratum aliquid facere, efficere, habere, or ducere, To make, account, etc., anything fixed or valid; to confirm, ratify, approve: Cic.; Liv.—(γ) Ratum aliquid esse, To be approved of, etc., by anyone: Cic.—b. Of persons: Resolved, determined: Eun.
rä-t-sch-ūs, a, um, adj. [francus; (d); son-o] *Hoarse-sounding: Lucr.; Cat.**

rau-cus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *ru*, to sound, make a sound] *I. Prop.: Of living beings, their voice, etc.: Hoarse: aliquis, Cic.; vox, Ov. II. Meton.: Of things: Hoarse, hollow, or deep sounding, harsh, etc.: Hadria, Hor.—Adverbial expression: Rauca, Hoarsely, harshly, etc.: annis Rauca sonans, Virg. III. Fig.: Faint, feeble, indistinct, etc.: rumor, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rauque*.
Raudii Campi, or **Raudius Campus**. The *Raudii Campi*, or *Raudius Campus*; a plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.*

raud-us (rod-, rud-), ōris, n. [akin to rud-is] *(A rude mass; hence) A piece of brass used as a coin: Liv.*
raudus-cūlum, i, n. dim. [for *rauder-cūlum*; fr. *raudus*, *rauder-is*] *(Prop.: A little raudus; Meton.) A small sum of money: Cic.*

Raurāci, ōrum, m. *The Rauraci; a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, near Basle.*

Ravenna, ō, f. *Ravenna; a celebrated seaport in Gallia Cispadana, still bearing the same name.—Hence, Ravenn-as, ātis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ravenna.*

rāv-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; akin to Germ. grau; Eng. gray]

Gray-yellow, grayish, tawny: Cic.; Hor.

re-, or, with *d*, demonstrative, *red* (so too before vowels and *h*; also in *re-d-o*, and with the connecting vowel *i* in *re-d-i-vivus*. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e.g. *re-actio*, *re-exinatio*, *re-invitio*, etc. Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms *re-ligio*, *re-ligui*; and the suppression of the *d* caused the lengthening of the *e* in *re-dūco*, *re-latum*, inseparable particle [prob. an abbreviation of Sanscrit *parā*, “retro”] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Back: reduco. B. Esp.: 1. Backwards, in a backward direction: reclino, reclivis.—2. Back, behind: relinquo; repagula.—3. Pregn.: Back, and so away: recanto, no. III.; recedo, no. II. II. Meton.: A. Of opposition: Against or in opposition: re-luctor, repugno.—B. Of repetition or renewal: 1. Gen.: Again, re- rebello, resumo.—2. Esp.: Again and again; hence, a. Repeatedly: recogito, regusto.—b. Intensive: reclamo, no. II.—C. Of reciprocity: 1. Back again, in return: redamo.—2. Mutual, reciprocally: resaluto.—D. Of restoration to original state, etc.: Back again, re- recompono.—E. Of reversal of or release from original state, etc.: 1. Un-: 2. resero, retego.—2. Dis-, de-: reprobō, redarguo.—F. Of a return, etc.: Back again, in return: reddo, redono.—G. Without force: recito; repono, no. V.*

rēa, ō, v. rous.
re-capsa, adv. [contr. from *re*, Abl. of *res*; and *capsa*, an old form for *ipsi*; cf. *ipso init.*] *In fact, in reality, actually, really: Cic.*

Rēate, is, n. *Reate: an ancient Sabine town.—Hence, Rēat-inus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Reate: Reatine.—As Subst.: Rēatini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Reate.*
rē-āt-us, ūs, m. [re-us] *The condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment: Just.*

rēbellā-tio, ōnis, f. [rebell(a)-o] *A renewal of hostilities; revolt, rebellion: Tac.*

rēbellā-trix, icis, f. adj. [id.] *Revolt-ing, rebellious: Liv.*

rēbell-ō, ōnis, f. [rebell-o] *A renewal of war (by the conquered party); a revolt, rebellion: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rebellion*.*

rēbell-is, is, adj. [id.] *That makes war afresh; insurgent, rebellious. I. Prop.: Æneadæ, Virg.—As Subst.: rebelles, ium, m. (sc. homines) Rebels: Tac. II. Fig.: amor, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rebelle*.*

rēbell-ium, ii, n. [id.] *A renewal of war by the conquered party; a revolt, rebellion: Liv.*

rē-bello, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. *To wage war again; to make an insurrection; to revolt, rebel: Hirt. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (se) rebeller*.*

rē-bōō, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. *To bellow back, resound, re-echo: reboant silvæque et longus Olympus, Virg.*

rē-calcfiro, āvi, ātum, āre, i, a n. (Prop.: To kick back; Fig.) *To deny access: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. recalcitrer*.*

rē-cālō, perf. and sup. pps. not found, cālōre, 2, v. n. *To be warm or hot: recalent nostro Tiberina flumen Sanguine, Virg.*

rē-cālōscō, cālūi, no sup., cālōscōre, 3, v. n. inch. *I. To grow, or become, warm again; to recover warmth: A. Prop.: Thessalici incendio ignes recaluere, Flor. B. Fig.: mens recalescit, Ov. II. To grow, or become, warm: motu atque exercitatione, Cic.*

rē-calfacio, calfeci, calfactum, calfaciōre, 3, v. a. *To make warm again, to warm. I. Prop.: sanguine telum, Ov. II. Fig.: tepidam recalface mentem, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. recalvauffer*.*

rē-candescō, candi, no sup., candescōre, 3, v. n. inch. *I. Prop.: To grow white: percussa recanduit unda, Ov. II. Meton.: To grow hot, to glow: solibus ætheris... recanduit (sc. tellus), Ov. III. Fig.: To glow: recanduit ira, Ov.*

rē-canto, no perf. nor sup., āre, i, v. intens. n. and a. *I. (Prop.: To chant back; Meton.) To recall, recant, revoke: Act.: recantatis opprobriis, Hor. II. (Prop.: To chant away; Meton.) To charm away: curas, Ov.*

rē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3, v. n. *I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To go back, fall back, give ground, retire, withdraw, recede: multa recedentes (sc. anni) adimunt, Hor.—2. Esp.: To retire to one's bed-chamber, etc.; to go to rest: Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Of place, things, etc.: To recede, stand back: domus... recessit, Virg.—2. Of places which seem to recede from the sight of persons leaving them: terræque urbesque recedunt, Virg. II. A. Prop.: To go away, depart from a place: nec vero a stabulis, pluvia impendente, recedunt (sc. apes) Longius, Virg. B. Meton.: Of things: To separate; to become, or be, separated from: caput e cervice, Ov. C. Fig.: 1. To withdraw, depart: penitus a natura, Cic.—2. To vanish, disappear, pass away: in ventos vita recessit, Virg.*

rē-cello, no perf. nor sup., cēllēre, 3, v. n. *To spring back, fly back, bend back: Liv.*

rēcens, ntis [Abl. Sing., regularly recenti; in the poets sometimes recente, Cat.; Ov.—Gen. Plur., regularly, recentium; recentum, Hor.], adj. [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: That has not long existed, fresh, young, recent: invidiæ infamias, Cic. (Sup., with Partitive Gen.) Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv.—Adverbial expression: Recentis, lately, freshly, newly, recently: Tac.—Particular expression: Recentis ab, Fresh from, shortly or immediately after: Cic. B. Esp.: (Comp.) Of later date, modern: Græci recentiores, Pl.—As Subst.: recentiores, um, m. (sc. homines) The moderns: Cic. II. Fig.: Fresh in strength, not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. récent**

rē-censō, censui, censum, and censitum, censere, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To count, reckon up, enumerate, etc.*: ordine pisces, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. Gen.: *To examine closely, inspect, take an accurate survey of*: omnemque suorum Forte recensibat numerum, carosque nepotes, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. t. t.: *To review, muster, inspect, etc.*: equites, Liv.—**B.** To go, pass, or run through: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To go over in thought, in narration, or in critical treatment*: to reckon up, recount, review, revise: fortunaeque virum morcosae manaeque, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recenser*.

rēcens-īo, ōnis, f. [recens-eo] *An enumeration, reviewing, recension*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recension*.

rēcens-itus, a, um, P. of recens-eo. **1.** **rēcens-us**, a, um, P. of recens-eo.

2. **rēcens-tus**, ūs, m. [recens-eo] *An enumeration, a review*: populi (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recense*.

rēceptā-cūlum, i, n. [recept(a)-o] (*That which serves for receiving*; hence) **1.** Of things: *A magazine, receptacle*: Cic. Tac.—**2.** A place of refuge; a lurking-place, shelter, retreat: (Prop. and Fig.) Cæs.; Cic. Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *receptacle*.

rēceptā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A receiver, shelterer*; in a bad sense, a *hider, harbourer, concealer*: Flor.

rēcap-tiō, ōnis, f. [for recap-tio, fr. recip-i-o; through true root RECAP.] *A receiving, reception*: (with Acc.) Virum, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réception*.

rēcap-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *in-tens*, a. [for recap-to; fr. id.] 1. Gen.: *To take again, receive back*: to recover, *relaxe*: id rursum oculi templa receptant, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: **A.** To receive, harbour, admit, to one's house, protection, etc.: suspectos capitalium criminum, Tac.—**B.** To tug back, drag out with force: hastam receptat Ossibus haerentem, Virg.—**C.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self anywhere*: to withdraw, retire, recede: Ter.; Virg.

rēcap-tor, ōris, m. [for recap-tor; fr. id.] *A receiver, shelterer*; in a bad sense, a *hider, harbourer, concealer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *receveur*.

rēcap-trix, icis, f. [for recap-trix; fr. id.] *She that harbours or conceals*: Fig.: Cic.

rēcap-tum, i, n. [for recap-tum; fr. id.] *An engagement, undertaking, etc.*: Cic.

1. **rēcap-tus** (for recap-tus), a, um, P. of recip-i-o, through true root RECAP. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.), *recette*, "a receipt."

2. **rēcap-tus**, ūs, m. [recip-i-o; through true root RECAP.] 1. Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A drawing back*: Quint. B. Fig.: *A retratation, recantation*: sententia, Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Milit. t. t.: *A drawing, or falling, back*: a retiring, retreat: Cic. B. Fig.: *A retiring, falling back, retreat*: Cæs.; Liv.

1. **rēcēs-sus** (for reced-sus), a, um, P. of reced-o.

2. **rēcēs-sus**, ūs, m. [for reced-sus; fr. reced-o] 1. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A going back, receding, retiring, retreat, departure*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the sea or tide: *Ebb*: Cic.—**2.** Means of retreat: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** d. retreat, etc.: tum accessus a. to ad causam, tum recessus, Cic.—**B.** A background, etc.: habebat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, etc., Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** A distant, retired, or secret, spot; a nook, corner, retreat, recess: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reces*.

rēcīd-ivus, a, um, adj. [1. recid-o] (Prop.: *Falling back*; Fig.) *Returning, recurring*: Pergama, restored, rebuilt, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récidive*.

1. **rēcīdo** (in the poets scanned with e long), cidi, cāsum (recasurus, Cic.), cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for re-cado] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To fall back*: quia et recidunt omnia in terras, etc., Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** To fall back: in graviorem morbum, Liv.—**2.** To subside, become subdued: contentio nimia vocis reciderat, Cic.—**3.** Of an evil, etc.: To fall back, recoil upon anyone, esp. upon the author of it: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** To fall somewhere; to light upon, happen, occur: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv.

2. **rēcīdo**, cidi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for re-cado] **I.** Prop.: *To cut away, cut down, cut off*: sceptrum imā de stirpe, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To lop off, cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish*: ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *reïsser*.

rēcīne-tus (for recing-tus), a, um, P. of recing-o.

rēcīngo, no perf., cinctum, cīngēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To ungird, loose that which was girded*: vestem, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To ungird one's self*: Ov.

recīnium, i, v. ricīnium.

rēcīno, no perf. nor sup., cīnēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for re-cano] **I.** **A.** Nent.: (Prop.: *To sing again*; Meton.) **1.** To resound, re-echo, echo forth again: Cic.—**2.** To chatter, be noisy, screech: Hor.—**B.** Act.: (Prop.: *To sing again*; Meton.) **1.** To repeat: hec recīnunt juvenes dictata senesque, Hor.—**2.** To re-echo, give back, echo forth again: recīnit jocosa Nomen imago, Hor. **II.** Act.: *To make the subject of one's song*: to sing; to praise, or celebrate, in song: Latonam, Hor.

rēcīpārātiō, ōnis, etc., v. recup.

rēcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre (recepso, for recepero, Cat.), 3. v. a. [for re-capio] **I.** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To receive back*; to get back, get again: merita, Cic.: homines, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** To retake, recover a place, etc., from the enemy: Cic.—**b.** To recover what was in danger of being lost; to save, etc.: fruges, Virg.—**c.** To draw out from a wound, etc.: ensem, Virg.—**d.** To draw off or away; to withdraw: exercitum, Liv.—**e.** To recover, bear away from the enemy, etc.: illum

medio ex hoste, Virg.—**f.** With Personal pron.: *or simply, recipere*: *To draw back, withdraw from or to any place, to betake one's self anywhere*; in milit. lang., *to retire, retreat*: Cic.; Cæs.—**g.** Business t. t.: *To keep back, retain, reserve*: posticulum hoc receipt, quom edis vendidit, Plant. B. Fig.: **1.** To get back, bring back; to receive again, regain, recover: ut antiquum frequentiam recipere desertant bellie urbem paterentur, Liv.—**2.** With Personal pron.: *a. To betake one's self, withdraw, retire*: Cic.—**b.** To recover, to collect one's self: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To take to one's self, admit, accept, receive*: aliquem, Cic.: (without Object) qui recipiunt, Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** To take, capture, etc.: civitatem, Cæs.—**b.** Business t. t.: *To take in, receive as the proceeds of anything*: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.—**c.** To receive a weapon, etc., in the body, etc.: totum telum corpore, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Recipo ferrum, Receive the steel or take thy death-blow (the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator, whom they were not inclined to spare)*: Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To take to or upon one's self*; to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow: antiquitas receipt fabulas... hæc ætas autem respuit, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** To take upon one's self, undertake the performance of a task consigned or entrusted to one: recepī causam Siciliæ, Cic.—**b.** To take upon one's self; to pledge one's self, pass one's word, be surety for a thing; to warrant, promise, engage a thing to anyone: quæ tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.—**c.** Law t. t.: Of the praetor: *Recipere nomen, To receive (a person's) name, i. e. to receive or entertain a charge against one*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recevoir*.

rēcīproc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [recipro-cus] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To move backwards, or back and forth*: animam, Liv.: motum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Of a vessel: *To turn, or tack, about*: Liv. B. Fig.: *To reverse, convert a proposition*: Cic. **II.** Nent.: *To move backwards, go back; to move back and forth, to come and go, reciprocate*: fretum Euripi temporibus statim reciprocant, rises and falls, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réciproquer*.

rēcīprōcus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Turning back the same way, returning, receding*: mare, Tac.

II. Fig.: *Alternating, reciprocal, etc.*: voces, reverberating echoes, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réciproque*.

rēcī-sus (for recid-sus), a, um, P. of recid-o.

rēcītā-tiō, ōnis, f. [recit(a)-o] *A reading aloud*: Cic.; Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récitation*.

rēcītā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A reader, reciter*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réciteur*.

rēcīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To read out, recite anything* **II.**

publie: in medio qui scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. **II. Esp.**: **Law t.t.**: *To read out, recite*: **A.** A document, statement, report, etc., in public proceedings: testimonium, Cic. — **B.** Of persons as objects: aliquem prout in recitando senatu, in the list of senators, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récler*.

reclāmā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [reclam(a)-o] **A. cry of opposition or disapprobation**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réclamation*.

reclām-īto, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *l. v. n. intens.* [reclam-o] *To cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict*: Fig.: reclamatio istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic.

re-elāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n. and a. I.*: **A. Prop.**: *To cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict*: quum erat reclamatio, legiones reclamasset, Cic.: (*Inpers. Pass.*) quum erat reclamatum, id.—**2. Act.**: quod quoniam ratio reclamata vera, etc., Lucr. **B. Meton.**: *To reverberate, re-echo, resound*: scopulis illis reclamant Æquora, Virg. **II. To cry out repeatedly or aloud: unā voce omnes iudices, ne is iuraret, reclamasset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réclamer*.**

reclīn-is, *e, adj.* [reclin-o] *Leaning back, bent back, reclining*: ille, ut erat, reclinis, Tac.

re-clīno, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [re; G. κλινω] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lean backwards, bend backwards, recline*: caput, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **I.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To bend one's self back*; i. e. *to lean back, recline, retire*: Cass. Hor.—**2. To lay back**; *to lay or put aside*: scuta réclinant, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *Recline* aliquem ab aliquā re, *To bend one back from*, i. e. *to release one from*; *to remove from one*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récliner*.

re-clūdō, si, sum, dēre, *3. v. a. I.* *To unclose what had been closed*; *to open, throw or lay open*; *to disclose, reveal*: **A. Prop.**: portam, Virg. **B. Fig.**: virtus recludens immeritis mori Cœlum, Hor. **II. To shut up**: matronas in carcerem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reclure*.

reclū-sus (for reclud-sus), *a, um, P. of reclud-o*.

recoo-tus (for recoqu-tus), *a, um, P. of recoqu-o*.

re-cōgitō, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, *l. v. a.* *To think over, consider, reflect*: Plant.; Cic.

re-cognī-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for recognōtio; fr. recognō-sco] **I. A recognition, recognition**: scelerum suorum, Cic.—**2. A reviewing, investigation, examination**: Liv.

re-cognosco, cognōvi, cognitum, cognoscere, *3. v. a. I.* *To know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognise*: cognosce mecum noctem illam superlucem, Cic. **II.**: **A. Gen.**: *To look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect*: dona recognoscit populum, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **I.** *To examine a writing in respect of its genuineness*

and value; *to certify, authenticate*: codicem, Cic.—**2.** Of books: *To revise, correct*: libellos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *reconnoître*, (mod.) *reconnaître*.

re-colligō, collēgi, collectum, colligere, *3. v. a. I. Prop.*: *To gather again what has been scattered*; *to gather up, collect*: sparsos ignes, Luc. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To gather again*: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, to be reconciled, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: **I.** *To recover*: Pl.—**2.** *To collect one's self, take courage*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recoller, recueillir*.

re-cōlō, cōlūi, cultum, cōlere, *3. v. a. I. Prop.*: *To inhabit again, to revisit a place*: locum, Phaed. **II. Meton.**: *To till, or cultivate, again*; *to work anew*: desertam terram, Liv. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To exercise, or practice, again*; *to resume, renew*: artes, Cic. **B.** *To think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider*: quæ si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.—**C.** *To contemplate, survey*: inclusas animas . . . Lustrabat studio recolens, Virg.

re-cōmpōno, *no perf., compositum, componere*, *3. v. a.* *To put together again*; *to reunite, rearrange, readjust*: comas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recomposer*.

re-cōnclīa-tio, ōnis, *f.* [reconcili(a)-o] **I. A re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal**: Cic.—**2. A reconciling, reconciliation**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réconciliation*.

re-cōnclīa-tor, ōris, *m. [id.] A restorer*: Liv.

re-cōncilīo, āvi, ātum, āre (*Fut. Perf. Ind.*, reconciliasso, Plant.; — *Perf. Inf.*, reconciliassere, id.), *l. v. a. I. Prop.*: **A.** Of persons, their feelings, etc., as objects: *To bring together again, reunite, reconcile*: aliquem cum aliquo, Cic.: aliquem alieni, id.—**B.** *To re-establish, restore, etc.*: gratiam, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To appease*: inimicos, Tac.—**B.** *To bring back*: aliquem domum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réconcilier*.

re-cōncinno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *To set right again*; *to repair*: detrimentum, Cass.

re-cōnd-itus, *a, um* **I. P. of recond-o**.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: *Put away out of the way, hidden, concealed*: quid Ægyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! Cic.—**As Subst.**: **recondita**, ōrum, *n. (sc. loca)* Remote, sequestered places: Cass.—**b. Fig.**: (*a*) Hidden, profound, abstruse, **recondite** (*Comp.*) reconditiore, Cic.—(*b*) Hidden, concealed: mores, Cic.—(*c*) Of disposition: Reserved: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *recondit*.

re-cōndo, condidī, conditum, condere, *3. v. a. I.* *To put up again, put back again*: gladium in vaginam, Cic. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: **I. Gen.**: *To lay up*; *to put, stow, or store, away*; *to hoard, etc.*: prome reconditum . . . Cæcubum, Hor.—**2. Esp.** Of a sword: *To sheathe*: Cic. **B. Fig.**: **I.** *To lay up, store up or away*: alia reconditis, *e quibus memoria oritur*, Cic.

—**2. To keep secret**: voluptates, Tac. **III.**: **A. Gen.**: *To hide, conceal, etc.*: quod celari opus erant, habebant sepositum et reconditum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Of a weapon: *To bury, plunge, etc.*: gladium lateri, Ov. **IV.** *To conceal again*; hence, of the eyes, *to close again*: oculos, Ov.

re-cōnfio, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *l. v. a.* *To blow up again, rekindle*: Fig.: sensus, Lucr.

re-cōqūto, coxi, coctum, cōquēre, *3. v. a. I. Prop.*: *To cook or boil over again*: Peliam, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To burn, melt, cast, or forge again*: fornacibus enses, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recuire*.

re-cōrdā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [record(a)-o] *A recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance*: Cic.

re-cord-or, ātus sum, āri, *l. dep. a. and n. [re; cor, cord-is]* (*To bring again from the heart*; hence) **I. To think over, bethink one's self of, be mindful of a thing; *to call to mind, remember, recollect*: consilia, Cic. (with Gen.) flagitiorum, id.: (without Object) et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. **II. To think of, meditate, ponder something future: nunc ego non tantum, quæ sum passura, recordor, Ov. **III. Part. Fut.** In Pass. force: ea, quæ recordanda et cogitanda est, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recorder*.****

re-crēo, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a. I. Prop.*: *To make or create anew*; *to remake, reproduce, restore, renew*: lumen, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To restore to a good condition*; *to revive, refresh, recruit, invigorate in body, etc.*, or mind: mentem, Cic.: humerum leni vento, Hor. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To become refreshed, revived, recruited, etc.*, to revive, recover itself, recruit, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recréer, recrérer*.

re-crēpo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *l. v. n. and a. I. Neut.*: *To send a sound back*; *to resound, ring, echo*: cymbala recrepant, Cat. **II. Act.**: *To send back the sound of anything*; *to echo, re-echo, etc.*: saepe lapsis recrepant Cyllenia murmura (=lyram) pulsus, Virg.

re-cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescere, *3. v. n.* *To grow again, to grow up or increase again*: luna pleno orbe, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recroître*.

re-crīdesco, crīdī, *no sup.*, crīdesceō, *3. v. n. incho.* (*To become raw again*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Of wounds: *To break open afresh*. **II. Fig.**: *recruduit pugna*, Liv.

rect-a, *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of rectus] *Straightway, straight forward, right on, directly*: Cic.

rect-e, *adv.* [rect-us] **I. In a straight line** (perpendicular or horizontal); *straightly, perpendicularly, uprightly*: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** (*a*) *Rightly, correctly, purposely, duly, suitably, well*: recto ut quidem et vere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) rectius occupat Nomen beati, qui, etc., Hor.: (*Sup.*) rectissime quidem iudicas, Cic.—(*b*) With Adjectives, to strengthen

their power. *Right well, thoroughly:* saluus sum recte, Plant.—(c) Ellipt.; esp. in answers: *Well, quite well, right, excellently:* primum addeis expugnabo. *Gn.* Recte, Tor.—b. In colloquial language: (a) As a courteously evasive answer: *All's well, it's all right; there's nothing the matter:* quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recte, pater, Plant.—(b) In politely declining an offer, etc.: *No, I thank you:* rogo numquid velit? *Recte*, inquit, Ter.

rec-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for reg-tio; fr. reg-o] *A leading, guiding, government, direction:* Cic.

rec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for reg-tor; fr. id.] *A guider, leader, director, ruler, master.* *I.* Prop.: Of a helmsman, charioteer, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Virg. *II.* Fig.: civitatis, Cic.: divum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recteur*.

rec-tus (for reg-tus), *a, um*: *1.* *P.* of reg-o.—*2.* *Pa. a.* Prop.: *Led straight along, drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright:* ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic.—*b.* Fig.: (a) Gen.: *Right, upright, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting* (Comp.), si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor.: (Sup.) rectissima ratio, Quint.—*As Subst.:* recta, *ae, f.* (sc. coena) *A regular, formal, supper:* Suet.—(b) Esp.: *Morally:* Right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good; animus . . . secundis Temporibus dubisque rectus, Hor.—*As Subst.:* rectum, *i, n.* *That which is good, right, virtuous; rectitude, virtue:* Cic.; Virg. **re-cūbo**, *no perf.* nor sup., *āre, i.* *v. n.* *To lie upon the back, to lie backwards, recline:* sub tegmine fagi, Virg. **re-cū-tus** (for recol-tus), *a, um, P.* of recol-o.

re-cumbo, cūbī, *no sup.*, cumbere, *3. v. n.* *I.* Of persons: *A. Gen.:* *To lay one's self back again, lie down again;* to lie down: cum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum so collegisset . . . recubuisse, etc., Cic. *B. Esp.:* *To recline at table:* redit horā dictā, recubuit, Phaed. *II.* Of inanimate things: *To fall or sink down:* at nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, Virg.

recūpēra-tio (recipera-), ōnis, *f.* [recuper(a)-o] *A getting back, regaining, recovery:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récupération*.

recūpēra-tor (recipera-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A regainer, recoverer.* *I.* Gen.: urbis, a recapturer, Tac. *II.* Esp.: Law t. t.: Plur.: *A board consisting of three or five members, originally only for processes between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently for cases in general which required a speedy decision:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récupérateur*.

recupērātōr-ius (recipera-tor-), *a, um, adj.* [recuperator] *Of, or belonging to, the recuperators:* iudicium, Cic.

re-cūp-ēro (re-cip-), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [cap-io] *I.* Prop.: *To get or obtain again; to regain, recover, etc.:* nostros a Carthagin-

iensibus, Cic. *II.* Fig.: *To obtain again, regain, recover:* si et vos et me ipsum recuperāto, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recupérer, recouvrer*.

re-cūro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *I.* Gen.: *To take care of, pay attention to, etc.:* plagas, App. *II.* Esp.: Of persons: *To refresh, restore, invigorate:* me recuravi otioque et urtica, Cat. **re-curro**, curri, curam, currēre, *3. v. n.* *I.* Prop.: *To run back, hasten back:* ad rhedam, Cic.: ceptum saepe recurrat iter, Ov. *II.* Fig.: *To come back, turn back, return, revert, recur:* ad easdem conditiones, Cass.

re-cur-so, *no perf.* nor sup., āre, *1. v. n.* intens. [for recurr-so; fr. recurr-o] *To run, or hasten, back; to come back, return.* *I.* Prop.: quid ego huc recursem? Plant. *II.* Fig.: sub noctem cura recensat, Virg.

re-cur-sus, ūs, *m.* [for recur-sus; fr. id.] *A running back, going back, return, retreat, etc.:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recours*.

re-curvo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To bend, or curve, backwards;* to turn back: colla equi, Ov.

re-curvus, *a, um, adj.* [recurv-o] *Turned backwards; bent, crooked, or curved back:* cornu, Virg.: tectum, i. e. the Labyrinth, Ov.

re-cūsa-tio, ōnis, *f.* [recus(a)-o] *I.* Gen.: *A refusal:* Cic. *II.* Esp.: Law t. t.: *A. An objection, protest:* Cic.—*B. A plea in defence, counter-plea:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récusation*.

re-cūso, āvi, ātum, āre (Gen. Plur. of Part. pres., recusantūm, Virg.), *1. v. a.* [for re-causo; fr. re-causo] *I.* Gen.: *To make an objection against in statement or reply;* to decline, reject, refuse; to be reluctant, or unwilling, to do a thing, etc.: populi Romani amicitiam, Caes.: (with second Acc. of further definition) populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic.: pedes vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, Hor. *II.* Esp.: Law t. t.: *To protest against a complaint;* to object, take exception, plead in defence: Plant.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récusar*.

re-cūs-us (for recut-sus), *a, um, P.* of recut-io.

re-cūto, *no perf.*, cussum, cūtēre, *3. v. a.* [for re-quatio] *To strike back, or backwards;* to cause to rebound: utero recusso, Virg.

re-cūt-itus, *a, um, adj.* [re; cut-is] (Having the skin removed; hence) *I.* Prop.: Circumcised: Judei, Mart. *II.* Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, the Jews, Jewish:* sabbata, Pers.

red, v. re.

redāc-tus (for redag-tus), *a, um, P.* of redig-o, through true root *redēo*.

red-āmo, *perf.* and sup. prps. not found, āre, *1. v. a.* *To love back, love in return, return love for love:* Cic.

red-argūo, argūi, argūtum, argūere, *3. v. a.* *To disprove, refute, confute, contradict:* redargue me, si mentior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réarguer*.

red-d-itus, *a, um, P.* of red-o.
red-do, didi, dītum, dōre (Fut., Act., reddibo, Plant.—Fut. Pass.: red-

ditur, Plant.—Part. perf.: reddita, Lucr.), *3. v. a.* *I.* Prop.: *A. Gen.:* *To give back, return, restore:* hereditatem alicui, Cic. *B. Esp.:* With Personal pron. or Passive in reflexive force: *To betake one's self again;* to return: Liv.; Virg. *II.* Meton.: *A. 1.* *To give, give up, hand over, deliver, etc., a letter, etc.:* alicui epistolam, Cic. *2.* *To render, yield, give, pay:* vota Nymphis, Virg.—*3.* *To render, yield, or give up;* to surrender: animas ad praesepia, Virg.—*4.* Of punishments: *To suffer, undergo:* Sall.—*5.* *To give or place:* lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimusexta, Virg.—*6.* *To give, yield, or put, forth:* animam a pulmonibus, Cic.—*7.* *To give, grant, yield, bestow, etc.:* quibus ille pro meritis . . . iura legesque reddiderat, Caes.—*8.* Law t. t.: *a.* Reddere iudicium, *To appoint, grant, fix the time of trial:* Tac.—*b.* Reddere jus, *To administer justice, pronounce sentence:* Tac.—*B.* *To give back in speech or writing;* hence, *1.* *To translate, render:* quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic.: verbo verbum, Hor.—*2.* *To repeat, declare, report, narrate, recite, rehearse:* carmen, Hor.—*3.* *To render in answer, or reply;* to return in answer, etc.: hinc responsum paucis ita reddidit heros, Virg.—*C.* *To give back, or render, a thing according to its nature or qualities;* to represent, imitate, express: te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg.—*D.* *To make, or cause, a thing to be something or somehow;* to render: (with second Acc. of further definition) tutiorem et opulentiorum vitam reddere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rendre*.

redēm-ptio, ōnis, *f.* [redim-o, through true root *redēo*] *1.* *A buying back, buying off;* a releasing, ransoming, redemption: Liv.; Hirt.—*2.* *A farming of the revenue:* Cic.—*3.* *A buying up of a court of justice;* a bribing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redémption, rançon*.

redēm-ptō, *no perf.* nor sup., āre, *1. v. a.* intens. [fr. id.] *To buy back, ransom, redeem:* a propinquis redemptabantur (sc. captivi), Tac.

redēm-ptor, ōris, *m.* [fr. id.] *Merc. t. t.:* *One who undertakes a thing by way of contract;* a contractor, purveyor, farmer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redémpteur*.

redēm-ptūra, *ae, f.* [fr. id.] *An undertaking by contract;* a contracting, farming: Liv.

redēm-ptus, *a, um, P.* of redim-o, through true root *redēo*.

red-ēo, īi, ītum, īre, *v. n.* *I.* *A. Prop.:* *To go, or come, back;* to turn back, return, turn around: e provinciā, Cic.: redent jam gramina campis, Hor. *B. Fig.:* *I.* Gen.: *To return, go, or come back:* cum aliquo in gratiam, Cic.—*2.* Esp.: In speaking: *To go back, return to a former subject;* to recur to it: sed de hoc alias; nunc redeo ad angurem, Cic. *II.* *A. To come in as revenue, income;* to arise, proceed: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep.—*B.* *To come to,*

be brought or reduced to; to arrive at, reach, attain a thing: res ad interregnum, Liv.

red-halo, *perf.* and *sup.* not found, āre, 1. v. a. *To breathe forth again, exhale*: humorem, Lucr.

red-hibēo, *no perf.*, [itum, ere, 2. v. a. [for red-habeo] *I. To give back, return a thing*: *vincium saluum tibi redhibebo*, Plant. **II.** Mercant. *t. t.*: **A.** Of the buyer: *To give or carry back*; to return, etc.: redhibebatur mancipium iure civili, Cic.—**B.** Of the seller: *To receive back*: dixit (sc. venditor) se redhibere (sc. ancillam), si non placeat, Plant.

red-igo, [egi, actum, igere, 3. v. a. [for red-ago] *I. To drive, lead, or bring back*: **A.** Prop.: boves in sua rura, Ov. **B.** Fig.: aliquid in memoriam, Cic. **II.**: **A.** To get together, call in, collect, raise, receive, take a sum of money, etc.: Idibus pecuniam, Hor.: pars maxima (sc. prae) ad questorem redacta est, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** To bring or reduce a thing to any condition, circumstance, etc.; to make or render it so and so: quo edicto omnia redegrat in suam potestatem, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quae facilia ex difficilimis animi magnitudo redegrat, Caes.—**2.** To bring within a number or extent: to lessen, diminish, reduce: ad quingentos qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réduiger*.

redimi-cūlum, i, n. [redimi-] (*That which serves for binding round, etc.*; hence) **1.** A fillet, necklace, chaplet, frontlet, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** A bond, fetter, Fig.: Plant.

redim-īo, ī, itum, ire (*Imperf.*, redimibat, Virg. *Æt.* 10, 538), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] *To bind round, wreath round, encircle, gird, crown, etc.*: tempora vittā, Virg.: sertis redimīti, Cic.

red-īmo, emi, emptum, imēre, 3. v. a. [for red-emo] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To buy back, repurchase*: eam (sc. domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To buy back, ransom, release, redeem a prisoner, slave, etc.: captos e servitute, Cic.—**2.** To buy off from anything; to set free, release, rescue: fratrem Pollux alternā morte redemit, Virg. **II.** To purchase, or buy, in return: pallam illi redimam meliorem, Plant. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To buy up*: libros, Suet.—**2.** Esp.: Merc. and Law *t. t.*: *To take, or undertake, by contract*; to hire, farm, etc.: vectigalia parvo pretio, Caes. **B.** Fig.: (*To buy, purchase*; i. e.) **1.** To gain, acquire, obtain, procure anything desirable: mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac.—**2.** To buy off, i. e. to ward off, obviate, avert an evil: acerbiteram, Cic.—**3.** To pay for; to make amends, atone, compensate, for a wrong: sua perjuria per nostram poenam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (se) *redimer*.

redintegrā-tio, ōnis, f. [redintegr-(a)-o] *A renewal, restoration, repletion*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réintégration*.

red-intēgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: (*To make whole again*; hence) **1.** To restore, renew: memoriam, Cic.—**2.** To recruit, refresh, etc.: legentium animum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réintégrer*.

red-i-tio, ōnis, f. [rede-o, through true root RED-] *A going, or coming, back; a returning, return*: Cic.: (with Acc. of place) domum, Cic.

red-i-tus, ūs, m. [id.] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A returning, return*: Cic.; Hor.—(b) Esp.: Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: Cic.—**B.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A returning, return*: Cic.—**2.** A return, revenue, income, proceeds: Pl.

red-i-viv-us, a, um, adj. [red= re; (i); viv-o] (Prop.: *That lives again*; Meton.) Of old building materials used as new: *Renewed, renovated*: lapis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *rédiviv*.

red-ōlēs, ōlīs, *no sup.*, ōlēre, 2. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: *To emit a scent, diffuse an odour, of; to smell of or like; be redolent of anything*: **A.** Prop.: vinum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to be redolent*: **A.** Prop.: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. **B.** Fig.: multa ejus sermonis indicia redolent, Cic.

red-dōmītus, a, um, adj. *Relaxed, broken in again*: cives, Cic.

red-dōnō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** To give back again, restore, return: aliquem diis patriis, Hor. **II.** To forgive or pardon for the sake of another: invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, i. e. *I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redonner*.

red-ducō, duxi, ductum, dūcere (redūco, Lucr.), 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *a.* Of living objects: *To lead or bring back; to conduct back*: aliquem ad exsilium, Cic.: vitulos a pastu ad lecta, Virg.—**Particular phrases**: (a) Reducere uxorem or uxorem in matrimonium, *To lead back home, i. e. to take to wife again*: Ter.; Suet.—(b) Reducere aliquem, *To cause one to return, to reinstate one in a former position*, etc.: Cic.—(c) Reducere aliquem (domum), *To conduct, or accompany one, home, etc.*: Cic.—**B.** With things as objects: *To bring or draw back*: solem, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To draw off, withdraw, troops, etc.*: copias, Caes. **B.** Fig.: *To bring back, restore, replace, etc.*: tu spem reducis mentibus anxii Viresque, Hor. **II.** To bring, make, reduce to some shape, quality, condition, etc.: aliquid in formam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réduire*.

redūc-tio, ōnis, f. [reduc-o] *A leading or bringing back; a restoring, restoration*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réduction*.

redūc-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who leads or brings back*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (surgical *t. t.*) *réducteur*.

redūc-tus, a, um **1.** P. of reduc-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Drawn back, withdrawn; of place, retired, remote, distant, lonely*:

a. Prop.: vallis, Hor.—**b.** Fig.: (*Comp.*) *allia reductor* fœxerunt, i. e. *less prominent (in painting)*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *réduct*, (mod.) *réduit*.

red-uncus, a, um, adj. **1.** Curved or bent backwards: cornua, Pl.—**2.** Curved, bent, ora, Ov.

redūda-nas, ntis, P. of redund(a)-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redondant*.

redūda-nt-ia, ōis, f. [redundans, redūda-nt-is] Of language: *Redundancy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redondance*.

red-undo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I.** Prop.: Of water, from being over full: *To run back or over; to pour over, stream over, overflow*: si lacus Albanus redūdasset, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To flow forth in excess; to be superfluous, redundant; to flow forth freely; to be copious; to abound*: redūdantes juvenili dicendi impunitate, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A. To overflow with anything*: quæ (sc. crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redūdat, Cic.—**B.** To be present in excess; to be redundant: quod bonum mihi redūdat, Cic. **III.** Perf. Part.: redūdatus, a, um (as if from a dep. form): **1.** = redūdans: *amne redūdatis fossa madebat aquis*, Ov.—**2.** = undans: (Boreæ vis sæva) redūdatus flumine cogit aquas, the swelling, surging waters, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redonder*.

red-ūvia (-divia), ōis, f. [etym. dub.; but prob. re, and a root dv-, akin to Gr. δῦ-ω] (*A putting back*; Concr. a thing put back; hence) *A hangnail on the finger*: Pl.—**Prov.**: Of being busy about trifles: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curam, Cic.

redūx, ūcis, adj. [= reduc-s; fr. reduc-o] **1.** *That leads or brings back*: Jupiter, Ov.—**2.** *That is led or brought back from slavery, imprisonment, a distance, etc.; come back, returned*: me reducem esse voluisti, Cic.

redūc-tio (refec-), ōnis, f. [for refac-tio; fr. refec-io, through true root REFAC-] **I.** Prop.: *A restoring, repairing*: Suet. **II.** Fig.: *Refreshment, refection, recreation, recovery*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfection*.

refec-tor, ōris, m. [for refac-tor; fr. id.] *A restorer, repairer*: Suet.

refec-tus (for refac-tus), a, um, P. of refec-io, through true root REFAC-

refe-llō, fellī, *no sup.*, fellēre, 3. v. a. [for re-fallo] *To show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute, refute, repel*: mendacium, Cic.

refe-rō, fersi, fertum, feroferē, 4. v. a. [for re-farcio] *To fill up, stuff, cram*: **I.** Prop.: corporibus Tiberinum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: libros fabulis, Cic.

refe-rō, retillī (retullī), retātum (retālum, Lucr.), rēferre, v. a. *irr.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, carry,*

REFERT

bring, draw, or give back: signa militaria, Cæs.—Particular phrase: *Referre pedem or gradum* (gradūs), *To draw back one's foot or step; to draw back, withdraw, retire, retreat, etc.*, Cæs.; Liv.; Ov. **B. Esp.: 1.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self back again; to go back, return:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**2.** *To give back something due; to give up, return, restore, pay back, repay:* aera octonis Idibus, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor.—**3.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To retreat, retire, withdraw:* Liv. **II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To bear, carry, bring, draw, or give back: spem, Cic.; annos, Virg. **B. Esp.: 1.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self again; to go back, return, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *To give back, repay:* vicem, Ov.—Particular phrase: *Referre (alicui) gratiam*, *To return thanks, show one's gratitude* (by deeds); *to recompense, requite:* Cic.—**3.** *To bring back anything; to repeat, renew, restore:* hunc morem, hae cassas, atque haec certamina primus Ascanius... Retulit, Virg.—**4.** **a.** *To convey a report, account, intelligence, by speech or by writing; to report, announce, relate, recite, repeat; to mention:* sermones referrebat ad mo. Cic.: (in Gr. construction) retulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, Ov.: (without Object) nullo referente, Cic.—**b.** *To say in return; to regain, answer, reply:* tandem paucis refert, Virg.—**c.** Politic. t.t.: *To bring, convey, deliver anything as an official report; to report, announce, notify:* Ubii referunt, Suevos omnes, etc., Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) *Ad senatum (aliquid) referre, or simply referre, To make a motion, or proposition, in the Senate; to consult, refer to, or lay before, the Senate; to move, bring forward, propose:* Cic.; Liv.; Sall.—(b) *Referre ad populum, To propose, or refer, anything anew to the people:* Cic.—**d.** *Referre (aliquid) ad aliquem or aliquid, To make a reference, or refer, to anyone or anything:* Cic.; Nep.—**e.** Mercant. and Polit. t.t.: (a) *To note down, enter anything in writing; to inscribe, register, record, etc.*: senatus consulta, Cic.: nomen in tabulis, id.—(b) *Referre rationes, To give, present, or render, an account:* Cic.—(c) *Referre aliquid, To give, present, or render an account of something:* Cic.—**f.** *Referre aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in numerum, etc., To count, or reckon, a person or thing among:* Cic.; Tac.—**5.** *To trace back, ascribe, refer a thing to anything, etc.*: pendum rita ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *référer*.**

rē-fert (once personal in the Plur.: referunt, Plaut.), tālūt, ferre, v. n. and impers. [for rem-ferri; fer, re = *rem*, Acc. of res; ferō] (*It bears or carries one's affair or property; hence*) **I.** *It is for one's interest or advantage; it profits, or, in gen., it befits, matters, imports, concerns:* quod tuā nihil refererat, Cic.: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, Virg. **II. (It**

belongs, relates, etc.; is of importance, etc.: longitudo in his refert, Pl.: quid id me aut ad meam rem refert, Plaut.: dic, quid referat intra Naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an Mille arot? Hor.

rē-fer-tus (for refero-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of refero-*io*.—**2.** Pa.: *Stuffed, crammed, filled full:* a. Prop.: (Comp.) refertus armarium, Cic.: (Sup.) theatrum celebritate refertissimum, id.: (with Gen.) referta Graecia hominum nefariorum, id.—**b.** Fig.: formula, Cic.

rē-fer-vēo, no perf. nor sup., fervēre, 2. v. n. *To boil or bubble up; to boil over:* **I.** Prop.: in sartagine referentur, Pl. **II. Fig.:** refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

rē-fer-vesco, ferri or ferbūi, no sup., fervescere, 3. v. n. *inch. I. To boil or bubble up:* sanguis refervescere videtur, Cic. **II.** *To cool down, be allayed:* referverat oratio, Cic.

rē-fic-ō, feci, factum, fierē, 3. v. a. [for re-facio] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.** *To make again, make anew, put in condition again; to remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit, etc.*: ea reficere instituit, Cæs. **B. Esp.: 1.** *To remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit:* ados, Cic.—**2.** Of forces: *To recruit, fill up:* Cæs.—**3.** Econom. and Mercant. t.t.: *To make again, i. e. to get back again, get in return:* quod inde refectum, militi datur, Liv.—**4.** Politic. t.t.: *To appoint anew; to reappoint, re-elect:* tribunos, Cic. **II. Fig.: A. Gen.** *To restore:* saltem, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1.** *To make strong again; to restore, reinvigorate, refresh, recruit physically or mentally:* equos, Cæs.: animum ex forensi strepitu, Cic.—**2.** With Personal pron.: *To refresh, recruit, invigorate, etc., one's self:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refaire*.

rē-fic-tio, ōnis, v. refectio.
rē-fig-o, fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.** *To unfix, unfasten, unloose, tear or pluck down, pull out or off:* reflexo clypeo, Hor. **B. Esp.: 1.** *To take down the tables of the laws suspended in public, i. e. to annul, abolish, abrogate laws:* leges refixistis, Cic.—**2.** *To take away, remove:* quo facilius nostra refigere, deportareque tuto possimus, Script. ap. Cic. **II. Meton.:** *To remove, carry off, plunder, etc.*: opes, Cland.

rē-fing-o, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To make again, make anew:* cerea regna, Virg.

rē-fix-us (for refig-sus), a, um, P. of refig-o.

rē-flāg-itō, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To demand again, demand back:* eam, Cat.

rē-flā-tus, ūs, m. [refl(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A blowing against, blowing:* Pl. **II. Meton.: *A contrary wind:* Cic.**

rē-flect-o, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: **A. Prop.: 1.** Gen.: *To bend, or turn, back or backwards; to turn about or away:* colla, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive

force: *To turn one's self, or itself, back:* Virg.; Ov. **B. Fig.: To turn back, bring back: animum reflexi, i. e. *I reflected within myself*, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To bend, or turn, back:* Pl.: *To give way, yield:* inde ubi jam morbi reflexit causa, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refléter, réfléchir*.**

rē-flexus (for reflect-sus), a, um, P. of reflect-o.

rē-flō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: *To blow back, blow contrary:* A. Prop.: refantibus ventis, Cic. **B. Fig.:** quum reflatit (sc. fortuna), affligitur, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To blow again from one's self; to blow, or breathe, out:* ducitur (sc. aër) atque reflatur, Lucr.

rē-flū-o, no perf. nor sup., found, ēre, 3. v. n. **I.** *To flow back:* refluit amnis, Virg. **II.** *To overflow:* refluit (sc. Nilus) campis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refluer*.

rē-formidā-tio, ōnis, f. [reformid(a)-o] *A great fear or dread; terror:* Cic.

rē-formido, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of; to shun, or avoid, through fear:* homines maritimos, Cic.: cupiens tibi dicere servus Paucis, reformido, Hor.

rē-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To shape again: dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, i. e. until she resumes her first shape*, Ov. **II. Fig.:** *To amend, reform:* mores depravatos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réformer* (re-).

rē-fō-tus (for refov-tus), a, um, P. of refov-eo.

rē-fō-vēo, fōvi, fōtum, fōvère, 2. v. a. *To warm or cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive, etc.*: sueti adversum fortuita aspectu principis refoveri, Tac.

rē-fract-ār-iō-sus, a, um, adj. dim. [refractorius, (uncontr. Gen.) refractorio-] *Somewhat stubborn or refractory:* dicendi genus, Cic.

rē-fract-āri-us, a, um, adj. [refract-us, in reflexive force] (*Pertaining to the refractus, or to the one, etc., who breaks his way backwards; cf. refragor; hence*) *Stubborn, obstinate, refractory:* Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfractaire*.

rē-frac-tus (for refrag-tus), a, um, P. of refringo; through true root *FRAG*.

rē-frēnātio, ōnis, refrēno, are, v. refrēn.

rē-frāg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [etym. dub.; prps. re; FRAG, root of frango] (*To break backwards; hence*) **I.** Prop.: Polit. t.t.: *To oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay:* homini amissidmo, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To resist, oppose, contest, withstand:* tacita quadam cogitatione refragatur illis omnibus, Quint.

rē-frēno (-frēno), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To hold back or in with a bridle; to check, curb:* equos, Curt. **II.** Meton.: *To bridle, check, curb, restrain:* ille refrēnat aquas, Ov.: donec eam (sc. materiam) refrēnavit

per membra voluitas, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: To bridle, curb, restrain, hold back: adolescentes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfréner*.

rē-frīco, frīcū, frīcātum, frīcāre, 1. v. a. and n. **I.** Prop.: To rub or scratch open again; to tear open: vulnera, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Act.: To excite afresh, renew: admonita refricatur amor, Ov.—**B.** Neut.: To break out afresh, appear again: crebro refricat lippiti lo, Cic.

rēfrīgērā-tio, ōnis, f. [refriger(a)-o.] A cooling, coolness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfrigération*.

rē-frīgēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To make cool or cold; to cool off, cool: aquam refrigerare, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To cool one's self: Suet.; Cic. **B.** Fig.: 1. To cool off, to deprive of warmth or zeal: —Pass.: To be cooled, wearied, exhausted; to grow cool or languid: defessi ac refrigerata accusatione, Cic.—**2.** To cool; i. e. to check, deter, stop, interrupt: testes, Quint. **II.** Neut.: To cool; cause, create, produce coolness or coldness: quum summa Saturni refrigeret, Cic.

rē-frīgescō, frīxi, no sup., frīgescere, 3. v. n. inch. **I.** Prop.: To grow cold or cool; post tela educta, rēfrīxit (sc. cor), Ov.: refrigerat enim cunctando plaga per auras, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: To grow cold or remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag in strength or zeal: belli apparatus refrigerescit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *refreschir*, (mod.) *rafraichir*.

rē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for re-frango] **I.** **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To break back, break open: Evēque sonat, portasque rēfringit, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** To break off: ramum, Virg.—**b.** To tear open: vestes, Ov. **B.** Fig.: Of the sun's rays: To refract: Pl. **II.** **A.** Prop.: To break, break in pieces: refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. **B.** Fig.: To break break in pieces, destroy, etc.: vim fluminis, Cæs.

rē-rūgio, rūgi, rūgītum, rūgēre, 3. v. n. and **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: 1. With persons or things as subjects: To flee back; to run away, flee, escape: tremefacta refugit, Virg.: vites a caulis refugere dicuntur, Cic.—**2.** Of places, etc.: To run back, recede, disappear, vanish in the distance: ab litore templum, Virg. **B.** Fig.: To flee back, flee away: animus, Cic. **II.** Act.: To flee back, run away from any thing; to avoid, shun a thing: **A.** Prop.: iudicium, Cic.: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. **B.** Fig.: vicina iurgia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refuir*; (se) *refugier*.

rē-rūgiō, ti, n. [refugio-i] **I.** Prop.: A fleeing away; an escaping, escape: Just. **II.** Meton.: A place of refuge, a refuge: Liv. **III.** Fig.: A refuge; refuge, populum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refuge*.

rēfūg-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *Fleeing back, fleeing away, receding*: unda, Ov.—As Subst.: **refugus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A fugitive*: Tac.

rē-fulgēo, fulsi, no sup., fulgēre, 2. v. n. To flash back, reflect a shining light; to shine bright, glitter, glisten: **I.** Prop.: quorum simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, Hor. **II.** Fig.: fama refulget, Prop.

rē-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. **I.** **A.** Prop.: Of fluids: 1. Gen.: To pour back: aequorque refundit in aquor, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Part. Perf. Pass. in reflexive force: *Floving back*: quā ponto longe sonat unda refuso, Virg. **B.** Meton.: Of things not liquid: To fling, or throw, back: refunditur alga, Virg. **II.** To pour forth: dicti super ora refuso, Ov.

rēfūsus (for refūd-sus), a, um, P. of refūd(n)-o, through true root REFUD.

rēfūtā-tio, ōnis, f. [refut(a)-o] Rhetor. **I.** **A.** A refutation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfutation*.

rēfūtā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *A refutation*: Lucr.

rē-fūtō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [re; fut-is, a water-pitcher or pot] (To employ the futis again; hence) To drive back, check, repress: **I.** Prop.: nationes bello, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: To repress, resist, restrain, oppose: virtutem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To repress, rebut anything by speech, etc.; to confute, refute, disprove: tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfuter*.

rēg-ālis, e, adj. [rex, reg-is] (Of, or belonging to, a rex; hence) 1. *Kingly, royal, regal*: genus, Cic.: (Comp.) rex regali, Plaut.—**2.** *Usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid, ornatus*, Cic.: animus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régal, royal*.

rēgāl-iter, adv. [regal-is] (After the manner of the regalis; hence) 1. *Splendidly, magnificently*: Liv.—**2.** *In a lordly, or domineering manner; imperiously*: Ov.

rē-gēro, gessi, gestum, gērere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To bear, carry, or bring back: tellure regestā, Ov. **II.** Fig.: To throw or cast back, to retort: invidiam, Tac.

rēges-tus (for reger-tus), a, um, P. of reger-o.

rēgia, æ, v. regius.

rēgi-e, adv. [regi-us] 1. *Royally, regally, like a king*: Plaut.—**2.** *Impetuously, despotically*: Cic.—**3.** *Superbly, sumptuously, splendidly, magnificently*: Var.

rēgific-e, adv. [regifico-us] *Royally, magnificently*: Enn. ap. Cic.

rēgi-fīc-ius, a, um, adj. [forregi-facio; fr. rex, reg-is; (i); fio-io] (Made by or for a rex; hence) *Magnificent, sumptuous*: luxus, Virg.

rē-gigno, no perf. nor sup., gignere, 3. v. a. To begot, or bear, again; to reproduce: Lucr.

Rēgillus, i; -i, ūrum, m. *Regillus* or *Regill*: 1. *A town of the Sabines*, —Hence, *Regill-anus*, a, um (-en-

sis, e), adj. *Of, or belonging to, Regillus*.—**2.** *A small lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained there by the Romans, under the dictator Postumius*.—Hence, *Regillensis*, i, m. (One belonging to Regillus) *Regillensis*; a cognomen of the Postumii.

rēg-imen, inis, n. [reg-o] 1.: **a.** Prop.: *A guiding, guidance, direction*: Tac.—**b.** Meton.: (The thing that guides; hence) *A rudder, helm*: Ov.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A guiding, directing, governing; rule, guidance, government, command*: Lucr.; Virg.; Tac.—(b) Esp.: *The direction of state affairs, rule, government*: Tac.—**b.** Meton.: *A governor, ruler, director*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régime*.

rēg-ina, æ, f. [reg-o] (The ruling one; hence) 1. Prop.: *A queen*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A princess*: Virg.—**B.** *For a noble woman, a lady*: Plaut. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Queen, mistress, sovereign*, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *roïne, royne*, (mod.) *reine*.

rēg-iō, ōnis, f. [reg-o] (A directing, hence) 1. Prop.: *A direction, line*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *Adverbial expression*: B regione (alicuius rei): **A.** *In a straight line, directly*: Cic.—**B.** *In the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite*: Nep.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. *Angur, i. e. The line which bounds the sight: the visual line, boundary-line, limit*: Cic.—**2.** *A boundary-line, limit, boundary*: Cic.—**3.** *A quarter, region of the heavens or the earth*: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** 1. Gen.: *A portion (of the earth or heavens) of indefinite extent; a tract, territory, region*: Cic.; Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A portion of country of indefinite extent; a territory, province, district, region*: Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** Plur.: *Lands, territories*: Cæs.—**c.** *A quarter, ward, district, circle (of Rome and the adjacent territory)*: Tac. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** *A boundary line, boundary, limit*: Cic.—**B.** *A province, department, sphere*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *région*.

rēg-iōn-ātim, adv. [regio, region-is] *By districts or wards*: Liv.

Regium, ti, n. *Regium; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, on the Via Emilia (now Reggio)*.—Hence, *Regi-enses*, ūm, m. *The inhabitants of Regium*.

rēg-ius, a, um, adj. [rex, reg-is] 1. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a king; kingly, royal, regal*: genus, Cic.: res, Ov.—As Subst.: **rēgia**, æ, f.: **A.** (sc. domus): 1. Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *A royal palace, castle, fortress, residence; the court*: Liv.—**b.** Esp.: *The royal palace of Numa (situate on the Via Sacra, close by the temple of Vesta)*: Ov.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The royal tent in a camp*: Liv.; Curt.—**b.** *The court, i. e. the royal family: the king and his courtiers*: Liv.; Tac.—**B.** *A royal city, residence, capital*: Virg.—**C.** *A colonnade, portico, hall*: Suet. **II.** Fig.: *Royal, regal, princely, splendid, magnificent*: moles, Hor.—**3.** *Particular phrases*: *Regius morbus, The jaun*

fice (because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, etc.): Hor.

rē-glūtino, *n*, perf., ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* To *unglue*; to *unloose*, *separate*: Cat.

regnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [regn(a)-o] *A ruler, sovereign*: Adj.

regnā-trix, icis, *adj.* [id.] *Ruling, reigning, imperial*: domus, Tac.

regnā-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [regn-um] (To have a regnum; hence) **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *n.* In a good sense: *To be lord; to rule, govern*: vivo et regno, Hor.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To lord it, tyrannize, domineer*: regnavit paucos menses, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *To have royal power; to be king; to rule, reign*: regnavit Romulo, Cic.: (with Gen.) quā Damnum agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor.: (Impers. Pass.) regnabitur, Virg. **B. Fig.**: 1. *To reign, rule, hold sway*: per ramos victor regnat (sc. ignis), Virg.—**2. To rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate: ardor edendi per fauces regnat, Ov. **II. Act.**: *To rule, sway, govern*: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur paullo jam adductus quam ceterae Germanorum gentes, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régner*.**

reg-num, i, *n.* [reg-o] (That which rules; hence) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. In good sense: *Domination, sovereignty, rule, authority*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Despotism, tyranny*: Cic. **B. Meton.**: *A place over which one has power, or which one possesses; a territory*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *Kingly government, royal authority, royalty*: Cic.; Virg. **B. Meton.**: *A kingdom*: Cæs.—**Poet.**: of bees: cetera regna refulgunt, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régne*.

rēg-o, rexi, roctum, rēgēre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root RADSH, splendēre, regere] **I. Prop.**: *To rule, govern, sway, have the supremacy over, control, etc.*: Massilienses pro delectis et principibus civis summā iustitiā reguntur, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of abstract objects: *To rule, govern, sway, control*, id. mores, Cic.: animi partes consilio, id.—**B.** 1. Gen.: *To guide, lead, conduct, direct*: deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *To guide into the right way one who has erred; to set right, correct*: errantem, Cæs. **III. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *To keep straight or from going wrong; to lead straight; to guide, conduct, direct*: corpus, Cic.: tela per auras, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Law t. t.*: Of boundaries or limits: *To draw, mark o.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régir*.

rē-grēdor, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. *v. dep. n.* [for re-grador] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To go, or come, back; to turn back, return*: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *To march back, withdraw, retire, retreat*, etc.: neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: *To go, or come, back; to return*: in illum animum, Cic.

1. **rēgres-sus** (for regred-sus), *a*, um, *P.* of regredior.

2. **rēgres-sus**, ūs, *m.* [for regred-sus, fr. regred-ior] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A going back, return, regress*: Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *A retreat*: Liv.; Tac. **II. Fig.**: *A return, retreat, regress*: ab ira, Liv.

rēg-tla, s, *f.* [reg-o] (The thing keeping straight; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A straight piece of wood: a straight-edged ruler, rule*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *A straight staff*: in gen., a stick, lath, bar (of wood or iron): Cæs. **III. Fig.**: *A rule, pattern, model, example*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régle*.

1. **rēg-ulus**, i, *m.* dim. [rex, regis] (A little rex; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A petty king, prince, chieftain, lord*: Liv.; Tac. **II. Meton.**: *A king's son, a prince*: Liv.

2. **Rēgulus**, i, *m.* [1. regulus] (A petty king) *Regulus; a Roman cognomen*: 1. Of the Atilii (among whom was the celebrated consul, M. Atilius Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.—**2.** Of the Livinei.

rē-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To taste again or repeatedly*: **I. Prop.**: salinum, Pers. **II. Fig.**: *literas*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *regouter*.

rē-gyro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To turn about again, to wheel round*: Fig.: bellum, Flor.

reicio, ere, *v.* rejic.

reic-tāndus, a, um, *adj.* [reicio, (Supine) reject-um] *That is to be rejected, rejectable*: Cic.

reic-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for rejaic-to; fr. reicio, through true root REJAC] **I. Prop.**: *A throwing back*: Pl. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *A rejecting, rejecting*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Law t. t.*: *A challenging, rejection of a judge*: Cic.—**2. Rhet. t. t.: *A shifting off (from one's self to another)*: Cic.**

reic-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *intens.* [for rejaic-to; fr. id.] *To throw or cast back*: montes Icti rejectant voces, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rejeter*.

reic-tus (for rejaic-tus), *a*, um, *P.* of reicio, through true root REJAC.

rē-jicio (in many MSS. also written reicio), jeci, jectum, jicere (reice, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* [for re-jacio] **I. A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: *Of things as objects*: *To throw, cast, or fling back*: telum in hostes, Cæs.—**b.** Of living objects: *To drive back, chase back, force back, repel*: pascentes a flumine reice capellas, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: *a. Milit. t. t.*: *To force back, beat back, or repel the enemy*: hostem, Cic.—**b. Pass.**: *Nautical t. t.*: *To be driven back by a storm*: Cic.; Cæs. **B. Fig.**: 1. Gen.: *To cast off, renounce, repel, reject*: audaciam, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *a.* *To reject contemptuously; to refuse, scorn, disdain, despise*: rejectit dona nocentium, Hor.—**b. Law t. t.: *Of judges, etc.*: *To set aside, challenge peremptorily, reject*, the judges appointed by lot: Cic.—**c.** *To refer to, make over to, remand to* ad ipsam te epistolam reicio, Cic.—**d. Politic. t. t.**: *To refer (a matter, or the one whom it concerns, from one's self to some officer***

or authorised body): rem ad Pompeium, Cæs.: (without Object) tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, Liv.

—**e.** Of time: *To put off to a later period; to defer, postpone*: in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus, Cic. **II.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: **A. Prop.**: *To cast, or throw, one's self anywhere*: tum illa rejectis se in eum, alung herself upon him, or into his arms, Ter. **B. Fig.**: *To throw one's self anywhere, i. e. to apply one's self to a matter, etc.*: Script. ap. Cic.

rē-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep. n.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To slide or glide back; to sink or fall back*: quis neget ardnis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, Hor. **B. Esp.**: *To go, or come, back with a swift, or easy, motion; to glide back again*: flectere ratem, Thesuv. versoque relabere vento, sail back, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To sink or fall back; to relapse; to return*: in Aristippi furtim precepta relabor, Hor.

rē-languesco, langui, *n* sup., languescere, 3. *v. n.* **I. Prop.**: *To sink down fainting or in a swoon; to grow languid or faint*: moribunda relanguit, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To relax; to become feeble, faint, relaxed*: latio, Liv.

rēlā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [refero, through RELA, root of Supine rela-tum; v. ferio init.] **I. Prop.**: *A carrying or bringing back*: Quint. **II. Fig.**: **A. A throwing back, retorting: Cic.—**B. A report; a proposition, motion: Cic.—**C. Philosoph.** and Gramm. t. t.: *Reference, regard, respect, relation*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relation*.****

rēlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A mover, proposer in the senate, etc.*: Script. ap. Cic.

1. **rēlā-tus**, *a*, um, *P.* of refero, through RELA, root of Supine relatum; v. ferro init.

2. **rēlā-tus**, ūs, *m.* [refero, through id.] 1. *A reciting; a recital*: Tac.—**2.** *An official report*: Tac.

rēlaxā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [relax(a)-o] *An easing, relaxation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relaxation*.

rē-laxo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I. Prop.**: *To stretch out; or eiden, again; to unloose, loosen, open*: calor ille vius et cæca relaxat Spiramenta, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. 1. Gen.**: *To slacken, ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax*: tristitiam, Cic.: animos doctrinā, id.—**2. Esp.**: With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or simply relaxare: *To release, relax, relieve, etc., one's self, etc.*: Cic.—**B.** *To relax, make loose, or dissolve*: mores atas lasciva relaxat, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relâcher*.

rēlec-tus (for releq-tus), *a*, um, *P.* of 2. releq-o.

rēlēgā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [releg(a)-o] *A sending away, exiling, banishment, relegation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relegation*.

1. **rē-lēgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To send away, or out of the way; to dispatch, remove*: nilum ab hominibus, Cic.: me vel ex

tremos Numidarum in agros Classe releget, Hor. **B. Esp.**: Politic. *t. t.*: To send into exile, to banish (to a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time); aliquem in decem annos, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *A. To send, or put, away; to reject:* dona, Cic.—**B.** To refer, attribute, ascribe, impute: causas alicui, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *re-léguer*.

2. rē-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, lēgēre, **3. v. a. I.** To gather together or collect again: filum, Ov. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: Of local objects: **1.** By land: To travel over or through again; to traverse again: campos, Val. Fl.—**2.** Of the sea, etc., as object: To traverse, or sail over, again: aquas, Ov.—**3.** Of a coast, country, etc., as object: To pass, or sail, by again; to coast along again: Asiam, Tac. **B.** Fig.: To go over again (in speech or thought): relegantque suos sermone labores, Ov. **III.**: To read over again: Trojani belli scriptorem Præneste relegi, Hor.

rē-lentesco, no perf., *lētēre*, **2. v. n. i. nch.** To grow slack again: Fig.: amor relentescit, Ov.

rē-lēvo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a. I.** To make light, to lighten: **A. Prop.**: ut relevent dempti vimina torta favi, Ov. **B. Fig.**: epistolam gravem pellatione, Cic. **II.** To ease, relieve: **A. Prop.**: membra sedili, Ov. **B.** Fig.: famem, Ov.: homines agros, Cic. **III.** To lift, or raise, up: corpus ex terrā, Ov. **IV.** To lessen, diminish, abate: fastidium, Cic. **V.**: **A.** To alleviate, mitigate, relieve: luctus, Ov.—**B.** To console, comfort: aliquem, Cic. **VI.** To ease, relieve, free, from a thing: curā et metu esse relevati, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relever*.

rē-līcōr, no perf., *līcōri*, **2. v. dep.** (To bid back again; hence) To bid or offer a lower price than that before offered: Cic.

rē-līc-tō, ōnis, *f.* [for relīqu-tio; fr. relī(n)qu-o] **A.** forsaking, abandoning: Cic.

rē-līc-tus (for relīqu-tus), *a. um*, *P.* of relī(n)qu-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *relicte*, "a widow."

relīc-tus, *a. um*, *v.* reliquus.

rē-līg-a-tō, ōnis, *f.* [relīg(a)-o] **A.** binding up, tying up: Cic.

rē-līg-iō (rell-, in poets), ōnis, *f.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Cicero, from 2. relego; now, usually referred to religo] **I. Prop.**: Reverence for god (the gods), the fear of god: connected with a careful pondering of divine things; piety, religion, both inwardly and ceremonially: Cic. Cæs.—**Particular phrase:** Religio est, *It is a religious custom:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **Δ. 1.:** *a. Conscientiousness, scrupulousness arising from religion, religious scruples, scruples of conscience, religious awe, etc.*: Ter.; Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—**Particular phrase:** Religio jurisjurandi, or simply religio: *Scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath, pledged faith:* Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** *A religious offence, giving rise to scruples of conscience:*

Cic.; Cæs.—**2.** *A strict scrupulousness, anxiety, punctiliousness, conscientiousness, exactness, etc.*: Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Abstr.: The holiness, sacredness, sanctity inhering in any religious object: Cic.—**2.** Concr.: *An object of religious veneration, a sacred place or thing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *religion*.

rē-līg-iō-s, *a. u. c.* [religios-us] **I.** Piously, religiously: (Comp.) religiosus deos colere, Liv.: (Sup.) religiosissime, Cic.—**2.** Considerately, scrupulously, punctually, exactly, conscientiously: Cic.

rē-līg-i-ō-sus (rell-, in poets), *a. um*, *adj.* [contr. fr. religion-osus; fr. religio, religion-is] (Full of religio; hence) **1.** Of persons or things: *Averencing or fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious:* (Sup.) religiosissimi mortales, Sall.—**2.**: **a.** (a) In a good sense: (a) Of persons: *Religiously considerate, careful, anxious, scrupulous:* (Comp.) religiosiores agricolae, Col.—(b) Of things: *Connected with religious scruples:* campi fructum religiosum artem consumere, was a matter of religious scruple, Liv.—(b) In a bad sense: *Over-scrupulous, over-anxious, superstitious:* Ter.—**b.** *Scrupulous, strict, precise, accurate, conscientious:* natio, Cic.—**3.** Of things: *Holy, sacred:* altaria, Cic.—**Particular phrase:** Dies religiosus, *A day upon which it was unlucky to undertake anything important, a day of evil omen, e. g., the dies Alliensis, the dies atrī, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *religieux*.

rē-līg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a. I.**: **A. Prop.**: **1.** Gen.: *To bind or fasten up: to bind fast:* cui flavam religas comam? Hor.: Hector ad currum religatus, Cic.: (with Gr. Acc.) comam religata nodo, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: *Nautical. t. t.*: *To fasten, or moor, a ship, etc., to the shore, etc.*: naves ad terram, Cæs. **B. Fig.**: *To bind, fasten:* quæ (sc. prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, etc., bound to external things, Cic. **II.** *To unbind:* juga manū, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relîer*.

rē-lī-mo, lēvi, *no sup.*, *linēre* (Perf. Subj. Sync., relērīmus for releverīmus, Plaut.), **3. v. a.** To unpitch, unseal, open: relevi dolia omnia, omnes series, Ter.: mella, Virg.

rē-lī-quo, līqui, līctum, līnquēre, **3. v. a. I.**: **A. Gen.**: **1.** Prop.: *To leave behind:* quem si reliquissim, Cic.: greges pecorum . . . sub opacā valle, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: *To leave behind:* excusationem ad Cæsarem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.**: *a.* Of deceased or dying persons: *To leave behind at death:* to leave a person or thing: filiam, Ter.: fundos, Cic.—**b.** *To leave, bequeath, give as a legacy, etc.*: greges, Ov.: servum testamentum, Quint.—**2.** *To leave, appoint, nominate, constitute one's heir, etc.* (with second Acc. of further definition) herodem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic.—**2.** *To leave a thing behind:* to leave remaining; to let remain, to allow to remain, to leave: Pass.: *To be left, to remain:* **a.** Prop.: *dapis meliora reliquens, Hor.—b.*

Fig.: *ne qua spes in fugā relinqueretur, Cæs.*—**Particular phrase:** Relinquitur, etc., ut (c. Subj.): (a) *It remains that, etc.*: relinquitur ut, si vincimur in Hispaniā, quiescamus, Cic.—(b) *In a logical sense: It follows that, etc.*: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tua genera sint caussarum, Cic.—**3.** *To leave behind one in a particular state:* (with second Acc. of further definition) quos incorruptos Jugurtha reliquerat, Sall. **II.**: **A. Gen.**: *To leave, go away from:* **1.** Prop.: domum propinquosque reliquisse, Cæs.—**2.** Fig.: vitam sub nube relinquit, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Prop.: **A.** Of personal objects: *To leave in the lurch; to forsake, abandon, etc.*: reliquit me homo atque abii, Ter.—**b.** Of things as objects: *To leave, quit, abandon, forsake, give up, etc.*: relicta non bene parvula, Hor.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To leave, give up, resign, neglect, forsake, abandon, relinquish:* rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.—**b.** *To cease, leave off:* (with Inf.) mirari, Lucr.—**c.** *To leave untouched, unhurt, etc.*: paucos, qui ex fugā evaserant, reliquerunt, Cæs.—**d.** *To leave a person or thing in a particular state; to let remain, suffer to be, allow to go, etc.*: Scaptius me rogat, ut rem sic relinquam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *relinquer, relanquîr*.

rē-lī-qu-īe (rell-, in poets), ārum, *f.* [relī(n)qu-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *The remains, relics, remnant, rest, remainder of anything:* Hirt.; Virg.—**Particular phrase:** Reliquie cibi, or simply reliquie, *The refuse of food, i. e. the excrements:* Cic.; Sen. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *The leavings, remains, remnants, fragments of food:* Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** *The remains, relics, ashes of a body that has been burned:* Cic.; Virg.—**3.** *The (unconsumed) remains of the flesh of a sacrifice:* Suet. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *Remainder, remains, remnants, rest, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *relique*.

rē-lī-qu-us (rell-) relīctus as a quadrisyll., Lucr.), *a. um*, *adj.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *That is left or remains, that is left behind, remaining:* si qua reliqua res est, Cic.—**As Subst.**: reliquum, *i. n.* *The rest, remainder, residue:* vitæ, Liv.: belli, Tac.—**Particular phrases:** **1.** Reliquum est, *fold. by ut c. Subj.*: *It remains, that:* Cic.—**2.** Reliquum, etc.; also, aliquid reliquū, *facere* (a periphrase for reliquere): **a.** *To leave behind, leave remaining:* Cic.—**b.** *Only with a negative:* *To leave undone; to omit, neglect:* Sall.; Cæs. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of time: *That is left or remains; subsequent, future:* reliquæ vitæ dignitas, Cic.—**2.** *Adverbial expression:* In reliquum, *For the future, in future, henceforward:* Scriptæ, ap. Cic.—**2.** Mercant. *t. t.*: Of debts, etc.: *Remaining, in arrears, outstanding:* Cic.—**As Subst.**: reliqua, *ōrum, n.* *The remainder of a debt; balance, or arrears:* Cic.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Of that which remains after a part just*

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mentioned : **A. Plur.** : *The remaining, the other* : murus quum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientiā definitus, Cic.—**As Subst.** : **1. reliqui**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *The rest, the others* : Cic.—**2. reliqua**, ōrum, n. *The remaining or other things; the rest of the things* : Cic.—**B. Sing.** : *The remainder, the rest, of a thing* : reliquus populus, Cic.—**As Subst.** : **reliquum**, i, n. *The remainder, that which remains* : Cic. Suet.—**Particular phrases** : Quod reliquum est, de reliquo, *As for the rest; as to, or with respect to, what remains* : Cic.

rellig- and **relliq-**, v. relig. and reliqu.

rē-lūcēo, luxī, nō sup., lūcēra, 2. v. n. (*To send light back; hence*) *To shine back, shine out; to blaze, shine, glow, give light* : olli ingens barba reluxit, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Vir. reſuire*.

rē-lūceſco, luxī, nō sup., lūceſcēre, 3. v. n. inch. *To grow bright again; to shine, become clear* : Ov.; Pl.

rē-luctor, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. n. **I. Prop.** : Of personal subjects : *To struggle against anything, resist* : reluctans uxor, Tac. **II. Fig.** : Of things as subjects : *To struggle against; to resist* : reluctata luna, Ov.—**B. To oppose, resist; to be adverse or reluctant** : diu precibus ipsorum reſtatutum aegre vicerunt, Curt. ¶ Hence, *Vir. rēluctor*.

rē-mācreſco, mācūri, nō sup., mācreſcēre, 3. v. inch. n. *To grow very lean or thin* : Suet.

rē-mālēdicō, ūti, etiam, ēre, 3. v. n. *To return reproachful language, to abuse or revile back* : Script. ap. Suet.

rē-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. *To send back word, to notify in return* : Eutr.

rē-mānēo, mānsi, nō sup., mānēre, 2. v. n. **I. Gen.** : *To stay or remain behind* : Catulus remansit, Cic. : apud aliquem, Cæs. **II. Esp.** : **A. To stay, remain, continue, abide, endure** : vestigia officii antiqui remanent, Cic.—**B. With an adjectival predicate** : *To remain, continue in a certain state or condition* : potentia senatūs gravis et magna remanebat, Cic.

rē-māno, perf. and sup. not found, āre, l. v. n. *To flow back* : Lucr.

rē-man-sio, ōnis, f. [reman-eo] *A staying or remaining behind; a remaining, continuing in one's place* : Cic.

rē-mēd-ium, ūi, n. [re; med-eor] (*That which heals again; hence*) **I. Prop.** : *A cure, remedy, medicine* : Cic.; Pl. **II. Fig.** : *A means of aid, assistance, or relief* : a remedy : rebus egris, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. remède*.

rēmen-sus, a, um, P. of remet-lor, through root REMEN.

rē-mēo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. **I. Prop.** : *To go or come back; to turn back, return* : in patriam, Ov.; nocte, Liv. **II. Fig.** : *To come back, return* : si natura juberet A certis annis ævum remeare peractum, Hor.

rē-mētior, mēnus sum, mētiri, 4. v. dep. a. **I. Prop.** : *To measure or*

mete again or back : frumentum pecuniā, i. e. *to pay for with an equal measure of money*, Quint. **II. Met-on** : *To trace back* : astra, Virg. **III. Fig.** : **A. To go over in one's mind; to think over, reflect upon** : facta act dicta, Sen.—**B. To measure or pass over again** : t' anmissum discrimen convallescendo remetiri, i. e. *to be continually advancing in recovery*, Pl. **433** Part. Perf. in Pass. force, *Re-passed, traversed again* : pelagoque remenso Improvisi adierunt, Virg.

rēmēx, īgis, m. [=remeg-s; for remig-s; fr. remig-o] **1. A rower, oarsman** : Cic.—**2. In collective force** : *Rowers* : Virg.

Rēmi, ōrum, m. *The Remi; a considerable people of Gaul (whose capital was the mod. Rheims).*

rēmiga-tio, ōnis, f. [remig(a)-o] *A rowing* : Cic.

rēmig-ium, ūi, n. [remig-o] **I. Prop.** : *A rowing* : Plaut.; Pl. **II. Met-on** : **A. 1. The oars** : Hor.—**2. Poet.** : Of wings : *Impulse, gliding motion* : Virg.—**B. The oarsmen, rowers** : Cic.

rēm-igo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. and a. [rem-ns] *To use a remus; hence* **I. Neut.** : *To row* : remigandi labor, Cæs. **II. Act.** : *To row* : alnum (=navem), Cland.

rē-mīgro, nō perf. nor sup., āre, l. v. n. **I. Prop.** : *To remove, to return, or to journey back; to go back, return*. **I. Prop.** : *trans Rhenum in suos viros*, Cæs. **II. Fig.** : *ad justitiam*, Cic.

rēm-īn-iscor, nō perf., īsci, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [re; root MEN; v. comminiscor] **I. To recall to mind, recollect, remember** : **A. Neut.** : *reminscendi recognoſcere*, Cic. : (with Gen.) *incommodi*, Cæs.—**B. Act.** : *dulces Argos*, Virg. **II. To call to mind, imagine, conceive : *plura bona*, Nep.**

rēm-iscō, nō perf., mixtum or mistum, miscēre, 2. v. a. *To mix again; to mix up, intermingle*. **I. Prop.** : *venenum cibo*, Sen. **II. Fig.** : *veris falsa remiscet*, Hor.

rēmīss-e, adō. [remiss-us] *Gently, mildly* : *quam leniter, quam remisse*, Cic. : (Comp.) *remissius . . . instare*, id.

rēmīss-ō, ōnis, f. [for remitt-sio; fr. remitt-o] **1. A relaxing, slackening; hence, a lowering, letting down** : superciliorum, Cic.—**2. a. A slackening, relaxing, abating, remitting; relaxation, abatement : Cic.—**b. Slackness, laxness of mind, etc.** : Cic.—**c. Mildness, lenity, gentleness : Cic.—**3. Relaxation, recreation : Cic.; Tac.—**4. a. A remitting or foregoing of a penalty, etc.** : a remission, etc. : Cic.; Tac.—**b. A remission, abatement : Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rémission*.********

rēmīss-sus (for remitt-sus), a, um, 1. P. of remitt-o.—**2. Pa. a. Prop.** : (a) Gen. : *Slack, loose, relaxed, languid* : remissa corpora, Cic. : arcus, Liv.—(b) Esp. : *Thawed* : *vere remissus ager*, Ov.—**b. Fig.** : *Relaxed, not rigid, strict, or hard* : (a) In a good sense : (a) *Mild, gentle, easy* : remissior ventus, Cæs.—(b) *Cheerful, free, open,*

good-humoured, gay, merry : cum tristibus severo, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense : *Slack, negligent, remiss* : nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, Cæs.—**As Subst.** : **remissum**, i, n. *Slackness, negligence, remissness* : Sall.—**3. Prone, given up, or inclined, to anything : (Sup.) *remississimo ad otium animo*, Suet.**

rē-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, mīttere, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.** : **1. Gen.** : *To let go back; to suffer, or allow, to go back; hence, to loosen, slacken, relax, anything* : *habenas vel adducere vel remittere*, Cic.—**2. Esp.** : **a. Of any part of the body** : *To let sink, or fall, down* : brachia, Virg.—**b. Of the effects of warmth : *To loosen, dissolve, melt, etc.* : mella, Virg.—**c. Of the ground** : *With Personal pron.* : *To loosen itself; i. e. to become open or soft; to thaw, etc.* : Tib. **B. Fig.** : **1. Act.** : **a. (a) To slacken, relax, abate** : contentionem, Cic. : (without Object) *si hoc sibi remitti vellent, remitterent ipsi de martimis custodiis*, Cæs.—(b) *To cease, leave off, omit, etc.*, to do anything : *quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas Querere*, Hor.—(c) *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force* : *To relax, abate* : Hor.; Cols.—**b. (a) Of the mind : *To relieve, recreate, refresh* : Liv.—(b) *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force* : *To recreate, refresh one's self, etc.* : Nep.; Pl.—**c. (a) To free one from any thing; to give up, grant, yield, resign, concede, surrender, sacrifice a thing to anyone : *quod natura remittit*, Ov. : (without Object) *remissum omnibus*, Liv.—(b) *To resign, surrender, give up the possession of a thing* : Plaut.; Liv.—(c) *To allow, permit* : *nec res dubitare remittit*, Ov.—**2. Neut.** : *To decrease, abate* : *quum remiserant dolores pedum*, Cic. **II. A. Prop.** : **1. Gen.** : *Of persons or things as objects* : *To send back, despatch back, cause to go back* : *remissis nunciis*, Sall. : *mulieres Romam*, Cic.—**2. Esp.** : **a. To hurt back : *pila*, Cæs.—**b. To fling back : *calces, i. e. to kick out behind*, Nep. **B. Fig.** : **1. To send back, return, etc.** : *vocem memora alta remittunt*, Virg.—**2. To return, give back, restore, resign : *utrumque provinciam*, Cic.—**3. To return, repay : *veniam*, Virg.—**4. To refer a matter : *causam ad senatum*, Tac.—**5. To dismiss, reject, cast off or away : *opinionem animis*, Cic. **III. To give forth, yield, etc.** : *ut melius muriā, quod testa marina remittit*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. remettre*.******************

remixtus (-stus) (for remiscō-tus) a, um, P. of remiscō.

rēm-mōior, mōlitus sum, mōliri, 4. v. dep. a. *To press, push, or move back or away* : *remoliri pondera terræ*, Ov.

rē-mōlesco, nō perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. inch. **I. Prop.** : *To become soft again; to become, or grow, soft*. sole Cera remolescit, Ov. **II. Fig.** : *To be softened, melted, touched*

precibus, Ov. — **B.** *To be enervated or weakened*: vino, Cæs.

rē-mollis, *no perf.*, mollitum, mollire, *4. v. a. I. Prop.*: *To make soft, to soften*: terram, Col. **II. Fig.**: *To soften, mollify*: eos remollitum, etc., Suet. — **B.** *To soften, weaken, enervate*: artus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ramollir*.

rēmōrā-men, Inis, *n.* [remor(a)-or] (*That which delays; hence*) *A delay, hindrance*: Ov.

rē-mordeo, *no perf.*, morsum, mordere, *2. v. a.* (Prop.: *To bite*; Fig.) *To vex, torment, disturb*: si juris materni cura remordet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remordre*.

rē-mōror, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.*: *To stay, tarry, linger, loiter, delay*: in Italiā, Liv. **II. Act.**: *To hold back, stay, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer*: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, Cic. **III. Part. Perf. in Pass. force**: *Delayed, retarded, etc.*: pomi iactu remorata (sc. Atalanta), Ov.

rēmōt-i-us, comp. adv. [remot-us] *At a greater distance, more remotely*: Cic.

rēmōt-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for remov-tio; fr. remov-co] *A putting away, removing, removal*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ré-motion*.

rēmōt-tus (for remov-tus), *a. um*: **I. P.** *of remov-co*. — **2. Pa.**: *Removed, i. e. afar off, distant, remote*: *a. Prop.*: (Comp.) *remotius antrum*, Ov. — **B. Fig.**: *Removed, disconnected, separate, clear, free from anything*: (Sup.) *sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *remot*, *fem. remoté*.

rēmōvēō, mōvī, mōtum, mōvēre (synop. *Plupperf.*, remōrant, Hor.: — *Inf. Perf.*, remōsse, Lucr.), *2. v. a. I. Gen. t.*: *To move or draw back; to take away, set aside, withdraw, remove*: *a. Prop.*: *remotis arbitris*, Cic.: *comas ad aures*, Ov. **B. Fig.**: *suspicionem ab se*, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *With personal pron.*: *To remove one's self; i. e. to depart, withdraw, retire, etc.*: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *remouvoir*, (mod.) *renuer*.

rēmōv-gio, perf. and sup. prps. *not found*, ire, *4. v. n.* *To bellow back; to respond, re-echo*: totusque remugit Mons, Virg.

rēmūlcō, mulsi, mulsum, mulcere, *2. v. a.* *To stroke back; caudam*, Virg.

rēmūlc-um, *i* (for the most part only in Abl.), *n.* [ῥημολκ-εω] *Nautical t. t.*: *A tow-rope, or any contrivance for towing*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remorque*.

rēmūl-sus (for remūlc-sus), *a. um, p.* *of remūlc-co*.

Rēmūlus, *i. m.* *Remulus*: **1. Silvius**: *a king of Alba*. — **2.** *A name of heroes*, in Virg.

rēmūnērā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [remuner(a)-or] *A repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rémunération*.

rē-mūnērōr, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. a.* *To repay, reward, recompense*, 533

remunerate: either in a good or bad sense: meritum, Liv.: aliquem supplicis, Cat. (without Object) *remunerandi voluntas*, Cic.

rē-murmūro, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, āre, *1. v. n.* (*To send a murmur back; hence*) *To murmur back, remurmur*: remurmurat unda, Virg.

1. rē-mus, *i. m.* [prob. for ret-mus; fr. root *ēpes* or *ēper*, whence *ēpēs-aw, ēpēr-por*] (*The rowing thing; hence*) *An oar*. **I. Prop.**: Cæs.; Virg. — **Particular phrases**: *Remis velisque, velis remis, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, with sails and oars, etc., i. e. with all one's might, with all possible speed*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: *1. Of wings*: alarum, Ov. — **2. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer**: Ov. — **B.** *Of speech*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rame*.

2. Rēmūs, *i. m.* *Remus; the twin-brother of Romulus*.

rē-narro, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, āre, *1. v. a.* *To tell over again; to relate*: fata divum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *renarrer*.

rē-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, *3. v. dep. n. I. Prop.*: *To be born again; to grow, or spring up, again*: renascuntur pinnae, Cic.: *corpore de patrio parvum phœnica renasci*, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *To come forth again; to spring up or rise again*: ab stribus lætus renata urbs, Liv. **III. Fig.**: *To be renewed, to revive*: Trojæ renascens alite lugubri Fortuna, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *renaitre*.

rēnā-tus, *a. um, p.* *of rena-scor*.

rē-nāvigo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n. and a. To sail back*: **I. Neut.**: in Curiana regna, Cic. **II. Act.**: Achéron invius Renavigari, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *renaviguer*.

rē-nō, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, āre, *2. v. a.* *To unspin; to undo, unravel* what has been spun: fila, Ov.

rēnēs, renum (renitum, Pl.), *m.* [ῥηνέες] *The kidneys, reins*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rein*.

rē-nidēo, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, āre, *2. v. n.* [etym. dub.; prps. for re-niteo] **I. Prop.**: *To shine again, shine back; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent*: non ebur neque aureum Meā renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To shine*: jam sola renidet In Stilichone salus, Claud. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To shine or beam for joy; to be glad, cheerful*: adiecisse prædam Torquibus exiguus renidet, Hor. — **2.** *To smile, laugh*: vultu renidente, Tac.

rēnide-sco, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, scēre, *3. v. n. inch.* [renide-o] *To grow bright; to shine*: Lucr.

rē-nitor, prps. *no perf.*, niti, *3. v. dep. n.* *To strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist*. **I. Prop.**: *alter motus alteri renitur*, Pl. **II. Fig.**: *quum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese*, Liv.

1. rē-no, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* *To swim back*: Hor.

2. rēno (rhe-), ōnis, *m.* [a Celtic word] *The reno or rheno; an animal*

of northern countries; prob. the rein deer: Cæs.

rē-nōdo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To untie, unbind, loosen*: comam, Hor.

rēnōvā-men, Inis, *n.* [renov(a)-o] (*That which renews; hence*) *A renewing, renewal*: Ov.

rēnōvā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1. a. Prop.**: *A renewing, renewal*: Cic. — **B. Fig.**: *A renewing, repetition*: Liv. — **2. Mercantile t. t.**: *A renewing of interest, compound interest*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *renovation*.

rē-nōvo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To renew, restore*: *renovare veteres colonias*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To repair, for the purpose of using*: *veteres arcus*, Prop. — **2. Mercantile t. t.**: *To renew or redouble interest, i. e. to take interest on interest, take compound interest*: *renovato in singulos annos fenore*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To renew, restore*: *societatem*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To renew in strength; to refresh, recreate, recover, revive*: *renovato medicā quiete exercitū*, Liv. — **2.** *With personal pron.*: *To renew or refresh one's self*: Cic.*

rē-nūmēro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. I. To count up, count over*: aliquid, Cæs. **II.** *To pay back again; to repay*: dotem huc, Ter.

rēnūntiā-tio (renunciā-), ōnis, *f.* [renunti(a)-o] *A report, declaration, proclamation, notice, announcement*: Cic.

rē-nūntio (-nuntio), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. I. a. Gen.*: *To bring or carry back word; to report, give notice, declare, announce*: hoc mihi renunciat, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tullie*, Script. *a. Cic. B. Esp.*: **1. Prop.**: *Politic. and Law t. t.*: *a. To state officially; to report, declare, proclaim, announce*, etc.: *legationem*, Cic.: (without Object) *imperant pullario*: *ille renunciat*, id. — **B.** *To announce, declare*, etc., someone as elected or appointed to an office: *aliquem consulem*, Cic. — **2. Meton.**: *To announce, report*, etc.: *renuncio vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de republicā dictum putamus*, Cic. **II.** (*To send a message in opposition to something previously stated or agreed upon*; hence) *To retract, revoke, recall, refuse; to give up, break off, protest against, disclaim, renounce*: *hospitium ei renunciat*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *renoncer*.

rē-nūo, nūi, *no sup.*, nūēre, *3. v. n. and a.* (*To nod back the head; hence*) *To deny by a motion of the head; to deny, oppose, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse*. **I. Neut.**: *renuit negatque Sabellus*, Hor. **II. Act.**: *convivium*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *renuer*.

rē-or, rātus sum, *Inf. not found*, *2. v. dep.* [root RE or RA; prps. akin to re-s] (Prop.: *To reckon, calculate*; Fig.) *To believe, think, imagine, judge, suppose, deem, etc.*: *hoci servi esse officium reor*, Plaut.: *quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi*, Cic.

rē-pāgŭla, ōrum, *n.* [re; PAG, root of pa(n)go] (*Things fastening back or behind*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Bolts or bars of a door: Cic.; Ov. **II. Fig.**: Of abstract things: Bars, restraints, limits.

rē-pandus, a, um, *adj.* Bent backwards, turned up: calceoli, Cic.

rēparā-bilis, *e. adj.* [repar(a)-o] That may be repaired, restored, or regained: retrievable, repairable: damnuni, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réparable*.

rē-parco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. I. Neut.*: To be sparing with anything: suavis, Plaut. **II. Act.: To spare; to refrain or abstain from: facere, Lucr.**

rē-pāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: To get, acquire, or procure again; to recover, relieve, to restore, repair, renew: exercitum, Liv.: aliquid ex agro, Cic.: corpora labori, i. e. to fit again for labour, Ov. B. Esp.: Merc. t. t.: To procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with something: vina Syra reparata merco, Hor. **II. Fig.**: A. 1. To renew, restore, etc.: tribunicium potestatem, Liv.—2. To seek to arrive at, etc.: latentes oras Classe, Hor.—B. To refresh, restore, revive, recruit: animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réparer*.

rēpastinā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [repastin(a)-o, to dig again] Agricult. t. t.: A digging up again: Cic.

rē-pecto, *no perf.*, pexum, pectēre, 3. *v. a.* To comb again, to comb: coma repexa, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répeigner*.

rē-pello, repŭli (also, repŭlli), repŭlsus, repŭllere, 3. *v. a. I. Prop.*: To drive, crowd, or thrust back; to reject, repulse, repel, etc.: homines armis, by arms, Cic.: foribus repulsa, from the doors, Hor.: aera aere repulsa, Ov. **II. Fig.**: A. To drive away, reject, remove: dolorem a se, Cic.—B. To drive, force, compel to anything: aliquid ad aliquid, Plaut.—C. To ward off, keep off, repel: vim, Cic.—D. To reject, disdain: procos, Ov.—E. To refuse, reject, decline to accept, etc.: diadema, Suet.

rē-pendo, pendī, pensum, pendere, 3. *v. a. I. Prop.*: To weigh back again: aequaque formosae pensa rependis herae, i. e. return in equal weight, Ov. **II. Meton.**: To pay back again or in return, to pay with the same weight; to purchase a thing with its weight in money, etc.: Cic.: pro Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic. **III.**: A. To pay in kind, pay back, repay, requite, recompense, return, reward, in a good or bad sense: magna, Virg.—B. To redeem, ransom: auro repensus miles, Hor.—C. To balance, counterbalance: fati contraria fata rependens, Virg.

1. **rē-pens**, entis, *P.* of rep-o.
2. **rēpens**, entis, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: Sudden, hasty, unexpected, unlooked for (mostly in Nom. Sing.): repens adventus hostium, Cic.: repenti fulminis ictu, Lucr.—A diverbial expression: Repens, Suddenly, unexpectedly: Ov. **II. Meton.**:

New, fresh, recent: neque discerneres, quid repens, aut vetustate obscureris, Tac.

rēpen-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [for repend-so; fr. repend-o] To make up for, counterbalance, recompense: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen.

rēpen-sus (for repend-sus), a, um, *P.* of repend-o.

rēpēt-e, *adv.* [repens, repēt-is] Suddenly, unexpectedly: Cic.; Virg.

rēpēt-in-o, *adv.* [repēt-in-us] Suddenly: mori, Cic.

rēpēt-inus, a, um, *adj.* [repens, repēt-is] (Pertaining to) the repens; unlooked for, unexpected: mors, Cic.: (Comp.) nimbus repētinior, App.; Cic. **II. Fig.**: Of persons: Upstart: homines, Cic.

1. **rēpercut-sus** (for repercut-sus), a, um, *P.* of repercut-o.

2. **rēpercut-sus**, ūs, *m.* [for repercut-sus; fr. repercut-o] A rebounding, reverberation, repercussion, of light, sound, etc.; reflection, echo, counter-pressure: Pl.: vocis, Tac.

rē-percūtio, percussī, percussum, percūtēre, 3. *v. a. I. Prop.*: To strike, push, or drive back; to cause to rebound: discus repercutsus, Ov. **II. Fig.**: A. To cast back, retort, repel: orationes dicto, Pl.—B. To avert: fascinationes, Pl. **III. Meton.**: A. Of light, etc.: To reflect: repercutso . . . Phoebo, Ov.—B. Of sound, etc.: To re-echo, reverberate, resound: repercutsa valles, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répérculer*.

rē-pērio, repēri (also, repēpŕi), repertum, repērire (*Pat. Pass.*, reperibitur, Plaut.: *Inf. Pass.*, reperiri, Lucr.), 4. *v. a.* [for rep-erio] (To produce again; hence) **I. Prop.**: To find, meet with, either by searching or by accident: curculiones in tritico, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: A. Gen.: To find, find out, discover: verae amicitiae difficillime repertiuntur in iis, qui, etc., Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. Act.: To find, discover, perceive, learn, ascertain a person or thing to be of such a kind or in such a state: re ipsa reperiri facilitate nihil esse homini melius, Ter.: (without Object) sic reperiebat, Cæs.—B. Pass.: To be found, discovered, recognised, to be of such a kind, or in such a state, etc.: vestrae sententiae optimo equo infestissime atque inimicissimae reperiantur, Cic.—2. To find, hit upon, invent, devise, discover: nihil noviperiens, Cic.—3. To find, obtain, procure, get: salutem sibi, Cæs.

rēper-ta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [reper-i-o] Inventions: praecleara, Lucr.

rēper-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] A discoverer, inventor, deviser, author: Virg.; Tac.

rēper-tus, a, um, *P.* of reper-i-o.

rēpēt-ens, entis, *P.* of repēt-o.

rēpēt-ēnt-ia, ae, *f.* [repētens, repēt-ēnt-is] (A recalling to mind; hence) Memory, remembrance: Lucr.

rēpēt-ītio, ōnis, *f.* [repēt-o] **I. Gen.**: A repetition. in speaking or writing: Quint. **II. Esp.**: Rhetor.

t. t.: A repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répétition*.

rēpēt-itor, ōris, *m.* [id.] One that demands back, a claimer: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répétiteur*.

rēpēt-itus, a, um, *P.* of repēt-o.

rē-pēto, pēti or pēti, pētium, pētere, 3. *v. a. I. A. Prop.*: To fall upon, or attack, again or anew: Nolam armis, Liv. **B. Fig.**: To prosecute again: si quem quis repetere vellet, Suet. **II. To seek again; to go back to, return to, revisit** a person or thing: Penates ab ora Hispania, Hor. **III.**:

A. Prop.: To fetch, bring, or take back: ad haec repetundae, Cæs.: eum Syracusas, Cic. **B. Fig.**: 1. To take hold of or undertake again; to enter upon again; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat, etc.: praetermissa, Cic.: susurri Composita repetantur horā, Hor.—2. In discourse: To draw, deduce, derive: populi originem, Cic.—Particular expressions: Repetere memoria, etc., memoriam alius rei, memoriam ex aliquā re, aliquid or simply repetere, To call up again in the mind; to call to mind, recull, recollect: Cic.; Liv.; Pl.; Virg. **IV.**: A. Gen.: To demand back again; to demand or claim what is due: 1. Prop.: bona sua, Cic.—2. Fig.: dignitate, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. Politic. t. t.: Of the fetiales: Repetere res, To demand back from the enemy things which they had taken as booty; hence, in gen. to demand satisfaction: Cic.—2. Law t. t.: Res repetere, To demand back or reclaim one's property before a court: Cic.—3. Pecuniæ repetundae, or simply repetundae, Money (or other things) extorted by a provincial governor, and that are to be restored (at a later period, referring to any bribed official): Cic.

rēpētundae, ārum, *v. repet-o*.

rēpex-us (for repēct-sus), a, um, *P.* of repēct-o.

rē-plēo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. *v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To fill again, refill; to fill up, replenish, complete, etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To fill one's self, or itself; to become filled again by one's own agency: Ov. **B. Fig.**: To supply, make up for, complete: quod voci decrat, plangore repleam, Ov. **II.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To fill up, make full, or fill: campos strage hominum, Liv.—2. Esp.: Of the effect of the winds: To fill, or swell, up: undas Cogentes rursus replent (sc. Etesiae), Lucr. **B. Fig.**: 1. a. Gen.: To fill, fill up: populos sermone, Virg.—B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To fill one's self; to become filled by one's own agency: Cic.—2. To complete, make up in full number, Lucr.*

rēplē-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of replē-o.—2. *Pa.*: Filled, full: A. Prop.: pomis et odore flore repletum (sc. cornu), Ov.—b. Fig.: v. morbi repletos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *replet*.

rēplicā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [replic(a)-o]

A folding, rolling, turning, or bending back again. Cic.

rēplicā-tus, a, um, *P.* of replicat-(a)-o.

rē-plīco, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *I.* *A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: *To fold or roll back, to bend or turn back*: labra, Quint.—*2. Esp.*: *Of light, etc.*: *To reflect*: radios solis, Sen. *B. Fig.*: *To bend, or turn, back*: in se sepe replicatur (sc. acumen), Sen. *II.* (*Prop.*): *To unfold, unroll, open*: *Fig.*: *To unfold, unroll, turn over*: annuum memoria, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. répliquer*.

rēp-o, si, tum, ēre, *3. v. n.* [akin to *ēpō-w*] *I. Prop.*: *To creep, crawl*: per angustam tenuis nitidula rimam Repserat in cumeram frumenti, Hor. *II. Fig.*: *A.*: *Of persons or things moving slowly*: *To creep, crawl, etc.*: millia tum transi tria repimus, Hor.—*B.*: *Of language, etc.*: *To crawl*: i. e. *to be loquacious, common, mean*: sermones Repentes per humum, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ramper*.

rē-pōn-o, pōtūi, pōstūm, pōnēre (*Perf.* *pōdi*, *repositi*, Plaut.)—*Part. Sync.*, *repositus*, a, um, on account of the metro in all hexameter poems), *3. v. a.* *I.*: *A. Prop.*: *To lay, place, put, or set back again*: i. e. *to lay, place, put, or set a thing back in its former place*: *to replace, restore, etc.*: lapidem suo loco, Cic.: nos in seceptra, i. e. *reinstallate*, Virg. *B. Fig.*: *1. To put or bring back*: *to replace, restore, renew*: reponi deterioribus (sc. virtutibus), Hor.—*2.*: *Of a play, etc.*: *To represent over again, to repeat*: Hor.—*3.*: *To describe again, to represent anew*: Achillem, Hor.—*4.*: *To repay, requite, return*: tibi ego idem reponam, Cic.: (without *Object*) semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam? Juv. *II.*: *To place or bend backwards*: mollia crura reponit (sc. pullus), Virg. *III.*: *A.*: *1. Gen.*: *To lay aside or away for preservation*: *to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve*: *A. Prop.*: *fructus*, Cic.: caseum hiemi, Virg.—*B. Fig.*: *mente repositum* Judicii Paridis, Virg.—*2. Esp.*: *To lay up in the earth, etc., i. e. to bury*: eadem (sc. gratia) sequitur tellure repositos, Virg.—*B.*: *To lay aside, lay down, lay by, put away*: arma omnia, Cass. *IV.*: *To put in return or in the place of*: *to substitute*: *A. Prop.*: non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. *B. Fig.*: preclarum diem illis repositi, Verria ut agerent, Cic. *V.*: *A. Prop.*: *To lay, place, put, set a thing anywhere*: grues in tergo prevalentium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. *B. Fig.*: *1. To lay, place, put*: in vestra mansuetudine causam totam repono, Cic.—*2.*: *To place, count, set, reckon*: homines in deos, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. reposer*.

rē-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To bear, carry, bring back*: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.: legiores classe in the fleet, Tac.: exercitum Britannia, from Britain, Cic. *B. Esp.*: *1.* With Personal pron.: *To return*: Hirt.—*2.*: *To carry off, bear away*: *to get, gain, ob-*

tain: nihil, præter laudem, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *To bring back*: verba reportat (sc. Echo), Ov. *B. Esp.*: *To bring back, carry back an account, etc.*: *to report*: nuncius . . . reportat Advenisse viros, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rapporter*.

rē-posco, *perf. prps. not found*, *no sup.*, ēre, *3. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To demand back, to ask for again*: pecuniam, Tac.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To ask for, claim, demand, exact, require, as something due*: ab altero rationem vitæ, Cic.: natos ad penas, Virg.

rēpos-itus (-tus), a, um, *1. P.* of *repono*, through true root *REPOS*; *v. pono init.*—*2. Pa.*: *Remote, distant*: penitusque repositas Massylum gentes, Virg.

rēpos-tor, ōris, *m.* [*repono*, through *id.*] *A restorer*: templorum, Ov.

rēpostus, a, um, *v. repositus*.

rē-pōt-ia, ōrum, *n.* [*re; pot-o*] (*A drinking again*; hence) *A drinking or carousing on the day after an entertainment*: Hor.

rē-præsent-ō, ōris, *f.* [*repre-sentat-o*] *I.*: *A representing, representation*: Quint.—*2. Mercant. t. t.*: *A cash-payment*: Cic.

rē-præsent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [*re; præsens, præsenti-is*] *I. Gen.*: *To make present*: i. e. *to bring before one*: *to show, exhibit, manifest*, *represent*: templum representabat memoriam consultatū mei, Cic. *II. Esp.*: *A.*: *1. Prop.*: *Mercantile t. t.*: *To pay immediately or on the spot*: *to pay in ready money*: quam summam representari jussit, Suet.: (without *Object*) si qua etiam jactura facienda sit in representando, Cic.—*2. Meton.*: *To do, perform, or execute any act immediately, without delay, or forthwith*: hence, *not to defer or put off*: *to hasten*: medicinam, i. e. *to employ immediately*, Cic.: iras, i. e. *to fulfil immediately*, Liv.—*B.*: *1. Prop.*: *Mercantile t. t.*: *To obtain, or receive, in ready money, immediately, or on the spot*: pecuniæ usuram alicui, Cic.—*2. Meton.*: *To get, or have, at once, immediately, etc.*: diem premissorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. représenter*.

rē-prēhendo (-prendo), prēhendi, prēhensum, prēhendere, *3. v. a.* *I.*: *A. Prop.*: *To hold back*: *to hold fast, take hold of, seize*: membra, Ov. *B. Fig.*: *1.*: *To hold fast*: *to take or lay hold of*: *to retain, seize, etc.*: nec porro poterunt ipsi (sc. sensus) rēprendere se, Lucr.: (without *Object*) revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic.—*2.*: *To hold back, check, restrain* from doing something: ne quid dicerem, Ter.—*3.*: *To hold back, hinder, prevent*, from something: ab exitu reprehendere euntes, Lucr.—*4.*: *To hold back, check, restrain, curb*: vestros cursum, Prop.—*5.*: *To check, restrain an erring person*: aliquem, Cic. *C. Meton.*: *1.*: *To blame, censure*, And fault with, rebuke, reprehend: vir

bonus et sapiens versūs reprehendit inertes, Hor.—*2.* In Rhet.: *To refute, expone nunc de reprehendendo*, Cic. *II.*: *A. Prop.*: *To lay hold of again*: *to catch, seize, take again*: elapsum semel Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere, Phaed. *B. Fig.*: *To recover, restore, etc.*: quod erat prætermissum, id reprehendisti, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. reprendre*.

rēprēhen-sio, ōnis, *f.* [*for reprehend-sio*; *fr. reprehend-o*] *1. A checking, check, in speaking*: Cic.—*2.*: *a. Prop.*: *Blame, censure, reprimand, reproof, reprehension*: Cic.—*b. Meton.*: *A fault*: Cic.—*3. Rhetor. t. t.*: *A refutation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. reprehension*.

rēprēhen-so, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *1. v. a. intens.* [*for reprehend-so*; *fr. reprehend-o*] *To hold back or detain with eagerness*: singulos, Liv.

rēprēhen-sor, ōris, *m.* [*for reprehend-sor*; *fr. id.*] *I. Prop.*: *A blamer, censor, repressor*: Cic.; Ov. *II. Meton.*: *An improver*: Cic.

rēprēhen-sus (*for reprehend-sus*), a, um, *1. s.* of *reprehend-o*.

rēprēndo, ere, *v. reprehendo*.

rēprēs-sor, ōris, *m.* [*for reprēm-sor*; *fr. reprimi-o*, through true root *REPRĒM*] *A restrainer, repressor, limiter*: Cic.; Ent.

rēprēs-sus (*for reprēm-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *reprimi-o*, through true root *REPRĒM*.

rē-prīmo, pressi, pressum, primēre, *3. v. a.* [*for re-premo*] *I. Prop.*: *To press back, keep back*: *to check, curb, restrain*: letiferos repressit Sirius astus, Sil.: retroque pedem cum voce repressit, Virg. *II. Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *To check, curb, restrain, limit, confine, repress*: furorē, Cic. *B. Esp.*: *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To control, check, restrain one's self*: Plaut.; Ter.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. réprimer*.

rē-prōbo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To disapprove, reject, condemn*: voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. réprover, reprocher*.

rēprōmis-sio, ōnis, *f.* [*for re-promitt-sio*; *fr. promitt-o*] *Mercantile t. t.*: *A counter-promise*: Cic.

rē-prōmitto, prōmisi, prōmissum, prōmittēre, *3. v. a.* *I.*: *A. Prop.*: *Mercantile t. t.*: *To promise in return, to engage or bind one's self*: alicui partem, Cic. *B. Fig.*: *To promise in return, etc.*: ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Pl. *II.*: *To promise again or anew*: imperatorem repromittens, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. re-promettre*.

rē-ptō, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. intens.*, *n.* and *a.* [*rep-o*] *To creep, crawl*. *I. Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: *hospes*, Claud. *B. Fig.*: *1.*: *Of persons walking slowly or lazily*: silvas inter reptare salubres, Hor.—*2.*: *Of animals*: lanigeræ reptant pecudes, Lucr. *II. Act.*: *To creep or crawl through*: so only in the *Part. perf.*

rēptatus, a, um, *Crept* or *crawled through*: Creta tenio Tevanti, Claud.

repudiā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [repudi(a)-o] *a rejection, refusal, disdaining*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repudiation*.
repudi-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [repudi-um] *I. Prop.*: Law *t. t.*: Of persons married or betrothed: *To cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate*: sponsum, Suet.: virginem, id. *II. Meton.*: *To reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate*: gratiam, Cæs.: virtus minime repudianda est, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repudier*.

repud-ium, ii, *n.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to re; pudeo] *Of married or betrothed parties: A casting off, putting away of the opposite party; a dissolution of the marriage contract; a separation, divorce, repudiation*: Plaut.; Suet.

repūscrasco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. *v. n. inch.* *I. Prop.*: *To become a boy again*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A. To become childish*: Plaut.—*B. To play, or frolic, like a child*: Cic.

repugna-ns, ntis, *P.* of repugn(a)-o.—*As Subst.*: **repugnantia**, lum, *n. plur.*: *Rhet. t. t.*: *Contradictions*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repugnant*.

repugnan-ter, ade. [for repugnant-ter; fr. repugnans, repugnans-is] *Unwillingly, with repugnance*: Cic.

repugnant-ia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *1. A means of resistance, opposition*: Pl.—*2. A contradiction, contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repugnance*.

repugno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. I. Prop.*: *To fight against, oppose; to make resistance, resist, defend one's self*: in repugnando, Liv.: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Cæs. *II. Fig.*: *A. To resist, make resistance; to contend against*: 1. *Neut.*: repugnante natura, Cic. *2. Act.*: quod fieri contra coram natura repugnat, Lucr.—*B. To disagree with, be contrary to; of several things compared together, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant*: simulatio . . . amicitiae repugnat maxime, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repugner*.

repul-sa, æ, *f.* [repel-lo, through root REPUL; v. pello init.] *I. Prop.*: *Polit. t. t.*: *A refusal, denial, repulse in soliciting for an office*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A rejection, denial, refusal, repulse*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) repulse, repulse*.

repulsa-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. repuls(a)-o [re; pulso] *I. Prop.*: *Driving or beating back*: colles verba, re-echoing, Lucr. *II. Fig.*: *Repelling*: dicta, Lucr.

1. **repul-sus**, a, um, *P.* of repel-lo, through root REPUL; v. pello init.

2. **repul-sus**, ūs, *m.* [through id.] *A driving back, repulsion, rebounding, reflection, reverberation of light, sound, etc.*: Lucr.; Claud.

repungo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. *v. a.* *To prick or goad again*: Fig.: animos, Cic.

repurgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To clean, cleanse, or clear again*: humum saxis, Ov. *I. Fig.*:

To purge away; to take away, remove, for the sake of cleansing: quicquid in Æneā fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repurger*.

repūā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [repudi(a)-o] *A thinking over, pondering, considering, consideration*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. reputation*.

repūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To count over, reckon, calculate, compute*: solis defectiones, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To think over, ponder, meditate, reflect upon*: aliquid, Cic.: multa secum, de civium licentiā, Nep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repūter*.

re-quiēs, ētis or ēi, *f.*: 1. *After-rest, i. e. rest, repose from labour, suffering, care, etc.; relaxation, respite, intermission, recreation*: Cic.; Ov.—*2. Rest, repose*: Lucr. ¶ Neither the Dat. Sing., nor any of the cases of the plural number are found.

re-quiēscō, quēlēvi, quēlētum, quēscēre (Pluperf. sync., requiērant, Cat.: requiēssēt, id.; requiēssē, Liv.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: *I. Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To rest one's self, or it's self*: Cic.: luce sacra requiescat studium, Cic.: lute sacra requiescat humus, Tib.—*2. E. sp.*: *Of the dead*: *To rest, repose in the grave, etc.*: Cic. *B. Fig.*: *To repose, find rest, take consolation*: ubi animus ex multis miseriis requievit, Sall. *II. Act.*: *To let rest, cause to rest; to stop, stay, arrest*: mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, Virg.

requiē-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of requiēscō.—*2. Pa.*: *Rested, refreshed*: miles, Liv.: (Comp.) terra requietior, Col.

re-qui-ro, quisi-vi or quisi, quisi-tum, quirēre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-quero] *I. Gen.*: *To seek, look up; to look after, to seek or search for; to seek to know, to ask or inquire after*: juvenem oculis, Ov.: (Impers. Pass.) requireretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, etc., Cic.: Particular phrases: *Requirere ex, or ab, aliquo aliquid (or a clause)*, *To ask, demand, enquire anything of a person; to question a person about anything*: Cic.; Tac. *II. E. sp.*: *A. Prop.*: *With the accessory idea of need*: 1. *Act.*: *To ask for something needed; to need, want, require*: auxilium, Cic.—*2. Pass.*: *To be required, i. e. to be requisite, necessary*: in hoc bello virtutes animi requiruntur, Cic. *B. Meton.*: *To perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss*: libertatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. requirer*.

requis-itus (for requies-itus), a, um, *P.* of requiro, through root RE-QUIES; v. quaero init.

rei, rei (rēi, with *e* long: Lucr.: rei, Gen., monosyll. at the end of the verse, id.), *f.* [akin to pū-ia, from pē-ω] (That which is spoken of; hence) *I. Gen.*: *A thing, object, being; a matter, affair, event, circumstance, occurrence, condition, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Hor. *II. E. sp.*: *A. An actual thing; the thing itself*: reality, truth, fact: Cic.—*Particular phrase*: *Re verā or (as one word) revera, In truth, in fact, in reality, really, truly, indeed*: Cic.—*B. E. sp.*:

facts, substance, property, possessions: Cic.—*C. Benefit, profit, advantage, interest, weal*: Plaut.; Ter.—*D. Cause, reason, ground, account*: only in the connection cā (hac) re, and eam ob rem, adverbially: *Therefore, on that account*: Plaut.; Lucr.; Cic.—*E. An affair, matter of business, business*: Cic.—*Particular phrase*: *Res aliquid est cum aliquo, or res est cum aliquo, To have to do with anyone*: Cic.—*F. A case in law; a lawsuit, cause, suit*: Cic.—*G. Res publica, also as one word, respublica, also, simply res*: *The common weal, commonwealth, state, republic; also, civil affairs, administration, or power, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rien*.

re-sāvio, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. *v. n.* *To rage again*: Ov.

resālūtā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [resalut(a)-o] *A greeting or salutation in return*: Suet.

re-sālūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To greet or salute in return, return a salutation*: neminem, Cic.

re-sānescō, sānūi, no sup., sānescēre, 3. *v. n. inch.* *To grow sound again, to heal again*: Fig.: animum, Ov.

re-sarcio, no perf., sartum, sarcire, 4. *v. a.* *To patch or mend again; to repair, restore*: *I. Prop.*: tecta, Liv. *II. Fig.*: damnum, Suet.

re-scindo, scidi, scissum, scindēre, 3. *v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To cut off, cut loose, cut or break down; to cut or tear open*: pontem, to break down, Cæs.: manibus oculum, Virg. *II. Fig.*: *To annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal, rescind a law, decree, agreement, etc.*: acta, Cic.; beneficium, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *To open*: si quis ferro potuit rescindere summum Uleris os, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rescinder, rescindere*.

re-sciscō, scivi or scifi, scitum, sciscēre, 3. *v. n. inch.* *To learn, find out, ascertain a thing*: quum id rescierit, Cic.: simul atque Carmina rescieris nos fingere, Hor.

re-scis-sus (for rescid-sus), a, um, *P.* of rescid(a)-o, through true root RESCID.

re-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. *v. a.* *I. A. Gen.*: *To write back or in return, to reply in writing*: hoc, Hor.: Pompeius rescripserat sese rem in summum periculum deducturum non esse, Cæs. *B. E. sp.*: 1. *To write in reply to, or against, an oration, etc.*: Quint.; Suet.—*2. Politic. and Law t. t.*: *To answer in writing a petition or legal question; to give a rescript or a judicial decision*: Suet.—*3. In account-books*: *To make an entry per contra; to place to one's credit; hence, to pay back, to repay*: Cic.—*4. Milit. t. t.*: *To transfer from one kind of troops to another*: decimam legionem ad equum, Cæs. *II. A. Gen.*: *To write over again, write anew*: actiones, Pl. *B. E. sp.*: *Milit. t. t.*: *To enrol anew, to re-enlist*: legiones, Liv. *III. To write*: ex quo perspicuum est et cantū tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis, et carmina, i. e. songs consisting of written

words, and airs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récrire*.

rescriptum, i, n. [for rescriptum; fr. rescrib-o] *An imperial rescript*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rescrit*.

rescriptus (for rescrib-tus), a, um, P. of rescrib-o.

rescēo, scēti, sectum, scēare, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To cut loose, cut off; partem exiguum de tergore, Ov.* II. Fig.: *To cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain: spatia brevi spem longam rescēos, Hor.*

rescēro (-sacro), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for re-sacro] *To free from a curse*: Nep.

rescēo-tus, a, um, P. of rescēo.

rescē-ūtus (for resēqu-ūtus), a, um, v. resqu-or.

rescēmino, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To begot or produce again, reproduce*: Ov.

rescēquor, scēquor or scēquutus sum, scēqui (only in Perf. and Part. Perf.), 3. v. dep. a. *To follow in speaking, i. e. to answer, reply to one*: aliquam. Ov.

rescēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.; either, re; 2. sero. or re; sera] *(To disjoin;—to put the bolt or bar back; hence)* I. Prop.: *To unlock, uncloze, open: portas hosti, Ov.* II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To open, uncloze, lay open: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic.* B. Esp.: *To disclose, reveal something unknown: oracula mentis, Ov.*

rescēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. *To keep back, save up as if for future use; to reserve: inimicitias in aliud tempus, Cic.* II. *To keep back from perishing; to save, preserve: omnes, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *réserver*.

rescēs, resēdis (Nom. Sing. does not occur), adj. [for resid-s; fr. resid-o] *(That remains sitting; hence)* 1. *That stays behind, remaining: plebs in urbe, Liv.* — 2. *Motionless, inactive, inert, unoccupied, idle, sluggish, lazy: residesque movebit Tullius in arma viros, Virg.*

resēdeo, scēdi, no sup., scēdere, 2. v. n. and a. [for re-seleo] I. Prop.: *To sit back, remain sitting anywhere; to remain behind; to remain, rest, abide, reside: ter tessus valle resedit, Virg.* II. Fig.: *To remain behind, remain, be left: periculum resedit, Cic.* III. Meton.: A. Neut.: *To sit inactive, to remain idle or listless: penitentia, Pl.* — B. Act.: *To keep, or celebrate, a holiday: venter gutturque resident esurialis ferias, Plant.: quia residentur mortuis, Cic.* ¶ Hence (in the late Latin meaning "to reside"), Fr. *résider*.

resēdo, scēdi, no sup., scēdere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To sit down, settle anywhere: concessu extructo, Virg.* II. Meton.: A. Of feathers, etc.: *To settle, or gather, on the body, etc.: residunt curribus asperae Pelles, Hor.* — B. Of things: *To settle, or sink down; to sink, subside: si montes resedissent, Cic.* III. Fig.: *To sink or settle down; to abate, grow ca. m. suavis: tumida t. irā tum corda residunt, Virg.*

resēd-ūtus, a, um, adj. [resid-o]

I. Gen.: *That is left behind; that remains over and above; remaining, residuary: odium, Cic.* — As Subst.: **residuum**, i, n. A remainder, residue; the rest: Suet. II. Esp.: Mercantile t. t.: Of payments: *Outstanding, due: pecuniae, Cic.* — As Subst.: **residua**, ōrum, n. Arrears, dues: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résidu*.

resēgno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: *To unseal, open: literas, Cic.* B. Fig.: 1. *To annul, cancel, invalidate, rescind, destroy: tabularum fidem, Cic.* — 2. *To disclose, reveal: venientia fata, Ov.* C. Meton.: *To open, uncloze: lumina morte, Virg.* II.: (Prop.): *To transfer in an account; to assign back to one; Meton.: To give back, resign: cuncta, Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *résigner*.

resēllo, scēli, no sup., scēllere, 4. v. n. [for re-salio] I. Prop.: Of living subjects: *To leap, or spring, back: in lacus, Ov.* II. Meton.: Of things as subjects: A. *To rebound, recoil, spring back: resillire guttas, Pl.* — B. *To recoil; to start, or shrink, away from: a jugo, Flor.* — C. *To retreat, retire, draw back, recede: resilit (sc. Taurus mons) ad Septentriones, Pl.* III. Fig.: *To recoil, start, or shrink, from: ab hoc crimine resillire vides, Cic.*

resēsimus, a, um, adj. Turned up; turned or bent backwards: Ov.

resēna, ēs, f. [prps. akin to ῥήγνυμι] *Resin, rosin*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résine*.

resēn-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Resined*: Juv.

resēpio, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [for re-sapio] *To savour, taste, or smack, of something; to have a savour, or flavour, of something*. I. Prop.: *picem, Pl.* II. Fig.: *Epicurus minime respiciens patriam, Cic.*

resēpisco, scēpi or scēpi (once in Cic.), no sup., scēpere, 3. v. n. inch. [resip-io] *To recover one's senses, come to one's self again; to revive, recover*: Ter.; Cic.; Pl.

resēsto, scēti, no sup., scēstere, 3. v. n. I. *To stand back, remain standing anywhere; to stand still, halt, stop, stay; to stay behind, remain, continue*: A. Prop.: *qui restitissent, Cic.* B. Fig.: *ego in hoc resisto, I stop at this, pause here, Cic.* II. *To withstand, oppose, resist; to make opposition or resistance: caeco Marte resistunt, Virg.: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic.* III. *To stand up again, to rise again: Fig.: nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *résister*.

resēlū-tus (for resolv-tus), a, um, P. of resolv-o.

resēsolvo, solvi, scēlūtum, scēlvere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *(To loose or loosen; i. e.) 1. To unyoke: equos, Ov.* — 2. *To untie, unbind, unfasten: vestes, Ov.* — 3. *To release, set free from: virginum catenis, Ov.* — 4. *To separate: flia, Ov.* — 5. *To open: literas, Liv.* — 6. *To melt, dissolve: aurum, Lucr.* — 7. *To melt, thaw, etc.: nivem,*

Ov.—8. *Of the soil: With Personal pron.: To become loose, soft, friable, crumbling, etc.: Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit, Virg.* — 9. *To disperse, dissipate, scatter, etc.: tenebras, Virg.*

—10. *To relax: immania terga resolvit (sc. Cerberus) Fusus humi, Virg.*

B. Esp.: 1. *To relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble the body, etc.*: Ov.—2. *To pay a debt, sum of money, etc.*: Plaut.

II. Fig.: A.: 1. *To disclose, lay open, show, reveal, etc.*: Lucr.—2. *To release, liberate, set free: teque piacula nulla solvent, Hor.* — 3. *To do away with, end: item lite, Hor.* — 4. Of care, sorrow, etc.: *To banish, dispel, set free from, etc.*: Virg.—5. *To unravel, detect, etc.: dolos tecti ambagesque, Virg.*

—6. *To abolish: vincti et onera commerciorum, Tac.* — B.: 1. *To relax, soften: disciplinam militarem, Tac.* — 2. *To pay: ea summo studio, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *résoudre*.

resōnā-blis, e, adj. [reson(a)-o] *Resounding*: Echo: Ov.

resōno, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *(To send a sound back; hence) To sound or ring again; to resound, re-echo: resonabat eburnea telorum custos (=pharetra), Ov.* (with Gr. Acc.) *littorae alyconem resonant, acanthida dumi, Virg.* B. Fig.: *To resound, re-echo: gloria virtuti resonat, Cic.* II. Act.: A. *To give back the sound of; to resound, to re-echo with anything: fornosam resonare doces Amaryllidis silvas, Virg.: in fidibus testudine resonatur (sc. sonus) aut cornu, Cic.* — B. *To make resound or re-echo: lucos, Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *résonner*.

resōn-o, a, um, adj. [reson-o] *Resounding, re-echoing: voces, Ov.*

resōrbēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To suck back, swallow again*: Tac.; Hor.

respec-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. intens. n. and a. [respic-o] through true root RESPEC

I. Neut.: A. Prop.: "Gen.: *To look back, behind, or round: repeatedly or earnestly: ad tribunal, Liv.* — 2. Esp.: *To turn one's face round to the ground, when lying down: Lucr.* B. Fig.: 1. *To gaze around: leti huius, Virg.* — 2. *To cast a look behind: intuentes et respectantes, Cic.* II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To look earnestly, or repeatedly, at: alius alius, Cic.* B. Fig.: 1. *To regard: si qua pios respectant numina, Virg.* — 2. *To look for, expect: par munus, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *respecter*.

respec-tus, ūs, m. [id.] 1.: A. Prop.: *A looking back or about: Liv.* — b. Meton.: A. *A refuge, retreat, asylum: Cic.; Liv.* — 2. *A looking round upon or at: Cic.* — 3. (Prop.) *A looking at some object; Meton.: Respect, regard, consideration: Cic.; Liv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *respect*.

respergo, spersi, spersum, spergere, 3. v. a. [for re-spargo] I. Prop.: *To sprinkle over anything; to besprinkle, bestrew: manus, os, simulacrum sanguine, Cic.* II. Fig.: *To*

besprinkle, bespatter, etc.: *servili probro respersus est*, Tac.

resper-sio, *ónis*, *f.* [for *respergi*-so; fr. *respergo*] *A sprinkling over, besprinkling*: Cic.

resper-sus (for *resperg-sus*), *a*, *m*, *P.* of *respergo*.

re-spicio, *spexi*, *spectrum*, *spicere* (old form of *Subj. perf.*, *respicias*, *Plaut.*), *3. v. n.* and *a.* [for *re-specio*]

I. A. Neut.: *To look back or behind*: *circumspiciens aut respiciens*, Liv.—

B. Act.: **1.** *To look back upon*: *modo prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus*, Ov.—

2. *To look back for*: *aliquam*, Virg.—

3. *To see behind one, at one's back, or in one's rear*: Virg. **II.**

A. Neut.: **1.** *Prop.*: *To look, turn one's eyes, etc.*: *respice ad me huc*, Plaut.—

2. *Fig.*: *To look at*: *ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat*, *i. e.* *was centered in him*, Cass.—

B. Act.: **1.** *To look back upon*: *look to*: *exemplar vitae*, Hor.—

2. *Esp. a.* (a) *In a good sense*: *To look at with solicitude*, *i. e.* *to have a care for*: *to regard*, *be mindful of*, *consider*, etc.: *que (sc. libertas), scra tamen, respexit in artem*, Virg.—

(b) *In a bad sense*: *To think of, remember, for harm*: *at vos, devota capita, respicient d.*, Just.—

B. *With Personal pron.*: *To think of or have regard for one's self*: Cic.

respirā-men, *inis*, *n.* (*respir(a)-o*) (*The breathing thing*; hence) *The windpipe*: Ov.

respirā-tio, *ónis*, *f.* [*id.*]: **1. a.** *Prop.*: *A breathing, respiration*: Cic.

b. Fig.: *A breathing in the course of an action*, *i. e.* *an intermission, pause*: Cic.; Liv.—

2. *An exhalation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. respiration*.

respirā-tus, *ús*, *m.* [*id.*]: *A drawing breath, inhaling, inspiration*: Cic.

re-spiro, *avi*, *átum*, *äre*, *1. v. n.* and *a.* **I. Neut.**: **A.**: **1. Prop.**: *To take breath again, to respire*: *ad respirandum*, Cic.—

2. *Fig.*: **a.** *To fetch one's breath again, to recover breath*: *to recover, revive, be relieved or refreshed after anything difficult, etc.*: *a metu*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *ita respiratum*, Liv.—

b. *Of the exertion or passion itself*: *To abate, diminish, cease*: Cic.—

B. *To breathe or blow back*: *quod nisi respirent venti, etc.*, Lucr. **II. Act.**: *To breathe or blow back or out*: *to exhale*: *animam a pulmonibus*, Cic.

¶ Hence, *Fr. respirer*.

re-splendéo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *2. v. n.* *To shine brightly*; *to glitter, be resplendent*. **I. Prop.**: *fulvā resplendent fragmina arenā*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *resplendet gloria Martis*, Claud.

¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) resplandre*, (*mod.*) *resplendir*.

re-spondéo, *spondi*, *sponsum*, *spondere*, *2. v. a.* and *n.* **I. Prop.**: *To promise a thing in return for something else*; *to offer or present in return*: *so*, only in a few examples, in the phrase *par pari dat*, *respondere, to return like for like*: Plaut., Ter.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. To answer, reply, respond**: **1. Gen.**: *a. Act.*: *hoc quidem verbum respondit mihi*, Plaut.—

B. Neut.: *respondet Laelius*, Cic.—

2. Esp.: *Neut.*: *a. Of lawyers, priests, oracles, etc.*: *To give an opinion, advice, decision, response*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Nep.—

b. *Of a person summoned*: *To answer to one's name, i. e. to appear*: *casu tum respondere vadato Debebat*, Hor.—

B. Neut.: *To answer to*; *to agree, accord, or correspond, with a thing*: *amori amore respondere, i. e. to repay it*, Cic. **III. Fig.**: *Neut.*: **A.**: **1.** *To answer, respond, resound, re-echo, etc.*: *respondent debile ripae*, Ov.—

2. *To give an answer to, i. e. prove a match for*: *urbes coloniarum respondebant Catilinæ tumultus silvestribus*, Cic.—

B. *To appear, be present*: *ad tempus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. répondre*.

respon-sio, *ónis*, *f.* [for *respondio*-s; fr. *respond-co*] *An answer, reply; a refutation*: Cic.

responsio-ito, *avi*, *átum*, *äre*, *1. v. n. intens.* [*respons-o*] *Of lawyers*: *To give an answer, opinion, advice*: Cic.

respon-so, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. n. intens.* [for *respond-so*; fr. *respond-co*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To return an answer*; *to answer, reply, respond*: *ne quisquam respondet*, Plaut.—

B. Esp.: *Of servants, etc.*: *To answer back*: *num ancillæ aut servi tibi Respondent?* Plaut. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: *To answer, respond, resound, re-echo*: *ripique lacusque Respondant circa*, Virg.—

B. *To suit, etc.*: *ne gallina malum respondet dura palato*, Hor.—

C. *To withstand, resist, oppose*: *cupidinibus*, Hor.

respon-sum, *i. n.* [for *respond-sum*; fr. *id.*]: **I. Gen.**: *An answer, reply, response*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. An answer, reply of a lawyer, priest, oracle, etc.; *an opinion, response, oracle*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) respons*, (*mod.*) *réponse*, also (*Eccl.*) *répons*.**

respon-sus (for *respond-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *respond-co*.

republica, *reipublicæ*, *v. res.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. république*.

re-spūo, *spūi*, *no sup.*, *spūere*, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: *To spit back or out*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To cast out, eject, expel, etc.*: *quas natura respuerit*, Cic. **III. Fig.**: *To reject, repel, refuse*; *to dislike, disapprove, not accept*: *quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant*, Cic.

re-stagno, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. n.* **I. Prop.**: *Of water*: *To run over, overflow*: Liv. **II. Meton.**: *Of the inundated place*: *To be overflowed, etc.*: Cass.

re-staur-o, *avi*, *átum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* [*re*; *staur-o*; cf. *instaurō init.*] (*In transitive force*, *To make to stand again*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To restore, repair, rebuild*: *theatrum*, Tac. **II. Fig.**: *To renew, repeat*: *bellum*, Just. ¶ Hence, *Fr. restaurer*.

re-stillo, *avi*, *átum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* *To drop back, to instil again*: Cic.

re-stingo, *ónis*, *f.* [for *restinguo*-s; fr. *restingu-u*] *A quenching (of thirst)*: Cic.

re-stino-tus (for *resting-tus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *restingu-u*.

re-stinguo, *stinixi*, *stinctum*, *stinguere*, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: *To put out, quench, extinguish*: *ignem*, Cic.: (*with-out Object*) *omnes restinguere velle videres*, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To extinguish, exterminate, annihilate, destroy*: *bellum*, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.**: *To quench, slake, assuage, allay*: *stimum vivo*, Virg.—

B. *Of wine, etc.*: *To remove the fiery heat of by mixing water*; *to mix, etc.*: *Falerni Pocula pretereunte lymphā*, Hor.

rest-fo, *ónis*, *m.* [*rest-is*] (*One having a restis*; hence) **I. A ropemaker, ropeseller**: Suet.—

2. *One who is scourged with ropes*: Plaut.

restipulā-tio, *ónis*, *f.* [*restipul(a)-o*] *A counter-engagement, counter-obligation*: Cic.

re-stipulor, *perf. prps. not found*, *ari*, *1. v. dep.* *To stipulate, promise, or engage in return*: Cic.

restis, *is* (*Acc. Sing.* mostly *restim*; sometimes *restem*; *Abl. Sing.* mostly *reste*), *f.* [*etym. dub.*] *A rope, cord*: Plaut.—

Prov.: *Ad restim res reditit*, *The affair has returned to the rope*; *i. e.* *matters are come to such a pass that a man might hang himself*: Ter.

re-st-ito, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *1. v. n. intens.* [*rest-o*] *To stay behind*; *to loiter, tarry, hesitate*: Liv.

re-stitūo, *vi*, *átum*, *äre*, *3. v. a.* [for *re-statuo*] **I. Gen.**: *To put or set up again*; *to replace*: **A. Prop.**: *Minervam (=Minervæ statuum)*, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *tribunician potestatem*, Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: **1.** *To give back, deliver up, return, restore a person or thing belonging to a person or place*: *agrum Veientibus*, Liv.—

2. *Politic. and Law*: *to bring back or restore to a previous state or condition*; *to recall, reinstate a person condemned, banished, deprived of his property, etc.*: *restitutus in patriam, patriam ipsam restituit*, Liv.—

B. *Meton.: **1.** *Of things*: *To deliver up again*; *to make restitution of, restore*: *nilhil erat, quod restitui posset*, Cic.—*

2. *Of a previous judicial sentence, or of injustice committed*: *To reverse, i. e. to make null and void*; *to make good again, repair*: Cic.—

C. Fig.: *To restore to a former state or condition*; *to re-establish, etc.*: *aliquem rursus in gratiam*, Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. restituer*.

re-stitū-tio, *ónis*, *f.* [*restitu-o*] **1.** *A restoring, restoration*: Suet.—

2. *A replacing, reinstating one condemned, or proscribed, in his former condition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. restitution*.

re-stitū-tor, *óris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A restorer*: Cic.; Liv.

re-stitū-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *restitu-o*.

re-sto, *stuli*, *no sup.*, *stāre* (*Perf. Subj.*, *restaverit*, *Prop.*), *1. v. n.* **I.** *To stop behind, to stand still*: Prop. **II.** (*To withstand, resist, oppose*; hence) *To stand firm, hold out, not yield*: *pau-cis plures vix restatis*, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *ut restatur, id.* **III.**: **A. Gen.**: *To be left, remain*; *que (sc. studia) ei sola in malis restiterunt*, Cic.: (*Inv*

pers., restat, ut his ego me ipse regam
solorque elementis, Hor. B. Esp.:
With reference to the future: *To re-*
main for, *await* one: Cic.: Lucr. ¶
Hence, Fr. *rester*.

restricte, *adv.* [restric-tus] 1.
Closely, sparingly: facere, Cic.: (*Sup.*)
restric-tissime, Pl.—2. *Closely, strictly,*
exactly, precisely: Cic.

restric-tus (for restrig-tus), a,
um, 1. P. of restrig(n)-o, through
root RESTRIG.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.:
Bound fast, bound up, tight, close:
togæ, Suet.—b. Fig.: (a) *Close, nigh-*
gardly, stinging: restricti et tenaces,
Cic.—(b) *Moderate, modest, etc.*:
(Comp.) restrictus, Pl.—(c) *Strict,*
stern, rigorous, stringent: imperium,
Tac.

re-stringo, strinxi, strictum,
stringere, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.:
To draw back tightly; to bind back or
fast, etc.: restrictis lacertis, Hor. B.
Fig.: *To confine, restrain, restrict,*
check, etc.: animum maestitâ, Tac. II.
To draw back, unfasten, unclose, open:
dentes, i. e. to show the teeth, Plaut. ¶
Hence, Fr. *restringre*.

re-sûdo, no perf. nor sup., âre, 1.
v. n. *To sweat*: Curt.

resul-to, no perf., âtum, âre, 1. v.
intens. n. [for resal-to; fr. resili-to,
through true root RESAL] I. Prop.:
A. Gen.: *To spring or leap back, to*
rebound: tela irrita galcæ clipeoque,
Virg. B. Esp.: *Of sound*: *To rever-*
berate, resound, re-echo: Virg. II.
Meton.: *Of places, etc.*: *To give back*
a sound: *to resound, re-echo, reverber-*
ate: Virg. III. Fig.: *Of pronun-*
ciation or words: *To leap, hop; i. e.*
to produce a jumping, or jerking, effect:
Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résulter*, “to
result.”

re-sûmo, sumpsî, sumptum, sũm-
ere, 3. v. a. *To take up again, take*
back, resume. I. Prop.: arma, Tac.
II. Fig.: sacramentum Vespasiani,
Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résumer*.

re-sûpino, no perf., âtum, âre, 1. v.
a. I. Prop.: *To bend or turn back*:
assurgentem regem umbone resupinat,
Liv. II. Fig.: *To make proud or*
elated, to puff up: aliquem, Sen.

re-sûpinus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.:
A. Gen.: *Bent back or backwards*:
lying on one's back, or with the face up-
wards; supine: Ov. B. Esp.: *Of a*
proud person who walks along with
the head back: Ov. II. Fig.: *Lazy,*
stolthy, effeminate, careless, negligent:
voluptas, Quint.

re-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, sur-
gere, 3. v. n. *To rise or raise one's*
self again, to appear again. I. Prop.:
de mediis aquis, Ov. II. Fig.: *re-*
lectis, per quos resurgenter bellum, Tac.
¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ressoudre*.

re-suscito, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.
(Prop.): *To raise up again; fig.*: *To*
rouse again, revive, resuscitate: positam
iram, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ressusciter*.

resû-tus, a, um, P. of obsol. resu-o
[re; suô] *Ripped open*: tunica ex
utrâque parte, Suet.

retardâ-tio, ônis, f. [retard(a)-o]

A *hindering, delaying, retarding*: Cic.
¶ Hence, Fr. *retardation*.

re-tardo, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.
and n. I. Act.: *To keep back, hinder,*
delay, detain, impede, retard: A.
Prop.: *aliquem in viâ, Cic.*—B.
Fig.: *loquacitatem, Cic.* II. Neut.:
To tarry, remain behind, delay: tum
anteccedendo, tum retardando, Cic. ¶
Hence, Fr. *retarder*.

re-taxo, no perf. nor sup., âre, 1.
v. a. *To censure, reprove*: Suet.

rete, is, n. (Abl. Sing., reti, Plaut.
more freq., rete.—Collat form, Acc.,
reten, Plaut.) [etym. dub.] I. Prop.:
A net: Cic.: Virg. II. Fig.: *Of ab-*
stract things: A net, toil, snare: Lucr.
¶ Hence, Fr. *rets*.

retéc-tus (for reteg-tus), a, um,
P. of reteg-o.

re-tég-o, texti, tectum, tégere, 3. v.
a. I. Prop.: *To uncover, bare, open*:
thecam, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To dis-*
close, make visible: diem, Ov.—B. *To*
discover, disclose, reveal: scelus, Virg.

re-tendo, tendi, tentum or tens-
um, tendere, 3. v. a. *To unbend; to*
release from tension; to slacken, relax:
arum, Ov.

retén-sus (for retend-sus), a, um,
P. of retend-o.

retén-tio, ônis, f. [retin-eo;
through true root RETEN] I. Prop.:
A *holding back, a holding in*: Cic. II.
Fig.: A *withholding*: Cic. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *retention*.

1. **retén-to**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.
intens. [id.] I.: A. Gen.: *To hold*
back firmly; to keep back; to hold fast:
equos arte, Ov. B. Esp.: *With Per-*
sonal pron.: *To restrain one's self*:
sece, Auct. Hor. II. *To preserve,*
maintain: hominum vitas, Cic.

2. **re-tento**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.
To try or attempt again; to reat-
tempt: digitis morientibus ille retentat
Fila lyre, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retenter*.

1. **retén-tus** (for retend-tus), a,
um, P. of retend-o.

2. **retén-tus**, a, um, P. of retin-eo;
through true root RETEN.

3. **retén-tus**, ūs, m. [retin-eo;
through true root RETEN] A *holding*
fast, grasping: Claud.

re-texo, textûi, textum, textere, 3.
v. a. I.: A. Prop.: *To weave, un-*
ravel, what has been woven: telam,
Cic. B. Meton.: I. *Of bodies*: *To de-*
compose: Lucr.—2. *To lessen, dimin-*
ish: luna quater plenum tenuata
retexit orbi, Ov. C. Fig.: *To break*
up, cancel, annul, reverse: scriptorum
quæque, i. e. *to revise, correct*, Hor.
II. *To weave again or anew; to renew,*
repeat: idemque retexitur ordo, Ov.

retét-xus, a, um, P. of retex-o.

reti-ârus, ūi, m. [rete, (unconfr.
Gen.) reti-is] (One pertaining to a rete;
hence) A *retarius*; i. e. *one who fights*
with a net, a net-fighter (a kind of gla-
dialor, who endeavoured to hold his ad-
versary by throwing a net over his head):
Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rétiare*.

retíce-nis, ntis, P. of retice-o.

reticént-ia, æ, f. [reticens, re-
ticient-is] I. Gen.: A *keeping silent,*

silence: Cic. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.:
A *pause in the midst of a speech*: Cic.
¶ Hence, Fr. *réticence*.

re-ticéo, ūi, no sup., ère, 2. v. n.
and a. [for re-taceo] I. Neut.: *To be*
silent, keep silence: A. Prop.: *Of liv-*
ing subjects: quum Sulpicius reticu-
isset, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: *Of things as*
subjects: lyra, quæ reticet, Claud.
II. Act.: *To keep a thing silent; to keep*
secret, conceal: quæ audierat, Sall.:
multaque præterea linguae reticenda
modeste, Ov.

ret-icûlum, i, n. dim. [ret-e] (A
small rete; hence) 1. A *little net, a*
cloth made like a net, a network bag
for carrying or keeping anything in; a
reticule: Cic.: Hor.—2. A *network cap*
for confining the hair: Juv. ¶ Hence,
Fr. (*reticula*, corrupted to) *ridicule*.

retîna-cûlum, i, n. [for retine-
cûlum; fr. retine-o] (That which serves
for holding back, etc.; hence) A *hold-*
fast, band, tether, halter, halser, cable:
Virg.: Ov.

retîne-nis, ntis, 1. P. of retine-o.
—2. Pa.: *Holding fast, tenacious, ob-*
servant of anything (with Gen.) juris
dignitatisque reticens, Cic.: (*Sup.*)
retinentissimus, Gell.

retînent-ia, æ, f. [retinens, re-
tinent-is] A *retaining in the memory,*
recollection: Lucr.

re-tînsô, tînsi, tentum, tînsere, 2.
v. a. [for re-teneo] I.: A. Prop.: *To*
keep back, not let go; to detain, retain;
to restrain: homines, Cic.: ægre sunt
retenti, quin oppidum irumprent,
Caes. B. Fig.: *aliquem in officio,*
Cic. II. *To hold fast, keep, preserve,*
maintain, etc.: A. Prop.: oppidum,
Caes. B. Fig.: *veritatem, Cic.* ¶
Hence, Fr. *reténir*.

retîs, is, v. rete init.

re-tôno, no perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v.
n. *To thunder back, resound*: loca, Cat.

re-torquéo, torsi, tortum, torqu-
ere, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To*
twist or bend back; to turn or cast
back: oculos supe ad hanc urbem,
Cic.: brachia tergo, Hor. B. Esp.:
Pass. in reflexive force: *To wheel*
round: Caes. II. Fig.: A. *To change,*
alter, etc., one's mind: Virg.—B. *To*
retort, fling back, etc.: scelus in aucto-
rem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retorquer*.

re-torridus, a, um, adj. *Parched*
up, dried up, burned up: Pl.

retôr-tus (for retorqu-tus), a, um,
P. of retorqu-o.

retractâ-tio, ônis, f. [retract(a)-
o] *Hesitation, refusal (only in Abl.*
with sine): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ré-*
tractation.

retractâ-tus, a, um, 1. P. of re-
tract(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Revised, corrected*:
(Comp.) retractatus, Cic.

re-tracto, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.
and n. I. *To take hold of or handle*
again; to take in hand again, under-
take anew, etc.: A. Prop.: arma,
Liv. B. Fig.: 1. *To rehandle, re-*
consider, etc.: omnia diligenter, Cic.:
(without Object) augemus dolorem
retractando, id.—2. *To repeat an act*:
Lucr. II.: A. Neut.: *To withdraw*

one's self from an act; *to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant*: quid jam, Turne, retractas? Virg.—**B.** Prop.: *To withdraw, retract anything*: dicta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rétracter*.

retrac-tus (for retrah-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of retrah-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Drawn back, lying back, remote, distant*: (Comp.) retractior a mari murus, Liv.

re-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhere, 3. v. a. **I.** A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To draw back, withdraw; to call back*: manum, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To withdraw one's self, retreat, retire, etc.*: Cic.; Lucr.—**b.** To drag back, bring back a fugitive: Tarracina comprehensos omnes retraxerunt, Liv. **B.** Fig.: *To draw back, withdraw, remove, etc.*; aliquem a republicā, Cic. **II.**: A. Prop.: *To draw again or anew*: aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatūs, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To bring forth or to light again; to make known again*: ceteri monumenta, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *retraire*.

re-trībūo, tribūi, tribūtum, tribū-ere, 3. v. a. *To give back, return, restore, repay*: illis fructum, Cic. ¶ Hence, (in late Lat. meaning of "to requite," etc.) Fr. *retribuer*.

rētro, adv. [re] **I.** Prop.: Of place: *Backwards, back; on the back side, behind*: abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu, Virg.: vestigia rētro Observata sequor, id. **II.** Fig.: A. Of time: *Back; in time back, in past times, before, formerly*: Cic.—**B.** In other relations: *Back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand*: Cic.

rētrōced-ens, entis, P. of obsol. retrōced-o [rūtro; cedō] *Going back or backwards*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Law t.t.) *rétrécissant*.

rētrō-grādīor, no perf., grādī, 3. v. dep. n. *To go back or backwards, to retrograde*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rérograder*.

retrō-rsum (-rsum), adv. [contr. fr. retro-versum] **I.** Prop.: *Back, backwards*: Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Back, backwards, in return, in reversed order*: Cic.

rētrō-versus (-vorsus), and synop. retrorsus), a, um, adj. *Turned back or backwards*: Ov.; Pl.

re-trūdō, no perf., trūdum, trūd-ere, 3. v. a. *To thrust back; me invitum*, Plaut.

retrū-sus (for retrud-sus), a, um: **1.** P. of retrud-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Removed, concealed*: a. Prop.: *simulacra deorum*, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *voluntas*, Cic.

rē-tundo, tūdi (rectūdi, Phaed.), tāsium (retunsus, Plant.), tundere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To bend, or pound, back anything sharp, i. e. to blunt, dull*: ferrum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To blunt, dull, weaken, restrain, check, etc.*: aliquem, Cic.

rētun-sus (for retund-sus), a, um, P. of retund-o.

rētū-sus (for retud-sus), a, um: **1.** P. of retud(n)-o; through true root RETUD.—**2.** Pa.: *Blunted, blent, dull*:

a. Prop.: ferrum, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: ingenua, Cic.

Reudigni, ōrum, m. *The Reudigni; a people in the north of Germany*.

rēs-us, i, m., -a, e, f. [re-s] **Law t.t.**: *(One belonging or pertaining to res; hence) 1. A party to an actum (res), whether plaintiff or defendant*: Cic.

—**2.**: a. Prop.: *A party obliged, or under obligation, to do or pay anything; one answerable, or responsible, for anything; a debtor*: Fest.—**b.** Fig.: *One who is bound by anything, who is answerable for anything, a debtor: voti reus, bound by a vow (in having obtained one's desire), Virg.—3.: a. One who is accused or arraigned, a defendant, prisoner, criminal, culprit*: Cic.—**b.** With a statement of the crime or the punishment: *One guilty of any crime, one condemned to any punishment*: Cic.; Ov.

rē-vālesco, vālūi, no sup., vālescere, 3. v. n. incl. *To grow well again; to regain one's former strength, state, or condition; to recover*: **I.** Prop.: quā (sc. ope) revalescere possem, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Laodicea, tremore terre prolapsa, propriis opibus revaluit, Tac.

rē-vēho, vexti, vectum, vēhere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *To carry or bring back, to convey back*: tela ad Graios, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To return in any way; to drive, ride, sail, etc., back*: Hor.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: *To bring back*: famam optimam ex Bithyniā revexit, Pl. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To go back*: Cic.

rē-vēllo, velli, vulsum, vēllere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *To pluck or pull away; to pull or tear out; to tear off or away*: cruceum quæ fixa est ad portum, Cic.: telum altā ab radice, Virg. **B.** Esp.: *To tear, or break, apart; to rend asunder*: humum dente curvo, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To tear, or rend, away*: cuius totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoriā revulsus, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To violate, disturb*: cinerem manesque, Virg.

rē-vēlo, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To unveil, uncover, lay bare*: frontem, Tac.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révéler*.

rē-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. *To come again, come back, return*: **I.** Prop.: reveni, ut illum persequar, Plaut.; domum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: ex inimicitia in gratiam, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *revenir*.

rē-vento, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *intens. To come back, return*: Lucr.

rē-verbēro, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To beat, cast, or drive back; to repel*: **I.** Prop.: saxa, Sen. **II.** Fig.: iram Fortunæ, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réverbérer*.

rēvēre-ndus, a, um: **1.** P. of reverere-or.—**2.** Pa.: *Inspiring awe, venerable*: nox, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révérend*.

rēvēre-ns, ntis: **1.** P. of reverere-or.—**2.** Pa.: a. *Respectful, respectful, reverent*: (Comp.) sanctus et reverentius visum de actis deorum credere,

quam scire, Tac.: (Sup.; also, with Gen.) Gabulinum reverentissimam mei expertus, Pl.—**b.** *Bashful, modest*: ora, Prop.

rēvēre-ns, ntis, P. of reverere-or. **rēvēren-tor**, ads. [for reverentior; fr. reverens, reverent-is] *Respectfully*: Pl. (Comp.) reverentius, Tac.: (Sup.) reverentissime, Suet.

rēvērent-ia, e, f. [fr. id.] **1.**: (A reverencing, etc.; hence) **a.** Prop.: *Timidity arising from high respect or (more rarely) from fear; respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence*: Tac.; Juv.—**b.** Meton.: *Personified: Reverence; as a deity*: Ov.—**2.**: (A being reverenced, etc.; hence) *Deference, regard, veneration for a person or thing*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révérence*.

rē-vēror, vēritus sum, vērēri, 2. v. dep. a. *To stand in awe or fear of; to regard, respect, honour; to fear, be afraid of; to reverence, revere*: oratores, Tac.: suspicionem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révéler*.

rēver-sio (revor-), ōnis, f. [for revert-sio; fr. revert-o] and for revert-sio; fr. revert-o] **1.** Of living beings: *A turning back before reaching one's destination*: Cic.—**2.** Of things: *A returning, return*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réversion*.

rēver-sus (for revert-sus), a, um, P. of revert-or.

rēvorto (-vorto), ēre, v. revertor inul.

rē-vertor (-vortor), versus sum, verti (old Inf. revertor, Phaed.), 3. v. dep. n. (the author of the ante-Aug. age make the perfect forms, with the exception of the *Part. reversus*, only from the active root: reverti, revert-eram, revertisse, etc.: but in the present tenses the active form is unusual, and prps. critically certain only in revertit, Lucr. 5, 1152) [re; vorto] **I.** Prop.: *To turn back, turn about; to come back, return*: reversus ille, Cæs.: persæpe revertit ex itinere, Cic. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: *To return*: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. **B.** Esp.: In speech (after a digression): *To return, revert to a theme*: ad propositum, Cic.

rēvio-tus, a, um, P. of revī(n)-co through root REVIC.

rē-vincio, vinxī, vinctum, vincire, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To bind back, or backwards; to bind around, bind fast, fasten*: zonam de poste, Ov.: ancoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ, Cæs.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) ecce manūs juvenem interea post terga revinctum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To bind fasten, etc.*: mentem amora, Cat. **III.** Meton.: A. Of liquids: *To stiffen, freeze, etc.*: latices in glaciem, Claud.—**B.** *To gird*: latus ense, Prop.

rē-vinco, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To conquer, vanquish, subdue*: victorias catervæ Consiliis juvenum revictæ, Hor. **II.** Fig.: A. *To conquer, vanquish, subdue*: vires aliquā ratione revictæ, Lucr.—**B.** *To repress, check, overpower*: revicta conjuratio, Tac.—**C.** *To convict; to refute*:

disprova: nunquam hic neque suo, neque amicum, iudicio revinctur, Cic.

revinc-tus, a, um, *P.* of revincio.

reviresco, viridi, *m. sup.*, vireo-ēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* I. Prop.: To become green again: lassas revirescere silvas, Ov. II. Meton.: Of an old man: To become young again: spes est... revirescere posse parentem, Ov. III. Fig.: To grow strong, or vigorous, again; to grow young again; to be renewed; to flourish again; to revive: ad renovandum bellum revirescent (sc. res), Cic.

revīso, *perf.* and *sup.* not found, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To look back on a thing; to come back, or again, to see; to pay a visit again: furor ille revisit, Lucr. II. Act.: To go, or come, to see again; to revisit: tu modo nos revise, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. revise, "to revise."

revīvisco (-vivesco), vixi, *m. sup.*, viviscere, 3. v. n. *inch.* I. Prop.: To come to life again; to be restored to life; to live again: reviviscat eorum aliquis, Cic. II. Fig.: To revive, etc.: civitates suis legibus usae revixerunt, Cic.

revōcā-bilis, e, *adj.* [revoc(a)-o] That may be recalled, or revoked: revocable; with a negative, for irrevocable: Prop.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. revocable.

revōcā-men, inis, *n.* [id.] (That which calls back; hence) A calling back, or away; a recall: Ov.

revōcā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] 1. A. A calling back: Cic.-b. Rhet. t. t.: A withdrawing, withdrawal, revocation: Cic.-2. A recalling, calling off, withdrawal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. revocation.

revōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To call back, recall: aliquem ex itinere, Cic.-2. Esp.: a. (a) Milit. t. t.: To call back, recall; to call off, withdraw soldiers, etc.: Cæs.-b. In other than milit. language: To recall, call back: (Nepotus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo Jam revocare dato, Ov.-b. To call for the repetition of a speech, etc.; to call back an actor: Cic.; Pl. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To call back, recall; to regain, recover; to draw back, draw off or away; to withhold, restrain: studia, Cic. et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabo, id.-2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: To withdraw, retire: Cic.-b. To apply, reduce, refer a thing to something as a standard: omnia ad artem et ad precepta, Cic.-c. To recall, revoke, retract, cancel: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. C. Meton.: Of things: To draw, or fetch, back; to withdraw, to turn back, etc.: pedem ab alto, Virg. II. To ask back again, to tattle in return: Cic. III. To call again, summon anew: easdem tribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. revoke.

revōlo, *m. perf.* not *sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To fly or wing the way back: celores revolvant ex aequore

mergi, Virg. II. Fig.: To speed, or hasten, back: telum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. revoler.

revōlū-bilis, e, *adj.* [for revolvibilis; fr. revolv-o] That may be rolled back: pondus (i. e. saxum), Ov.

revōlū-tus (for revolv-tus), a, um, *P.* of revolv-o.

revōlvo, volvi, vōlūtum, vōlvēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To roll back, hibernis auster revolvit fluctus, Tac. B. Esp.: 1. Of the heavenly bodies, time, etc.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To roll itself back, revolve, return: Virg.; Pl.-2. Pass. in reflexive force: a. To return, to come or go back: Cic.-b. To fall, sink, or roll, back: Virg.; Ov.-3. Of a book, etc.: To unroll, turn over, read over, repeat: Liv.; Hor.-4. To unroll, unwind: fila, Sen. II. Meton.: To go over, or traverse, again: iter omne revolvens, Virg. III. Fig.: A. 1. To lead, or conduct, back; to bring again: ir. eadem nos revolvit paupertas, Quint.-2. Pass. in reflexive force: To return to anything: omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolvuntur, Cic.-3. To relate again, repeat; to brood or reflect upon: sed quid ego hæc nequicquam ingrata revolvō? Virg.-B. To go through or experience again: iterumque revolvens easse Ilacos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) revoler.

revōmo, vōmūi, *m. sup.*, vōmēre, 3. v. a. To spend or vomit forth again; to vomit up, disgorge. I. Prop.: fluctus pectore, Virg. II. Fig.: victoriam, Flor. III. Meton.: Of the sea: To cast up again: purpuram aurumque in ripam maria revomebant, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. revomer.

revorsio, ōnis, etc., v. rever.

revul-sus, a, um, *P.* of revel-lo, through root REVUL, v. vello mit.

1. rex, regis, *m.* [= reg-s; fr. reg-o] I. Prop.: A. Of men: 1. Gen.: a. A ruler of a country, a king: Cic.-As Adj.: Ruling, that rules, etc.: populum late regem, Virg.-b. A tyrant, despot: Cic.-c. Relig. t. t.: For priest: Suet.-2. Esp.: The King (of Persia): Ter.; Suet.-B. Of deities: King, ruler, sovereign, etc.: Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of persons, animals, or things: 1. For head, chief, leader, master, etc.: Virg.; Phaed.; Pl.-2. Of a governor, preceptor of youth: Hor.-3. Of the leader, king in children's games: Hor.-4. Of the son of a king or chieftain; a prince: Virg.-5. Of a powerful, rich, or fortunate person: Hor.-6. Reges sts. signifies The king and queen: Liv.: sts. the whole royal family: id.-B. The character, sentiments, or feelings of a king: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. roi.

2. Rex, regis, *m.* [1. rex] Rex; a Roman name.

Rhādāmanthus, i, *m.*, 'Ραδάμανθος (Staff-shaker). Rhadamanthus; a judge in the infernal regions.

Rhæti, etc., v. Rati, etc.

Rhamnus, untis, *f.*, 'Ραμνός.

Rhamnus; the most northern town of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis.—Hence, 1. Rhamnus-ius, a, um, *adj.* Rhamnusian: virgo, i. e. Nemesis, Cat.—As Subst.: Rhamnusia, æ, *f.* (sc. dea) The Rhamnusian goddess, i. e. Nemesis: Ov.—2. Rhamnūsis, idis, *f.* The Rhamnusian, i. e. Nemesis: Ov.

rhapsōdia, æ, *f.* = ῥαψῳδία. A rhapsody; seconda, i. e. the second book of the Iliad, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. rhapsodie (ra-).

1. Rhēa, æ, *f.* Rhea (an old Italian name): 1. Rhea Silvia; daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.—2. The name of a fabled priestess in Virg.

2. Rhēa, æ, *f.*, 'Ρέα. Rhea; another name for Cybele.

rhēda, æ, *f.* [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint.] A four-wheeled carriage: Cæs.

rhēd-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [rhed-a] Of, or belonging to, a rheda: muli, Var.—As Subst.: rhedarius, ii, *m.* (sc. auriga) The driver of a rheda: Cic.

Rhedōnes (Red-), um, *m.* [Northern word=Fern-people] The Rhedones or Redones; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

Rhēgium (Reg-), ii, *n.*, 'Ρήγιον, Rhegium or Regium; a town of Italy on the Sicilian Straits (now Reggio).—Gr. Acc., Rhegion, Ov.—Hence, Rhēg-ini, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of Rhegium.

rhēno, ōnis, v. reno.
Rhēnus, i, *m.* I. Prop.: The Rhine. II. Meton.: The dwellers on the Rhine, the Germans. ¶ Hence, Fr. Rhin.

Rhēsus, i, *m.*, 'Ρήσιος. Rhesus; a Thracian king, who was robbed of his horses and killed by Diomedes and Ulysses before Troy.

rhētōr, ōris, *m.* = ῥήτωρ 1. A teacher of oratory or rhetoric; a rhetorician: Cic.-2. An orator (with the accessory notion of contempt); a rhetorician, sciolist: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. rhéteur.

rhētōric-ē, *adv.* [rhetoric-us] In an oratorical or rhetorical manner; oratorically, rhetorically: Cic.

rhētōricōtēros, i, *adj.* = ῥητορικώτερος. More, or too, oratorical: Lucil. ap. Cic.

rhētōricus, a, um, *adj.* = ῥητορικός. Of, or belonging to, a rhetorician; rhetorical: doctores, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. rhetorica, æ, -e, *cs.* *f.* The art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.; Quint.-2. rhetorica, ōrum, *n.* Rhetoric: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rhétorique.

rhinōcéros, ōtis, *m.* = ῥινόκερος (Horn-nose). I. Prop.: A rhinoceros: Pl. II. Meton.: A vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. rhinocéros.

Rhipæi (-phæi, Rip-), montes, The Rhipæi, Rhipæi, or Ripæi; a mountain-range in the north of Scythia.—Hence, Rhipæ-us (Rhiphæ-), a, um, *adj.* Rhipæan.

rho, *n.* indecl. = ῥῶ. **Rho**; the Greek name of the letter *r*: Cic.

Rhōdānus, *i. m.* [prob. Northern word = *The swift-passer or swift-flower*] *The Rhodanus; a river of Gaul (now the Rhone).* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Rhône*.

Rhōdōpēs, *cs. f.*, ῥωδοῖς [prob. "The rose-fenced thing" or "The roseate Mountain"; cf. a modern name of one of the Swiss Alps, *Monte Rosa*] *I. Prop.*: *Rhodope; a mountain-range in Thrace, a part of the Hemus.* *II. Meton.*: *Thrace.*—Hence, **Rhōdōp-ēus**, *a. um, adj.* *Thracian; vates, i. e. Orpheus, Ov.*

Rhōdos (-us), *i. f.*, ῥῶδος [prob. "A thing with roses"; i. e. here "Rose-land"] *Rhodos or Rhodus. I. Prop.*: *An island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, its school of Rhetoric, and the skill of its people in navigation (now Rhodes).*—Hence, **Rhōd-ius**, *a. um (-ensis, e), adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Rhodes; Rhodian.*—*As Subst.*: **Rhōdii**, *grum, m. (sc. incolae)* *The people of Rhodes, the Rhodians.* *II. Meton.*: *The nymph of the island of Rhodes; Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *Rhodes*.

1. **Rhetēus (-ēus)**, *a. um, adj.*, ῥητεῖος. *I. Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, the promontory of Rhæteum; Rhætean.*—*As Subst.*: **Rhetœum**, *i. n. (sc. mare)* *The sea about the promontory of Rhæteum.* *II. Meton.*: *Of, or belonging to, Troy; Trojan; ductor, i. e. Æneus, Virg.*

2. **Rhetœus** (dissyll.), *ēi and ēos, m. Rhæteus; a Rutulian.*

Rhœtus, *i. m. Rhætus: I. A giant.*—2. *A centaur.*—3. *A companion of Phœnus.*—4. *A king of the Marsians.*

rhombus, *i. m.* = ῥόμβος: 1. *A magician's circle; Prop.*—2. *A kind of flat-fish; prps. a turbot; Hor.* ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning, "a rhombus"). ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhombe*.

rhomphæa, *æ, f.* = ῥόμφαια. *A long missile weapon (or perhaps, a large broad sword) of barbarous nations; Liv.*

Rhōsos, *i. f.*, ῥῶσος. *Rhosos; a town of Cilicia.*—Hence, **Rhōs-iacus**, *a. um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Rhosos.*

rhythmicus, *i. m.* = ῥυθμικός. *One who pays attention to rhythm or who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition; Cic.*

rhythmos (-us), *i. m.* = ῥυθμός. *Symmetry, harmony, rhythm in music or speech; Quint.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhythme*.

ric-inŭm (rec-), *īi, n.* [rica, *a veil*] (*A thing pertaining to or with a ric; hence*) *A mantle, with a hood or veil attached; Clē.*

ric-tum, *i. n. -tus, ūs, m.* [ri(n)-g- or, through true root RIG] (*A wide opening of the mouth; hence*) 1. *Of persons: The aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open; Lucr.; Cic.*—2. *Of animals: Gaping or distended jaws; Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *rictus*.

rid-ēo, *risi, risum, ridēre, 2. v. n.* and *a.* [prob. Boeotian κριδ-δω = γελᾶω] *I. Neut.*: *A. Gen.*: *To laugh; ridet-*

que (sc. deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat; Hor. B. Esp. 1.1: a. Prop.: *To laugh pleasantly, to smile; cui non risere parentes; Virg.—b. Fig.*: *Of things, To laugh or smile, = to look cheerful or pleasant: domus argento, Hor.—2. To laugh in ridicule, to mock: numeribus amili, Hor.* *II. Act.*: *A. Gen.*: *To laugh at, laugh over anything; hanc, Cic.: vitia, Tac. B. Esp. 1. To smile upon one: me ridenti, Plaut.—2. To laugh at, ridicule a person or thing: ridetur largitas, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *rire*.

ridicul-ē, *adv.* [ridicul-us] 1. *Laughably, jokingly, humorously; Cic.—2. Ridiculously; Cic.*

rid-iculus, *a. um, adj.* [rid-eo] (*Making to laugh, or exciting laughter; hence*) 1. *In a good sense: Laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious: Of living beings: facietis ridiculus, Cic. (Sap.) tum sum ridiculissimus, Plaut.—Particular expression: Ridiculum, used parenthetically: Hinc comical: Ter.—As Subst.*: *a. ridiculus, i. m.* *A jester, buffoon; Plaut.—b. ridiculum, i. n.* *Something laughable, a laughing matter; a jest, joke, etc.; Cic.—2. In a bad sense: Laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous: ridiculus alius, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *ridicule*.

rig-ēo, *ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n.* [akin to ῥιγ-έω, frig-eo] *I. Prop.*: *To be stiff or numb; to stiffen: Cerealia dona rigebant, Ov.* *II. Meton.*: *To stand stiff, rigid, or upright: menia, Ov.*

rig-esc-o, *rigūi, no sup., rigescēre, 3. v. n. incho.* [rige-o] *I. Prop.*: *To grow stiff or numb; to stiffen, harden: vestesque rigescunt Indute, Virg.* *II. Meton.*: *To stand up, bristle up: metu riguisse capillos, Ov.* *III. Fig.*: *To grow firm; to be many or serious: nunquam corrupta rigescit Secula? Claud.*

rigid-ē, *adv.* [rigid-us] *Rigorous-ly, severely; Ov.: (Comp.) rigidus, Val. Max.*

rig-īdus, *a. um, adj.* [rige-o] *I. Prop.*: *Stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid: crura, Cic.: (Comp.) signa rigidiora, id.* *II. Fig.*: *In character, rigid: Stiff, hard, rigid; hardly, steely, rough: Sabini, Hor.* *III. Meton.*: *Stiffening, making rigid: mors, Lucr.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *rigide, roide*.

rig-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [prob. akin to Gr. ῥιγ-έω; Germ. reg-en, Goth. rign, Eng. rain] *I. Prop.*: *To wet, moisten, water, bedew anything with a liquid: arva, Hor.* *II. Meton.*: *A. 1. To suckle: natos vitali rore, Poet. ap. Cic.—2. To overspread, flood, etc.: solis uti lux ac vapor . . . cornuntur cœlum rigare, Lucr.—B. To lead, convey, or conduct, water, etc., to a place: aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, an old oracle in Liv.* *III. Fig.*: *A. To water, bedew, etc.: omnium ingenia, Auct. Her.—B. To direct, convey: moths per membra rigantur, Lucr.*

rig-or, *ōris, m.* [rige-o] *I. Prop.*: *Stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigour; Lucr.;*

Virg.; Tac. II. Fig.: *Hardness, stiffness, roughness, severity, rigour; Ov.; Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *rigueur*.

rig-īlus, *a. um, adj.* [rig-o] 1. *That waters or irrigates; watering, irrigating: amnes, Virg.—2. Watered, well-watered: hortus, Ov.*

ri-ma, *æ, f.* [prps. for rig-ma, fr. rig, root of ri(n)-g- or] (*The gaping, or yawning, thing; hence*) *A cleft, crack, chink, fissure: tabernæ rimas agunt, are cracked, Cic.: ignea rima micans, i. e. a flash of lightning (cleaving the sky), Virg.*

rim-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a.* [rim-a] (*To make a cleft, etc.; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *Aggient, i. e. A. Of implements: To lay open, tear up, turn up, the ground: rastris terram, Virg.—B. Of animals: To root up, turn up, grub through: volucres rimantur præla Caystri, Virg.* *II. Meton.*: *To tear up, turn over, in search of anything; to pry into, search, examine, explore: rimaturque (sc. viscera) epulis, Virg.* *III. Fig.*: *To examine thoroughly, investigate: aliquid, Cic.*

rim-ōsus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *Full of cracks, chinks, or fissures. I. Prop.*: *cymba, Virg.: (Comp.) rimosior pulmo, Gell.* *II. Fig.*: *qua rimosâ bene depouitur in aure, i. e. that keeps nothing secret, Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *rimoux*.

ri(n)-g-or, *rietus sum, ringi, 3. v. dep. n.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *To open wide the mouth, to show the teeth: Auct. ap. Non. II. Fig.*: *To be vexed, angry; to chafe, snarl; Ter.*

rip-a, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *The bank of a stream; Hor.; Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *For the shore of the sea: Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *rive*.

rip-ūla, *æ, f. dim.* [rip-a] *A little bank or margin; Cic.*

riscus, *i. m.* = ῥίσκος. *A trunk, chest; Ter.*

ris-or, *ōris, m.* [for rid-sor; fr. rid-eo] *A laughter, nicker, banterer; Hor.*

ris-sus, *ŭs, m.* [for rid-sus; fr. id.] *A laughing, laughter, laugh; Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *ris, risée*.

rit-ē, *adv.* [an old abl. form of ritus; v. ritus int.] *I. Prop.*: *According to religious ceremonies or observances: with due religious observances, or rites: Liv. II. Meton.*: *A. In a proper or just manner: fity, duly, rightly, aright, well; Cic.; Virg.—B. In the usual way, manner, or fashion; according to custom or usage; Hor.*

ritus, *ŭs (Abl. Sing., ritō nefasto, Stat.), m.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *The form and manner of religious observances; a religious usage or ceremony, a rite; Liv.; Virg.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Custom, usage, manner, wont, fashion, etc., of a thing (only in Abl. Sing.): Cic.; Hor.—B. Habit, custom, usage; Ov.; Suet.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *rit, rite*.

riv-ālis, *e, adj.* [riv-us] *I. Of, or belonging to, a brook, brook: Col.—As Subst.*: *rivalis, i. m. (sc. homo): A. Prop.*: *One who has, or uses, a brook in common with another; a near neighbour; Gell. B. Fig.*: *One who has the*

came mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival: Plaut.; Ter.—Prov.: Amare sine rivali, To love or be fond of without a rival, i. e. without anyone's thinking it worth while to envy one: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rival.

rival-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [rival-is] (The state or quality of the rivals; hence) Rivalship, rivalry in love: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rivalité.

rivū-lus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [for rivo-lus; fr. rivus, (uncontr. Gen.) rivo-i] A small brook; a rill, rivulet: Fig.: Cic.

ri-vus, *i*, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root *śru*, *fluere*; Gr. *ῥέω*] *I.* Prop.: A small stream of water; a brook: Lucr.; Cic.—Prov.: E rivo flumina magnū facere, To make great rivers out of a brook, i. e. to magnify an insignificant object; or, as we say, to make a mountain of a molehill: Ov. *II.* Fig.: Of abstract things: A stream: Hor. *III.* Meton.: A channel, stream, etc., of any liquid, or anything liquefied: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ru.

rixa, *æ*, *f.* [prob. for *rid-æ*; fr. *ῥιξω* = *ῥιξ-ω*] *I.* Prop.: A quarrel, brawl, dispute, contest, strife: Cic.; Hor.; Tac. *II.* Meton.: A battle, contest: Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. rixe.

rix-or, *ātus* sum, *āri*, *i*, *v.* *dep. n.* [*rix-a*] *I.* Prop.: To quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute: de aliquā re, Cic. *II.* Fig.: To oppose or resist; to clash, disagree, etc.: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen.

rōb-igo (*rūb-*), *inis*, *f.* [prob. *rub-eo*] (Redness; hence) *I.* Prop.: Of metals: Rust: Virg. *II.* Fig.: Of abstract things: Rust: Ov.; Sen. *III.* Meton.: The dark deposit, etc. (on the teeth): Ov.

rōbōr-ēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [robūr, robor-is] Oakēn, of oak, oak-: pons, Ov.

rōbōr-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v.* *a.* [*id.*] To make strong; to strengthen: *I.* Prop.: artūs, Lucr. *II.* Fig.: A. To strengthen, invigorate, confirm: cultūs pectora roborant, Hor.—B. With Personal pron.: To strengthen itself, etc.: to become strong: Cic.

rōb-ur (an older form, *-bus*, Cato), *oris*, *n.* [prob. akin to Gr. root *ῥω*, in *ῥω-ῖν*] (The strong thing; hence) *I.*: A. Prop.: 1. The robur: a species of very hard oak: Pl.—2. An oak: Ov.—3. The trunk (of an oak): Ov.—4. A hard wood or tree (of any kind): Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Oak-wood or -timber, oak: Hor.—2. Of things made of oak or any hard wood: a. An oaken bench: Cic.—b. Of the wooden horse before Troy: Virg.—c. The shaft or pole of a lance: Virg.—d. A club: Ov.—e. The longer part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius: Tac. *II.*: A. Prop.: Hardness, firmness, etc.: Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Power, strength, force, vigour: Cic.; Quint.—2. The strongest, most effective, or best part of anything; the pith, kernel, or strength of anything: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rouvre, roure, robe.

rōbus-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for robor-

tus; fr. robūr, robor-is] (Provided with robur; hence) *1.* Of oak-wood, oaken, oak-: foras, Hor.—2.: a. Prop.: *Ilard*, firm, solid, strong, hardy, lusty, robust: robustus exercitatio, Cic.: (*Ship*.) robustissima juvenitus, Suet.—b. Fig.: Firm, solid, strong: (*Comp.*) roborstior improbitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. robuste.

rōd-o, *rōsi*, *rōsum*, *rōdere*, *3*, *v.* *a.* [*etym. dub.*] *I.* Prop.: To gnaw: cilpeos, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. *II.* Meton.: To eat away; to waste away, corrode, consume: forum robigine, Ov. *III.* Fig.: To backbite, slander, disparage, speak ill of: absentem amicum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ronger.

rōg-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [*rog-us*] Of or belonging to, a funeral pile: Ov.

rōg-ā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*rog(a)-o*] *1.* A question, interrogation (only as a figure of speech): Cic.—2. Politic. *t. t.*: An inquiry (put to the people as to whether they will decree this or that); a proposal (to the people for passing a law or decree); a proposed law or decree; a bill.—3. An asking, demanding; a prayer, entreaty, request. ¶ Hence, Fr. rogations, "rogation-days."

rōgātium-cūla, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [for rogation-cula; fr. rogatio, rogation-is] *1.* A little, or trifling, question: Cic.—2. A little bill or proposed law: Cic.

rōg-ā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*rog(a)-o*] *1.* Politic. *t. t.*: a. (a) Prop.: One who proposes a law; a presenter of a bill: Lucil. ap. Non.—(b) Fig.: One who makes a proposal, a proposer: Cic.—b. An officer in the voting comitia who asked the people for their votes; a collector of votes; a polling clerk: Cic.—2. A beggar, mendicant: Cic.; Mart.

1. **rōg-ā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *i*, *v.* of *rog(a)-o*.

2. **rōg-ā-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* [*rog(n)-o*] A request, suit, entreaty, (only in *Abt. sing.*) Cic.

rōg-īto, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v.* *a.* *intens.* [*rog-o*] To ask, or enquire, with eagerness about a thing: super Hec-tore multa, Virg.: (with *Acc.* of person and *Acc.* of thing) illum hoc, Ter.

rōg-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, (*Pat. Perf.* rogāstis for rogaverit, Cic.) *i*, *v.* *a.* [*etym. dub.*] *I.* Prop.: A. Q. *u. n.*: To ask, question, interrogate one about a thing; men' rogat: Plaut.: aliquid rogatur, Suet.: (with *Acc.* of person and *Acc.* of thing) quid me istuc rogas?

C. B. Esp.: 1. Politic. *t. t.*: a. Rogare aliquem, sententiam, or aliquem sententiam, To ask one (for one's opinion or vote): Cic.—b. Rogare legem, or simply rogare (To ask the commons about a law; hence) To bring the plan of a law before the people for their approval; to propose a law, introduce a bill: Cic.; Liv.—c. Rogare populum magistratum, magistratum, or simply rogare, To propose a magistrate to the people for their choice, to offer him for election: Cic.; Liv.—2. Milit. *t. t.*: Rogare milites sacramenta, To ask the soldiers if they will take and keep an oath, i. e. to bind them by an oath, administer an oath to them: Cæs.

—3. Law *t. t.*: To ask a person if he will promise something in making an agreement; to propose a stipulation of: roga me viginti minas, Plaut. *II.* Meton.: To ask, beg, request, solicit one for a thing: Achillem, Quint.: res turpes, Cic.: (with *Acc.* of person and *Acc.* of thing) otium divus, Hor.

rōg-us, *i*, *m.* [*prps.* = *ῥόγος*, "a stack" or "rick," hence, from some similarity of shape] *I.* Prop.: A funeral pile: Cic.; Virg. *II.* Meton.: The grave: Prop.

Rōma, *æ*, *f.*, *Pōm* (Strength), Rome; a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman empire.—Hence, **Rōmānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.—As Subst.: **Rōmānus**, *i*, *m.* (sc. homo) A Roman. ¶ Hence, Fr. Rome; Roman, Romain, Romaine.

Rōm-ū-lus, *i*, *m.* [Rom-a] (The one belonging to Roma; hence) Romulus; the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as Quirinus.—Hence, *1.* **Rōmūl-ēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Romulus.—2. **Rōmūl-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: A. Prop.: Of Romulus.—b. Meton.: Roman.—3. **Rōmūl-idæ**, *ārūm*, *m.* The posterity of Romulus, the Romans.

rōr-ārī, *ōrum*, *m.* [ros, ror-is] (Those pertaining to ros, or the bedewers) The rorarii; light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired: Liv.

rōr-esco, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *ēre*, *3*, *v. n.* [*id.*] (Prop.) To become dew; Meton.: To dissolve like dew: Ov.

rōr-idus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] Bedewed, dewy, wet with dew: Prop.

rōr-i-fer, *fēra*, *fērūm*, *adj.* [ros, ror-is; (*i*); fer-o] Dew-bringing: Lucr.

rōr-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v. n.* and *a.* [ros, ror-is] *I.* Prop.: To let fall, drop, or distil dew: A. Neut.: quum croceis rorare gens Titithonia conjux Cuperit, Ov.—B. Act.: si roraverit quantulumcunque imbrem, Pl. *II.* Meton.: A. Neut.: To drop, trickle, drip, distil: rorabant sanguine vepres, Virg.—B. Act.: To bedew, to moisten, wet: lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr.

rōs, *rōris*, *m.* [prob. akin to Gr. *ῥόσος*, and the Sanscrit root, "sucus" = "agua," from the root *ῥω* *visus*, *pluer*] *I.* Prop.: Dew: Cæs. *II.* Meton.: A. Moisture: Virg.: rores pluvii, i. e. rain-clouds, Hor.—B. Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and in a neut. collat. form, rosmarinum; also, ros maris, or simply ros, Rosemary: Col.; Her.; Pl.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. rosée.

rōs-a, *æ*, *f.* [akin to *ῥῶσ-ov*] *I.* Prop.: A rose: Cic. *II.* Fig.: As a term of endearment: Rose: Plaut. *III.* Meton.: Collect.: For Roses, wreaths of roses: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. rose.

rōs-ārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ros-a] Of roses, rose: Suet.—As Subst.: **rōsāri-um**, *ii*, *n.* A place planted with roses, a rose-garden: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. rosaire, "a rosary."

ros-cid-us, a, um, *adj.* [for **ros-cid-us**; fr. **ros**, **ror-is**; **o-p**] (*Dew-falling*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Full of dew, wet with dew, dewy; herba, **Var. II. Meton.**: **A.** Dropping like dew: mella, **Virg.**—**B.** Moistened, watered, wet: saxa rivis, **Virg.**

Rosci-us, **ii**, m. **Roscius**; a Roman name: **1. L. Roscius Otho**; a friend of Cicero, who, when tribune of the people, A.U.C. 686, carried through a law that fourteen rows of seats in the theatre next to those of the senators should be appropriated to the knights.—Hence, **Rosci-us**, a, um, *adj.* **Of**, or pertaining to, **Roscius**; **Roscian**.—**2. a. Prop.**: **Q. Roscius**; a very celebrated actor from Lanuvium, the intimate friend of Cicero, who defended him in an oration still extant.—Hence, **Rosci-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* **Roscian**.—**B. Meton.**: Of an adept in any profession or art: Cic.—**3. Sex. Roscius**, of Ameria, defended by Cicero, A.U.C. 674, in an oration still extant.

Rōsēa (-īa), *æ, f.* **Rosea** or **Rosia**; a very fertile district near Reate (now *Le Roscio*).—Hence, **Rōsē-us** (**Rosi-**), a, um, *adj.* **Of**, or belonging to, **Rosea**; **Rosean**.

rōs-ētum, i, n. [**ros-a**] (*A thing provided with roses*; hence) **A garden or bed of roses**, a **rosary**; **Virg.**

rōs-ēus, a, um, *adj.* [**id.**] **I. Prop.**: **Of roses**, **rose**-convales; filled with roses, **Claud. II. Meton.**: **A. Rose-coloured**, **rosy**; **Phoebus**, **Virg.**—**B. Rosy**, **ruddy**, **blooming**; **cervix**, **Hor.**

2. Rōsēus, a, um, *v. Rosea*. **rostr-ātus**, a, um, *adj.* [**rostr-um**] (*Provided with a rostrum*; hence) **Having a beak, hook, or crooked point**; **beaked**, **curved at the end**, **rostrated**; **navis**, **Cic.**

rostr-trum, i, n. [for **rod-trum**; fr. **rod-o**] (*The accomplisher of gnawing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **The bill, beak, snout, muzzle, mouth** of animals. **II. Fig.**: In familiar or contemptuous language, of persons: **Muzzle, snout**: **Plant. III. Meton.**: **A.** Of things having the shape of a **rostrum**: **1. A curved point**: **Pl.**; **Col.**—**2. The curved end of a ship's prow**; **a ship's beak**: **Cres. B. Plur.**: **The Rostra**; an erection for speakers in the **Forum** (so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the **Antians**, A.U.C. 416): **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. rostrēs**.

rō-sus (for **rod-sus**), a, um, *P.* of **rod-o**.

rō-ta, *æ, f.* [akin to Sanscrit *ratha*, "currus"] **I. Gen.**: **A wheel**: **Lucr. B. Esp.**: **1. A potter's wheel**: **Hor.**—**2. A wheel for torture**: **Cic. II. Meton.**: **A. A car, chariot**: **Virg.**—**B.** Of things in the shape of a wheel or disk: **1. The disk of the sun**: **Lucr.**—**2. A species of sea-fish**: **Pl. III. Fig.**: **A. A wheel**: **1. Of Fortune**: **Cic.**—**2. Of metre**: **imparibus vecta Thalia rotis**, *i. e.* in elegiac metre, **Virg.**—**B. The wheel, or rack, of love**: **Plant.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. roue**.

rōt-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* and

a. [rot-a] I. Act.: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: **To turn round like a wheel**; **to swing round, whirl about**; **ensem, Virg.**; **Learchum bis terque per auras More rotat funde**, **Ov.**—**2. Esp.**: **Pass.** in reflexive force: **To turn, or go round, in a circle**; **to roll round, revolve, etc.**: **Ov.**—**B. Fig.**: **Part. Perf.**: **Of language**: **Round, compact, concise**: **sermo, Juv.** **II. Neut.**: **To turn or roll round**; **to revolve**: **saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens, Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. roder**.

rōtund-e, *adv.* [**rotund-us**] **Roundly, smoothly, elegantly**: **Cic.**

rōtund-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [**id.**] **I. Prop.**: **To make round**; **round off, round**: **Cic. II. Meton.**: **Of a sum of money**: **To make up a round sum**: **mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.**

rōt-undus, a, um, *adj.* [**rot-a**] **I. Prop.**: **Wheel-shaped, i. e. round, circular, spherical, rotund**: (**Comp.**) **nilhil rotundius, Cic.**—**Prov.**: **Dirigit, adificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, i. e. turns everything upside down, Hor. II. Fig.**: **A. Round, rounded**: **in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus, Hor.**—**B.** **Of speech**: **Round, well-turned, smooth, polished, elegant**: **Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. rond.**

rōt-ū-facio, *feci, factum, facere, 3. v. a.* [**rub-eo**, (*æ*); **facio**] **To make red or ruddy**; **to reddens**: **saxa sanguine, Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. rubifier**.

rūbe-nis, *ntis*: **1. P.** of **rub-e-o**.—**2. Pa.**: **Being red, red, reddish**: **rubente dextera, Hor.**: (**Comp.**) **rubentior supericies, Pl.**

rūb-ō, *ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n.* [**prob.** akin to **Gr. root pūb**, in *ἐ-pūb-aiw*, *ἐ-pūb-ōs*, etc.] **I. Gen.**: **To be red or ruddy**; **avariaria sanguineis bacis, Virg.** **II. Esp.**: **To grow red**; **to reddens, blush, colour up**: **Cic.**

rūb-er, *ra, rum, adj.* [**rub-eo**] **Red, ruddy; sanguis, Hor.**: (**Comp.**) **rubriore pilo, Pl.**: (**Sup.**) **nitri quam ruberrimi, Cels.**—**Particular phrases**: **1. Rubrum Mare, The Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs**: **Cic.**—**2. Saxa Rubra, The Red Rocks**; **a place between Rome and Veii, near Cremera, with stone-quarries**: **Cic.**

rūbe-sco, *rūbūi, no sup., rūbescere, 3. v. n.* *inch.* [**rub-e-o**] **To grow red, turn red, reddens**: **Anrora, Virg.**

1. rūb-ēta, *æ, f.* [**rub-us**] (*The one having rubus*; hence) **The rubeta**; **a species of venomous toad living among bramble-bushes**: **Juv.**

2. rūb-ēta, *ōrum, n.* [**id.**] (*Things provided with rubus*; hence) **Bramble-thickets**: **Ov.**

rūb-ēus, a, um, *adj.* [**id.**] **Of, or belonging to, the bramble-bush**: **bramble**: **Virg.**

Rūbi, *grum, m.* **Rubi**; **a town of Calabria** (now *Rivo*).

Rūbico, *ōnis, m.* **The Rubico** or **Rubicon**; **a small stream which formed the boundary between Italy and Cis-Alpine Gaul** (now, *prob. Pisatello*).

rūbīcund-ūs, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for **rubicundo-lus**; fr. **rubicundus**,

(*uncontr. Gen.*) **rubicundo-lus**] **Some-what ruddy**: **Juv.**

rūbīcundus, a, um, *adj.* [**rub-eo**] **Very red or ruddy**: **Ceres, Virg.**: (**Comp.**) **rubicundior habitus cometae, Sen.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. rubicund**.

rūbīdus, a, um, *adj.* [**id.**] **Red, reddish**: **Plant.**; **Suet.**

rūbīgo, *inis, etc., v. robigo*. **rūb-or**, *ōris, m.* [**rub-e-o**] **I. Gen.**: **Redness of all shades**: **Cic.**; **Virg.**; **Pl. II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: **A blush**: **Cic.**; **Ov. B. Meton.**: **1. Shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty**: **Cic.**—**2. The cause of shame**; **shame, disgrace**: **Cic.**

rūbrīca, *æ, f.* [**rub-er, rub-i**] (*A thing pertaining to ruber*; hence) **I. Gen.**: **red earth**: **Pl. II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: **Red earth for colouring**; **ruddle, red ochre, red chalk**: **Hor. B. Meton.**: (*The title of a law*; *the rubric, because written in red*; hence) **A law**: **Quint.**; **Pers.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. rubrique**.

rūb-us, i, m. [**prob. rub-eo**] (*The red or ruddy-coloured thing*; hence) **I. A bramble-bush, blackberry-bush**: **Virg.**—**2. A blackberry**: **Prop.**

ruc-to, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a.* [akin to **Gr. ἐ-περύ-μαι**] **I. Neut.**: **To belch, eructate**: **Cic.**; **Juv. II. Act.**: **To belch up a thing**; **to void by belching**: **glandem, Juv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. roter**.

ruc-to, *ātum, sum, āri, i. v. dep.* [**id.**] **I. Prop.**: **To belch up a thing**; **to void by belching**: **aliquid, Var. II. Fig.**: **In a contemptuous sense**: **To belch out, give out, utter**: **versus, Hor.**

ruc-tus, *ūs, m.* [for **ruc-tus**; fr. **ruc-to**] **A belching, eructation, rising of the stomach**: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. rot**.

1. rūd-ens, *entis, m.* (*f. Plant.*) [*etym. dub.*; acc. to the ancients fr. **rud-o**, on account of the creaking or rattling] **A rope, line, belonging to the standing or running rigging of a ship**; **a stay, halcyard, sheet, etc.** **Plur. collect. the rigging, cordage**: **Cic.**; **Virg.**

2. rūd-ens, *entis, P.* of **rud-o**. **Rūdiā**, *ārum, f.* **Rudiae**; **a town of Calabria, the birthplace of Ennius**.—Hence, **Rūdinus**, a, um, *adj.* **Of Rudiae, Rudian**.

rūdi-ārius, *ii, m.* [**2. rudis, uncontr. Gen.**] **rudi-is**] (*One pertaining to a rudis*; hence) **A gladiator presented with a rudis, i. e. who receives his discharge**: **Suet.**

rūd-imentum, i, n. [akin to **i. rud-is**] (*That which is rudis*; hence) **A first attempt, trial, or essay**; **a beginning, commencement** in anything. **I. Gen.**: **regni, Liv. II. Esp.**: **Milit. t. t.**: **belli, Virg.**—**Particular phrase**: **Adolescentia rudimentum ponere, To lay down the rudiments, complete the first beginnings, of youth, to pass one's novitiate**: **Liv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. rudiment**.

1. rūdis, *e, adj.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: **Uncultured, untitled, uncivilized, unused, rough, raw, wild**: **campus, Virg.**: **vestis, i. e. coarse, Virg.** **II. Meton.**: **Young, new**: **Amphitrite**

unried, not yet sailed on, Cat.: agna, Mart. **III.** Fig.: Rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant; hence, with the Gen.: unacquainted with, inexperienced in, etc.: discipulus, Cic.: verum, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rude*.

2. rŭdis, is, f. [etym. dub.] **1.** A slender rod, to stir with in cooking; a spatula: Pl.—**2.** A staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, answering to a quarter-staff; a foil: Liv.—A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (whence he was called radiarius): Cic.—Particular phrase: Rude donare aliquem, *To present one with a rudis*; i. e. to give one an honourable discharge: Fig.: Hor.

rŭdo, ūi, ūm, ire (ŭ, Pers. 3, 9), 3. v. n. and a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root rŭ, sonum edere, utulare] **I.** Prop.: Of animals: Neut.: **A.** To roar, to bellow: iraque leonum vincla recusant, et serā sub nocte ridentem, Virg.—**B.** Of an ass: *To bray*: Pers.—**II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: Act.: *To roar, or bellow*, out: Virg.—**B.** Of things: Neut.: *To creak, groan*, etc.: Virg.

rŭdus, ūris, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: Stones broken small and mingled with lime for plastering walls, etc.: Hirt. **II.** Esp.: Old rubbish, of the stones, plaster, etc., of buildings: Tac.

Rŭfrā, ūrum, f. *Rufus*; a town of Campania (now Lacosta Rufaria).

Rŭf-ŭl, ūrum, m. [2. Ruf-us] (*Rufus*'s men—first named after a Rutilius Rufus) *The Rufuli*; military tribunes chosen by the general himself: Liv.

1. rŭf-us, a, um, adj. [akin to ruber] **I.** Gen.: Red, reddish, of all shades: sanguis, Cels.: (Comp.) siligo rufior, Pl. **II.** Esp.: Red-haired, red-headed: virgo, Ter.

2. Rŭfus, i, m. [1. rufus] (*Red-haired*) *Rufus*; a Roman name.

rŭga, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A crease in the face, a wrinkle: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A crease, fold, etc.: Juv.—**B.** A wrinkle, corrugation, etc.: Liv.

Rugŭ, ūrum, m. *The Rugii*; a German people (who have given their name to the island Rugen).

rŭg-ŭsus, a, um, adj. [rug-a] **I.** Prop.: Full of wrinkles or creases; wrinkled: (Comp.) rugosorem quum geras stola frontem, Mart.: rugosus frigore pagus (= pagani), Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** That causes, or produces, wrinkles in the face; wrinkling: sania, Pers.—**B.** Wrinkled, corrugated, shrivelled: cortex, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rugueux*.

rŭ-ina, æ, f. [ru-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A rushing, or tumbling, down; a falling down; a fall: Hor.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of buildings, etc.: A tumbling, or falling, down; ruin: Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: Downfall, fall, ruin; accident, catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction: Cic.; Liv.; Tac. **III.** Meton.: **A.** That which tumbles,

or falls, down; a fall: Virg.—**B.** A building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins: Liv.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ruine*.

rŭin-ŭsus, a, um, adj. [ruin-a] (Full of ruina; hence) **I.** Prop.: Falling, or tumbling, down; going to ruin; ruinous: Cels.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: That has already fallen, ruined, in ruins: domus, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ruineux*.

rŭm-en, inis, n. [prob. akin to ἐπερ-μαι, Lat. ructor] (*The belching thing*; hence) *The throat, gullet*: Fest.

rŭminā-tio, ūnis, f. [rumin(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: A chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination: Pl. **II.** Fig.: A thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating, rumination: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rumination*.

rŭmin-or, no perf., āri, i. v. dep. a. and n. [rumen, rumin-is] (*To bring up from the throat*; hence) *To chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate*. **I.** Neut.: bubus, ovibus, omnibusque que ruminant, Pl. **II.** Act.: ruminat (sc. bos) herbas, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ruminier*.

rŭmis, is, f. [etym. dub.] *A breast that gives suck; a teat*, etc.: Var.; Pl.

rŭmo, ar=ruminor, acc. to Fest.

rŭm-or, ūris, m. [etym. dub.] acc. to some, rum-o; and so, Prop.: **A.** chewing over again; hence, Fig.: a repeated saying or telling:—acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root rŭ, sonum edere; and so the uttering a mere sound; hence) **1.** Common talk, authenticated report, hearsay, rumour: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Common or general opinion, current report, the popular voice: Cic.; Tac.—**3.** Fame, reputation: Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rumeur*.

ru(m)p-o, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. [root RUP, akin to Sanscrit root LUP, to rend, burst, etc.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To break, burst, tear, rend, rive, rupture; to break asunder, burst in pieces, force open, etc.: vincula, Cic.: rupit arbitram Titimagenis emula lingua, Hor.—Particular phrases: **1.** Rumpere viam, iter, etc., To burst, or force, a way, road, etc.: Liv.—**2.** Rumpere agmina, acies, etc., To burst, or break, through forces, troops, etc.: Liv.—**3.** Rumpere fontem, To break open a fountain; to cause a fountain to break, or burst, forth: Ov.—**4.** Rumpere alicui reditum, To break, or cut, off one's return; to prevent one from returning: Hor. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To burst, or split, one's self; to burst, split, etc.: Cic.; Hor.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To break, violate, destroy, annul, make void, interrupt, etc.: federa, Cic.: silentia sermone, Ov.—**B.** To cause to burst forth, send forth, utter, give vent to, etc.: tantos illa suo rumpat pectore questus, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rompre*.

rŭmus-cŭlus, i, m. dim. [for rumor-culus; fr. rumor] Idle talk, common gossip: Cic.

rŭna, æ, f. A runa; a javelin, dart, etc.: Cic.

runc,o, no perf., nor sup., āre, i. r. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: To weed

out, root up, to weed, clear of weeds. segetes, Var. **II.** Meton.: To pluck, deprive of hair: Pers.

rŭi-o, rūi, rūtum, rūere (rŭiturus, a, um, ūv.), 3. v. n. and a. [root RŪ, prob. akin to Sanscrit root sru, fluere] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To fall with violence; to fall or rush down: ruere illa non possunt, Cic.: ruit æthere toto Turbidus imber aqua, Virg.—Particular phrase: Æther, etc., ruit, The sky is falling, i. e. rains heavily, or there is a storm, etc.: Virg.—Prov.: Of anything very improbable: Cœlum ruit, The sky is falling: Ter.—**2.** Esp.: Of buildings, etc.: To fall or tumble down; to fall, or go, to ruin: Liv.; Hor. **B.** Meton.: Of hasty or rapid movements: To hasten, hurry, run, etc.: ruere Pom-pelium nunciant, Cic.: de montibus, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** To fall, fall, sink: nemo est quin intelligat ruere republicam, Cic.—**2.** To rush, dash, hurry, hasten, run, etc.: crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem nititur, Liv.: omnia fatis in pejus ruere, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: To cast down with violence; to dash down, hurl to the ground, prostrate: cumulosque ruit male pinguis ærenæ, Virg. **B.** Meton.: To cast up from the bottom; to turn up, throw up: spumas salis æro ruebant, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ruir*.

rŭp-ēs, is, f. [ru(m)p-o] (*The broken or rent thing*; hence) *A cliff or steep rock*: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. roche*.

Rupŭlŭs, ūi, m. *Rupilius*; a Roman name.

rŭp-tor, ūris, m. [ru(m)p-o] A breaker, violator: federis, Liv.

rŭp-tus, a, um, P. of ru(m)p-o.

rŭr-ŭ-cōl-a, æ, adj. gen. omni. [rus, rur-is; (i); col-o] *I.* That tills the country or the ground: ruricolæ boves, Ov.—As Subst.: ruricola, æ, m. A tiller of the soil: **A.** A countryman, rustic, husbandman: Col.—**B.** An ox or bull: Ov. **II.** Inhabiting, or dwelling, in the country; rural, rustic; Phrygæ, Ov.

rŭr-ŭ-gēn-a, æ, m. [rus, rur-is; (i); gen-o] One born in the country; a countryman, rustic: Ov.

rursus (-um), adv. [contr. from reversus or reversum] **I.** Prop.: Turned back or backwards; back, backwards: ne rursum cadas, Plant. **II.** Meton.: **A.** On the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again: æquum est, Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Back again, again, anew: ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.

rus, rūris (in plur. only in the Nom. and Acc.), n. [etym. dub.] *The country; lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate*, etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

ruscum, i, n. Butcher's broom: Virg.

rus-sus, a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. ἐρύσ-σος; Lat. rub-ec, rub-er] Red: vela, Lucr.: gingiva, Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. roux*.

rustica, æ. v. rustinus

rustic-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [rustic-*ns*] (*Of, or pertaining to, the rustics; hence* Rustic, country-; homines, Cic. **rustica-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [rustic(a)-or] *A living in the country, country-life:* Cic.

rustic-ē, *adv.* [rustic-*us*] *In a country-like manner, clownishly, boorishly, awkwardly:* loqui, Cic. (*Comp.*) rusticus, Hor.

rustic-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state, or quality, of the rustics; hence* The manners of the country, or of country people; rustic behaviour, rusticity: in a good or bad sense: Pl.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rusticité*.)

rustic-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To be a rustic, i. e. to live in the country, to be rustic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *rustiquer*.

rustic-ō-lus, i, m. [for rustic-*olus*]; fr. 2. rusticus, (*unconstr. Gen.*) rustic-ō-i] *A little countryman, a little rustic:* Cic.

1. **rus-ticus**, a, um, *adj.* [for rur-ticus; fr. rus, rur-is] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the country; rural, rustic, country-:* praedia, Cic.: opprobria, Hor.—As *Subst.*: A. rusticus,

i, m. (*sc. homo*) *A countryman, rustic, peasant:* Cic.; Hor.—B. rustica, *ae, f.* 1. (*sc. puella*) *A country girl:* Ov.—2. (*sc. gallina*) *A heath-cock:* Mart.

II. Meton.: A. In a good sense: Country-like, countryfied: mores, Cic.; (*Comp.*) simus hoc titulo rusticiorē contenti, Sen.—B. In a bad sense: Plain, simple; rough, coarse, gross, awkward, clownish, etc.: vox, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rustique*.

2. rusticus, i, v. 1. rusticus.

1. ruta cæsa, v. rutus.

2. rūta, æ, *f.* = ῥύτη. I. Prop.: (*The herb*) rue: Ov. II. Fig.: For bitterness, disagreeableness, unpleasantness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rue*.

Rūtēni (Ruth-), ōrum, m. *The Rutini or Rutheni; a people of Aquilanian Gaul.*

Rutilius, ū, m. Rutilius; a Roman name.

rūtīl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [rūtīl-us] I. Act.: *To make red; to colour or dye red, etc.*: rutilare comae, Liv. II. Neut.: *To be red, to have a red glow, tint, or tinge:* arma . . . rutillare vident, Virg.

1. rūt-īlus, a, um [prob. akin to rūt-eo] *Red* (inclining to golden yellow): fulgor, Cic.: ignis, Virg.

2. Rūtīlus, i, m. [1. rutilus] Rutilius; a Roman name.

rū-trum, i, n. [rū-o] (*The accomplicher of throwing up; hence*) A spade, shovel.

Rūtūba, æ, m. Rutuba; the name of a gladiator.

rūt-ūla, æ, *f. dim.* [2. rut-a] *A little (piece of) rue:* Cic.

Rūtūli, ōrum, m. *The Rutuli; an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea.*—Sing.: Rutulus, i, m. A Rutulian.—Hence, Rutul-us, a, um, *adj.* Rutulian.

Rūtūp-inus, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Rutupia (a city and haven of the Cæverni, in Britain):* Juv.

ru-tus, a, um: 1. P. of rū-o.—2. Pa., found only in the phrase rūta et cæsa or rūta cæsa: Law t. t.: Everything dug up (ruta) and cut down (cæsa) on an estate without being wrought, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale; the timber and minerals: Cic.

S

S, s, indecl. n. or f. I. The nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek S for Σ. H. As an initial and medial s has a hard sound, and is therefore joined only with the tenses (c, p, t).—As a medial, also written double after long vowels: caussa, cassus, divisiones (so wrote, for instance, Cicero and Virgil, acc. to Quint.). III. As a final, s has a softer sound, and therefore not only admitted the medial b before it (plebs, urbs, abs; Arabs, chalybs, etc.), but often entirely disappeared. So in the ante-class. poets down to the early years of Cicero (and also in his own poem, entitled Aratus, written in his youth), before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position: Rabi Romulus, Fulvii Nobilior, gravi Terra, est salvi bella, Iliperionii cursum, Virgine nam sibi, etc.; less freq. before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid hiatus, the vowel before s was also elided; vas argenteis for vasis argenteus.—Final s is also elided (and the preceding vowel either dropped with it or weakened) in the forms sat from satis; mage from magis; in the neut. forms of adjectives of the 3d declension, ære, agreste, facile; in the collateral forms of the 2d Pers. Sing. Pass. fateri, fateare, faterare, etc.; in the Gen. Sing. of the 1st, 3d, and 5th declension, and in the Nom. Plur. of the 1st and 2d declension (aurai for aurais, analog. to regis, etc.).—Lastly, s disappears in the forms, abin', scin', viden', satin', from abisne, scisne, vident',

esne, saisne, etc. IV. S appears as an equivalent for the aspirate in many words of Greek origin; semi-, serpo, ser, super, corresp. to ἡμι-, ἑρπω, ἑρ, ὑπερ, etc.—It is also prefixed to some words obtained from Greek originals which take the soft breathing: si (old form sei), sero, Segesta, corresp. to εἰ, ἑρῶ (whence εἶπω), ἑρῆστρα.—Less freq. in radical words beginning with a consonant: sculpo corresp. to γράφω; scribo, to γράφω.—To soften the termination, s appears in abs, = ab, and ær corresp. to ἑκ.—Sometimes, on the contrary, an initial σ appears in Greek, where the corresponding Latin word has not taken the s: Lat. fallo, Gr. σφάλω. V. S is interchanged: A. Most freq. with r; see that letter, no. II.—B. With d: Claudius, from the Sabine Clausus; and, on the other hand, rosa, corresp. to the Gr. ῥόδον.—C. With t: tensus and lentus: resina corresp. to ῥητίνη; and, on the contrary, merare, puttare, for mersare, pulsare. VI. S is assimilated before f in the compounds of dis: differo, diffucilis, diffuso, etc.; v. 3. dis.—On the other hand, it arises by assimilation from d, in assum, assimo, cessi, for adsum, adsumo, cessi-si; from t in fassus, from futeor; from b in jussi, from juvæ; from m in pressi, from premo; from r in gessi, from gero; and dussuri, from dorsum. VII. As an abbreviation, S denotes sacrum, semis, sis; S. C., senatusconsultum; S. P., sua pecuniâ; S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populique Romanus, etc.

Sāba, æ, *f.*, Σάβα. Sabu; the largest

town in Arabia Felix, especially celebrated for its myrrh, frankincense, etc.—Hence, Sāb-æus, a, um, *adj.*, Sābaïos. Sabæan.—As *Subst.*: 1. Sabæa, æ, *f.* (*sc. terra*) (Prop.: The territory of Sabæ; Meton.) Arabia Felix.—2. Sabæi, ōrum, m. (*sc. incolæ*) The inhabitants of Arabia Felix.

Sābāzius, ū, m. = Σαβῳζός. Sabazius; a surname of Bacchus.—Hence, Sābāzi-a, ōrum, n. The Sabazia; a festival in honour of Sabazius or Bacchus.

Sabbāta, ōrum, n. = σάββατα [Orig. Hebr.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: The (Jewish) day of rest, the Sabbath (considered by the Romans to have been ordained as a fast-day): Just.—B. Esp.: Saturday: Suet. II. Meton.: Of other Jewish holidays: tricesima, i. e. the new moon, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sabbat*.

Sābel-i, ōrum, m. [prob. for Sabin-i; fr. Sabin-i] The Sabelli or Sabines.—Sing.: Sabellus, i, m. The Sabellus or Sabine (i. e. Horace, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory).—Hence, Sabell-us (-teus), a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Sabelli; Sabellian, Sabine.*

Sābina, æ, v. Sabini.

Sābīn-i, ōrum, m. [Sab-us] (Those belonging to Sabus; hence) The Sabini or Sabines; an ancient Italian people adjoining the Latins, a part of whom, as early as the time of Romulus, were united with the Romans as one people, under the name of Quirites.—Hence, Sābīn-us, a, um, *adj.* Sabine.—As

Subst.: 1. Sābinus, i, m. (sc. homo) *A Sabine*. — **2. Sabina**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A Sabine woman*. — **3. Sab-inum**, i, n.: a. (sc. vinum) *Sabine vine*: Hor. — b. (sc. pradium) *A Sabine estate*: Hor.

Sabis, is, m. *Sabis; a river of Gallia Belgica (now the Sambre)*. — **Sabrina**, æ, f. *The Sabrina; a river of Britain (now the Severn)*.

sāburra, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *Sand for ballast; ballast*: Virg.

Sābus, i, m. *Sabus; the progenitor and god of the Sabines*.

sacc-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sacc-us] *(To use a saccus for anything; hence) To strain through a bag; to strain, filter*: I. Prop.: aquam. **Sen.** II. Meton.: Of urine: saccatus humor corporis, Lucr.

saccū-lus, i, m. dim. [for sacculus; fr. saccus, (unconstr.) Gen.] *sacco-i* (A little saccus; hence) **1.** A little money-bag, a purse: Cat.—**2.** A small bag (for filtering wine): Auct. ap. Cic.

saccus, i, m. = σακκος. I. Gen.: A sack, bag: Cic. II. Esp.: A. A money-bag: Hor. — B. For straining liquids, etc.: A bag: Pl.—C. A beggar's wallet: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. sac.

sācel-lum, i, n. dim. [for sacrum; fr. sacrum, sac(e)r-i] *A little sanctuary; a chapel*: Cic.

sāc-er, sāc-ra, sāc-rum, adj. [root SAC; akin to ἅγ-ος, ἅγ-ός; Sanscrit root YAJ, to worship by sacrifices, to inaugurate] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: Dedicated or consecrated to a divinity; holy, sacred: lapis, i. e. a stone landmark or boundary-stone, Liv.: (Sup.) jura sacerrima lecti, Ov.: (with Gen.) terra . . . sacra deorum omnium est, Cic.: (with Dat.; also, with Gr. Acc.) laurus sacra Jovi comam, Virg.—As Subst.: **sacrum**, i, n.: **1.** A holy, or sacred, thing: Hor.—**2.** A sacred building or edifice; a temple: Cic.—**3.** A sacred vessel or utensil, etc.; a consecrated statue, etc.: Cic.—**4.** A sacrificial live: Cic.—**5.** Plur.: Sacrificial gifts, offering, etc.: Cic.—**6.** A religious solemnity, rite, act, or ceremony: Cic.; Hor.—**7.** Plur.: A. Prop.: Divine worship or religion in gen.; public religious solemnities, rites, festivals, etc.: Cic. — B. Meton.: Secrets, mysteries: Tac.—**8.** The private religious rites of a gens, a family, etc.: Cic.—**9.** Plur.: Poems (as things sacred to the Muses): Ov. B. Meton.: Holy, sacred, awful, venerable: silentium, Hor. II. Esp.: With bad accessory signification: A. Prop.: **1.** Devoted to a divinity for destruction: forfeited: caput Jovi sacrum, Liv.—**2.** Accursed, criminal, unpius, wicked, etc.: eum, qui eorum quicumque noverit, sacrum sacri, Liv. B. Meton.: Accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous: auri sacra fames, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacre.

sācer-do-s, dōtis, comm. [for sacerda-tus; fr. sacer; do] (One giving or giving himself, etc., to sacred things) **1.** Masc.: A priest: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Fem.: A priestess: Cic.

sācerdōt-ālis, e, adj. [sacerdos, sacerdot-is] *Of, or belonging to, a priest or priestess; priestly, sacerdotal*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacerdotal.

sācerdōt-rum, i, n. [id.] *(The office of a sacerdos; hence) The priesthood; the sacerdotal office*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacerdoce.

sācōpēnium, i, sāgāpēnon, i, n. = σαγᾶπνον. *Sacopenium, or sagopenon; the gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant*: Pl.

sācrā-mentum, i, n. [sacr(a)-o] **1.** (The consecrated thing or thing set apart as sacred; hence) a. Prop.: Law t. t.: The sum which the two parties to a suit at first deposited, but afterwards became bound for, with the tresviri capitales; so called, either because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes; or, else, because the money was deposited in a sacred place: Cic. — b. Meton.: A cause, a civil suit or process: Cic.—**2.** (The thing setting apart, or devoting, to anything; hence) a. Milit. t. t.: The preliminary engagement (entered into by newly-raised troops): Liv. — b. (c) Prop.: Milit. t. t.: The military oath of allegiance: Cæs.; Cic. — (b) Meton.: An oath; a solemn obligation or engagement: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. serment; also (Eccle.) sacrament.

Sācrānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sacrani, an ancient people of Latium*.

sācr-ārum, i, n. [sacr-um] *(A thing pertaining to sacrum; hence) I. Prop.: A place for the keeping of holy things; a shrine, sacristy; an oratory, chapel*: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A sacred place: Cic.

Sācrātor, ōris, m. *Sacrator; a warrior mentioned in Virgil*.

sācrā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of sacr(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred: jura parentum, Ov.: (Comp.) dies sacrātor, Mart.: (Sup.) numen sacratissimum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacré.

sācr-i-cōl-a, æ, com. [sacr-num; (i); col-o] *One who conducted the sacra; a sacrificing priest or priestess*: Tac.

sācr-i-fer, fēra, ferum, adj. [sacr-num; (i); fer-o] *Bearing sacred things*: Ov.

sācrificā-lis, e, adj. [sacrific(a)-o] *Of, or belonging to, sacrificing; sacrificial*: apparatus, Tac.

sācrificā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A sacrificing, sacrifice*: Cic.

sācrific-ium, i, n. [sacrific-o] *A sacrifice*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrifice.

sācr-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for sacr-i-fac-o; fr. sacrum; (i); fac-io] I. Neut.: To make, or offer, a sacrifice: to sacrifice: in sacrificando, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv. II. Act.: To make a sacrifice of, to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice: pecora, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrifier.

sācrific-ūlus, i, m. [sacrific-o] *A sacrificer, sacrificing priest*: Liv.

sācrific-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of,*

or belonging to, sacrificing; sacrificious: Ov.

sācr-i-lēg-rum, i, n. [sacr-um; (i); leg-o] I. Prop.: The robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege: Tac. II. Meton.: Violation or profanation of sacred things, sacrilege: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrilège.

sācr-i-lēg-us, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: That steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious: manus, Liv.—As Subst.: **sacrilegus**, i, m (sc. homo) *One who robs or steals from a temple; one who commits sacrilege*: Cic.; Quint. II. Meton.: That violates or profanes sacred things; sacrilegious, impious, profane: (Sup.) exi efano, sacrilegissime, Plaut.—As Subst.: A. **sacrilegus**, i, m. (sc. vir) *An impious, wicked, or profane man; a violator, or breaker, of what is right, etc.*: Sall.—B. **sacrilega**, æ, f. (sc. femina) *An impious or wicked woman*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrilège.

sācr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sacer, sacr-i] I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: To declare or set apart as sacred; to consecrate, dedicate, or devote to a divinity: mastasque sacra vinctus aras, Virg.—B. In a bad sense: To devote or doom to destruction, to declare accursed, to condemn: Liv. II. Meton.: A. To set apart, consecrate, devote, give a thing to anyone; in a good or bad sense: insecro manum Parce, telisque sacrantur Evandri, Virg.—B. I. To render sacred or inviolable by consecration; to devote, hallow, consecrate: factus, Liv.—**2.** Of a deity: To hold sacred; to worship or honour as sacred: Liv.—**3.** To render imperishable, to immortalize: miraturque nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrer, “to consecrate.”

sācr-o-sanctus (also sts. separately, sacro sanctus, and in thesis, sacroque sanctum, Pl.), a, um, aq. [sacr-um; (o); sanc-io] *(Inaugurated or consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence) 1. Fixed or decreed as inviolable; sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct: possessiones, Cic.—2. Most holy, most sacred, venerable*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) sacrosaint.

sāclum, i, etc., v. sec. **sāp-ē**, adv. [sāp-is] *Often, oft, oftentimes, many times, frequently*: I. Pos.: quum sepe mecum ageres, Cic.—Particular expression: Sape numero, or, as one word, sepe numero: Oftentimes, over and over again: Cæs.—**2.** Comp.: sepius, quam vellem, Cic.—**3.** Sup.: de quo (sc. Homero) sepiissime vigilans (sc. Ennius) solebat cogitare et loqui, Cic.

sāpēnūmēro, v. sāpē. **sāpēs**, is, etc., v. 1. sep. **sāp-is**, e, adj. *That happens often, frequent*: As an adj. cited only once in the Comp., sāpiōr, by Prisc.; and once in the Sup.: sepiissimum discordiam fuisse, Auct. ap. Prisc.

sāta, æ, etc., v. set. **sāte-o**, adv. [sāe-us] *Fiercely, furiously, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously*:

sæve facere omnia, Luc.: (Comp.) sævius, Ov.: (Sup.) sævissime, Col.

sæv-i-dic-us, a, um, adj. [sæv-us; (i); dic-o] Spoken furiously or angrily; dicta, Ter.

sæv-i-o, ī, itum, ire (Imperf., sævibat, Lucr.), 4. v. n. [sæv-us] **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *To be fierce or furious; to rage; to vent one's rage*: sevit (sc. lupus) pariter rabieque fæque, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of any strong, passionate excitement: *To rage, rave; to be furious, mad, violent, etc.*, quum sævire ventus cœpisset, Cæs.: pater ardens Sequit, quod, etc., Hor.: (Imperf. Pass.) sævitum esse, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévir*.

sæv-itia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the sævus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *A raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of any violent, passionate excitement: *Fierceness, savageness, cruelty, severity, etc.*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévices*.

sæv-us, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to Sans. root sô, to incite] (Incited; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *Roused to fierceness; raging, furious, fell, savage, ferocious, etc.*: belua, Hor.: (Sup.) animalia sævissima dentibus, Pl. **II.** Meton.: Of any vehement, passionate excitement: *Fierce, cruel, violent, harsh, severe, fell, dire, barbarous, etc.*: noværa, Virg.: hiems nive sæva, Liv.: (Comp.) sævior ante alios, Sil.

sæga, æ, v. sâgus.

sægâc-itas, âtis, f. [sagax, sagacis:] (The quality of the sagax; hence) **I.** a. *Keeness (of scent)*: Cic.; Pl.: b. Of the keenness, acuteness of the other senses: Sen.—2. *Keeness of perception; acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagacité, sagesse*.

sægâc-iter, adv. [id.] (After the manner of the sagax; hence) **I.** Quickly, sharply, keenly, with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell: (Comp.) sagacius unius odoror, Hor.: (Sup.) quam sagacissime, Cic.—2. *Acutely, shrewdly, accurately, sagaciously*: sagaciter pervestigare, Cic.

sægâpënon, i, v. scapënon.

Sägäris, i, m., or **Sangärius**, ī, m. The Sagaris or Sangarius; a river of Phrygia and Bithynia, which falls into the Propontis (now the Sæcra).—Hence, **Sägär-it-is**, īdis, adj. f. Of Sagaris.

säg-ätus, a, um, adj. [sag-um] (Provided with a sagum; hence) *Clothed in or having on a sagum*: Cic.

säg-ax, âcis, adj. [sag-i-o] **I.** Prop.: *Of quick perception, whose senses are acute, sagacious*: A. Of the sense of smell: *Keen-scented*: canes, Cic.: (with Gerund in di) venandi sagax virtus, Ov.—B. Of other senses: (Comp.) canibus sagaciore anser, Ov.: (Sup.) palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: (Intellectually) *quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious*: animal, Cic.: (with Gen.) utilium rerum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagace*; also (subst.), *sage*.

säg-ina, æ, f. [akin to σάγ, root

of σάττω, to stuff full, to cram] (The thing stuffing full, the cramming thing; hence) *Food, nourishment*: **I.** Prop.: Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A stuffing, cramming, fattening, feeding, etc.*: Cic.—B. *A fattened animal*: Plaut.—C. *Fattness* produced by much eating, *corpulence*: Just.

säg-in-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [sagin-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of animals: *To fatten, fat*: glives fagi glande, Pl.—B. Of persons: *To cram, stuff, feast*: aliquem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To nourish, feed, enrich*: rei publicæ sanguine saginari, Cic.

säg-i-o, no perf., nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. [etym. dub.] *To perceive quickly, acutely or keenly*: Cic.

sägitta, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *An arrow, shaft, bolt*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A constellation, the r-rhone*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sagitte, sagette*, (mod.) *sagette*.

sägitt-âri-us, a, um, adj. [sagitt-a] *Of, or belonging to, an arrow; arrow-bearing*: Pl.—As Subst.: **sagittarius**, ī, m.: **I.** Prop.: (sc. miles) *An archer, bowman*: Cæs.; Tac.—2. Meton.: **a.** *The constellation Sagittarius, or the Archer* (otherwise called Arctonens; Cic.—b. *An assailant, assassin, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagittaire*.

sägitt-i-fer, fëra, fërum, adj. [sagitt-a; (i); fer-o] *Arrow-bearing*: Ov.

Sägitt-i-pötens, entis, m. [sagitt-a; (i); potens] (The one powerful with arrows) *Sagittipotens* = *Sagittarius*, or the constellation of the Archer: Ov.

sägitt-o, no perf., âtum, âre, 1. v. n. [sagitt-a] *To discharge arrows, to shoot with arrows*: Just.

sag-men, īnis, n. [root sac; akin to Gr. root σγ, whence σγ-ωσ; (The sacred thing; hence) *The tuft of sacred herbs plucked within the citadel by the consul or prætor, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fœdæles and ambassadors became inviolable*: Liv.

Sagra, æ, m. *Sagra*; a river of Lower Italy.

sägul-ätus, a, um, adj. [sagul-um] (Provided with a sagulum; hence) *Clothed in, or wearing, a sagulum*: comites, Snet.

sägü-lum, i, n. dim. [for sagulum; fr. sagum, (uncontr. Gen.) sag-o-i] *A small military cloak*: Cæs.

sägum, i, n. = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word] (hence the Eng. shag): **1.** *A coarse woollen blanket or mantle, e.g. of servants*: Cato.—2. *For soldiers: A military cloak*: Cæs.—Particular phrases: **a.** *Saga sumere, To assume the saga* = *to take up arms, prepare for battle*: Cic.—b. *Ad saga ire, To go to the saga* = *saga sumere*: Cic.—c. *In sagis esse, To be in saga, i.e. under arms*: Cic.—d. *Saga ponere, To lay down the saga, i.e. one's arms*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagoun*.

Säguntum, i, n., -us (-os), i, f., Σάγουντον, Säguntum, Säguntus, or Säguntos; a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Mediterranean, beyond

the Iberus, the besieging and reduction of which by Hannibal led to the breaking out of the second Punic war (now Murviedro).—Hence, **Sägunt-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Säguntum*: Säguntine.—As Subst.: **Sägunt-īni**, ōrum, m. (sc. dives) *The Säguntines*.

säg-us, a, um, adj. [pprs. sag-i-o] *Presaging, predicting, prophetic*: aves, Stat.—As Subst.: **säga**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A female diviner, a wise woman, a fortune-teller, soothsayer*: Hor. **Säis**, is, f., Säis, Sais; the capital of Lower Egypt.—Hence, **Sä-itæ**, ārum, m. *The inhabitants of Säis*.

säl, sälis, m. (rarely n.) [akin to Σαλ] **I.** Prop.: *Salt*: Cic.; Hor.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The salt water, brine, sea*: Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Intellectual acuteness, good sense, shrewdness, cunning, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm; a clever or witty saying*: Cic.; Hor.—B. *Good taste, elegance*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sal*, (mod.) *sel*.

säläco, ōnis, m. = σαλάκω. *A swayer, gerer, braggart*: Cic.

Sälämis, is (Acc. Salamina, Hor.) (a Latinized collat. form, **Salamina**, æ), f., Σαλαμίς. **1.** *Salamis or Salamina*; an island in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis (now Coluri).—Hence, **Sälämin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salamis*.—As Subst.: **Säläminii**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Salamis*.—2. *The city of Salamis in Cyprus, founded by Teucer of the island of Salamis*.—Hence, **Sälämin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salamis*.

Säläpia (Salp-), æ, f. *Salapia or Salpia*; a city in Dauntia Apulia.—Hence, **1.** **Säläpi-nus** (Salp-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salapia*; Salapiani.—As Subst.: **Säläpini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Salapia*; the Salapians.—2. **Säläp-iti-ni**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Salapia*.

säläpütum, ī, n. *A humorous appellation for A little, tiny man, a manikin, Lilliputian*: Cat.

sälärum, ī, v. salarius.

säl-âri-us, a, um, adj. [sal] *Of, or belonging to, salt*: *salt*: annona, the yearly revenue from salt, Liv.—As Subst.: **1.** **Salaris**, æ, f. (sc. via) *The Salarian or Salt Road (beginning at the Porta Collina, and leading into the country of the Sabines—so called because the Sabines used it when conveying salt from the sea)*: Cic.—2. **salar-i-um**, ī, n. (sc. argentum) (Prop.: *Money given to the soldiers for salt, salt-money*; Meton.: *A pension, stipend, allowance, salary*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saltaire*.

säl-æx, âcis, adj. [sal-i-o] **I.** Prop.: *Fond of leaping, lustful, lecherous, salacious*: aries, Ov.: (Comp.) salaciore animalia, Lact.: (Sup.) salacissimæ mares, Col. **II.** Meton.: *That provokes lust, provocative*: herba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *salace*.

säl-ëbra, æ, f. [sal-i-o] (That which brings about the leaping or springing

hence) **I. Prop.**: *A jolting, rugged, uneven road*; **Prop.**; **Hor.** **II. Fig.**: *Of speech: Harshness, roughness, ruggedness*; **Cic.**

Sālēntīni (**Sall-**), **ōrum**, **m.** **I. Prop.**: *The Salentini or Salentinians; a people of Calabria, on the south-eastern extremity of Italy.*—Hence, **Sālēntīn-us** (**Sallentin-**), **a**, **um**, **adj.** *Salentine*. **II. Meton.**: *The country of the Salentines*; **Cic.**

Sālernum, **i**, **n.** *Salernum; a maritime town in the Picentine territory (now Salerno).*

Sālī-āris, **e**, **adj.** [**Sali-**] **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, the Sali; Salian*; **carmen**, **Hor.**—Because splendid banquets were connected with the processions of the Sali, **II. Meton.**: *Of banquets*; *Splendid, sumptuous*; **dapes**, **Hor.**

sālīc-tum, **i**, **n.** [**salix**, **sālīc-is**] (*A thing provided with salix*; hence) *A willow-bed*; **Cic.**; **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *sauzette*; also, *saulte*.

sālī-ens, **entis**; **i**. **P.** of **sālī-o**.—**2.** As **Subst.**: **salientes**, **tum**, **m.** (**sc. fontes**) *Springs, natural fountains*; **Cic.**

sālīg-nus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**for salicinus**; **fr. salix**, **sālīc-is**] **i**. *Of, or belonging to, willow*; **willow**: **fronde saligna**, **Ov.**—**2.** *Made of willow*; **willow**: **fustis**, **Hor.**

Sālī-i, **ōrum**, **m.** [**2. sālī-o**] (*The Leapers or Jumpers*) *The Sali; i. A college of priests at Rome, dedicated by Numa to the service of Mars, who armed and bearing the ancilia, with songs and dances, made solemn processions every year, in the first half of March, about the city and its sacred places.*—**2.** *In Tibur such Sali were priests of Hercules*; **Virg.**

sālī-um, **i**, **n.** **dim.** [**for salinum**; **fr. saliu-um**] *A little saltcellar*; **Cat.**

sālī-næ, **ārum**, **f. plur.** [**sal**] (*Things pertaining to sal*; hence) *Salt-works*, **sāl-pits**; **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *saline*.

sālī-num, **i**, **n.** [**id.**] (*A thing pertaining to sal*; hence) *A salt-cellar*; **Cic.**; **Hor.**

1. sālī-o (**sall-**), **no perf.**, **itum**, **ire**, **4. v. a.** [**id.**] *To salt down*; **to salt**: **pisces**, **Cels.**

2. sālī-o, **ūi**, **tum**, **ire**, **4. v. n.** and **a.** [**akin to ἀλ-λουαι**] **I. Neut.**: *To leap, spring, bound, jump, hop*; **A. Prop.**: *unctos saluere per utres*, **Virg. B. Fig.**: *Of things: aliena negotia centum per caput, et circa saliant latus, **Hor. II. Act.**: *Of animals*; *To leap, cover, etc.*; **Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *sallir*.*

sālīunca, **æ**, **f.** *The wild or Celtic nard*; **Virg.**

sālīva, **æ**, **f.** [**akin to σάλω**] **I. Prop.**: *Spittle, saliva, slaver*; **Luer.**; **Cat.** **II. Fig.**: *Taste, flavour*; *longing, appetite*; **Sen.**; **Pers.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *salive*.

sālī-x, **icis**, **f.** [**prob. sal-io**] (*The springing-up thing or tree*; hence) *A willow-tree, willow*; **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *saulte*.

Sallustius (**Salust-**), **ii**, **m.** **Sall-**

ustius or **Salustius**: *a Roman name.*—Hence, **Sallusti-ānus** (**Salusti-**), **a**, **um**, **adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Sallust*; *Sallustian*.

Salluvīi, **ōrum**, **m.** *The Salluvii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

Salmācis, **idis**, **f.** **Salmacis**. **I. Prop.**: *A very clear fountain in Caria; fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Personified: The nymph of the fountain Salmacis* (**Voc.**: **Salmaci**, **Ov.**).—**B.** *A weak effeminate person*; **Enn. ap. Cic.**

Salmōneus (**trisyll.**), **ēs**, **m.**, **Σαλμωνεύς**, **Salmoneus**; *a son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning with burning torches, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by a thunderbolt from Jupiter.*—Hence, **Salmōn-is**, **idis**, **f.**, **Σαλμωνίς**, *A daughter of Salmoneus, i. e. Tyro, mother of Neleus and Pelias.*

Sālōnæ, **ārum**, **-a**, **æ**, **f.** *Salonæ or Salona; a maritime town of Dalmatia.*

salpa, **æ**, **f.** *The salpa; a species of stalk-fish*; **Ov.**

Salpinātes, **um**, **m.** *The Salpinates; a people of Etruria.*

salsament-arius, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**salsamentum**] *Of, or belonging to, salted-fish*; **catl**, **Pl.**—As **Subst.**: **salsamentarius**, **ii**, **m.** (**sc. negotiator**) *A dealer in salt-fish*; **Auct. lier.**

sals-amentum, **i**, **n.** [**sals-us**] (*A thing pertaining to salsus*; hence) **I.** *Fish-pickle, brine*; **Cic.**—**2.** *Salted or pickled fish* (so usually in **Plur.**); **Ter.**

sals-e, **adv.** [**2. sals-us**] *Wittily, acutely, facetiously*; *dicere aliquid*, **Cic.** (**Sup.**) *salsissime*, **id.**

sals-us, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**1. sal-io**] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Salted, salt*; *fruges* (as a sacrifice), **Virg.** (**Sup.**) *salsissimus sal*, **Pl.** **B. Esp.**: *Salt, briny*; *sudor*, **Virg. II. Fig.**: *Sharp, acute, witty, facetious* (**Comp.**) *sales salsiores quam illi Atticorum*, **Cic.**—As **Subst.**: **sals-a**, **ōrum**, **n.** (**sc. dicta**) *Sharp, witty, humorous sayings, etc.*; **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (**subst.**) (**old**) *sauce*, (**mod.**) *sauce*.

saltā-tio, **ōnis**, **f.** [**salt(a)-o**] *A dancing; the act of dancing*; **Cic.**; **Pl.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *sallation*.

saltā-tor, **ōris**, **m.** [**id.**] *A dancer*; **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (**old**) *sallateur*, (**mod.**) *sauteur*.

saltā-tōr-i-us, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**saltator**] *Of, or belonging to, a dancer; dancing*; *orbis, a dancing in a ring*, **Cic.**

saltā-trix, **icis**, **f.** [**salt(a)-o**] *A female dancer, a dancing girl*; **Cic.**

saltā-tus, **ūs**, **m.** [**id.**] *A religious dance*; **Liv.**

saltem, **adv.** [**perhaps contr. fr. saltem**] (*By a being saved or without violation*; hence) *At least, at the least, at all events, anyhow*; **Cic.**—Particular combination: *Non, neque (nec) saltem, Not at least, not even; nor even, nor (and not) at least, etc.*; **Liv.**; **Quint.**; **Pl.**

sal-to, **avi**, **ātum**, **āre**, **i. v. intens. n.** and **a.** [**2. sal-io**] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To dance*; *nisi saltare didic-*

isset, **Cic.**; *ad tibicinis modos*, **Liv. B. Fig.**: *Of an orator: To speak in a jerking manner* (*i. e. in little clauses*); **Cic.** **II. Act.**: *To dance, i. e. to represent by dancing and gesticulation to perform in pantomime a play or a part*; **Cyclopa.**, **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *sauter*.

saltū-ōsus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**2. saltus**, (**uncontr. Gen.**) **saltu-is**] (*Full of saltus*; hence) *Full of woods or forests, well-wooded, woody*; **locus**, **Sall.**

1. sal-tus, **ūs**, **m.** [**2. sal-io**] *A leaping, leap, spring, bound*; **Cic.**; **Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (**old**) *sault*, (**mod.**) *saut*.

2. saltus, **ūs**, **m.** [**akin to ἄλσος**] **I. Gen.**: *A forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland*; *a forest*; **Cic.**; **Virg. II. Esp.**: *A forest-pass*; *a mountain-pass*; **Cæs.**

sālū-bris, **e** (**masc. collat. form**, **salu-ber**, **Ov.**), **adj.** [**for salubr-is**; (**-ber**); **fr. salus**, **sālū-is**] **I.** (*Bringing salus*; hence) **A. Prop.**: *Health-bringing, health-giving, promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious*; **annus**, **Cic.**; **fluvius**, **Virg.**—**B. Fig.**: *Salutary, serviceable, advantageous, beneficial*; *Of things or persons*: (**Comp.**) *res salubrior*, **Liv.**; (**Sup.**) *saluberrima collatia*, **Tac.**—**2.** (*Brought or produced by salus*; hence) *Healthy, sound, well, vigorous*; **corpus**, **Sall.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *salubre*.

sālūbr-itas, **ātis**, **f.** [**salubr-is**] (*The condition, or state, of the salubris*; hence) **I. a. Prop.**: *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*; **Cic.**—**B. Fig.**: *Of abstract things: Healthfulness*; **Cic.**—**2.** *Health, soundness, vigour*; **Tac.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *salubrité*.

sālūbr-iter, **adv.** [**id.**] **I.** (*Healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously*) (**Comp.**) *refrigerari salubriter*, **Cic.**—**2.** **A. Gen.**: *Serviceably, advantageously, beneficially*; (**Sup.**) *quam saluberrime*, **Pl.**—**B. Esp.**: *To advantage*, in purchasing, *i. e. at a cheap rate*; *salubriter emere*, **Pl.**

sālūm, **i**, **n.**—**σάλος**. **I. Prop.**: *The open sea, the high sea, the main, the deep* (only in **Sing.**, and mostly in the **Acc.** and **Abt.**); **Cic.**; **Liv.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *The sea*; **Hor.**—**B.** *Sea-sickness*; **Cæs.**

sālū-s, **ōtis**, **f.** [**for salv-t-s**; **fr. salv-es**] (*The being well; or in good health*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A sound, or whole, condition; health*; **Ter.**; **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, deliverance, etc.*; **Cic.**—**B.** *A wish for one's welfare* (*verbal or written*); *a greeting, salute, salutation*; **Cic.**—**C.** *Personified: Salus or Safety*; *a deity, whose temple stood on one of the summits of the Quirinalis*; **Cic.**

sālū-āris, **e**, **adj.** [**salus**, **sālū-is**] (*Of, or belonging to, salus*; hence) **I.** (*Healthful, healthy*; *cultura agriorum est salutaris*, **Cic.**)—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, one's welfare*; *salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous*; (**Comp.**) *nihil est nobis salutaris*, **Cic.**—**3.** *Of, or pertaining to, safety*; *saving, delivering, etc.*; *littera, i. e. the letter*, **A. written**

on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for "absolve," Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salutarire*.

salūtār-iter, adv. [salutar-is] *Profitably, beneficially, salutarily.* Cic. **salūta-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [salut(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A greeting, saluting, salutation* whether personal or written: Cic. II. Esp.: **A.** *A visit; a waiting upon one:* Cic.—**B.** *In the time of the emperors, of paying respects, paying court, to the emperor:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salutation*.

salūta-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] I. Gen.: *One who greets; a greeter, saluter:* Stat. II. Esp.: **A.** *One who makes complimentary visits, who pays his respects to another; a visitor:* Cic.—**B.** *In the time of the emperors: A courtier:* Suet.

salūta-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] I. Gen.: *She that salutes:* pica, Mart. II. Esp.: *She that makes complimentary visits, that pays court:* turba, i.e. the crowd of clients who came to salute their patron in the morning, Juv.

salūt-i-fer, fera, ferum, adj. [salus, salut-is; (i); fer-o] *Health-bringing, healing, salubrious:* Ov.

salūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* [salus, salut-is] I. Gen.: *To greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute one:* aliquem, Cic.: deos, id. II. Esp.: **A.** *To bid farewell, to take leave:* etiamnum saluto to, Plaut.—**B.** *To visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to, to wait upon a person:* Cic.: Hor.—**C.** *To greet one's visitors:* Cic.—**D.** *Under the emperors: To attend, or wait upon, at the morning levee:* salutantium agminibus contendunt, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saluer, sauter*.

salv-e, adv. [salvus-is] *Well, in good health, in good condition or circumstances:* Plaut.—So the ellipt. expression, *satin' salv'e?* (sc. agis? agitur? etc.) *Is all well? all right? Live.*

salve, imperat., *v. salvico.*

salv-ēo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, *2. v. n.* [salvus-is] I. Gen.: *To be well or in good health:* So only in a *lusus verb.* with *no. II.*: *salve. St. satis mihi est tūe salutis: nihil moror, non salvēo, Plaut.* II. Esp.: **A.** *As a term of salutation:* **A.** *salve, salveto, salvete, Heaven keep you; how are you? I hope you are well;—salvere jubeo, I bid you good-day, good-day, welcome; also, salvēis, You will be greeted:* Ter.; Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**B.** *Sts. like vale, in taking leave:* Farewell, good-bye, adieu: Cic.—**S.** *in bidding farewell to the dead:* salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Virg.

salv-us, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.]; prps. akin to Sanscrit *śaro-a* "omnis;" and Gr. ὅλ-ος] (*Whole, entire; hence*) *Saved, preserved, unharmed, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound, etc.:* ut omnes salvi conservaremini, Cic.: siquidem ager nobis salvis est, Plaut.—**P**articular combination: *With a noun in the Abl. Abs.* *Without violation of, saving:* salvā leges, Cic.—**P**articular phrase: *Salvus*

sum, etc.: I, etc., am safe, all is well with me, I am freed from my difficulties, etc.: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sauf*.

Sāmāritæ, ārum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans.*

Sāmīrobriva, æ, *f.* *Samarobriwa; a town of Gallia Belgica (now, acc. to some, St. Quentin, acc. to others, Amiens).*

sambūca, æ, *f.* = σαμβύκη. *The sambuca; a triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone:* Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sambuque*.

sambūcistria, æ, *f.* = σαμβυκιστήρια. *A woman that plays on the sambuca:* Liv.

Sāme, ēs, -os, *i. f.*, Σάμν, Σάμος. *Same, or Samos; another name for the island Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea.*

Samn-ium, ī, *n.* [contr. fr. Sabin-ium; fr. Sabin-i] *Sannium; an ancient country of Italy, in the neighbourhood of Latium, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines.*—Hence, **Samn-is**, itis, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sannium; Samnite.*—As Subst.: **Samnites**, īum (sc. homines), *m.* *Samnites:* 1. Prop.: *The inhabitants of Sannium, the Samnites.*—Collect.: **Samnis**, itis, *m.* *The Samnite people, the Samnites.*—Hence, **Samn-it-icus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Samnites; Samnitic:* bellum, Tac.—2. Meton.: *Of a class of gladiators who were armed with Samnite weapons.*

Sāmos, *i. v.* Samus.

Sāmōthrāc-ia, æ (-e, es, -a, æ), *f.* (also Threicia *Samos or Samus*) *Samotheace; an island off the coast of Thracia, famed for the mystic worship of the Cabiri.*—Hence, **Sāmōthrāc-ia**, ōnis, *a, um* (*Samotheacæ*, *Samotheacis*), *adj.* *Samotheacian.*—As Subst.: **Samotheacæ**, um, *m.* (sc. dii) *The Samotheacian deities, i.e. the Cabiri:* Juv.

Sāmus (-os), *i. f.*, Σάμος. *Samos or Samus:* 1. *An island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birthplace of Pythagoras, as also for its earth and the vessels made from it.*—Hence, **Sām-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Samos; Samian.*—As Subst.: **a. Samius**, ī, *m.* (sc. homo) *The Samian, i.e. Pythagoras.*—**b. Samia**, ōrum, *n. plur.* (sc. vasa) *Samian ware (the brittleness of which was proverbial):* Anct. Her.—**c. Samii**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Samos, the Samians.*—2. *Another name of the island Cephalenia.*

sānā-bilis, *a, adj.* [san(a)-o] *That can be healed, curable, remediable:* vulnus, Ov.: sanabiles (sc. iracundi, etc.), Cic. (Comp.) *sanabilior*, Sen.

sānā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A healing, curing:* Cic.

sanc-iō, sanxi, sanctum, sancire (*Part. Perf.*, sanctum, *Lucr.*), *4. v. a.* [SANC, a strengthened form of the root SAC; *v. sancir* init.] I. Prop.: *To render sacred or inviolable by a religious act; to appoint as sacred or inviolable, mostly of legal ordinances or other public proceedings:* to fix un-

alterably; to establish, appoint, decree, ordain; also, to make irrevocable or unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction: fœdus, Cic.: in nosmet legem, Hor.: augurum, Cic.: lege sanxerunt, ut, etc., id. II. Meton.: *To forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against:* noli observantiam sancire prena, Cic.

sanc-tō, ōnis, [sancit-us] *Solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, with holy awe:* sancte colimus naturam excellentem, Cic.: (Comp.) sanctius, Mart.: (Sup.) . . . sanctissime, Cic. **sancit-īmōnia**, æ, *f.* [sancit-us] (*A being sanctus; hence*) *Sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, virtuousness, chastity:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sanctimonie*.

sanc-tio, ōnis, *f.* [sancio-io] *An establishing, ordaining, or decreeing as inviolable under penalty of a curse; a decree, ordinance, sanction:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sancition*.

sanc-it-as, ātis, *f.* [sancit-us] (*The condition, or quality, of the sanctus; hence*) 1. *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity:* Cic.: Tac.—2. *Moral purity, holiness, sanctity, virtue, piety, integrity, honour, purity, chastity, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sanctité*, (mod.) *sainteté*.

sanc-tor, ōris, *m.* [sancio-io] *An establishing, ordainer:* legum, Tac.

sanc-tus, a, um *1. P.* of sancio.—2. *Pa.: a. Rendered sacred, established as inviolable, i.e. sacred, inviolable:* societas, Cic.—*b. Venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy, innocent, pious, just:* (Comp.) sanctior dies, Hor.: (Sup.) sanctissimū viri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *saint*, (mod.) *saint*.

Sanc-us, *i. m.* [sancio-io] (*The Ratifier or Confirmer*) *Sancus; a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome.*

sandāl-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [sandali-um] *Of, or belonging to, sandals:* Suet.

sandāl-ium, ī, *n.* = σανδάλιον. *A slipper, sandal:* Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sandale*.

sandāpila, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A common kind of bier (for people of the lower classes):* Juv.

sandix (-yx), icis, *f.* = σάνδις (σάνδις) *Vermilion or a colour like vermilion:* Virg.

sān-e, adv. [san-us] I. Prop.: *Soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly:* (Comp.) non ego sanus Bacchabor Edonis, Hor. II. Meton.: **A.** *Well, indeed, truly, forthright, right, very, etc.:* odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic.—**B.** *To be sure, indeed, certainly; however:* Cic.

sanguen, inis, *v. sanguis init.*

sanguin-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis, sanguinis] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, blood; blood:* herba, an herb that stanches blood, Col. II. Fig.: *Bloodthirsty, bloody, sanguinary:* juvenentis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanguinaire*.

sanguin-ēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Of, or pertaining to, sanguis; hence*) I. Prop.: *Of blood, bloody blood:*

guttae, Ov. **II.** Meton.: Blood-coloured, blood-red: jube anguinium, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. sanguis; also (subst.) sanguine, "a bloodstone."

sanguin-o, no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. n. [id.] (Prop.: To be bloody; Fig.: To be bloodthirsty, sanguinary; sanguinans eloquentia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. saigner.

sanguin-olentus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: Full of blood, bloody: soror, Tib. **II.** Meton.: Blood-red: color, Ov. **III.** Fig.: Full of blood, bloody, sanguinary: palma, Auct. Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) sanguinolent, (mod.) sanglant.

san-guis, inis, m. (Vent. collat. form, sanguen, Lucr.) [akin to Sanscrit asan, "blood"] **I.** Prop.: Blood (only in Sing.): Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: Blood, i.e.: A. Consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** Concr.: A descendant, offspring: Hor. **III.** Fig.: A. Gen.: Vigour, strength, force, spirit, life: civitatis, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of style: Vigour, force: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. sang.

san-ies, em, e, f. [akin to sanguis] **I.** Prop.: Diseased or corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of the staver of a serpent, or of Cerberus: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sanie.

san-itas, atis, f. [san-us] (The condition or quality of the sanus; hence) **1.** a. Prop.: Soundness of body, health: healthy state or condition: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: A healthy state, soundness, etc.: victorie, Tac.—**2.** Soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity: Cic.—**3.** Of style: Soundness or correctness of style, propriety, regularity, purity, etc.: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. santé.

sanna, æ, f. [σαύνας] A mimicking grimace: Pers.

sann-ō, ōnis, m. [sann-a] (One having a sanna: hence) One who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon: Cic.

sān-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [san-us] **I.** Prop.: To make sound; to heal, cure, restore to health: aliquem, Cic.: vomitum, id. **II.** Fig.: To heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet, etc.: incommodum, Cic.

Sanqu-ālis (-gualis), e, adj. [for Sinc-ālis] **I.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Sincus: avis, a bird sacred to Sincus; the osprey, Pl.; Liv.

Santōni, ōrum, m. The Santoni; a people of Aquitania.—Hence, **Santōn-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Santoni; Santonian: cucullus, Juv.

sā-nus, a, um (sanun', for sanusne, Plaut.: sanan' for sanane, id.: sanin' for sanine, id.), adj. [akin to sā-os, sāos] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: sound in body, whole, healthy, well: pars corporis, Cic.: sanum rectoque valentem, Hor.—As Subst.: **sanum**, 1. m. Soundness, health, etc.: Prop. **II.** Fig.: A. Of things: Of, or in, sound condition: sedit, whole, etc.: res publica, Cic.—**B.** Sound in mind, in

one's right mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet: (Sup.) quisquam sanissimus, Cic.: male sana Dido, i. e. raving, Virg.: male sani potius, i. e. inspired, Hor.—**C.** Of style: Sound, sensible, sober, chaste: (Comp.) oratores saniores, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sain.

sāp-a, æ, f. [akin to ὀν-ός and Eug. sap] Must; new wine boiled thick: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sape, sève.

Sāpei, ōrum, m., Sapaioi. The Sapei; a Thracian people.

sāperda, æ, m. = σαπέδης. The saperda; an inferior kind of salt-fish from the Black Sea; a kind of herring: saperdam advehit Ponto, Pers.

sāpi-ens, entis; 1. P. of sapi-o.—**2.** P. a. Gen.: Wise, knowing, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious: Of living beings or things: excusatio, Cic.: (Comp.) aleator sapientior, Plaut.: (Sup.) sapientissimus rex, Cic.—As Subst.: **sapiens**, entis, m. (sc. homo): (a) A sensible, shrewd, knowing, discreet, or judicious person: Hor.—(b) In a lusus verbū, with the signif. of sapio, no. 1.: A person of nice taste: Hor.—**b.** Esp.: Well acquainted with the true value of things, wise (= σοφός): quos sapientes nostri majores judicabant, Cic.—As Subst.: (a) A wise man, a sage: Cic.—(b) Plur.: The (seen) wise men or sages (of Greece): Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. savant.

sāpien-ter, adv. [for sapient-ter; fr. sapiens, sapient-is] Sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely: sapienter videre, Cic.: (Comp.) sapientius sūdere, id.: (Sup.) sapientissime recte, id.

sāpiēt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] **1.** Good taste, i. e. good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence: Hor.—**2.** a. Prop.: Wisdom.—**b.** Of single departments of knowledge or wisdom: sapientiæ professor, i. e. of mathematics, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. sapience.

sāp-ō, ivi or ū, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to ὀν-ός, σάπ-ης, and σάπ-ός] **I.** Prop.: A. Of eatables or drinkables: **1.** Neut.: To taste, savour: nil rhombus, nil dama capit, Juv.—**2.** Act.: To taste, smack, or savour, of; to have a taste, or flavour, of a thing: quis (sc. piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen.—**B.** Of that which tastes: To have a taste or a sense of taste (prps. so used for the sake of the play upon the signif. no. II.): nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To have good taste, i. e. To have sense, or discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise, etc.: A. Neut.: qui (sc. puer) quum primum sapere cepit, Cic.: cui cor sapiat, id.—**B.** Act.: To know, understand a thing: te quicquam sapere corde, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. savoir.

sapo, ōnis, m. [German word] Soap: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. savon.

sāp-or, ōris, m. [sap-ō] **I.** Prop.: A taste, relish, flavour, savour inherent in a thing: Lucr.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. A sense of taste, a taste of which a person has of anything: Lucr.—**B.** That which tastes well; a dainty, delicacy:

Tib.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of style: Taste, elegance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. saveur.

Sapphō, ūs, f., Σαπφώ. Sappho; a celebrated poetess, born at Mytilene, in Lesbos, who, on account of her hopeless love for Phaon, threw herself from the Leucæan Rock into the sea.—Hence,

Sapph-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Sappho; Sapphic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Sapphique.

sarc-ina, æ, f. [sarc-io] **I.** Prop.: A package, bundle, burden, load, pack: —Plur.: baggage: Cæs.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: A burden, weight of cares, etc.: Ov.

sarcin-arius, a, um, adj. [sarcin-a] Of, or belonging to, burdens or baggage; pack-, baggage-: jumenta, Cæs.

sarcin-ūla, æ, f. diñ. [id.] A little pack, bundle, or fardel: Pl.; Juv.

sarc-io, sarsi, sartum, sarcire, 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: To patch, boltch, mend, repair, restore, etc.: incumbent (sc. apes) generis lapsi sarcire ruinas, Virg. **II.** Fig.: To make good, make amends for; to correct, repair: injuriam honore, Cic.

sarcōphāgus, a, um, adj. = σαρκ-οφάγος. Flesh-devouring: lapis, a kind of limestone used for coffins (so called because the corpses were quickly consumed by it), Pl.—As Subst.: **sarcophagus**, 1. m. A grave, sepulchre: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sarcophage.

sarc-ūlum, 1. n. [for sarr-culum; fr. sarr-io] (That which serves for hoeing; hence) A tight hoe.

Sardanāpalus, 1. m., Σαρδανάπαλος. Sardanapalus; an effeminate king of Assyria, who at last burned himself, together with his treasures.

Sardēs, ium (also Nom. Sardis, Hor.; and in the acc., Cic.), f. Σάρδεις. Sardis; the very ancient capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus, the residence of Croesus (nom. Sarr).—As Subst.: **Sard-iani**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Sardis, the Sardians.

Sardi, ōrum, m. (from Σαρδῶ, Sardinia) The Sardi; the inhabitants of the Island of Sardinia; the Sardinians.—Hence, **1.** Sard-us (-us), a, um, adj., Sardinian.—**2.** Sard-inia, æ, f. The Island of Sardinia.—Hence, **Sardin-ensis**, e, adj., Sardinian.

sardōnyx, ūchis, comm. = σαρδόνυξ. A sardonox, a precious stone: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sardoine.

sargus, i, m. = σάργος. The sargus; a species of sea-fish: Ov.

sārisa, æ, f. = σάρισσα. **I.** Prop.: A long Macedonian lance: Liv. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: For Macedonians: Auct. Her.

sārissōphōros, 1. m. = σαρισσοφόρος. A sarissa-carrier; the name given to a Macedonian lancer: Liv.

Sarmatæ (Saurōm-), ārum, m. Σαρματᾶι. The Sarmatians; a great Slavie people dwelling from the Vistula to the Don (in mod. Poland and Russia).—Sing. **Sarmātā** (Saurōmātā, -es), æ, m.—Hence, **1.** Sarmāt-icus, a, um, adj., Sarmatian.—**2.** Sarmāt-is, idis, adj. f., Sarmatium: tellus, Ov.

Sarmatic-e, adv. [Sarmatic-us] After the manner of the Sarmatians; as the Sarmatians do: loqui, Ov.

Sarmaticus, a, um, v. Sarmatæ: **sarmentum**, i, n. [for sarmentum; fr. sarp-o] (*The thing lopped or pruned*; hence) *A twig*; Plur.: *Twigs, light branches, brushwood*; *A fagot, fascine*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sarment, "a vine twig."

Sarnus, i, m. *The Sarnus*; a river of Campania, near Pompeii (now the Sarno).

Sarpédon, ónis, m., Σαρπηδών. *Sarpédon*; a son of Jupiter and Europa; king of Lycia; killed by Patroclus before Troy.

sarp-o, sarpsi, sarptum, sarpère, 3. v. a. [akin to ἄρ-ω] *Agricolt. t. t.*: To cut-off, trim, prune, clean: Fest.

Sarra (**Sara**), æ, f. *Sarra* or *Sura*; the city of Tyre, in Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple dye.—Hence, **Sarr-ānus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Sarra*; Meton.) *Tyrian*. **sarrācum**, i, n. I. Prop.: *A sarra-cum*; a kind of weapon or cart: Juv. II. Meton.: Of the constellation of The Wain: Juv.

Sarrastes, um, m. *The Sarrastes*; a people of Campania, near the Sarnus.

sarr-io (**sar**), ūi and ivi, itum, 4. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] *Agricolt. t. t.*: To hoe the soil, plants, etc., for the purpose of destroying weeds; to weed: Plant.; Col.; Mart.

sarr-i-tor (**sari**-, **sar**)-, óris, m. [sarr-i-o] *A hoe, weeder*. I. Prop.: Var. II. Fig.: scelerum, Plant.

sartāgo, inis, f. [etym. dub.] *A flying-pan*: I. Prop.: Juv. II. Fig.: sartago loquendi, a hotch-potch, mixture, medley, Pers.

sar-tus (for sar-tus), a, um: 1. P. of sar-tio.—2. Pa.: *Mended, repaired, put in order*, only in the phrase sartus tectus, adj.; or more freq. subst. in Neut. Plur., sartia tecta, *Buildings in good repair*: Prop. and Fig.: Cic. sat. v. satis.

sā-ta, ōrum, n. plur. [1. se-ro, through root sa] (*Things sown*; hence) *Standing corn, crops*: Virg.

sātāgīto, are, sātāgo, ĕre, v. satis.

sātelles, tis, comm. gen. I. Prop.: *An attendant upon a distinguished person, esp. a prince; a life-guard*—Plur.: *Attendants, escort, train, retinue*: Hor.; Liv. II. Meton.: Of an attendant analog. to the preceding: Jovis pinnata satelles, i. e. the eagle, Cic.: Orci, t. e. Charon, Hor. III. Fig.: A. In a good sense: *An attendant*, etc.: Hor.—B. In a bad sense: *An assistant in crime; an accomplice, partner, abettor*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satellite.

sātīā-s, tis, f. [for satia-t-s; fr. satī(a)-o; t, euphonic; nominative case-ending s] (*The satisfying thing*; hence) I. Gen.: *A sufficiency, abundance, plentyfulness*: Plant.; Lucr. II. Esp.: *Satisfied desire, satiety, a loathing, disgust*: Ter.; Tac.

Sātīōila, æ, f. *Saticula*; a town of Campania.—Hence, I. Sātīōil-anus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Saticula*.—As Subst.: **Sātīōilani**, ōrum, m. (sc. eives) *The Saticulans*.—2. Sātīōil-us, i, m. *A Saticulan*.

sāt-īstas, ūtis, f. [sat-is (in adjectival force)] (*The state, or quality, of satis*; hence) 1. *A sufficiency, abundance*: Plant.—2. *The state of being glutted or sated; a loathing, disgust, satiety*. a. Prop.: Of food, etc.: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satiété.

sātīn', sātīne, v. satis.

1. sāt-io, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [root sat-, akin to Gr. root sō, whence sō-eō, be sated.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate: sitim, Mart.: animo quieto satiare desideria nature, i. e. appease: Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To fill or satisfy one's self, etc.: Ov.; Pl. II. Meton.: To fill sufficiently: fretum aquis, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To still, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate a desire, in good or bad sense: animum, Cic.: (with Gen.) quum satiata ferinae Dexteræ cœdiserat, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To satisfy, etc., one's self: Lucr.—2. To overfill, cloy, to satiate, disgust: novitate aurem, Quint.: (without Object) numerus satiat, Cic.—3. Pass.: To be cloyed, disgusted, wearied with a thing: Cic.

2. sāt-tio, ōnis, f. [1. sero; through root sa] *A sowing, a planting*: Cic.; Virg.

sātīra, æ, v. satur.

sāt-is, and in a pure form, **sāt** (**satin'**, contr. for satīne, Plant.), adv. [root sat; v. satio inh.] I. Adverbially: A. Pos.: enough, sufficient, satisfactory: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, glorie, Cic.: (with Dat.) legioni sat, Plant.: (with Gen.) satis nivis atque dire Grandinis, Hor.—B. Comp.: Satiatus (Prop.: *More satisfying, etc.*; Meton.) *Better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable*: repetens nemo, qui mori diceret satis esse, Cic. II. Adverbially: A. Gen.: Enough, sufficiently: istuc satis scio, Ter.: sat prata biberunt, Virg.: satis multa, Cic.—Particular expression: Satis superque, Enough and more (than enough): satis superque dictum est, Cic. B. Esp.: Enough; i. e. tolerably, moderately, passably: satis literatus, Cic.: satis honeste, id.: satis bene, well enough, i. e. tolerably, moderately, pretty well: Cic.—Particular combinations, etc.: 1. Sat agito (also in one word, satagito), To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be busy, be troubled: Plant.—2. Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, satago): a. Mercantile t. t.: To satisfy, content, pay a creditor: Plant.—b. To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be in trouble: Cic.; Hirt.—3. Satis accipio, or do: Mercantile t. t.: To take, or give, sufficient bail or security: Cic.—Particular expression: Satisvato, By giving bail

or security: Cic.—4. Satisfacio, or, in one word, satisfacio: a. Gen.: To give satisfaction; to satisfy, content: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Mercantile t. t.: To satisfy, content, by payment or security: Cic.—(b) To make a creditor: Cæs.; Cic.—(c) To give satisfaction by word or deed; to make amends or reparation; to make excuse; to ask pardon, apologize to a person offended, injured, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.—(c) To satisfy by proving, to prove sufficiently: Nep.

sātīs-dā-tio (or, separately, satis datio), ōnis, f. [satis; d(a)-o; v. satis] *A giving of bail or security*: Cic.

satisdato, satisdo, sātīsfācio, v. satis.

sātīsfac-tio, ōnis, f. [satisfacio] *Satisfaction*, i. e. amends, reparation, excuse, apology, etc., given to a person offended, insulted, injured, etc.: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satisfaction.

sati-us, v. satis.

sā-tor, ōris, m. [1. se-ro; through root sa] 1. *A begetter, father, creator*: Virg.—2. a. Prop.: *A sower, planter*: Cic.—b. Fig.: *A sower, promoter, author*: Itis, Liv.

Sātrāpes (-a), æ; also, **Satraps**, is, m., σατράπης [orig. a Persian word] *A governor of a province, a viceroy among the Persians; a satrap*: Pl.; Nep.; Curt.—Hence, **Satrapia** (-ēa), æ, f., σατραπεία. *The office or province of a satrap; a satrapy*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. satrapie.

Satricium, i, n. *Satricium*; an ancient town of Latium, on the Appian Way.—Hence, **Satric-āni**, ōrum, m. *The Satricians*.

sāt-ur, ūra, ūrum, adj. [root SAT; v. satis inh.] I. Prop.: *Full of food, sated, that has eaten enough*: pulli, Cic.: conviva, Hor.: (with Gen.) annuum rerum, Ter. II. Meton.: Of things: A. Of colour: *Full, deep, strong, rich* (Comp.) quo melior saturiorque est (sc. purpura), Sen.—B. Well filled, full: praeposita, Virg.—Hence, **sāt-ūra**, æ, f. (sc. lanx) (Prop.: *A dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit*; also, food composed of various ingredients; a mixture, medley, olio, etc.—both significations, however, rest only on the statements of the grammarians—hence; Meton.) 1. Per saturam, In the gross, or in the lump, i. e. without order or distinctness, confusedly: Sall.—2. **sātūra** (-īra), æ, f. *A satire* (a species of poetry, originally dramatic and afterwards didactic, peculiar to the Romans): Hor.—C. Rich, abundant, fertile: Tarentum, Virg. III. Fig.: Of speech or speaker: Rich, fruitful: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satire.

Sātūre palus. *The marsh of Satūra; a marsh in Latium, now unknown; prps. a part of the Pontine Marshes*.

sātūrēia, ōrum, n. plur. *Satur-eia*; the name of a plant; prps. savory: Ov.

Sātūrēianus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Saturian*; the appellation of a region in Apulia; Meton.) *Apulian*.

sātūr-ŷtas, ŷtis, *f.* [satur] (*The state, or quality, of the satur; hence*)

I. Prop.: *Fullness, repletion, satiety*. Plant.—**2. Fullness, plenty, abundance**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *saturid*.

Sātūrnālīa, lum, etc., *v.* Saturnus.

Sāt-urnus, i, m. [2. sat-*us*] (*The one belonging to satus;—The Sower*) **I. Prop.**: Saturn; according to the myth, the most ancient king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture, and of civilisation in general; early identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks.—Hence, **A. Sātūrn-i-us**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Saturn; *Saturnian*.—As *Subst.*: **I. Sātūrn-i-us**, ii, m.: (sc. filius) *A son of Saturn*: a. Jupiter: Ov.—**b. Pluto**: Ov.—**2. Sāt-urnīa**, ae, *f.* a. (sc. filia) *A daughter of Saturn*: i, e. Jano: Virg.—**b.** (sc. urbs) *The town built by Saturn on the Capitoline Hill (the fabled beginning of Rome)*: Virg.—**B. Sātūrn-ālis**, o, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Saturn; *Saturnian*.—As *Subst.*: **Saturnalia**, lum and ŷorum, n. (sc. festa) *The Saturnalia; a festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days*. **II. Meto n.**: *The planet Saturn*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Saturne*; also, *Saturnales*.

sātūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.* a. [satur] (*To make satur; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *To fill, glut, cloy, satiate*: ubertate mammarum saturatum, Cic. **II. Meto n.**: *To fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with a thing*: nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *To fill, satisfy, content, sate*: crudelitatem, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To fill, satisfy, etc., one's self*: saturavit se sanguine civium, Cic.—**B.**: *To cause to loathe, to make weary of, or disgusted with, a thing*: hae res vitae me saturant, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saturer*.

1. sāt-us, a, um, *P.* of 1. se-ro, through root sa.

2. sāt-us, ŷs, m. [1. se-ro, through root sa] **I. A. beguiling, producing; origin, stock, race**: Cic.—**2. a.**: *A sowing, planting*: Cic.—**b. Fig.**: Of abstract things: *Seed*: philosophia preparant animos ad satūs accipiendo, Cic.

Sātŷrīcus, i, m. *dim.* Σατυρίσκος. *A little Satyr*: Cic.

sātŷr-us, i, m. = σατυρός: **1. A satyr**: a species of ape: Pl.—**2.**: (a) *Prop.*: *A Satyr; a wood-dweller, resembling an ape; with two goat's feet, and very lascivious*: Hor.—(b) *Meton.*: *A statue of a Satyr*: Cic.—**b. Plur.**: Σατυροί: *Greek satiric plays*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *satyre*.

sauclā-tiō, ŷnis, *f.* [saucl(a)-o] *A wounding*: Cic.

saucl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.* a. [saucl-*us*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To wound, hurt*: Of persons or things: aliquem, Cic.: genas ungue, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *To kill*: quem Brutus noster sauciavit, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To dig*

into, tear, etc., the ground: Ov. **III. Fig.**: *To hurt, wound, injure, destroy*: famam, Plaut.

saucl-us, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Wounded, hurt*: videmus ex acie efferti sepe saucios, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Smitten, injured, enfeebled, ill, sick, distempered, etc.*: gladiator, Cic.: malus celeris saucius Africo, Hor.: fato saucia, Prop. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *Wounded, smitten by love*: ipse a nostro igne, Ov.—**B.**: *Wounded, hurt, offended, injured in any way*: animus, Cic.

Saurōmātāe, etc., *v.* Sarmatae. **sāvīo**, etc., *v.* suāv.

sax-ātilis, e, *adj.* [sax-*um*] (*Of, or belonging to, saxum; hence*) **1.**: *That dwells, or is found, among rocks*: pisces, that frequent rocks, Col.—**2.**: *That takes place among rocks*: piscatus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saxatile*.

sax-ētum, i, n. [id.] (*A place provided, or furnished, with saxum; hence*) **A rocky place**: Cic.

sax-ēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Of, or pertaining to, saxum; hence*) **1.**: **a. Prop.**: *Consisting of or made of rock or stone; rocky, stony*: mater ad auditas stupit ucu saxea voces, Ov.—**b. Fig.**: *Stony, i.e. hard, unfeeling, obdurate*: saxens ferreusque es, Pl.—**2. Caused, or given, by rocks: umbra, Virg.**

sax-i-fīc-us, a, um, *adj.* [for sax-i-fac-*us*, fr. sax-*um*; (i); fac-*io*] *That turns into stone, petrifying*: Medusa, Ov.

sax-i-frāg-us, a, um, *adj.* [sax-*um*; (i); fra(n)g-o] *Stone-breaking, stone-crushing*: Poët. ap. Cic.

sax-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sax-*um*] *Full of rocks or stones; rocky, stony*: montes, Virg.

saxū-lum, i, n. *dim.* [for saxo-lum; fr. saxum, (uncontr. Gen.) saxo-l] *A little rock*: Cic.

saxum, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.**: *A large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock in general*: Caes; Cic.—*Prov.*: Saxum volvere, *To roll a rock, i.e. (alluding to Sisyphus) to strive or endeavour in vain*: Ter. **II. Esp.**: *The Tarpeian Rock*: Lucr; Hor.

scāb-ellum (-illum), i, n. *dim.* [for scamn-ellum] **I. Prop.**: *A low stool, foot-stool*: Var. **II. Meton.**: *An instrument of the nature of the castanet, played on by the foot*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *escabeau*; scabellon.

scāb-er, ra, rum, *adj.* [scab-o] (*Scratched; hence*) **1. Rough, scurvy, scabrous**: homo, Hor.: (Comp.) arbor myrtilis scabrior junipero, Pl.—**2. Scabby, mangy, itchy**: oves, Cato.

scāb-ies, em, e, *f.* [id.] (*A scratching; hence*) **1. A roughness, scurf: Virg.—**2.**: **a.**: *As a disease of persons, animals, or plants*: *The scab, mange, itch*: Hor; Virg; Pl.—**b. Fig.**: *An itching, longing, prurieney*: Cic; Hor.**

scābillum, i, *v.* scabellum.

scābī-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scabi-es] (*Full of scabies; hence*) **1. Rough, scurfy**: corallium, Pl.—**2. Scabby, mangy**: boves, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scabieux*.

scāb-o, i, *no sup.*, ŷre, 3. *v.* a. [prob. akin to σκάπ-τω] *To scratch, to scrape*: caput, Hor.

Scāa porta, ae, *f.*, Σκαίαι πύλη. *The Scæan (western, σκαίος) gate of Troy*: Virg.

1. scæv-a, ae, *v.* scævus.

2. Scæv-a, ae, m. [scæv-us] (*A left-handed person*) Scæva; a Roman name.

Scæv-ōla, m. [prob. a *dim.* of 2. Scæv-a, the Left-handed] Scævola: **1.** A cognomen of C. Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsetina to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand.—**2. Q. Mucius Scævola**, an augur, the most famous jurist of Cicero's time.

scæv-us, a, um, *adj.* [σκαί-*Fos*] *Left, that is on the left, towards the left side*: itinera portarum, i.e. running from right to left, Vitr.—As *Subst.*: **scæv-a**, ae, *f.* A sign or token in the sky (observed by a Roman on his left), an omen: canina scæva, taken from the barking of a dog, Plaut.

scā-la, ae, *f.* (mostly plur.) [for scand-la; fr. scand-o] (*The mounting tunic; i.e. that serves for mounting; hence*) **1. A ladder, scaling-ladder**: Virg.—**2. A flight of steps or stairs**: a staircase: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *scalte*, (mod.) *échelle*.

Scaldis, is, m. *The Scaldis; a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Scheldt)*.

scalmus, i, m. = σκαμβός. *A peg to which an oar was strapped; a thole, thole-pin*: Cic.

scalpel-lum, i, n. *dim.* [for scalper-lum; fr. scalpum, scalp(er)-i] *A small surgical knife; a scalpel, lancet*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scalpel*.

scalp-o, si, tum, ŷre, 3. *v.* a. [with an initial sibilant from γαλφ-ω, like the kindr. sculp-i from γαλφ-ω] **I. Prop.**: *To cut, carve, scrape, scratch, engrave*: sepulchro querelam, Hor.: (without Object) ad sculpendum apta manus est, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *To scratch*: caput digito, Juv.—**B.**: *Of the ground as object*: *To scratch, i.e. to make a slight impression in, etc.*: terram ungibus, Hor. **III. Fig.**: *To tickle*: tremulo scalpantur ubi intima versu, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scalper*.

scalp-um, i, n. [sculp-um] (*The cutting thing; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *A sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife*: Liv. **II. Esp.**: **A.**: *A pen-knife*: Cic.—**B.**: *A surgeon's knife; a scalpel*: Cels.

scalp-tūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A cutting, carving, or graving in stone*: Suet.

Scām-ūnder, ŷri, m., Σκαμάνδρος, *Scamander; a river of Troas*.

scambus, a, um, *adj.* = σκαμβός. *Bow-legged, bandy-legged*: Suet.

scammōnea (-ia), ae, *f.* = σκαμνωρία; **scum** (-lum), i, n. *Scammomy*: Cic; Cato; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scammonee*.

scam-num, i, n. [for scand-num] (*The mounting thing; i.e. that serves for mounting; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A step, stool for stepping*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *A bench for sitting*: Ov.—**B.**: *Of horizontal branches of trees serving as seats*: Pl.

scand-o, scandi, scansum, scandēre, *ā. v. a. and n.* [akin to Sanscrit root **SKAND**, to leap upwards; to mount—in Latin and Greek the root appears to be **SCAD**, *σκάδ*, cf. *scat-eo*, and *σκάω*=*σκάδω*] **I. Act.** **A. Prop.**: To climb, mount, clamber, or get up; to ascend: malos, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To mount, ascend, etc.: scandit aratas vitiosas naves Cura, Hor. **II. Neut.**: To mount, rise, arise, ascend: **A. Prop.**: Of living subjects: in aggerem, Liv.: ad nidum volucris, Phaed. **B. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: arx, Prop. ¶ Hence, *fr. scander*.

scāpha, *sc. f.* = *σκάφη* (*A dig-out*). *A light boat, a skiff*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. scaph*.

scāphum, *il. n.* = *σκαφίον* (*A small dig-out*). **I. Gen.**: *A vessel or basin in the form of a boat*: Lucr. **II. Esp.**: *A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat*: Cic.

scāpula, *drum. f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *The shoulder-blades (of men or animals)*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *The shoulders, back*: Plant.

scāpus, *i. m.* = *σκάπτος* (*Doric for σκαπτῖνος*): **1.** *A shaft, stem, stalk, trunk, etc.*—**2.** *A cylinder (on which paper or books were rolled)*: Pl.—**3.** *A waiter's yawn-beam*: Lucr.—**4.** *The Shank of a candlestick*: Pl.

scārus, *i. m.* = *σκάρος*. *The scarus; a species of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans*: Hor.

scātō-bra, *sc. f.* [scato-o] (*The thing effecting the bubbling-up; hence Bubbling or gushing water*: Virg.

scāt-ōo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *cre. 2. v. n.* (also acc. to 3. conj.) *scatit*, Lucr.: and *scatere*, Poet. ap. Cic.] [akin to *scando*; cf. *scando init.*] **I. Prop.**: *To bubble, gush, well, spring, or flow forth*: fons scatit, Lucr. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To be plentiful; to swarm, abound*: cuniculi scatent in Hispaniā, Pl.—**B.** *To gush forth with, i. e. to be full of; to swarm or abound with, be rich in or crowded with anything, etc.*: arx (sc. Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv. (with *Gen.*) terra ferarum scatit, Lucr.

scāto, *ēre, v.* *scatoio init.*

scātūrī-gīnes, *um. f.* [scaturio-] (*That which produces bubbling-up, hence Gushing or bubbling waters; a spring, spring-water*: Liv.

scāt-ūrio, *no perf. nor sup.*, *īre. 4. v. n.* [scat-ōo] **I. Prop.**: *To stream, flow, or gush, out*: aqua, Pall. **II. Meton.**: *To be full of, or with, a thing*: Col. **III. Fig.**: *To be full of, abound in*: totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, he is all possessed with it, Script. ap. Cic.

scaturus, *a. um, adj.* = *σκαυρος*. *With large and swollen ankles*: Hor.

scēlērāt-e, *adv.* [scelerat-us] *Impious, wickedly, nefariously*: scelerate feci, Cic. (*Sup.*) sceleratissime, id.

scēlērāt-us, *a. um, n.* **1. P.** of *sceler(a)-o*.—**2. Pa. a. Prop.**: *Polluted, profaned by crime*: terra, Virg.—**b. Meton.**: (a) *Bad, impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, vicious, flagitious*: (*Comp.*) ego sim scelerator illo,

Ov.: (*Sup.* with *Partitioe Gen.*) homo omnium sceleratissimus, Sall.—As *Subst.*: **sceleratus**, *i. m.* *A bad, impious, or vicious person; a wicked wretch; a miscreant*: Cic.—(*b. Of, or for, guilt or crime*: pame, Virg.—Particular expression: *Scelerate sedes, The Abodes for Guilt, i. e. of the guilty; the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus*: Ov.:—called also *sceleratum limen*, Virg.—(*c. Hurtful, harmful, noxious, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous, etc.*: frigus, Virg.—Particular expressions: (a) *Scelerata Porta, The Unfortunate Gate* (also called *Porta Carmentalis*); i. e. *the gate through which the three hundred Fabii marched on their fatal expedition*: Flor.—(*b. Scelerata Castra, The Unfortunate Camp*; i. e. *the camp in which D. Drusus died*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *fr. scelerat*.

scēlēr-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [scelsus, sceler-is] *To pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate*: pias mādus, Virg.

scēlēr-ōsus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *Full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed*: Ter.

scēlēt-o, *adv.* [scelēt-us] **I. Prop.**: *Wickedly, viciously, impiously, abominably, detestably*: Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Roguously*: Cic.

scēlēs-tus, *a. um, adj.* [for *sceler-tus*, fr. *scelus*, *sceler-is*] (*Having scelus; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable*; *knavish, roguish*: Hor.: facinus, Cic. (*Sup.*) scelstissimum te arbitror, Plant.—As *Subst.*: **scelstus**, *i. m.* *A wicked person; a knave, rogue, scoundrel, miscreant*: Hor. **II. Meton.**: *Baseful, calamitous, unlucky*: (*Comp.*) scelstior annus, Plant.

scēlūs, *ēris, n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *An evil deed; a wicked, heinous, or impious action; a crime, sin, enormity*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of animals or things*: *A bad quality; a vice, fault*: Pl.—**B.** *Rascal, scoundrel, villain*; and of women, *drab, baggage, etc.*: Plant.; Ter.—With *Masc. pron.*: *scelus quoniam hic laudat? what knave?* Ter.—**C.** *A mishap, misfortune, calamity*: so, only prps. in Plant.; Ter.; Mart.—**D.** *Of poison*: *An accursed thing; a thing by which guilt is wrought*: Pl.

scēna (*scēm-*), *sc. f.* = *σκηνη*. **I. Prop.**: *The stage, scene of a theatre*: Cic; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A wide place, like a stage scene*: Virg.—**B.** *Of a school of rhetoric, as a Scene for the display of eloquence*: Tac. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *The public stage, the public*: Cic; Hor.—**B.** *Outward show, parade, pretence*: Script. ap. Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *fr. scēne*.

scēnīcus, *a. um, adj.* = *σκηνηικός*. **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, the stage; scenic, dramatic, theatrical*: artifices, players, actors, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **scenicus**, *i. m.* (*sc. vir*) *A player, actor*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Fictitious, pretended*: rex, Flor. ¶ Hence, *fr. scēnicus*, **scepter-i-fer**, *fēra, ferum, adj.*

[*scepter-um*; (*i*); *fer-o*] *Sceptre-bearing*: manūs, Ov.

scēpt̄rum, *i. n.* = *σκηπτρον*. **I. Prop.**: *A royal staff, a sceptre*: Cic; Virg. **II. Fig.**: *Plur.*: *Kingdom, rule, dominion, authority*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *fr. scēptre*.

scēpt̄uchus, *i. m.* = *σκηπτουχος*. *A sceptre-bearer (a high officer of state in the East)*: Tac.

scēda (*scēda*, Cic.), *f.* = *σχῆδη* (*σχῆδη*) **I. Prop.**: *A strip of papyrus-bark*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *A leaf of paper*: Cic.

schēd-ūla (*scēd-, schid-*), *sc. f.* *dim.* [scēd-a or scēd-a] *A small leaf of paper*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. schēdula*.

schēma, *sc. f.* = *σχῆμα*. **I. Gen.**: *A shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, etc.*: Plant.; Suet. **II. Esp.**: *A figure of speech, rhetorical figure* (pure Lat. figura): Quint.

Schēneus, *el. m.*, *Σχοινεύς* (*Rushman*). *Scheneus; a king of Boeotia, father of Alalanta*:—Hence, **I. Schēne-ōis**, *īdis, f.* *The daughter of Schēneus, i. e. Alalanta*.—**2. Schēne-ōius**, *a. um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Schēneus*: *Schaneian*: virgo, i. e. *Alalanta*, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **Schēneīa**, *sc. f.* (*sc. virgo*) *The Schēneian, i. e. Alalanta*: Ov.

schēnōbātes, *sc. m.* = *σχοινοβάτης*. *A rope-dancer*: Juv.

schēnus, *i. m.* = *σχῆνος*, *δ. A.* *A rush, of an aromatic kind*: Cato.—**B.** *A measure of distance among the Persians*: Pl.

schōla, *sc. f.* = *σχολή* (*spare time, leisure*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Leisure given to learning, a learned conversation or debate; a disputation, lecture, dissertation, etc.*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A place for learned conversation or instruction; a place of learning; a school*: Cic.—**B.** *The disciples or followers of a teacher; a school, sect*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. école*.

schōlāstīcus, *a. um, adj.* = *σχολαστικός*. *Of, or belonging to, a school; scholastic*: controversia, Quint.—As *Subst.*: **1. scholastica**, *drum, n.* *School-exercises*: Quint.—**2. schōlāstīcus**, *i. m.* *One who teaches or studies rhetoric; a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *fr. scholasticus* (*sco-*).

Scīathos (*-us*), *i. f.*, *Σκιάθος*. *Sciatios or Sciatius, an island in the Sinus Thermaicus*.

scīda, *sc. v.* *scheda*.

scī-ens, *entis i. P.* of *scī-o*.—**2. Pa. i.** (*Knowing, i. e.*) **a.** *Knowingly, willingly, purposely, intentionally, etc.*: *me oblinam sciens*, Cic.—**b.** *Knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled or expert in anything*: (*Comp.*) scientior venefica, Hor. (*Sup.*) scientissimus gubernator, Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. (old subst.) scient*.

scīen-ter, *adv.* [for *scient-ter*; fr. *sciens*, *scient-is*] *Knowingly, understandingly, wisely, skillfully, expertly, etc.*: scienter dicere, Cic. (*Comp.*) eo scientius, Cass.: (*Sup.*) scientissimē, Cic.

scient-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] *A knowing, or being skilled in, anything; knowledge, science, skill, expertness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *science*.

scilicet, adv. [constr. from *scilicet*, which is frequently used interchangeably with *scilicet* in Lucret., and in ancient lang. in Liv., and occurs several times in Cels.] (*It is permitted to know or understand; you may know;* hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *It is evident, clear, plain, or manifest; of course, naturally, evidently, certainly, undoubtedly:* (with *Objective clause* on account of *scire*) neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, etc. **Di. Optumumst**: Ita scilicet facturam, *very good; of course she will do so*, Plant.: (as simple Adv.) a te literas expectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has mane rescribebam, *not yet to be sure*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Of course, to be sure, doubtless, certainly, forsooth, in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is meant: scilicet is superis labor est*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: As an expiatory or explanatory particle: *Namely, to wit, that is to say:* Suet.

scilla (squi-), æ, f. = σκίλλα. **1.** A sea-onion, sea-leek, squill: Pl.—**2.** A small fish of the lobster kind: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scille, squille*.

scin' for **scisno**, v. *scio* *init.*
scin(n)d-o, scidi, scissum, scindēre, 3. v. a. [root *scid*, akin to Sanscrit root *tsind*, Gr. *σχιζω* in *σχιζω*] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *To cut, tear, rend, or break asunder; to split, to divide or separate by force, etc.*: epistolam, Cic.: lignum cuneis, Virg.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) scissusque capillus. (Pass. with Partic. as expression: *Scindere ponam aliquid. To tear off one's travelling coat, i. e. to urge, press, solicit one to stay:* Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To divide, separate, part asunder, etc.*: Lucr.; Ov.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: *To tear, or rend, open; to remove grief, etc.*: dolorem, Cic.—**B.** *To tear, rend, harass, vex, disturb, agitate, etc.*: aliquem turpēdine, Lucr.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: *To sunder, separate, divide, etc.*: necessitudines, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To separate itself, etc., to separate, divide, part, etc.*: Quint.; Virg.—**D.** *To interrupt, break off, hinder, etc.*: verba fletu, Virg.—**E.** With Personal pron.: *To divide, branch off, etc.*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *scinder*.

scintilla, æ, f. dim. [spinther-la; fr. σπινθηρ] **I. Prop.**: *A spark:* Virg.; Liv. **II. Fig.**: *A spark, glimmer, faint trace:* belli, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *scintille*, (mod.) *étincelle*.

scintill-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. n. [scintill-a] *To sparkle, glitter, gleam, glow, flash:* testā quum ardente vident scintillare oleum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scintiller*.

scintill-ula, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little spark:* Fig.: virtutum, Cic.

scio, scivi or scil, scitum, scire [Imperf., scibam, Plant.—*Put*: scibo, Plant.—*Pass.*: scibitur, Plant.—*Scin*

for *scisno*, Ter.:—*Perf. Sync.*: scisti, Ov.; so regularly, *Inf.*, scisso, Cic.), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To know, in the widest sign. of the word; to understand, perceive; to have knowledge of, or skill in, anything, etc.*: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor.: id de Marcello aut certe de Postumii sciri potest, *can be learned from Marcellus, etc.*, Cic.: (used parenthetically) quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, id.—*Particular phrases:* **A.** Scin' quomodo? *do you know how* (I shall serve you)? *a threatening phrase* in Plant.—**B.** Quod or quantum sciam, *For aught I know, as far as I know:* Cic.; Quint. **II. Meton.**: *Politico*, t. t.: *Of the people: To ordain, decree, appoint anything after knowledge obtained regarding it: ut tribunus plebis rogationem ferret, sciretque plebs, uti, etc.*, Liv.

1. scipio, ōnis, m. [σκήπων, σκήπτωρ, σκήπτωρ] *A staff carried by persons of distinction, etc.*: eburneus, Liv.

2. Scipio, ōnis, m. [1. scipio] (*Staff*) *Scipio*, the name of a celebrated family in the gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus minor, in the third Punic war.—Hence, **Scipi-ades**, æ, m. (contr. fr. Scipion-ades) *One of the Scipio family, a Scipiad*.

Sciron, ōnis, m., Σκίρων (Prop.: *The Hard One*). *Sciron*, a noted robber on the rocky coast between Megaris and Attica, destroyed by Theseus.

scirp-ūs (sirp-), a, um, adj. [scirp-us] *Of rushes, rush-rutis*, Plant.—*As Subst.*: **scirpea** (sirp-), æ, f. *Basketwork of rushes (to form the body of a waggon)*: Ov.

scirpus (sirp-), i, m. *A rush, burrush:* Plant.—*Prov.*: Nodum in scirpo querere, *To seek a knot in a burrush, i. e. to find a difficulty where there is none:* Ter.

scisc-itor, atus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [scisc-o] *To inform one's self; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate:* Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic.: (without Object) de victoria sciscitantes, id.

scisci-scō, scelvi, scitum, sciscēre, 3. v. a. inch. 'scil-o] **I. Prop.**: *To seek to know; to search, inquire:* ocyus accurro, ut sciscam, quid velit, Plant. **II. Meton.**: *A Politico*, t. t. of the people; after inquiry or examination: **1.** *To accept, approve, assent to something proposed; and hence, to appoint, enact, decree, ordain:* quæ scisceret plebes, Cic.: Athenienses sciverunt, ut, Æginetis . . . pollices præciderentur, id.—**2.** *To approve, assent to, vote for anything:* primus scivit legem de publicanis, etc., Cic.—**B.** *To learn, ascertain, know:* id factum, Plant.

scis-sura, æ, f. [for *scid-sura*; fr. scin(n)d-o] *A tearing, rending, dividing;* a rent, cleft: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scissure*.

scis-sus (for *scid-sus*), a, um, 1. P. of scin(n)d-o.—**2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: *Split, cleft, divided, etc.*: scissæ aures, Pl.—**B. Fig.**: *Harsh, grating, cracked, etc.*: genus vocum, Cic.

scit-o, adv. [scit-us] *Shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, nicely, taste fully, elegantly:* scite facta, Cic.: (Comp.) scitius, Gell.: (*Sup.*) scitissimo, Plant.

scit-or, atus sum, tārī (Inf., scitarer, Ov.), 1. v. dep. a. intens. [scit-o] *To seek to know; to ask, inquire, inquire of, consult, etc.*: Enrrypylum scitatum oracula Phœbi Mittimus, Virg.

scit-um, i, n. [scit-scō] **I. Prop.**: *An ordinance, statute, decree:* A. Gen.: Liv. **B. Esp.**: In connection with plebis (plebei), or, in one word, plebscitum and plebeiscitum: *An ordinance or decree of the people or of the citizens* (when the decrees of foreign nations are mentioned populi is employed instead of plebis; yet Tacitus uses populi in decrees of the Roman people): Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A maxim, tenet, dogma:* Sen.

1. scit-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of scit-o and scit-scō.—**2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: (a) Of persons: In reflexive force: (*That has informed himself, obtained knowledge, had experience;* hence) *Knowing, shrewd, wise, acute, experienced, skilful, adroit, etc.*: (Comp.) non sum scitior, quæ hos rogem, etc., Plant.: (with Gen.) Nessus scitus valudum, *acquainted with*, Ov.—(b) Of things: *Fil, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty, etc.*: scitum est, quod Carneades noster dicere solebat, Cic.: (*Sup.*) oratio scitissima, Plant.—**B. Meton.**: *Beautiful, elegant, fine, etc.*: scitum ilium mulieris, Plant.

2. scit-tus, ūs, m. [scit-scō] with plebis, for the more usual plebscitum. *A decree, or ordinance, of the people:* Cic.

scit-us, a, um, adj. [scit-o] *Knowing*. Petr.

scōb-is, is, f. [for scab-is; fr. scab-o] (*The scratched thing;* hence) *Powder, or dust, produced by sawing, etc.; saw dust, scrapings, filings, etc.*: Hor.

scomber, bri, m. = σκόμβρος. *A species of tunny; a mackerel:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scombre*.

scōp-a, ārum, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Thin branches, twigs, shoots:* Hirt.—**II. Meton.**: *A broom, besom made of twigs:* Hor.—*Prov.*: Scopas dissolvere, *To untie a broom, i. e. to throw anything into disorder or confusion:* Cic.

Scōpas, æ, m., Σκόπας. *Scopas; a Greek sculptor of Paros, who flourished between the 97th and 105th Olympiads.*

scōpos, i, m. = σκοπός (*A seen or observed thing*) *A mark, aim at which one shoots:* Suet.

scōpūl-ūs, a, um, adj. [scopulus] *Full of rocks, rocky, shelving, craggy:* mare, Cic.

scōpūlus, i, m. = σκόπελος (*A look-out place*) **I. Prop.**: *A projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag, esp. a rock, shelf, ledge in the sea:* Cæs.; Hor.—**II. Fig.**: *A rock;* i. e. *a difficulty, danger, alarm, evil, etc.*: Cic.

Scordisci, -rum, *m.* *The Scordisci; a people on the borders of Illyria.*

Scordus (**Scodrus**), *i. m.* *Scordus or Scodrus; a mountain of Illyria.*

scorpio, -onis, -tus (-ios), *ii, m.* = σκορπιον, σκορπιος. *I. Prop.*: *A scorpion*; *Pl.*; *ov.* **II. Meton.**: **A. The Scorpion**; one of the signs of the zodiac: *Hor.*—**B. A kind of prickly sea-fish**: *ov.*—**C. A military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles**: *a scorpion*: *Cæs.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. scorpion.*

scortā-tor, -ōris, *m.* [scort(a)-or] *A. Fornicator*: *Hor.*

scort-ūs (-ius), *a, um, adj.* [scort-um] (*Of, or pertaining to, scortum*; hence) *Made of hides or leather, leathern*: *pulvinus, Cels.*—*As Subst.*: **scort-ia** (-ēa), -ōrum, *n. (sc. indumenta)* *Garments of skins or leather*: *ov.*

scort-illum, *i, n. dim.* [id.] *A little or young harlot*: *Cat.*

scort-or, -ātus sum, -āri, *i. v. dep. n.* [id.] *To whore*: *Ter.*

scortum, *i, n.* [a sibilated collat. form of corium, from χορίον] *I. Prop.*: *A skin, hide*: *Var.* **II. Meton.**: *A prostitute*: *Hor.*

scrēā-tor, -ōris, *m.* [scr(a)-o] *One who haunts or hems*: *Plaut.*

scrēā-tus, -ūs, *m.* [id.] *A hawking, hemming*: *Ter.*

scrēō, *no perf. nor sup.*, -āre, *i. v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To hawk, hem*: *Plaut.*

scrib-a, -ae, *m.* [scrib-o] (*One who writes*; hence) *A public or official writer; a clerk, secretary, scribe*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. scribe.*

scribita (-ilita), -ae, *f.* *A kind of tart*: *Mart.*; *Plaut.*

scrib-o, scripsi, scriptum, scribere (*Perf. Sync.*: scripsi, *Plaut.*), *3. v. a.* [akin to γραφω] (*To scratch, grave, engrave with a sharp point*; hence) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *To write, draw, or otherwise make lines, letters, figures, etc.*: *litteras, Plaut.* **B. Fig.**: *dicta in animo, Tac.* **II. Esp.**: **A.** *With the accessory idea of intellectual action*: *To write, write down, compose*; *to draw up, communicate, announce in writing*: *historiam, Cic.*: *litteras ad aliquem, id.*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.*—*Particular phrases*: **1. Scribere salutem, To send a greeting, etc.**: *Plaut.*—**2. Scribere aliquem: a. To write one down**: *Plaut.*—**b. To depict, describe, or represent one**: *Hor.*—**B.**: **1. Politic. t. t.**: *To draw up, draught a law, decree, treaty, etc.*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—*Particular phrase*: *Senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or also, ad scribendum esse, To witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it*: *Cic.*—**2. a. Prop.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *To enlist, enrol, levy*: *militēs, Sall.*: *supplementum legionibus, Cic.*—**b. Poet.**: *Fig.*: *To enrol, etc.*: *scribe tui gregis hunc, enrol him among your retinue, Hor.*—**3. Law t. t.**: **a. Prop.**: *(a) Dicam scribere (alicui), To bring an action in writing against*

anyone: *Cic.*—*(b) Of a lawyer: To draw up legal instruments*: *testamentum, Cic.*—**b. Meton.**: *To appoint or designate one as heir, etc.*: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) *aliquem heredem, Cic.*—**4. Commercial t. t.**: *Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.*: *To write a note of hand, etc.*: *pulchre scripti: scitum syngraphum*! *Plaut.*—*Particular phrase*: *Scribere tabulam, etc.: To give a note or bond*: *Hor.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. écrire.*

scrib-ium, *ii, n.* [for scrib-nium; fr. scrib-o] (*The thing pertaining to a scriba*; hence) *A cylindrical case, chest, or box for keeping books, papers, letters*; *a book-box, letter-case, escrutoir*: *Hor.*; *Pl.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. (old) scrin, (mod.) écrin.*

scrip-tio, -ōnis, *f.* [for scrib-tio; fr. scrib-o] **1. The act of writing**: *Cic.*—**2. A composing in writing, composition**: *Cic.*

scrip-tio, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, *i. v. a. intens.* [scribo, through obsolet. freq. script-o] **I. To write often**: *Pl.* **II. A.** *To write, compose, etc.*: *M. Bibulus scriptitavit accurate, Cic.*—**B.** *To write a letter, etc.*: *haec ad me scribas velim, vel potius scriptites, Cic.*

scrip-tor, -ōris, *m.* [for scrib-tor; fr. scrib-o] **1. A writer, scribe, secretary**: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—**2. One that composes in writing**; *a writer, composer, author, reporter, narrator, etc.*: *Cic.*—**3. Politic. and Law t. t.**: *A drafter up, draughter of legal instruments, etc.*: *Cic.*; *Suet.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. (old) scripteur.*

scriptū-la, -ōrum, *n. dim.* [for scripto-la; fr. scriptum, (uncontr. Gen.) scripto-i] *The lines (on the draught-board in the game of duodecimscripta)*: *ov.*

scrip-tum, *i, n.* [for scrib-tum; fr. scrib-o] **1. A line**; so only, *duodecim scripta, a game played on a draught-board marked into squares by twelve lines*: *Cic.*—**2. A written composition, writing, treatise, book, work, etc.: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—*Particular phrase*: *Scriptum, etc., or in scriptis relinquere, etc. To leave something written or in writing; to speak of something in one's writings, etc.*: *Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. écrit.***

scrip-tūra, -ae, *f.* [for scrib-tura; fr. scrib-o] **1. A writing, written characters**: *Cic.*—**2. a. (a) Prop.**: *A writing, composing, composition*: *Cic.*—*(b) Meton.*: *Something written, a writing*: *Ter.*; *Tac.*—**b. A tax (paid on public pastures)**: *Cic.*—**c. A written law**: *Suet.*—**3. Law t. t.**: *A testamentary provision*: *Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. écriture.*

scrip-tus, *a, um, P.* of scrib-o. **scrōb-is**, *is, m.* (less freq. *f.*) [etym. dub.]; prob. from same root as scrōla] (*The scraped or scooped thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A ditch, dike, trench*: *ov.*; *Tac.* **II. Meton.**: *A grave*: *Tac.* **scrōf-a**, -ae, *f.* [etym. dub.]; prps. akin to γραφω in the force of "to grave, scrape," etc.] (*The scraping or grubbing animal*; hence) *A breeding-sow*: *Juv.*

scrūp-ūs, *a, um, adj.* [scrup-us] (*Of, or belonging to, scrupus*; hence) *Consisting of pointed, or sharp, stones*; *sharp, rough, steep, rugged*: *spelunca, Virg.*

scrūp-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (*Full of scrupus*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Full of sharp, or rough, stones*; *jagged, rough, rugged*: *via, Plaut.* **II. Fig.**: *Rough, hard, arduous*: *ratio, Lucr.*

scrūpūl-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [scrupul-us] (*Full of scrupulus*; hence) **1. Full of small sharp, or pointed, stones; *rough, rugged, jagged*: *cotes, Cic.*—**2. Very nice, exact, precise, anxious, careful, scrupulous**: (*Comp.*) *scrupulosior ratio ventorum, Pl.*: (*Sup.*) *scrupulosissimus cultus dormum, App.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. scrupuleux.***

scrūpūlum, *i, v. scrupulus, no. II. **scrūpū-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [for scrupulus; fr. scrupus, (uncontr. Gen.) scrupo-i] (*A small scruple*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A small sharp, or pointed, stone*: *Sol.* **II. Meton.**: *Medic. t. t.*: *The smallest division of weight (the 24th part of an ounce), a scruple*: in this signification there is (prps. on account of pondus) *a neut. collat. form, scrupulum (scrip-)*; *i. Cic.*; *Vitr.* **III. Fig.**: *Uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple*: *Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. scrupule.**

scrīpus, *i, m.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A rough or sharp stone*: *Petr.* **II. Fig.**: *Anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness*: *Cic.*

scrūt-a, -ōrum, *n.* [akin to σκρῦτ-η] *Old or broken stuff, trash, rumpus, trumpery*: *Hor.*

scrūtā-tor, -ōris, *m.* [scrut(a)-or] *A searcher, examiner*: *Suet.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. scrutateur.*

scrūt-or, -ātus sum, -āri, *i. v. dep. a.* [scrut-a] (*To search even to the rags*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Of things or persons as objects*: *To search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore a thing*; *to search, examine a person*: *occulta saltuum, Tac.* **II. Meton.**: *To seek for, search out*: *additos, Tac.* **III. Fig.**: *A. To examine thoroughly; to explore, investigate*: *desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quae sunt inania, Cic.*—**B.** *To search into; to search out, find out a thing*: *fibras insipientum, mentesque deum scrutantur in illis, Ov.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. scruter.*

sculp-o, -si, -tum, -ēre, *3. v. a.* [akin to γαλφω] **I. Prop.**: *To carve, cut, grave, chisel in stone, brass, wood, etc.*; *to form, fashion, or produce by carving, gravure, etc.*: *non est saxo sculptus, Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *dictet . . . sculpta, things wrought out, elaborated*: *Quint.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. sculpter.*

sculp-tilis, *e, adj.* [sculp-o] *Formed, or produced, by carving, gravure, etc.*: *opus, Ov.*

sculp-tor, -ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who cuts, carves, or engraves in stone, wood, etc.*; *a stone-cutter, graver, sculptor*: *Pl.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. sculpteur.*

sculp-tūra, -ae, *f.* [id.] *A cutting out or carving in stone, wood, etc.*, *sculpture*: *Quint.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. sculpture.*

SCULPTUS

SECRETUS

sculp-tus, a, um, *P.* of sculp-o.
scurr-a, æ, m. [drrps. akin to the Greek *σcurr-α*, to skip, dance] (I'rop.: *The skipper*; Meton.: 1. An elegant, town-bred man; a fine gentleman, gallant, dandy; Plaut.—2. A city buffoon, drol, jester (usually in the suite of wealthy persons, and accordingly a kind of parasite); Plaut.; Cic.

scurr-ilis, e, adj. [scurr-a] (*Pertaining to a scurra*; hence) *Buffoon-like, jeering, scurrilous*; jocus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr (old) *scurrile*.

scurril-itas, ātis, *f.* [scurril-is] (*The quality of the scurrilis*; hence) *Buffoonery, scurrility*; Tac.

scurr-or, no perf., āri, 1. v. n. dep. [scurr-a] *To act the part of a jester*; to play the buffoon; Hor.

scūt-āle, is, a, [scūt-um] (*A thing pertaining to a scutum*; hence, in reference to its shape) *Prob.*: *The lower part of a sting, in which the stone is placed*; Liv.

scūt-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Provided or armed with a scutum or long shield*: cohortes, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **scutati**, ōrum, m. (sc. pedites) *Troops bearing shields*; Liv.

scūtella, æ, *f.* dim. [for scutula]; fr. 1. scutula] *A saucer, or water, of a nearly square form*; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écuelle*.

scūt-ica, æ, *f.* [akin to σκῦτ-ος] *A lash, whip*; Hor.

1. **scūtūla**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *A little dish or platter of a nearly square form*; Mart. II. Meton.: *A diamond-, rhomb-, or lozenge-shaped figure*; Tac.

2. **scūtūla** (scūtāla, scūtāle), æ, *f.* = σκῦτάλη (a staff, stick). *I. Prop.*: *A wooden roller or cylinder*; Cæs. II. Meton.: *A secret writing, secret letter among the Lacedæmonians* (it being written on a slip of papyrus wrapped round a σκῦτάλη); Nep.

scūtū-lum, i, n. dim. [for scutum]; fr. scutum, (uncontr. Gen.) *A small shield*; Cic.

scūt-um, i, n. [Sans. root skū, to cover] (*The covering thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *An oblong shield, a buckler*; Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: *A defence, protection*; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écu*.

Scylacēum (-ium), i, n., Σκυλακείον. *Scylaceum or Scylacean, a town on the coast of Brutium (now Squillace)*.—Hence, **Scylacē-us**, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to, Scylaceum*; **Scylacēan**, Scylla, æ, *f.*, Σκυλλᾶ. **Scylla**, I. A. Prop.: *A rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis*. B. Meton.: *The daughter of Phorcys, transformed by Circe, through jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches*.—Hence, **Scyll-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to, Scylla*; **Scyll-æan**. II. *The daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, for love of Minos, cut off her father's hair, upon which his life depended, and was transformed in consequence into the bird Ciris*.

scymnus, i, m. = σκύμνος. *A young animal; a cub, whelp*; Lucr.

scyphus, i, m. = σκύφος. *A cup, goblet*; Cic.; Virg.

Scyros (-us), i, f., Σκύρος. *Scyros or Scyrius, one of the Sporadic Islands, opposite Eubœa, where Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes*.—Hence, 1. **Scyrius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scyros*; *Scyrian*.—2. **Scyr-las**, ādis, adj. *f.* *Scyrian*; puella, i. e. *Deidamia*, Ov.

Scythæ, ārum, m., Σκύθαι. *The Scythians; a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea*.—Sing.: **Scythes**, æ. *A Scythian*.—Hence, 1. **Scyth-la**, æ, *f.* *The country of the Scythians*; *Scythia*.—2. **Scyth-icus**, a, um, adj. *Scythian*; amnis, i. e. *the Tanais*, Hor.—3. **Scyth-is**, idis, *f.* *A Scythian woman*; Ov.—4. **Scyth-issa**, æ, *f.* *A Scythian woman*; Nep.

1. **se**, v. sui.
2. **se** (sēd) 1. *Prop.*, v. sine init. —2. *Inseparable participle*: a. *For sine*, Without: securus (= sine curā).—b. *Aside, by itself*: sepono, to lay aside.—3. *se* = semi, Half: scilbra, semodius.—4. = sex: semestris.

Sēbēthos (-tos), i, m. *Sebethos or Sebeto; a small stream in Campania*.—Hence, **Sēbēth-is** (Sebet-), idis, adj. *f.* *Of, or belonging to, Sebethos*; *Sebethian*.

sēbūm (sev-), i, n. [etym. dub.] *Tallow, suet, grease*; Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suif*.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: 1. *Of living subjects*: *To go apart, go away, separate, withdraw*: secedant improbi, Cic.—2. *Of inanimate subjects*: *To remove, withdraw*; in Perfr. *To be distant*: tantum secessit ab imis Terra, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. *To go aside, withdraw, retire*: in additum partem ædium, Sall.: ab urbe, Suet.—2. *Politically*: *To separate one's self by rebellion, to revolt, secede*: in Sacrum montem, Liv. II. Fig.: *To withdraw, retire*: a fesso corpore sensus, Cat.

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernēre (Inf. Pass., secernier, Lucr.), 3. v. a. *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To put apart*; to sunder, sever, separate: terras et Mare, Lucr.: me gelidum nenum Nympharumque leves chori Secernunt populo, Hor. B. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To separate one's self, to withdraw*, etc.; Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: *To separate, disjoin, dissociate*; to distinguish, discern: blandum amicum a vero, Cic.: sacra profanis, Hor.

sēces-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for seced-sio; fr. seced-o] 1. *A going aside*; Cic.—2. *A political insurrectionary withdrawal or separation*; a schism, secession: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrase: *Secessionem facere, etc.*, *To secede*, etc.; Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secession*.

sēces-sus, ūs, m. [for seced-sus; fr. id.] 1. *A going away, departure, separation*; Gell.—2. a. *Prop.*: *Retirement, solitude*; Tac.; Ov.—b. *Meton.*: *A retreat, recess*, etc.; Virg.—3. *A political secession*; Pl.

sēctus, adv. v. secus.

sē-clūdo, clust, clisum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To shut off, shut in a separate place, shut up, seclude*: seclusa aliqua aquila, Cic. B. Esp.: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To shut one's self off*, etc.; Pl. II. Meton.: *To separate, sunder*: Cæsar munitione flumen a monte seclustit, Cæs. III. Fig.: *A. To shut off, seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusus, Cic.—B. *To shut out, exclude*; curas, Virg.

seclum, i, v. seculum.
sēclū-sus (for seclud-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of seclud-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Sundered, separated, remote, secluded*: nemus, Virg.

1. **sēc-o**, ūi, tum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To cut, cut off, cut up*: cape cultrum, seca Digtum vel aurem, Plaut.: omne animal secarī ac dividī potest, Cic. B. Esp.: *Medic. t. t.*: *To cut surgically*: to operate on; to cut off or out, amputate, excise, etc.: id urī secarique patimur, Cic. II. Meton.: *A. To scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure*: alii tibi ne teneras glacies secti aspera plantas, Virg.—B.: 1. *To divide, cleave, separate*: medios agros (Tiberis), Pl.—2. *To cut through*, i. e. *To run, sail, fly, swim*, etc., through: cornus auris Certa secat, Virg.—3. *Of a road*: *To take one's way along, to travel*, etc.; Virg. III. Fig.: *A. To cut up, lash in speaking*, t. t. *to censure, satirize*: secuti Lucilius Urbem, Pers.—B. *To gnaw with pain*; to torment, afflict, etc.: si quem podagra secat, Cat.—C.: 1. *To divide*: causas in plura genera secerunt, Cic.—2. *Of disputes*: *To cut off*, i. e. *to decide*: lites, Hor.—D. *Of hope*: *To follow, or entertain* (once in Virg.); Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scier*.

2. **sēco**, ēre, fundamental form of sequir, inseco, insece, insexit, etc. (Freund).

sēcōrdia, æ, v. socordia init.
sēcōr-tio, ōnis, *f.* [secerno, through root SECRE] *A dividing, sundering, separation*; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sécrétion*.

sēcōr-ē, o, adv. [secret-us] 1. *By itself, separately*: Col.—2. *In secret, secretly*: audire, Cic.; loqui, Hor.: (Comp.) secretus, Sen.

secretum, i, v. secretus.

sēcōr-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of secerno, through root SECRE.—2. *Pa.*: *A. Gen.*: *Severed, separated*; hence, *separate, apart*: imperium, Liv.: arva, Virg.—b. *Esp.*: (a) *Of things, or places pertaining to them*: *Out of the way, retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret*: Hor.; Tac.—(b) *Of persons and transactions*: *Private, secret* (i. Sup.) *invidit secretissimos tumultus*, Sen.—As *Subst.*: (aa) **secretum**, i, n. *Retirement, solitude, secessus*; also, *a solitude, solitary place, retreat*; Virg.; Pl.—(bb) **secretiora**, um, n. (sc. loca) *More secret places; more remote parts*: Germaniæ, Tac.—(c) *Hidden, concealed, secret* (Comp.) *secretoribus ministeriis*, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **secretum**, i, n. *Something secret*: (a) *Secret*

SECTA

SECUTOR

conversation, doing, feeling, etc. Tac.; Suet. — (8) *A secret*: Tac. — (γ) *A mysterious being*: Tac. — (δ) Plur.: Of a deity: *Mysteres*: Ov. — (ε) Plur.: *Secret papers or private correspondence*: Suet. — (ς) *Wanting, deprived of, or wanting something*: *secretus cibo*, Lucr.: (with Gen.) *teporis*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secret*.

sec-ta, æ, f. [sec-o] (Prop.: *A brodden, or beaten, way; a path; foot-steps; hence, fig.*) I. Gen.: A prescribed way, mode, manner, method of conduct or procedure: Cic. II. Esp.: In philosoph. lang.: *Doctrines, school*: sect: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secte*.

sectā-tor, ōris, m. [2. sect(a)-or] I. Gen.: A follower, attendant, adherent: — Plur., a train, retinue, suite: Cic.; Tac. II. Esp.: A follower, adherent of a leader or sect: Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sectateur*.

sec-tilis, e, adj. [sec-o] 1. *Cut, cleft, divided, etc.*: *ebur*, Ov. — 2. *That may be cut, etc.*: lapides, Pl.

sec-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. *A cutting, cutting off, cutting up*: Pl. — 2. *Politically*: t. t.: *A dividing, parceling out, or distribution by auction of captured or confiscated goods, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *section*.

1. **sec-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *One who cuts or cuts off; a cutter*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Politically*: t. t.: *A bidder, purchaser at the public sale of goods captured, or confiscated, by the State*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secteur*, "a sector."

2. **sec-tor**, ātus sum, āri (*Inf.*, *sectari*, Plaut.; Hor.), 1. *v. dep. intrans.* a. [for sequ- or fr. sequ- or] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To follow continually or eagerly, in a good or bad sense; to run after, attend, accompany; to follow after, chase, pursue*: ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, Cic.: ne sciticia dignum horribili sectore flagello, Hor. B. Esp.: *To pursue, chase, hunt animals*: apros, Virg. II. Fig.: *To follow or strive after; to pursue eagerly*: eminentes virtutes, Tac.

sec-tūra, æ, f. [sec-o] I. Prop.: *A cutting, cut*: Pl. II. Meton.: Plur.: *Digings, mines*: Cæs.

sec-tus, a, um, P. of sec-o.

sec-ūb-itus, ūs, m. [secub-o] *A lying or sleeping alone*: Cat.

se-cūbo, cūbūi, no sup., cūbāre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *To lie alone, sleep by one's self or without a bedfellow*: in vacuo toro, Ov.: per aliquot noctes, Liv. II. Meton.: *To live alone or in solitude*: Prop.

se-cūl-āris (sæc-), e, adj. [secul-um] *Of, or belonging to, a seculum*: ludī, *secular games*, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of a hundred and ten years), and continuing three days and three nights: Suet.: carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seculaire*.

se-cūlum (sæc-, -clum), i, n. dim. [pprs. akin to root sec=sequ] (*The following thing*—in fig. sense—hence) I. Prop.: *A race brought*

forth; a breed, generation: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. 1. *A lifetime, generation, age* (of 33½ years): Cic. — 2. *Of the human race living in a particular age*: A generation; an age; the times: Cic.; Hor. — 3. *The spirit of the age or times*: Tac. — B. 1. *Of the utmost lifetime of man*: A period of a hundred years, a century: Var.; Hor. — 2. *Of an indefinitely long period*: An age: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siècle*.

sec-um, v. i. cum.

secund-āni, ōrum, m. [secund-us] (*Persons belonging to secunda legio*) *Soldiers of the second legion*: Liv.

secund-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Of, or belonging to, secundus; hence*) *Of the second class, sort, or quality; second-rate, middling, inferior*: status, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secondaire*.

1. **secund-o**, adv. [id.] 1. *Secondly*: Cic. — 2. *For the second time*: Hirt.

2. **secund-o**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. *To direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate*: tempus ei rei secundes, Plaut. II. *To favour, further, second*: di nostra incepta secundant, Virg.: (without Object) *secundante vento, the wind proving favourable*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secondier*.

secund-um, adv. and prep. [id.] I. Adv.: A. *After, behind*: Plaut. — B. *For the second time*: Liv. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: 1. In space: a. *Following after, i. e. after, behind*: secundum me, Plaut. — b. *Following an extension in space, i. e. By, along*: secundum mare, Cic. — 2. In time or succession: *Immediately after, after, next to*: secundum ludos, Plaut.: secundum deos, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *Agreeably to, in accordance with, according to*: secundum naturam, Cic. — 2. *According to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of*: de absentē secundum presentem iudicare, Cic.

sec-undus, a, um, adj. [for sequundus; fr. sequ-or] (*Following; hence*) 1.: a. Prop.: *The following in time or order; the next, the second*: annus, Cic. — As Subst.: *secundæ*, ōrum, f. (sc. partes) *The second, or inferior, parts*: Hor. — b. Fig.: (a) *Following, next, second in rank, value, etc.*: nec vivit quicquam simile aut secundum, Hor. — (b) *Secondary, subordinate, inferior*: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, Virg. — 2.: a. Prop.: *Of the water, wind, etc.*: *Favourable, fair*: (Sup.) *secundissimus ventus*, Cic. — b. Fig.: *Favourable, propitious, fortunate*: secundo populo aliquid facere, i. e. *with the consent of the people*, Cic.; res, id. (Comp.) *reliqua militia secundiore famā fuit*, Suet. — As Subst.: *secundæ*, ōrum, f. (sc. res) *Good fortune*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *second*.

secūr-o, adv. [secur-us] 1. *Carelessly, heedlessly, fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly*: aliquid ferre, Suet. (Comp.) *securus*, *Secur* — 2, *Securely*: Pl. Ep.

secūr-i-fer, fēra, fōrum, adj. [secur-is; (i); fer-o] *Axe-bearing*: Pyrronon, i. e. *armed with a battle-axe*, Ov.

secūr-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [secur-is; (i); ger-o] *Axe-bearing*: puellæ, i. e. *Amazonians armed with battle-axes*: Ov.

sec-ūris, is, f. [sec-o] (*The cutting thing; hence*) 1.: a. Gen.: *An axe or hatchet with a broad edge*: Cat.; Hor. — 2. Esp.: a. Prop.: *An executioner's axe, for beheading criminals*: Cic.; Liv. — b. Fig.: (a) *A blow, death-blow, etc.*: Cic. — (b) *With reference to the axe in the fœces*: Authority, dominion, sovereignty: Tac. — B. *The cutting edge of a vine-dresser's bill*: Col.

secūr-itas, ātis, f. [secur-us] (*The state of the securus; hence*) I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: *Freedom from care, unconcern, composure*: Cic.; Pl. — B. In a bad sense: *Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: Vell.; Quint. II. Meton.: A. *Freedom from danger, safety, security*: Tac. — B. Personified: *Securitas, the tutelary goddess of the Roman State*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *securité*.

se-cūr-us, a, um, adj. [2. sec; cur-a] I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: 1. *Of living beings*: *Free from care, careless, unconcerned, untroubled, fearless, quiet, easy, composed*: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic.: (with Gen.) de lingua Latinā securi es animi, id. (Comp.) securior ab Summittibus, Liv. — 2. *Of things*: a. *Free from care, untroubled, safe, serene, cheerful, bright*: ævum, Lucr. — b. *That frees from care or anxiety*: latitæ, Virg. — B. In a bad sense: *Careless, reckless, heedless, negligent*: castrensis jurisdictio, Tac. II. Meton.: *Of a thing or place*: *That is not to be feared, free from danger, safe, secure*: locus, Liv.: (Sup.) Tripolim securissimum redditit, Spart.: (with Gen.) loca secura ejusmodi casuum, *secure from such accidents*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sûr*.

1. **se-cus**, v. sexus.

2. **se-cus** (Comp.: *secus* (with e long), *sēquus*) [prob. for sequ-us; fr. sequ-or] I. Adv. (*Following, later in rank or order, i. e. less than something mentioned before; hence*) A. Gen.: 1. *Affirmatively*: *Otherwise, differently, not so*: recte an secus, Cic.: (Comp.) quo secius feratur lex, Anct. Hor. — 2. *With a negative*: Non (nec) secus or hand secus, etc.: *Not otherwise, i. e. even so, just so, etc.*: aquam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem; non secus in bonis, Hor.: non multo secus, Cic.: non secus atque, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Pos.: *Not well, ill, badly*: secius loqui de aliquo, Tac. — 2. Comp.: *Non, nec, haud nihilo secius, None, or not the less*: just as much, not otherwise, nevertheless, even so, etc.: Cæs.; Virg. II. Prep. c. Acc.: *By, beside, along, on*: secus fluvios, Pl. — Particular combination: Affixed to a pron. = *Side*: alitrussecus, *on the other side*: utrinsecus, *on both sides*; so, circumsecus, *on all sides, round about*.

se-cūtor (sequ-), ōris, m. [sequ-or] *A pursuer, or chaser (a name given to*

the gladiator who fought with the ret-larili): Juv.

1. sed (also old form **set**), *conj.* [the same word as **sed=sine**; v. *sine* *init.*] (*Apart from, setting aside, except, only, etc.*; hence) **I. But, yet**: scio tibi ita placere; sed tamen velim scire, etc.; Cic.—**2.** After negative clauses, to limit the negative statement: **a.** In simple opposition: *But, on the contrary*; and in ascending signification: *but also, but even, but in fact, etc.*: non ego herus tibi, sed servus sum, Plant. nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non pareat; sed suam vitam, ut legem, praeferit suis civibus, Cic.—**b.** In a climax: (a) Non modo (solum, etc.) . . . sed or sed etiam (et, quoque), *Not only, not merely . . . but, but also, but even, but indeed*: Cic.—(b) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, *sed etiam*; sed ne . . . quidem, *Not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even, etc.*: Cic.—**3.** After purely affirmative clauses: *But, but in fact, but also*: Volusium, certum hominera, sed mirifice etiam abstinentem, nisi in Cyprum, Cic.

2. sed = *sine*, v. *sine*.
sedāt-e, *adv.* [sedat-us] *Calmly, tranquilly, sedately*: ferre, Cic.: (Comp.) exercitu sedatius procedente, Amm.

sedā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [sed(a)-o] *An allaying, assuaging, calming of the passions*: Cic.

sedā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of sed(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Composed, moderate, calm, quiet, tranquil, sedate*: amnis, Cic.: (Comp.) in ipsis numeris sedate, id.: (Sup.) sedatissima vox, Auct. Her.

sē-dēcim (**sexd-**), num. *adj.* [for sex-decem] *Sixteen*: Cæs.; Liv.: ¶ Hence, Fr. *seize*.

sēdē-cūla, re, *f.* dim. [sedes, (uncontr. Gen.) sede-is] *A little seat, a low stool*: Cic.

sēd-eo, sēdi, sessum, sēdere, **2. v.** n. [akin to Sanscrit root *śad*, Gr. *ēdē* in *ēdes*, *ēdōai*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To sit*: sedens is assensu, Cic.: post aliquem, Hor. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To sit in court, or on the bench*: Of magistrates, judges, advocates, witnesses, etc.: iisdem consiliis sedentibus, Cic.—**2.** *To continue sitting, to sit still*: *to continue, remain, tarry in a place*; and with an implication of inactivity, *to sit idle, be inactive; to linger, loiter, etc.*: meliora deos sedet omnia poscens, Virg.—**3.** *To sit, i. e. to remain encamped, to keep the field before an enemy's army, etc.*: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv.: circum castralla, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To sink or settle down, to subside*: sedisse immensos montes, Tac.: memor illius esse, Quae simplex olim tibi sederit, sat velle upon your stomach, i. e. agreed well with you, Hor.—**B.** *To sit, sit close or tight; to hold or hang fast; to be fast, firm, fixed, immovable*: in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, stuck fast, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To be settled, fixed, established, etc.*, in the mind, determination, etc.: idque pio sedet Æneæ,

Virg.—**B.** *To sit, etc.*: quam bene humeris tuis sederet imperium, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seoir*.

sēd-es, is (*Gen. plur.*, sedum, Cic.: sedium, Liv.), *f.* [sed-eo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: (*That on which one sits*; hence) *A bench, chair, throne, etc.*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: Of the human body: *The seat, fundament*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *A seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode* (in plur. usually of the dwellings of several): Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A seat, place, spot, base, ground, foundation, bottom, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siège*.

sēd-ile, is, *n.* [sed-eo] (*A thing pertaining to a sitting*; hence) *A seat, bench, stool, chair, etc.*: **I. Gen.**: Ov. **II. Esp.**: **A.** *Of a seat in a theatre, etc.*: Hor.—**B.** *A rower's bank or bench in a vessel*: Virg.

sēd-it-tio, ōnis, *f.* [acc. to some, sed=sine; i, root of eo; and so, a going apart;—acc. to others, se=sine; 3, d-o, a putting apart, a separating] (*A going aside, going apart*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *An insurrectionary separation, political or military; dissension, civil discord, insurrection, mutiny, sedition*: Cic.; Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Sedition, insurrection*: animi, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *Dissension, discord, strife, quarrel*: Liv.; Suet.—**B.** *Personified: Sedition*: one of the attendants of Fama: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sédition*.

sēdit-tōs-e, *adv.* [sedit-tiosus] *Seditiously*: Cic.: (Comp.) seditiosius, Tac.: (Sup.) seditiosissime, Cic.

sēdit-tōsus, a, um, *adj.* [for sedition-osis; fr. seditio, sedition-is] **1.** *Of persons or things: Full of civil discord, factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious*: civis, Cic.: (Sup.) triumphi seditiosissimi, id.—**2.** *Quarrelsome*: ea est seditiosa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séditieux*.
sēd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [akin to sed-eo] (*To cause to sit; to seat*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *To alay, settle, still, calm, assuage, appease, quiet, check, end, stop, stay, etc.*: controversiam, Cic.: juvenutem, Liv. **II. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force: To subside, abate, dull, etc.*: Cic.

sēd-ūco, duxi, ductum, dēdere, **3. v. a.** **I. Prop.**: *To lead aside or apart; to draw aside; to lead away, carry off; to set aside, put by, etc.*: With Persons or things: aliquem manu, Ov.: aliquem a poste, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To remove, separate*: consilia seducta a plurimum conscientia, Liv. **III. Meton.**: *To put asunder, separate, divide*: seduct terras hæc brevis unda duas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séduire*.

sēduc-tio, ōnis, *f.* [seduc-o] *A leading or drawing aside*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séduction*.

sēduc-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of seduc-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** *Remote, distant*: alto seductus æthere longe Despectat terras, Ov.—**b.** *Retired; living at a distance from men, or in solitude*: Pl.

sēdūl-tas, ātis, *f.* [sedul-us] (*The quality of the sedulus*; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Assiduity, application, zeal, earnestness, sedulousness, sedulity*:

Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Officiousness, obtrusiveness*: Hor.

sēdūl-o, *adv.* [id.] **I. Gen.**: *Busily, diligently, zealously, unremittently, assiduously, solicitously, sedulously*: Cic.; Liv. **II. Esp.**: *With implication of design: On purpose, designedly, intentionally*: Plant.; Liv.

sēd-ūlus, a, um, *adj.* [sed-eo; the e long, as in sēdo and sēdes] (*Sitting fast, persisting in some course of action*; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Busy, diligent, zealous, careful, unremittent, solicitous, assiduous, sedulous*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Officious, obtrusive*: Hor.; Ov.

Sēdūni, ōrum, *m.* *The Seduni; a people of Helvetia (in the region of the mod. Sion or Sitten)*.

Sedusii, ōrum, *m.* *The Sedusii; a people of Germany*: Cæs.

sēg-es, ētis, *f.* [se-ro; cf. stra-ges] (*The sown thing or place*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A corn-field*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *The standing corn, growing corn, crop in a field*: Cæs.; Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *A field, ground, soil*: gloriæ, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *A crop, fruit, produce*: Juv.—**2.** *Of a multitude of things crowded together: A crop*: Virg.

Sēgēsta, æ, *f.* [sibilated from *Egesta] *Segesta; an ancient city on the northern coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx*:—Hence, **Sēgēst-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Segesta; Segestan*.

sēges-tre, is, *n.* [for seget-tre; fr. seges, seget-is] (*A thing made from standing corn or straw*; hence) *A covering, wrapper of straw*: Suet.

segment-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [segment-um] *Provided, or ornamented, with strips of tinse, etc.*; trimmed, floanced, etc.: cunæ, Juv.

seg-mentum, i, *n.* [for sec-mentum; fr. sec-o] (*The thing cut off*; hence) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *A cutting, cut; a piece cut off, a slice*: Pl. **B. Meton.**: *A strip, zone, segment of the earth*: Pl. **II. Esp.**: *Plur.*: *Strips of tinse, brocade, etc.*; trimmings, bands, flounces, etc.: Ov.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *segment*.

segn-e, *adv.* [segn-is] *Slottily, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily*: haud segne, Liv.: (Comp.) segnius fieri, Tac.—Particular combinations with the Comp.: Non, haud, nec, neque, nihilo, segnius (for which, in the MSS., sequis or scotus is freq. interchanged): *None the slower, not the less actively, earnestly, or zealously, with the same activity or earnestness, with undiminished zeal*: Sall.; Ov.; Tac.; Pl.

Segni, ōrum, *m.* *The Segni; a people of Gallia Belgica*.

segn-i-pes, ēdis, *m.* [segn-is; (i); pes] *Slow-foot*: a poet. designation of a worn-out horse: Juv.

segnis, c, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Sluggish, slow, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, lazy*: obsides, Liv.: (Comp.) segniorum imperandum, Cic.: (Sup.) segnissimum Cæsari, App.

segn-iter, *adv.* [segn-is] *Slowly, sluggishly, stolidly, lazily*: Liv.

segn-itia, *ae* (less freq. *-os, -em, -e*), *f.* [id.] *Stoutness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity*: Cic.; Liv.

Segontiaci, *örum, m.* *The Segontiaci, a British people* (acc. to Belchard, in the mod. *Carmarvon in Wales*).

se-grög-o, *ävi, ättum, äro, l. v. a.* (in *metis*, seq. *grogari, Lucr.*) [2. *se*; *grog, greg-is*] *I. Prop.*: To set apart, or separate, from the flock; *oves, Phaed. II. Meton.*: To set apart, lay aside, put away; to separate, remove, segregate: aliquem a numero civium, Cic. *III. Fig.*: A. To divide, separate, cause to cease, put a stop to: pugnam, Liv.—B. To separate, keep asunder, remove away from: publicam causam a privatorum culpa, Liv.

Ségusiani (**Sec-**), *örum, m.* *The Segusiani or Secusiani, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.*

se-jigä-tus, *a, um, adj.* [2. *se*; *jug(a)-o*] *Disjoined, separated*: Cic.

se-jig-is, *e, adj.* [sex; *ju(n)g-o*] *Having, or with, six animals joined or yoked together; drawn, etc., by six horses*: sejuges currus, App.—As *Subst.*: sejugis, *is, m.* (sc. currus) *A team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses*: Liv.

sejunc-tim, *adv.* [for sejung-tim; fr. sejung-o] *Disjointly, separately*: Tib.

sejunc-tyo, *önis, f.* [for sejung-tio; fr. id.] *A disjunction, separation, division*: Cic.; Flor.

sejunc-tus (for sejung-tus), *a, um, f.* of sejung-o.

se-jung-o, *juncti, junctum, jung-ere, 3. v. a.* *I. Prop.*: To *disjoin, disjoin*, to *part, separate*, *separate*: sejungo te aliquando ab his, cum quibus, etc., Cic. *II. Fig.*: A. Gen.: To separate, part, sever, etc.: quam (sc. Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantiâ et temeritate sejungit, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To separate one's self, stand aloof, etc.: Cic.

Sėjus (**Sei-**), *i, m.* *Sejus or Seius, a Roman name.*—Hence, **Sėj-anus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sejus; Sejan.*—As *Subst.*: **Sejanus**, *i, m.* *Sejanus (L. Ælius); the son of Sejus Strabo, the powerful Præfectus prætorii of Tiberius.*

selec-tyo, *önis, f.* [for sele-gtio; fr. SELEG, true root of selig-o] *A choosing out, choice, selection*: Cic.

selec-tus (for sele-gtus), *a, um, P.* of selig-o, through true, root SELEG.

Séléucia (*-cea*), *æ f.* *Σελεύκεια, Seleucia or Seleucea: 1. A city of Syria, in the Orontes (now Kefse).*—2. The capital of the Parthians.

Séléucus, *i, m.* *Σελεύκος, Seleucus: 1. The name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the latter's death founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae.*—2. Name of a player on the cithern.

se-libra (*e* short, Mart.), *æ, f.* *A half-pound*: Iarris, Liv.

sē-ligo, *līgi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a.* [for se-lego] *To separate by cutting out; to choose out, cull, select: omnia expendet et seliget, Cic.*

Sēlinus, *untis, f.* *Σελινός, Selinus: 1. A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilybæum (now Selinoto).*—2. A town on the coast of Cilicia (now Selenti).

—3. A river near Selinus, no. 2.

sel-la, *æ, f.* [for sed-la; fr. sed-o] (*The sitting thing, the thing for sitting upon; hence*) *I. Gen.*: A seat, settle, chair, stool: Cic. *II. Esp.*: A. A mechanic's work-stool: Cic.—B. A teacher's chair: Cic.—C. A portable chair or sedan: Suet.—D. A close stool: Var.—E. A magistrate's seat or chair: ¶ Hence, Fr. *selles*.

sell-i-stern-ia, *örum, n.* [sell-a; (i); stern-o] (*Spreading of seats; hence*) *Religious banquets offered to female deities*: Tac.

sell-ila, *æ, f. ätm.* [sell-a] *A little sedan*: Tac.

sellü-ärus, *a, um, adj.* [sellul-a, as dim. of sella] *Of, or belonging to, a little seat or chair*: Gell.—As *Subst.*: **sellularius**, *ii, m.* (sc. homo) *A mechanic*: Liv.

semanimis, *e, v.* *semanimis.*

sēm-ol, *adv. num.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit *sam-a*, Gr. *ὅμο-ος, ὅμο-α*] *1. Once, a single time: quem (sc. Crassum) semel ait in vitâ risisse Lucilius, Cic.*—2. *a. No more than once, but once, but a single time, once for all: nulla reprobabilis arte Laesa pudicitia est; deperit illa semel, Ov.*—b. *Of speech: At once, once for all, in a word, briefly*: Cic.—3. In a series of numbers: *The first time, first: semel profecti sunt, Cæs.*—4. *Once, ever, at some time, at any time: quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, what I have once said, Plaut.*

Sēmēle, *ēs* (in oblique cases sometimes formed as from a pure Latin form -a), *f.* *Σεμῆλη, Semele, a daughter of Cadmus and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.*—Hence, **Sēmöl-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Semele; proles, i. e. Bacchus, Ov.*

sēm-en, *inis, n.* [for sa-men; fr. SA, true root of se-ro] *1. (The sown thing; hence) a. Prop.*: Seed: Cic.; Ov.—b. *Meton.*: (a) The elements of fire, water, etc.: Virg.—(b) A stock, race: Liv.—(c) Posterity, progeny, offspring, child: Ov.—c. *Fig.*: Seed, i. e. origin, occasion, ground, cause: of persons, an author, prompter, instigator, etc.: semen malorum omnium, Cic.—2. (The planted thing; hence) A shoot used for propagating; a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting: Virg.

sēm-ent-inus, *a, um, adj.* [sementis] = *sementivus*: Ov.

sēm-en-tis, *is* (*Acc.*, sementim, Cato: sementem, Cic.—*Abl.*: semente, Cic.: sementi, Col.), *f.* [for sēmin-tis; fr. sēmin-o] *I. Prop.*: A sowing, sowing: Cæs.; Cic.—*Prov.*: Ut sementem feceris, ita metes, as you sow, so will you reap: Cic. *II. Fig.*: A sowing: malorum, Cic. *III. Meton.*: A. *Seed-time*: Cato.—B. *Seed-corn, seed sown*: Col.—C. *Plur.*: The

growing crops, young crops, young corn: Ov.

sēm-ent-ivus, *a, um, adj.* [sement-is] *Of, or belonging to, sowing or sowing*: dies, Ov.

sē-mes-tris, *e, adj.* [for se-mens-tris; fr. se = sex; mens-is] *Of six months, half-yearly, semi-annual*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *semestre*.

sēm-ē-sus (*-iesus*), (in poetry by *syneresis*, **sēm-j-**), *a, um, adj.* [for sēm-ē-sus; fr. sēm-i; ed-o] *Half-eaten, half-devoured, half-consumed*: pisces, Hor.

sēm-et, *v. sul.*

sēm-i- (sometimes before vowels, merely sēm-; and before libra, and modius, sē), an inseparable particle [Sans. *sāmi*; Gr. *ἡμι*] *I. Prop.*: *Half-, demi-, semi-*: semesus, half-eaten: semides, demigod. *II. Meton.*: For small, thin, light, etc.: semicinctum. ¶ Hence, Fr. *semi-*.

sēm-i-ädäper-tus (in poetry by *syneresis*, **sēm-j-**), *a, um, adj.* [semi; ädäper-io] *Half-opened*: janua, Ov.

sēm-i-ambur-tus (in poetry by *syneresis*, **sēm-j-**), *a, um, adj.* [for sēm-i-ambur-tus; fr. sēm-i; ambur-o] *Half-burned, half-consumed*: cadaver, Suet.

sēm-i-änim-is, *e, -us, a, um* (in poetry by *syneresis*, **sēm-jan-**, and sometimes written **seman-**), *adj.* [semi; änim-us] *Half-alive, half-dead*: Virg.; Liv.

sēm-i-äper-tus, *a, um, adj.* [semi; äper-io] *Half-opened, half-open*: Liv.

sēm-i-barbä-rus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-barbarian, semi-barbarous*: Suet.

sēm-i-bos, *bövis, m. adj.* *Half-ox*: vir, Ov.

sēm-i-cäper, *pri, m. adj.* *Half-goat*: Fannus, Ov.

sēm-i-cinc-tium, *ii, m.* [for semicinc-tium; fr. sēm-i; cing-o] (*The small surrounding thing; hence*) *A semi-girdle, a narrow girdle, or apron*: Mart.

sēm-i-crēmä-tus, *a, um, adj.* [semi; crem(a)-o] *Half-burned*: Ov.

sēm-i-crēm-us, *a, um, adj.* [semi; crem-o] *Half-burned*: Ov.

sēm-i-crüdus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-raw*: exta, Suet.

sēm-i-cubütälis, *e, adj.* *Pertaining to a half-cubit; a half-cubit long*: Liv.

sēm-i-dēus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-divine*: Dryades, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **semideus**, *i, m.* *A demi-god*: Ov.

sēm-i-doctus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-taught, half-learned*: Cic.

sēm-i-ermis (**sēm-**), *e, adj.* [for sēm-i-ermis; fr. sēm-i; arm-a] *Half-armed; badly, or indifferently, armed*: Liv.

sēm-i-ermus (**sēm-**), *a, um, adj.* [for sēm-i-ermus; fr. id.] *Half-armed; badly, or indifferently, armed*: Tac.

sēm-i-esus, *a, um, v.* *semesus.*

sēm-i-factus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-made, half-finished*: Tac.

sēm-i-for, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [semi; fer-us] *1. Half-a-wild-animal; half-man and half-beast*: semiferus sub pectore, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **semifer**:

fēri, *m.* *The half-beast*; i. e. *Chiron*; *Dr.* — 2. *Half-wild, half-savage*: *Cacus*, *Virg.*

semi-germānus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-German, semi-German*: *Liv.*

semi-græcus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-Greek, semi-Grecian*: *Flor.*

semi-grāvis, *e, adj.* *Half-heavy, i. e. half-drunken*: *Liv.*

semi-hians, *antis, adj.* *Half-opened, half-open*: *Cat.*

semi-hōmo, *inis* (in oblique cases in poetry, by *synæresis*, *semi-*), *m. adj.* **I.** Prop.: *A half-man, i. e. half man and half beast*: *Centauri*, *Ov.* **II.** Fig.: *Half-human, i. e. half-wild, half-savage*: *Cacus*, *Virg.*

semi-hōra, *æ, f.* *A half-hour, half an hour*: *Cic.*

semi-lācer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* *Half-lacerated, half-mangled*: *Ov.*

semi-lautus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-washed*: *crura*, *Cat.*

semi-liber, *ēra, ērum, adj.* *Half-free*: *Cic.*

semi-lixā, *æ, m.* *Half a sutter, one little better than a sutter* (as a term of reproach): *Liv.*

semi-mārinus, *a, um, adj.* *Half in the sea*: *Lucr.*

semi-mas, *āris, m.* **I.** Prop.: *A half-male, hermaphrodite*: *Ov.* **II.** Meton.: *Ad.*: *Gelded, castrated*: *Ov.*

semi-mortuus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-dead*: *membra*, *Cat.*

semi-nārus, *a, um, adj.* [*semen, semin-*is] *Of, or belonging to, seed*: *pilum*, *for bruising seed*, *Cato.* — As *Subst.*: **seminarium**, *īi, n.* *A nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, seminary*. **I.** Prop.: *Cato.* — 2. Fig.: *triumphorum*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. seminaire*.

semi-nātor, *ōris, m.* [*semin(a)-o*] *An originator, producer, author*. **I.** Prop.: *omnium rerum*, *Cic.* **II.** Fig.: *omnium malorum*, *Cic.*

semi-nēc-is (*Nom.* does not occur), *is, adj.* [*semi*; *nex, nec-*is] *Half-dead*: *Virg.*; *Liv.*

semi-nūm, *īi, n.* [*semin-o*] (Prop.: *A procreating*; *Meton.*) *A race, stock, breed of animals*: *Lucr.*

semi-nō, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [*semen, semin-*is] *To sow*. **I.** Prop.: *triticum*, *Col.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To beget, engender, procreate*: *puer seminat*, *Plaut.* — **B.** *Of plants*: *To bring forth, produce*: *viscum quod non sua seminat arbores*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. semer*.

semi-nūdus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-naked*: *consules*, *Liv.*

semi-pāgānus, *i, m.* *A half-rustic, half a clown*: *Pers.*

semi-perfectus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-finished*: *Suet.*

semi-plācentinus, *i, m.* *A half Placentine, half a Placentine*: *Cic.*

semi-plenus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-full*: *naves*, *Cic.*

semi-pūtā-tus, *a, um, adj.* [*semi*; *put(a)-o*] *Half-pruned*: *vitis*, *Virg.*

Sēmīrāmis, *is or īdis, f.* *Semiramis*: *the celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of*

Ninus. — Hence, **Sēmīr-āmis**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Semiramis*.

semi-rā-sus, *a, um, adj.* [*for semi-rad-sus*; *fr. semi*; *rad-o*] *Half-shaven*: *ustor*, *Cat.*

semi-rēduc-tus, *a, um, adj.* [*semi*; *reduc-o*] *Half bent back*: *Ov.*

semi-rēfec-tus, *a, um, adj.* [*for semi-refac-tus*; *fr. semi*; *REFAC*, true root of *refic-io*] *Half-repaired*: *classis*, *Ov.*

semi-rū-tus, *a, um, adj.* [*semi*; *ru-o*] *Half-pulled down, half-over-thrown, half-demolished, half-destroyed, half-ruined*: *vallum*, *Tac.* — As *Subst.*: *semitrā*, *ōrum, n. plur.* (*sc. loca*) *Half-demolished places or parts*: *Liv.*

Sēm-is, *issis, m.* [*for sem-as*; *fr. semi*; *as*] **I.** Gen.: *A half, half-unity, semi-unit*: *Suet.*; *Pl.* **II.** Esp.: **A.** *As a coin*: *Half an as, a semi-as*: *Cic.* — **B.** *As a rate of interest*: *One half per cent. a month, or, acc. to our mode of computation, six per cent. a year*: *Cic.* — **C.** *As a measure of dimension*: *Half a juger of land*: *Liv.*

semi-sēpul-tus, *a, um, adj.* [*semi*; *sepelio*, through root *SEPUL*] *Half-buried*: *Ov.*

semi-somn-us, *a, um, adj.* *Half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy*: *Cic.*

semi-sūpinus, *a, um, adj.* *Half bent backwards, half-supine*: *Ov.*

Sēm-i-ta, *te, f.* [*for se-mē-ta*; *fr. 2. se-mō-o*] (*Th*) *which goes aside*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A by-way; a path, foot-path, narrow way, lane, etc.*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* **II.** Fig.: *A path, way*: *vite*, *Hor.*

Sēmīt-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [*semit-a*] *Of, or belonging to, lanes or by-ways*: *Cat.*

semi-ustūlo (**sēmus-**, *-īlo*), *no perf.*, *ātum, āre* (perhaps only in *Parth. Perf.* and *Fut.*), *i. v. a.* *To half burn*: *Cic.*; *Suet.*

semi-ustus (**sēmus-**), *a, um, adj.* [*for semi-ur-tus*; *fr. semi*; *ur-o*] *Half-burned*: *Virg.*; *Liv.*

semi-vir, *īri, m., adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Half-man*: *bos, i. e. the Minotaur*, *Ov.* — As *Subst.*: *An hermaphrodite*: *Ov.* **II.** Meton.: *Gelded, castrated, emasculated*: *Juv.* **III.** Fig.: *Unmanly, womanish, effeminate*: *comitatus*, *Virg.*

semi-vivus, *a, um, adj.* *Half-alive, half-dead, almost dead*: *Cic.*

Sēmōnēs (**Sēno-**), *um, m.* *The Semnonēs or Senones; a people of Northern Germany, in the territory of the modern Brandenburg*.

Sē-mo, *ōnis, m.* [*for Sa-mo*; *fr. sa*, true root of *se-ro*] (*The Sovereign Semo*; *an ancient god that presided over the crops*; *an epithet of Sancus*).

sē-mōdus, *īi, m.* *A half-peck*: *Juv.*

sēmō-tus (*for semov-tus*), *a, um*: **1.** *P.* of *semov-eo*. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Remote, distant, far removed*: *a. P.* Prop.: *partes*, *Hirt.* — *b.* Fig.: *dictio*, *Tac.*

sē-mōvēō, *mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre*, *2. v. a.* *To move apart, put aside, separate*. **I.** Prop.: *a liberis semoveri*,

Auct. Har. Resp. **II.** Fig.: *voluptas semovenda*, *Cic.*

sem-per, *adv.* [*Prob. akin to semel*] *Ever, always, at all times, for ever, inpendere*, *Cic.*: *avida*, *Liv.*: *auctor*, *id.*

sempternus, *a, um, adj.* [*fr. semper*; but it is doubtful whether it is to be regarded as a contraction *fr. semper-i-ternus*, or whether it springs from an obsolete form *semptēr*] *Everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal, sempiternal*: *vita*, *Ter.*; *amicitia*, *Cic.*

Semprōnīus, *īi, m.*; *-a, æ, f.* *Sempronius and Sempronia*; *Roman names*. — Hence, **Semprōnī-us** (*-ānus*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Sempronius*; *Sempronian*.

Sēm-uncīa, *æ, f.* [*semi*; *uncia*] (*A half-uncia*; i. e. *the twenty-fourth part of an as*; hence) **1.**: *a.* Prop.: *A twenty-fourth part of any whole*: *Cic.* — **b.** Meton.: *For A trifle*: *Pers.* — 2. *Of weight*: *The twenty-fourth of a pound*: *Liv.*

semuncī-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [*semuncī-a*] *Of, or belonging to, a semuncia*; i. e. *the twenty-fourth part of an as*: *Liv.*

Sēmustus, *a, um, v.* *semitustus*.

Sēna, *æ, f.* *Sena*: **1.** *A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator* (547 A. V. C. (now *Sinigaglia*)). — Hence, **Sēn-ensis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sena*. — 2. *A river near no. 1.*

Sēmārō-lus, *i, m.* [*senarius, (un-conv. Gen.) senario*] *A little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet*: *Cic.*

Sēn-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [*sen-i*] (*Of, or pertaining to, seni*; hence) *Consisting of six each*: *versus*, *a verse consisting of six feet*, *Quint.* — As *Subst.*: **senarius**, *īi, m.* (*sc. versus*) = *versus senarius*: *Cic.*

Sēn-ātor, *ōris, m.* [*senex, sen-*is] (*One who has become senex*; hence) *A member of the Senate, a senator, whether in Rome or in other places*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sénateur*.

senātor-īus, *a, um, adj.* [*senator*] *Of, or belonging to, a senator*; *senatorial*: *gradus*, *Cic.*

Sēn-ātus, *ūs* (*Gen.*, *senati*, *Plaut.*), *m.* [*senex, sen-*is] (*The office of a senex*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The council of the elders, the Senate, whether at Rome or in other places*: *Cic.*; *Cæs.* **II.** Fig.: *A council, i. e. consultation*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sénat*.

sēnātusconsultum, *i, v.* *consultum*.

Sēnēc-a, *æ, m.* [*for Senec-a*; *fr. senex, (old form of Gen.) senec-*is] (*Old Man*). *Seneca* (*L. Annæus*); *a Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero*.

senecta, *æ, v.* *1. senectus*.

1. senēc-tus, *a, um, adj.* [*for senec-tus*; *fr. senex, (old form of Gen.) senec-*is] (*Living that which is senex*; hence) *Aged, very old*: *ætās*, *Plaut.*; *membra*, *Lucr.* — As *Subst.*: **senecta**, *æ, f.* (*sc. ætās*) *Old age, extreme old age, senility*: *Virg.*; *Tac.*

2. senēc-tus, *ūtis, f.* [*id.*] (*Th*)

SENEO

SEPARO

state, or condition, of the senex; hence
I. Prop.: Old age, extreme age, of persons or things: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.
II. Meton.: A. Personified: *Senectus*; the goddess of old age; Old Age: Virg.—B. An old, or aged, person: Juv.

sēn-ōo, *on perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. [ēv-ōo, old] To be old: Cat.

sēnō-sco, *sēnū, no sup.*, sēnescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* [seno-o] **I. Prop.**: To grow old, become aged; to grow hoary: *senim retas senescit*, Cic.: *tacitissime senescimus annis*, Ov. **II. Meton.**: To decay or diminish in strength; to grow weak, feeble, or powerless; to waste away, fall off, wane, decline, etc.: Of living beings or things as subjects: *homo senescens*, i. e. drawing to a close, Cic.: *amore senescit habendi*, Hor.

sēn-ex, *sēnis (Nom. and Acc. of the Neut. Plur. in the Pos., and of the Neut. Sing. in the Comp. do not occur: —orig. Gen., sēnēis, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Prisc.), adj.* [sen-o] Old, aged, advanced in years: *non faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes*, Ov.: (Comp.) Cato, quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, Cic.—**A. Subst.**: A. Senex, An aged person, an old man, old woman (usually considered as a term applicable from the close of the 40th year of a person's life: acc. to some, senex was a person turned of 60 years of age, while senior denoted one between 45 and 60 years of age): Cic.; Hor.—B. Senior, An elder, elderly person, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, on aged person: Cic.; Liv.

sēn-i, *ae, a (Gen. Plur. senūm, Cas.), num. distrib. adj.* [for sex-ni; fr. sex] (Belonging to sex; hence) **I. Prop.**: Six each: *senis horis succedere prelio*, Liv.:—as one word, tribuni senidni, id. **II. Meton.**: Six: *nati-alibus his senis*, Ov.

sēnidēni, *v. senī.*
Sēniēnsis, *is, f.* *Seniēnsis*; a town of Etruria (now Siena).

sēn-ilis, *e, adj.* [senex, sen-is] (Of, or pertaining to, a senex; hence) *Of, or belonging to, old people; aged, senile*: prudentia, Cic.: *genae*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *senile*.

sēn-i-o, *ōnis, m.* [sen-i] (The thing having seni; hence) The number six, a six upon dice: Pers.

sēnior, *ōris, v. senex.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *senieur*, *sieur*, *seigneur*.

sēn-ium, *ii, n.* [sen-o] (A becoming old; hence) **I. Prop.**: The feebleness of age; decline, decay, debility: Cic.; Tac. **II. Meton.**: Peevishness, moroseness; vexation, chagrin, mortification; grief, trouble, affliction produced by decay: Cic.; Hor.

Sēnōēs (Sēnō-), *um, m.* The Senones: 1. A people in Gallia Lugdunensis, who. chief city was Agendicum (now Sens).—Sing.: Seno, *onis, m.* One of the Senones.—2. A people in Gallia Cisalpina, sprung from the aboves.

sēn-ēa, *ōrum, n. plur.* [for sentia; fr. sent-io] (Things thought, etc.;

hence) *Thoughts, notions, ideas, opinions*: Cic.

sēn-s-fer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [2. sens-us; (i); for-o] Producing sensation: *motus*, Lucr.

sēn-s-ilis, *e, adj.* [2. sens-us] (Of, or belonging to, sensus; hence) *Sensitive, sensible*, i. e. endowed with sensation: *ex insensibilibus ne credas sensus gigni*, Lucr.

sēn-sim, *adv.* [for sent-sim; fr. sent-io] (Sensibly, i. e. perceptibly, observably; visibly; hence, opp. to what is unforeseen, unexpected, sudden) *Slowly, gently, softly, gradually*: Cic. **1. sen-sus** (for sent-sus), *a, um, P.* of sent-io.

2. sen-sus, *ūs, m.* [for sent-sus; fr. sent-io] **1. Corporeal**: Perception, feeling, sensation, sense: Cic.—**2. a. Prop.**: (a) Gen.: Mental: *Feeling, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, understanding, capacity; humour, inclination, disposition, frame of mind*, etc.: Cic.—(b) Esp.: With or without communis: *The common feelings of humanity*, etc.: Plaut.—b. Meton.: (a) Of the thinking faculty: *Sense, understanding, mind, reason*: Hor.—(b) Of discourse: *Sense, idea, notion, meaning, signification*: Hor.; Phaed.—(c) A thought expressed in words; a sentence, period: Quint.—Hence, communis sensus (corresp. with loci), common places, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sens*.

sentient-ia, *ae, f.* [for sentient-ia; fr. sentiens, sentient-is] (A thinking, etc.; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: A way of thinking, opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision: Ter.; Cic.—Prov.: *Quot homines, tot sententiae*, As many men, so many minds: Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Sentientest, *It is my, etc., opinion, purpose, will, resolve, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** Stat sententia, *It is my fixed resolve, purpose, intention, will, etc.*: Ov.—**3.** De sententia, *According to one's wish*; as suits one, etc.: Cic.—**4.** Mea sententia, *In my opinion or judgment; according to my view*: Cic.—**5.** Ex mea (tua, etc.) sententia, *According to my (your, etc.) wish*: Plaut.—**6.** Ex sententia, *To one's mind or liking*: Cic.—**7.** Præter sententiam, *Contrary to the feeling, etc.*: Plaut. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Politic. and Law *t. l.*: a. An official determination; a decision, sentence, judgment, vote: Cic.—b. Of the vote of judges: Cic.—**2.** Knowledge, belief: In the formula of an oath, or in a corroborative expression: *Ex animi (mei, etc.) sententia*, To the best of my (your) knowledge and belief, on my (your) conscience, etc.: Cic.; Sall. **II. Meton.**: Of discourse: A. Sense, meaning, signification, idea, notion, etc.: Cic.—B. Concr.: **1.** A thought expressed in words; a sentence, period: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** A philosophical proposition; an aphorism, apophthegm, maxim, axiom: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sentence*.

sententi-ōla, *ae, f. dim.* [sententi-a] A short or little sentence: Cic.

sententiōs-e, *adv.* [sententios-us] *Sententiously*: Cic.

sententi-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [sententi-a] *Full of meaning, pithy, sententious*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sentencieux*.

sentina, *ae, f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: The filthy, stinking water that collects in the bottom of a ship; bilgewater: Cic. **II. Meton.**: The lower part, or hold, of a ship: Sall. **III. Fig.**: The lowest of the people; the dregs, refuse, rabble of a state, city, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sentine*.

Sentin-a-s, *ātis, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sentinum; a town of Umbria*.

sen-tio, *si, sum, tire (Perf. Sync., sensti, Ter.), 4. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Physically**: A. Gen.: To discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see, etc.; to perceive, be sensible of: *suavitatem cibi*, Cic.: (without Object) *ut vicini quidem sentiant*, id. **B. Esp.**: To perceive the effects (esp. the ill effects) of anything; to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure: *tecum Philippos*, Hor.: *sentiet in hac urbe esse vigilantes consules*, Cic. **II. Mentally**: A. Prop.: To feel, perceive, observe, notice: *quod quidem senserim*, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) *to dominum*, Hor. **B. Meton.**: **1.** To think, deem, judge, opine, imagine, suppose: *nos quidem hoc sentimus*, Cic.: (without Object) *mirabiliter de te sentiant*, id.—**2.** Polit. and Law *t. l.*: To give one's opinion concerning anything; to vote, declare, decide: *omnia*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sentir*.

sentis, *is, m. (fem. prps. on acc. of the preced. arbores, Ov. de Nuce, 113)* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A thorn, thorn-bush, briar, bramble (mostly plur.): Cass.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: Of thieves hands: Plaut.

senti-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scēre, 3. v. a. *inch.* [senti-o] To perceive, note, observe: Lucr.

sent-us, *a, um, adj.* [sent-is] (Having sentis; hence) **I. Prop.**: Thorny, rough, rugged: *loca sentia siti*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: Bristly; or prps. bong, gaunt: homo, Ter.

sēors-um (-us) (in poets sometimes dissyll.), *adv.* [seors-us] *Asunder, separately*: apert: *seorsum cito*, Cic.

1. sē-orsus, *a, um, adj.* [contr. fr. se; versus=versus] *Sundered, separate, apart*: *vocabulum*, Cato.

2. seorsus, *v. seorsum*.

sēpārā-bilis, *e, adj.* [separ(a)-o] That may be separated, separable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séparable*.

sēpārā-tim, *adv.* [separ(a)-o] *Asunder, apart, separately*: Cic.

sēpārā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] A sundering, severing, separation: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séparation*.

sēpārāt-us, *comp. adv.* [separatus] *More separately or apart*: Cic.

sēpārā-tus, *a, um*: **1. P.** of separ(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: Separated, separate, distinct, particular, different: *separatim volumen*, Cic.

sē-pāro, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* (To put asunder; hence) **I. Prop.**: To disjoin, sever, part, separate: *Seston*

SEPELIBILIS

SEPULTUS

abydenā separat urbe fretum, Ov.: aequitum magno numero ex omni populi summā separato, Cic. II. Fig.: *To treat or consider separately; to distinguish, except: utilitatem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. separer, sevrer*.

sepēli-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [sepeli-o] (Prop.: *That may be buried; Fig.: That may be hidden or concealed: stultitia, Plaut.*

sep-pul-lo, *pēlvi* or *pēlti*, *pultum*, *pēlre* (*Perf.*, *sepeli*, *Pers.*), *4. v. a.* [etym. dub.; but perhaps, *sc*; *PEL* or *PUL*, root of *pel-lo*] (*To cause to go apart from one; i. e. to put away from one; hence, with especial reference to the dead*) I. Prop.: *To bury, inter: Tarquinio sepulto*, Cic. II. Fig.: **A.** *To bury, i. e. to put an end to, destroy, ruin, suppress, etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam*, Cic.—**B.** Part. *Perf.*: *Buried: 1. Of deep sleep: Lulled to sleep, slumbering heavily: paulum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus*, Hor.—**2.** *Overpowered: assiduo lingua sepulta mero*, Prop.

sēpes (*sæp-*), *is*, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A hedge, fence: Cæs.*; Virg. II. Meton.: *Of any inclosure: Ov.*

sēpia, *æ*, *f.* = *σπία*. *The sepia or cuttle-fish (having a black,inky liquid): Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sēpia*.

sepī-mentum (*sepī-*), *i*, *n.* [sepī-o] (*That which hedges in, etc.; hence*) *A hedge, fence, inclosure: Cic.*

sep-is (*sep-*), *is*, *tum*, *irē*, *4. v. a.* [sep-is] I. Prop.: *To surround with a hedge; to hedge in, fence in, inclose: septum undique sepulchrum*, Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** *To inclose, surround, encircle, etc.: nrhem mōnibus*, Cic.—**B.** *To cover, envelop, wrap, wrap up: Venua obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit*, Virg. III. Fig.: *To surround, inclose, encompass, etc.: omnia pudore, Liv.*

Sēplasia, *æ*, *f.* *Sēplasia; a street in Capua, where unguents were sold: Cic.*

sē-pōno, *pōsū*, *pōsūtum*, *pōnēre*, *3. v. a.* I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lay apart or aside; to put by, separate, pick out: aliquid habere sepositum*, Cic.: *primitias Jovi*, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To withdraw one's self; to place one's self, or take one's station, at a distance, or apart: Tac.*—**2.** *To send into banishment; to banish, exile: aliquem in provinciam specie legislationis*, Tac. II. Fig.: **A.** *To set, or lay, aside; to set apart; to specially select, or choose: ut alius aliam sibi partem seponeret*, Cic.—**B.** *To reserve, keep, etc.: principatum Nervæ . . . senectutis seposui*, Tac.—**C.** *To fix: tempus*, Cic.—**D.** *To discard, throw aside: curas*, Ov.—**E.** *To separate: a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicebam*, Cic.—**F.** *To distinguish or discern: between: inurbanum lepido seponere dicto*, Hor.

sēpōs-itus, *a*, *um*: **1.** P. of *sepos-itus*.—**2.** Pa.: *A. Distant, remote: fons*, Prop.—**B.** Select, choice: *vestis grex*, Tib.

oe-pse, *pron. reflex. fem.* [*se*; *pro-*

nominal suffix *pse*] *One's self: quæ (ex virtus) omnes magis quam sepe diligit*, Cic.

sept-em, *num. adj. indecl.* [ærr-4] *Seven: dis, quibus septem plancore colles*, Hor.—*As Subst.*: of the sages of Greece: *The seven: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sept*.

Septem-ber, *bris*, *m.* [septem; Sanscrit, *vāra*; Persian, *bār*, "time"] (*Seven-time; hence*) *September; the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March: Aus.*—*As Adj.*: **September** (-bris), *bris*. *Of September, September: mense Septembris*, Cic.: *Septembribus horis, in the (unhealthy) time of September: Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Septembre*.

septemdēcim, *v. septendecim*. **septem-flū-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [septem; flu-o] *Seven-fold-flowing, with seven streams: Nilus*, Ov.

septem-gē-minus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for septem-gen-minus; *fr. septem; gen-o*] *Seven-fold: Nilus*, Cat.

septem-plex, *leis*, *adj.* [= septem-plex-o; *fr. septem; plic-o*] *Seven-fold: clipeus (i. e. consisting of ox-læves pieced seven times one over the other): Virg.* Nilus, *i. e. having seven mouths*, Ov.

septemtrio, *onis*, *v. septentriones*. **septemvir**, *i*, *v. septemviri*.

septemvir-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [septemvir; *Of, or belonging to, the septemviri; septemvir: auctoritas*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **septemvirāles**, *lum*, *m.* *The septemviri: Cic.*—*As Adj.*: **septemvir-ātus**, *as*, *m.* [id.] *The office of the septemviri, the septemvirate: Cic.*

septem-viri, *orum*, *m. plur.* *A board or college of seven men: the septemviri: Cic.; Tac.*—*Sing.*: **septemvir**, *iri*, *m.* *One of the septemviri, a septemvir: Cic.*

septē-ārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [septē-i] (*Of, or belonging to, septēni; hence*) *Containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary: numerus, the number seven*, Pl.—*As Subst.*: **septēnārius**, *li*, *m.* (*sc. versus*) *A verse consisting of seven feet: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. septenaire*.

septē-dēcim (*septem-*), *num. adj.* [for septem-decem] *Seventeen: dies*, Cic.

sept-ēni, *æ*, *a* (*Gen. Plur. sept-enūm*, Cic.), *num. distrib. adj.* [sept-em] (*Of, or belonging to, septem; hence*) I. Prop.: *Seven each: libri*, Liv.: *anni*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Seven: dispar septenis fistula cannis*, Ov.

septentrion-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [septentrion-es] (*Of, or belonging to, the north; northern, north: oceanus*, Pl.—*As Subst.*: **septentrionalia**, *lum*, *n.* (*sc. loca*) *The northern parts: Tac.*

septen-triōnes (*septemp-*), *um* (*sing.* and in *thesis*, *v.* in the follg.), *m. plur.* [septem; trio] (*The seven plough-oxen; hence, as a constellation*) I. Prop.: *The seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great and Little Bear): Ov.*—*Sing.*: **Septentrio**, *onis*: *major, the Great Bear: Virg.*; *minor, the Little Bear: Cic.* II. Meton.: **A.** *The northern*

regions, the north: Cic.—*Sing.*: *Virg.*—**B.** *The north wind: Cic.*—*Sing.*: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. septentrion*.

sept-ies, *num. adv.* [sept-em] *Seven times: Cic.*

septim-ānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for septem-ānus; *fr. septem*] *Of, or belonging to, the number seven: Nonæ, falling on the seventh day of the month (in March, May, July, and October): Var.*—*As Subst.*: **septimani**, *orum*, *m.* (*sc. milites*) *Soldiers of the seventh legion: Tac.* ¶ Hence (*subst.*, in late Lat. in meaning of "a week"), *Fr. semaine*.

Septimius, *li*, *m.* *Septimius; a Roman name.*

septim-um, *adv.* [septim-us] *For the seventh time: Cic.*

1. sept-imus (-umus), *a*, *um* (*old Abl. Sing.: septimi*, Plaut.), *num. ord. adj.* [sept-em] *The seventh: annus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. septième*.

2. septimius, *a*, *um*: **dēcimus**, *a*, *um*. *The seventeenth: sententia*, Cic. **septingent-ēsimus**, *a*, *um*, *num. ord. adj.* [septingent-i] *The seven hundredth: annus*, Liv.

septin-gent-i, *æ*, *a*, *num. adj.* [for septem-cent-i; *fr. sept-em; cent-um*] *Seven hundred: anni*, Cic.

sept-i-rēm-is, *i*, *f.* [sept-em; (i); rem-us] *A ship with seven rows or benches of oars: Curt.*

septuāg-ēsimus, *a*, *um*, *num. ord. adj.* [cont. *fr. septuagint-esimus*, *fr. septuagint-a*] *The sevenieth: annus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Septuagésime; "Septuagesima Sunday."*

septuā-ginta, *num. adj.*, [sept-em; (ua); *ginta* = *corra* = *ton*] (*Seven tens: hence*) *Seventy: Cic.*

sept-um (*sæp-*), *i*, *n.* [sep-i-o] (*That which fences; hence*) I. Prop.: *A fence, inclosure, wall, etc.: Cic.*; *Lucr.* II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Any inclosed place, an inclosure: Var.*—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A fold for cattle: Virg.*—**b.** Plur.: *A large inclosed space in the Campus Martius, where the people assembled to vote, and where were many handsome shops: Cic.*—**B.** *A palisade, stake, pale: Cic.*

sept-unx, *uncis*, *m.* [= sept-unc-s; *fr. sept-em; unc-i*] *Seven-twelfths of a whole: auri, seven uncies*, Liv.

sep-tus (*sæp-*), *a*, *um*, P. of *sep-i-o*. **sepulcr-ālis** (*sepulchr-*), *e*, *adj.* [sepulcr-um] (*Of, or belonging to, a tomb; sepulchral: fax, a funeral torch*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sepulcral*.

sepulcr-ētum (*sepulchr-*), *i*, *n.* [id.] (*A thing provided with sepulcrum; hence*) *A burial-place, cemetery: Cat.*

sepul-crūm (-chrūm), *i*, *n.* [sepul-i-o; through root *SEPUL*] (*That which serves for burying; hence*) I. Prop.: *A burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulchre: Cic.* II. Fig.: *Of an old person, etc.: Tomb, grave: Plaut.*; *Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sépulture*.

sepul-tūra, *æ*, *f.* [id.] *A burying, burial, interment, funeral obsequies, sepulture: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sépulture*. **sepul-tus**, *a*, *um*, P. of *sepul-i-o*, through root *SEPUL*.

SEQUANA

SERPENTIPES

Sequāna, æ, *f.* *The Sequana; one of the principal rivers of Gallia (now the Seine).*

sequ-āx, ācis, *adj.* [sequ-or] **I. Gen.:** **A. Prop.:** *Following or seeking after, pursuing;* capreæ, Virg. **B. Fig.:** *Following, pursuing;* cure, Lucr. **II. Esp.:** *Of materials, in working;* Yielding, pliable, ductile, flexible (Comp.) nec est alia nunc materia sequacior (sc. vitro), Pl.

sequ-ester, tris and (anciently) tri, *m.* [id.] *(One who follows; hence) f. Prop.:* (with reference to one who follows the award of a judge) Law *t. t.*: *A depositary, trustee, in whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled;* Plaut. **II. Meton.:** *In cases of bribery of judges, electors, etc.:* An agent, or go-between, with whom the money promised was deposited: Cic.

sequ-estra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop. *A female depositary or trustee;* Meton.) *A mediatrix; peace sequestrā . . . Erravere jugis, t. e. under the protection of the truce,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séquestre*.

sequ-ior, ius, *comp. adj.* [sequ-or] *(Following after; hence) Inferior, worse, or bad:* quod sequius sit, Liv.

sequ-or, scōtus or scōtus sum, sequi, *3. v. dep.* [akin to Sanscrit root *SACH*; Gr. *εἰς-εἰσάω*, to follow.] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To follow; to come or go after; to follow after, attend persons or things;* sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis, Virg. **B. Esp.:** **1.** *To follow in a hostile manner; to chase, pursue;* hostes, Cæs. (without Object) finem sequendi facere, id.—**2.** *To follow in time or order; to succeed, come after, etc.;* lacrymæ sunt verba secuta, Ov.—**3.** *Of a possession, inheritance, etc.:* To follow, i. e. to fall to the share of anyone: Liv.; Hor.—**4.** *To go towards or to a place;* Formias, Cic.—**5.** *To follow the hand in plucking or pulling; to come away or come out; to come easily, come of itself;* ipse (sc. ramus) volens facillique sequetur, Si te fata vocant, Virg. **II. Fig.:** **A. To follow, succeed to, result, ensue; damnatum penam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, should befall, Cæs. (without Object) modo ne summa turpitudine sequatur, should ensue, Cic.—**B. 1.** *To follow an authority, a party, an example, a plan, etc.;* to follow in the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *To follow or pursue an end or object; to strive for, aim at, seek to attain, etc.:* Cic.; Hor.—**3.** *In discourse:* To follow in order or sequence; to come next in order, to succeed: Cic.—**4.** *In logical conclusions:* To follow, ensue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suivre*.**

ser-a, æ, *f.* [2. ser-o] *(The thing binding or fastening together; hence) A (necessary) bar for fastening doors:* Ov.

serēn-itas, ātis, *f.* [seren-us] *(The state, or condition, of the serenous; hence) I. Prop.:* *Of the weather:* Clear, fair, or serene weather; clearness, calmness, serenity: Cic.; Liv. **II.**

Fig.: Fairness, serenity of fortune, of disposition, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serénité*.

serēn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] *To make clear, fair, or serene; to clear up:* I. Prop.: vultu, quo cœlum tempestatosque serenat, Virg. **II. Fig.:** *spem fronte,* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ressérénér*.

ser-ēnus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *SUR*, to glitter] **I. Prop.:** *Clear, fair, bright, serene;* nox, Cic. (Comp.) cœlo perfuitur sereniore, Mart.—**As Subst.:** **serenum**, i, n. (sc. cœlum) *A clear, bright, or serene sky; fair weather;* Virg.; Liv. **II. Meton.:** *Of a wind: That clears the sky, that brings fair weather;* undaserenas Ventus agat nubes, Virg. **III. Fig.:** *Cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene;* frons, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serén*.

Seres, um, m., *Sēpes. The Seres; a people of Eastern Asia (the mod. Chinese), celebrated for their silken fabrics.*—Hence, **Sēr-icus**, a, um, *adj.* **1. Prop.:** *Of, or belonging to, the Seres;* Soric.—**2. Meton.:** *Silken;* vestis, Tac.—**As Subst.:** **serīca**, ōrum, m. plur. (sc. vestimenta) *Silken garments or dresses; silks;* Prop.

serō-seo, no perf. nor sup., scōre, *3. v. n. incho.* [for seren-seo; fr. seren-us] *To grow dry;* vestes, Lucr.

Sergestus, i, m. *Sergestus; a steersman among the followers of Æneas.*

Sergius, ii, m. *Sergius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Sergī-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Sergian.*

serīa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A cylindrical earthen vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, provisions, etc.; a targe jar:* Cic.

serīca, ōrum, v. Seres.

serīc-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [serīc-a] *(Provided with serica; hence) Clothed or dressed in silks;* Suet.

serīc-ōsus, a, um [id.] *Of silk;* vexilla, Flor.

ser-jēs, em, e, *f.* [2. ser-o] **I. Gen.:** *(A joining or binding together; hence) A row, succession, series; a chain of things fastened or holding together:* A. Prop.: Tib.; Curt. **B. Fig.:** Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.:** *An unbroken line of descent, lineage:* Ov.

serī-o, adv. [seri-us] *In earnest, seriously;* Liv.

serī-ōla, æ, *f.* dim. [seri-a] *A small jar:* Pers.

Sērīphus (-os), i, *f.*, Σέριφος. *Sērīphus; a small rocky island in the Ægean Sea (now Serfo or Serfanto).*—Hence, **Sērīph-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Sērīphian.*—**As Subst.:** **Sērīphius**, ii, m. (sc. incolæ) *A man of Sērīphos.*

1. ser-tus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to severns; cf. severus init.] *Grave, earnest, serious;* res, Cic.—**As Subst.:** **serium**, ii, n. *Earnestness, seriousness; serious matters or discourse;* Cic.; Hor.

2. ser-ius, *comp.* of 3. sero.

ser-mo, ōnis, m. [commonly referred to 2. ser-o] *(The connected thing; hence) I. Prop.:* A. Gen.: *A speaking or talking with anyone; talk, con-*

versation, discourse; Cic.; Hor. **B. Esp.:** **1. Literary conversation, discussion, disputation, discussion: Cic.—**2. Ordinary speech, speaking, talking, the language of conversation: Cic.; Hor.—**3. Common talk respecting anything, report, rumour: Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A. A manner of speaking, mode of expression, language, style, diction, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**B. A satire: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sermon*.**********

sermōciā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [sermocin(a)-or] *A conversation, disputation, discussion:* Auct. Hor.

sermō-cinor, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. n.* [for sermon-cinor; fr. sermo, sermon-is] **I. To talk with anyone, to parley, converse, commune, discourse about anything; consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. II. To hold a literary conversation; to dispute, discuss: Suet.**

sermun-cūlus, i, m. dim. [for sermon-culus; fr. id.] *Common talk, little-tattle, report, rumour:* Cic.; Pl.

1. se-ro, sēvi, sātum, sērēre, *3. v. a.* [for su-ro; fr. root *SA*, akin to Sanscrit root *SU*, generare, producere] **I. Prop.:** *To beget, bring forth, produce:* —in Part. Perf.: Begotten, sprung forth, born, etc.: genus humanum, Cic.: sate sanguine divum, Virg.—**Particular expression:** **Satus** (sata) aliquo, *for a son (or daughter) of anyone;* Virg.; Ov. **II. Meton.:** *To sow, plant;* jūgera, Cic.: arborem, Hor. **III. Fig.:** **A. 1.** *To propagate, occasion, produce, excite:* causam discordiarum, Suet.—**2.** *To found, establish:* rempublicam, Cic.: mores, id.—**B. 1.** *To sow the seed of anything:* discordias, Liv.—**2.** *To spread abroad, scatter, disseminate, etc.:* rumores, Virg.—**3.** *To scatter about in all directions:* vulnera, Lucr.

2. sēr-o (si), tum, ēre, *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *SI*, ligare; whence also Gr. *ἐπ-ω, ἐπ-ω*] **I. Prop.:** *To join, or bind, together; to plait, interweave, entwine, etc.:* pro sertis (sc. loriciis) atque æneis lineas dedit, Nep. **II. Fig.:** *To join, connect, interweave;* causam, Cic.: fabulam, Liv.: multa inter sese vario sermone serabant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serre*.

3. sēr-o, adv. [ser-us] **1. a. Late, at a late hour of the day or night: Cic.—**b. Late, at a late period of time: (Comp.) omnium Versatur unā seris oculus Sors exitura, luter (or) earlier (or, as we say, inverting the order, sooner or later), Hor.: (Sup.) quam serissime, Cæs.—**2. Too late: Cic.******

serp-ens, entis, *P.* of serp-o.—**As Subst.:** (Gen. Plur.) serpentum, Ov.: serpentum, Sall., *f.* (sc. bestia); or (of a snake), m. (sc. draco) *(A creeping thing; a creeper, a crawler).* **I. Prop.:** *A snake, serpent:* Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** *The serpent; as a constellation:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serpent*.

serpent-i-gēn-a, æ, m. [serpens, serpent-is; (1); gen-o] *One who is serpent-born, i. e. sprung from a serpent:* Ov.

serpent-i-pes, pēdis, *adj. m.*

SERP ERASTRA — SESQUIPEDALIS

serp-ens, serpent-is; (1); pes] *Serpent-footed*: **Or.**

serpērastra (*serpir-*), *ŏrum, n.* [etym. dub.] *Knee-splints, or knee-bandages, for straightening the crooked legs of children.* **I. Prop.:** Var. **II. Fig.:** Of officers who hold the soldiers in check: **Cic.**

serpillum, *i. v. serpyllum.*

serp-o, *sī, tum, ēre, 3. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *śarp* or *SARP*, *Virg.*; Gr. *ἐρπ-ω*; *rep-o*] **I. Prop.:** To creep, crawl: Only of animals: *serpens anguiculus, nare antículas, etc.*, **Cic.** **II. Meton.:** Of things that move slowly, or imperceptibly: To creep along; to make way slowly, or gradually; to proceed by degrees: *liber per colla, Ov.* **III. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** To creep, crawl; to extend gradually, or imperceptibly; to spread, or increase: *in urbe malum, Cic.* **B. Esp.:** Of a low, grovelling poetic style: To crawl, creep: *serpitis (sc. poetā) humi tutus, Hor.*

serpyllum (*serpill-*), *i. n.* [*ἐρπύλλου*] *Thyme, wild thyme*: **Virg.**

ser-ra, *æ, f.* [for *ser-ra*; *fr. sec-o*] (*The cutting thing; hence*) **A saw**: **Cic.**

Serrānus (*Sara-*), *i. m.* *Serranus* or *Saranus*; an agnomen of *C. Attilius Regulus* (who was summoned from the plough to the consulship; and after him, of other Attii).

Serr-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [*ser-rā*] (*Provided with a saw; hence*) *Saw-shaped, serrated: nuni, notched on the edge, Tac.*

serr-ūla, *æ, f. dim.* [*id.*] **A small saw**: **Cic.**

Sertōrius, *ŏ, m.* *Sertorius* (Q.); a general of *Marius*, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of *Sylla*, but was finally assassinated by *Perperna*.—**Hence**, **Sertōri-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sertorius; Sertorian.*

ser-tum, *i. n.* [2. *ser-o*] (*The entwined or platted thing; hence*) **A wreath of flowers, a garland**: **Cic.; Virg.**

ser-tus, *a, um, P. of 2. ser-o.*

sērum, *i. n.* [prob. *ῥός*] **I. Prop.:** *The watery part of curdled milk; whey*: **Virg.** **II. Meton.:** *The watery parts, serum, of other things*: **Pl.; Cat.**

sērus, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.:** **A. Late**, that is late: *gratulationi, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *serius bellum, Liv.* (*Sup.* with *Partitive Gen.*) *serissima omnium (pirorum) Amerina, etc., ripening the latest, Pl.*—**Adverbial expression**: *Serum, Late: Virg.*—**As Subst.:** **serum**, *i. n.* (*sc. tempus*) *Late time, late hour (of the day or night)*: **Liv.; Suet.**—**B. Late**, *i. e. at a late time or season*: *serus in colum rediens, Hor.* (*with Gen.*) *of seri studiorum, id.*—**Adverbial expression**: *Sera, Late, at a late season: Virg.* **II. Esp.:** *Two late: sera ope vincere fuba Nititur, Ov.* [*Virg.* *fr. (subst.) sōr.*]

serv-a, *æ* [*ῥῑῡ*] (*She who is dragged away, or taken captive; hence*) **A**

female slave; a waiting-woman, a maid-servant: **Liv.; Hor.**

servā-bilis, *e, adj.* [*serv(a)-o*] (*That can be saved or rescued*: *caput nulli, Ov.*

serva-ns, *ntis*: **1. P. of serv(a)-o.**—**2. Pa.:** *Observant; careful of, or for; keeping*: (*with Gen.*) (*Sup.*) *Rhipheus . . . servatissimus æqui, Virg.* [*Hence, Ter. servat.*]

servā-tor, *ōris, m.* [*serv(a)-o*] **1. A preserver, deliverer, saviour**: **Cic.; Liv.**—**2. a. One who gives attention to anything**: *a watcher, observer*: *Olympi, Luc.*—**b. An observer, fulfiller of any obligation, etc.**: *fœderis, Claud.*

servā-trix, *icis, f.* [*id.*] *She that keeps or preserves; a female deliverer*: **Ter.**

serv-ilis, *e, adj.* [*serv-us*] *Of, or belonging to, a slave; slavish, servile*: *tumulus, the servile war, insurrection of the slaves, Cæs.* [*Hence, Fr. servile.*]

servil-iter, *adv.* [*servil-is*] *After the manner of a slave, servilely, slavishly*: *facere, Cic.*

Servillus, *i. m., -a, æ, f.* *Servilius and Servilia; Roman names.*—**Hence**, **Servil-ius** (*-ānus*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Servilius; Servilian.*

serv-īo, *ivi or ii, itum, ire* (*Imperf.*, *servības, Plaut.*;—*Fut.*, *servībo, id.*, *4. v. n.* [*serv-us*] **I. Prop.:** *To be a slave; to serve, be in service*: *servit hostis vinctus Cantaber, Hor.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *ubi altori serviendum sit, Cic.* **II. Fig.:** **A. To be devoted or subject to**; to be of use or service to; to serve for; to be fit or useful for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, humour, accommodate; to have respect to, to regard or care for; to consult, aim at; to accommodate one's self to, etc.: *tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Plaut.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *ut communi utilitati serviatur, Cic.*—**B. Law t. t.:** *of buildings, lands, etc.* *To be subject to a servitude*: *prædia, quæ serviebant, Cic.* [*Hence, Fr. servir.*]

serv-ītum, *ŏ, n.* [*id.*] (*The thing pertaining to a servus; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *The condition of a slave or servant; slavery, servitude*: **Sall.; Virg.** **II. Fig.:** *Servitude or subjection of any kind*: *corporis, Sall.* **III. Meton.:** *Servants, slaves*: **Cic.** [*Hence, Fr. service.*]

serv-ītudo, *inis, f.* [*id.*] (*The state or condition of the servus; hence*) *Slavery, servitude*, **Liv.** [*Hence, Fr. servitude.*]

serv-ītus, *ūtis, f.* [*id.*] (*id.*) **I. Prop.:** *Slavery, servidom, service, servitude*: **Plaut.; Cic.** **II. Fig.:** *A servitude, subjection*: *offici, Cic.*—**B. Law t. t.:** *Of buildings, lands, etc.* *A liability resting upon them; a servitude*: **Cic.**—**C. Of lovers**: *Slaves, servants*: **Hor.**

serv-o, *āvī, ātum, āre* (*Fut. Perf.*, *servāssō, Plaut.*), *1. v. a.* [*ῥῑῡ*, *ῥῑῡ*, *oai*] (*To drag away, rescue from the power of an enemy; hence*) **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect*: *impedimenta*

cohortesque, Cæs. (*with secunda Acc. of further definition*) *urbem et cives integros incolomesque, Cic.* **B. Esp.:**

1. To keep, lay up, preserve, reserve: *Caucuba centum clavibus, Hor.*—**2. With Personal pron.:** *To reserve one's self*: **Cic.** **II. Meton.:** **A. 1. Gen.:** *To give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe, anything*: *iter alieuius, Cæs.* *servatius vigili Capitolia voce Cederet anseribus, Ov.* (*without Object*) *serva, look out, Plaut.*—**2. Esp.:** *Relig. t. t.:* *To observe an omen*: *avem . . . genus altivolantum, Etm.* (*with-out Object*) *de cœlo servare, Cic.*—**B. To keep to, remain in a place (*i. e. to keep watch there*); *to dwell in, inhabit a place*: *centum quæ silvas, centum quæ flumina servant (sc. nymphæ), Virg.***

serv-ūla, *æ, f. dim.* [*serv-a*] **A servant-girl, maid-servant**: **Cic.**

servū-lus (*servo-*), *i. m.* [*for servo-lus; fr. servus, unconstr. Gen.*] *A young slave, servant-lad*: **Cic.**

1. serv-us (*-os*), *i. m. f.* [*ῥῑῡ*] (*One dragged away, taken captive; hence*) **A slave, servant, serf, serving-man.** **I. Prop.:** **Cic.** **II. Fig.:** *Of the passions, etc.*: **Cic.** [*Hence, Fr. serf.*]

2. serv-us, *a, um, adj.* [*1. serv-us*] **I. Prop.:** *Slavish, servile, subject*: *imitatores, servum pocus, Hor.* **II. Meton.:** *Law t. t.:* *Of buildings, lands, etc.* *Liable to certain burdens, subject to a servitude*: *prædia, Cic.* [*Hence, Fr. (old) serf.*]

sescenti, *æ, v. sexcenti.*

sesquiple-x, *icis, v. sesquiple-x.*

se-se, *v. sui.*

sēsīlis, *is, f.*—*σέσιλος*;—*ῑ, is, n.*—*σέσιλος*. *Seseli or seseli; the plant meadow saxifrage, hartwort*: **Cic.** [*Hence, Fr. sēsili.*]

Sēsostris, *is; -ōsis, ŏdis, m., Σέσωστρις*. *Sesostri or Sesostris; a celebrated king of Egypt.*

ses-qui, *num. adv.* [*prps. contr. from semis; qui*] *One half more, more by a half*: **1.** As a separate word it occurs, perhaps, only once: *ut necesse sit partem pedis aut æqualem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem, Cic.*—**2. Freq.** joined in one word, with designations of number or quantity, with the signif. *of once and a half*.—**3. Joined** with numerals (*octavus and tertius*), to denote an integer and such a fraction over as the numeral designates.

sesqui-alter, *ēra, ŏrum, adj.* *Once and a half*: *pars, Cic.*

sesqui-mōdius, *ŏ, m.* **A peck and a half**: **Cic.**

sesqui-octāvus, *a, um, num. adj.* *Containing nine eighths, or one and an eighth; bearing the ratio of nine to eight*: *intervallum, Cic.* [*Hence, Fr. sesqui-octave.*]

sesqui-pēd-ālis, *e, adj.* [*sesqui; pes, ped-ālis*] **I. Prop.:** *Of a foot and a half; one foot and a half in length, breadth, or diameter*: *igna, Cæs.* **II. Fig.:** *To denote excessive length*:

Half a yard long: verba, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sesquipedal*.

sesqui-plāga, æ, f. *A blow and a half*, a stroke and a half: Tac.

sesqui-plex (sescu-), icis, adj. [= sesqui-plex-; fr. sesqui + plex-o] *Taken once and a half; one and a half as much*: Cic.

sesqui-tertius, a, um, num. adj. *Containing one and a third, or four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three*: intervallum, Cic.

sess-ilia, c, adj. [sedcoo, (*Supine*) sess-um] *Of, or belonging to, sitting; fit for sitting upon*: tergum (sc. equi), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sessile*.

sess-iso, ōnis, f. [for sed-iso; fr. sed-coo] *I. Gen.: A. Prop.: A sitting*: Cic. B. Meton.: *A seat, sitting-place*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. *A sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying in a place*: Cic.—B. *A sitting, session for discussion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *session*.

sess-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. *intens.* [sedcoo, through obsol. freq. sess-o] *To sit much, or long*: Cic.

sessun-cula, æ, f. dim. [for session-cula; fr. sessio, session-is] (Prop.): *A little sitting, or session*: Meton.) *A little group, meeting, company, assembled for amusement*: Cic.

ses-sor, ōris, m. [for sed-sor; fr. sed-coo] *I. Gen.: One who sits in a place, a sitter*: Hor. II. Esp.: *One who tarries, or dwells, in a place, an inhabitant, resident*: Nep.

sestertium, ū, v. sestertius.

ses-tertius, a, um, adj. [constr. from semis-tertius] *Two and a half; containing two and a half (so, prps. only with numus)*: Cic.—As Subst.: **sestertius** (written also with the characters HS. i. e. II. and Semis), ū, m. (sc. numus) *A sesterce (a small silver coin, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopenne and half a farthing sterling, afterwards about one eighth less. The sestertius was the ordinary coin of the Romans, by which the largest sums were reckoned. The sestertium (1000 sestertii) was equal (up to the time of Augustus, afterwards about one eighth less) to 88 lrs. 1d. sterling)*: Cic.—The frequent use of the genitive form, sestertiū, in designating numbers above mille, occasioned **sestertium** to be regarded as a nominative neuter at a very early period; so that there was not only formed a plural, *sestertia*, but *sestertium* itself was declined as a singular: sestertii, sestertio. Sestertium (mille being omitted) denotes a sum of a thousand sestertii; and, joined with the multiplicative adverbs, decies, centies, etc. (centena millia being omitted), a sum of a hundred thousand sestertii; thus, decies sestertium, a million; centies sestertium, ten millions, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sesterce*.

Sestius (Sext-), ū, m. *Sestius or Sextius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Sesti-us** (Sext-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Sestius (Sextius); Sestian (Sextian)*.

Sēstos (-us), i, f., Σηστός (Sifter). *Sestos or Sestus; a city in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero*.—Hence, **Sest-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sestos; Sestian*: puella, i. e. Hero, Ov.

Sesuvii, ōrum, m. *The Sesuvii; a people of Celtic Gaul*.

sēt, v. sed ind. **sēta** (sæ-), æ, f. [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.: A thick stiff hair on an animal; a bristle*: Cic.; Prop. II. Meton.: *Of stiff, bristly, human hair*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soie*.

Sētābis (Sæt-), is, f. *Setabis or Setahis; a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its flax (now Jativa)*.—Hence, **Sētāb-us** (Sætāb-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Setahis*.

Sētia, æ, f. *Setia; an ancient mountain-city in Latium, near the Pomptine Marshes, celebrated for its excellent wine (now Sesse or Sezze)*.—Hence, **Sēt-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Setia; Setian*.—As Subst.: **Sētini**, ōrum, m. (sc. civites) *The Setians*.

sēt-iger (sæti-), gēra, gērum, adj. [set-a; (i); ger-o] *Bristle-bearing, having coarse hair or bristles, bristly, setaceous*: sus, Virg.—As Subst.: **set-iger**, gēri, m. (sc. ferus) *The bristle-bearing, bristler, i. e. a boar*: Ov.

sēt-ōsus (sæt-), a, um, adj. [set-a] *Full of coarse hairs or bristles; bristly*: aper, Virg.

seti, v. sive.

sēvē-re, adv. [sever-us] *Gravely, seriously, austere, rigidly, severely; modo severe, modo familiariter*: Cic. (Comp.) *severius scribere*, Cass. (*Sup.*) *severissime*, Cic.

sēvē-ritas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the severus; hence*) *Seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity, in a good and bad sense*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévère*.

sēvē-rus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root svr, venerari, whence Gr. σέβωμαι] *Of persons and things: (Reverenced or respected; hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: A. In a good sense: Serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe in aspect, demeanour, conduct, etc.: civis, Cic. (Sup.) auctor severissimus, Pl.—B. In a bad sense: Harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid, severe: Eumenidum turba, Prop. II. Fig.: Of things: A. In a good sense: Severe, austere, etc.: (Comp.) vultus severior, Cic.—As Subst.: severa, ōrum, m. plur. *Severe pursuits*: Hor.—B. In a bad sense: Severe, dreadful, etc.: annem severum Coccyti metuit, Virg.—As Subst.: severa, ōrum, m. plur. *Hardships, perils, etc.*: pelagi severa, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévère*.*

2. Sēvērus, i, m. [i. severus] *Severus: I. Of persons: esp.: a. Septimius Severus, a Roman emperor, A.D. 193–211. —b. Alexander Severus, a Roman emperor, A.D. 222–235.—2. A mountain in the country of the Sabines, a branch of the Apennines (now Vizzo)*.

sē-vōco, vocāvi, vocātum, vocāre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: *To call apart or aside, to call away*: plebem in Aventinum,

Cic. II. Fig.: *To call off, separate, withdraw, remove*: animum a societate corporis, Cic.

sēvum, i, v. sebum. **sex**, num. adj. [ēx] *Six*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *six*.

sexāgēn-ārius, a, um, adj. [sexa-gēn-] (*Pertaining to sexagenary; hence*) *Sixty years old, sexagenary; aliquis, Quint.*—As Subst.: **sexagenarius**, ū, m. (sc. homo) *A man of sixty; a sexagenarian*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sexagénaire*.

sexāg-ēni, æ, a, um, num. distrib. adj. [constr. fr. sexagint-eni; fr. sexagint-a] *I. Prop.: Sixty each*: milites, Liv. II. Meton.: *Sixty*: millia, Cic.

sexāg-ēsimus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [constr. fr. sexagint-esimus; fr. id.] *The sixtieth*: dies, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *sexagésime*, “Sexagesima Sunday.”

sexāg-ies, num. adv. [for sexagint-ies; fr. id.] *Sixty times*: Cic.

sex-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. [sex; (a); ginta = κοῦτα = ten] (*Six tens; hence*) *Sixty*: anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soixante*.

sex-angul-us, a, um, adj. [sex; angul-us] *Having, or with, six angles; hexagonal*: cera, Ov.

sexcēn-ārius, a, um, adj. [sex-cent-i] (*Pertaining to sexcenti; hence*) *Consisting of six hundred*: cohortes, Cæs.

sexcent-ēni (sexcēni, sescenti), æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [sex-cent-i] *Six hundred each*: Cic.

sexcent-ēsimus (sescent-), a, um, num. ord. adj. [id.] *The six hundredth*: annus, Cic.

sex-cent-i (ses-), æ, a, num. adj. [sex-cent-um] *I. Prop.: Six hundred*: anni, Cic. II. Meton.: *Very many, very numerous; an immense number or amount of, etc.*: epistole, Cic.—As Subst.: **sexcenta**, ōrum, n. plur. *An immense number of things*: Cic.

sexcent-ies (sescent-), num. adv. [sexcent-i] *Six hundred times*: Cic.

sexdēcim, v. sedecim.

sex-enn-is, c, adj. [for sex-ann-is; fr. sex; ann-us] *Of six years, six years old*: Plaut.

sexenn-ium, ū, n. [sexenn-is] (*A thing pertaining to the sexennis; hence*) *A period of six years, six years*: Cic.

sex-ies (lēns), num. adv. [sex] *Six times*: Liv.

sex-primi (also separately, sex primi), ōrum, m. plur. [sex; primus] *The sex-primi, or first six men; a board or college of magistrates in provincial towns, consisting of six members*: Cic.

secta-dēcim-āni, ōrum, m. [secta-decim-a (sc. legio)] (*Persons belonging to the sexta-decima (legio); hence*) *The soldiers of the sixteenth legion*: Tac.

sext-ans, antis, m. [sext-us] *I. Gen.: A sixth part of an as or unit*: Liv. II. Esp.: A. *As a coin*: Liv.—B. *In weighing*: Ov.

sext-ārius, ū, m. [sext-us] (*A thing pertaining to sextus; hence*) *I. Gen.: The sixth part of a measure,*

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weight, etc.: Pl. **II.** Esp.: As a liquid measure: *The sixth part of a congius (= a pint):* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sextier*.

Sext-ilis, is, m. [id.] (*Of or pertaining to, sextus; hence*) *Sextile or sixth; mensis, the Sextile or sixth month acc. to the old Roman reckoning (counting from March), afterwards called Augustus:* Hor.—As *Subst.*: **Sextilis**, is, m. (*sc. mensis*) *The month Sextilis or August:* Cic.—As *Adj.*: **Sextilis**, e. *Of, or belonging to, Sextilis, or August:* Calendæ, Liv.

sext-ila, æ, f. *dim.* [sext-us] (*A little sexta; hence*) *The sixth part of an uncia, and, accordingly, the seventy-second part of an as:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sextule*.

sext-us, a, um, num. ord. adj. [sex] *The sixth:* sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. **sextus-décimus**, sexta-décima, sextum-décimum (*also written separately*), num. ord. adj. *The sixteenth:* Cic.

sex-us, ūs, m., **séc-us**, n. *indecl.* [akin to rékos] *A sex, male or female:* Plaut.; Pl.—*Particular expression:* Virile (muliebre) secus (*as limiting Acc., = Gen. or Abl. of quality*) *Of the male (female, etc.) sex:* multitudine obsessorum omnis ætatis, virile ac muliebre secus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sexe*.

si (orig. but obsol. form, *sei*), conj. [ei] **I. Gen.**: *If: si nihil est contra naturam, Cic.: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, etc., id.—Particular expressions:* A. Quod si. And if, but if, if however, if: Cic.—B. In the expression of a wish: O, si or simply si. *Oh! if; if (= would that):* Virg.—C. Si quidem (mostly as one word; and in poets siquidem): **I. Prop.**: *If indeed, if at least, if forsooth:* Cic. **ov.—2. Meton.**: A. *Although:* Plaut.—b. *Inasmuch as, since, because:* Cass. **II. Esp.**: A. (*In Virg. with access. notion of time:*) *When: præterea, si nona diem mortalius alium Anrora extulerit, Virg.—B. In dependent clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt: If, whether, if perchance:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *si*.

sibil-o, no perf. nor sup., âre, i. e. n. and a. [sibil-us] **I. Neut.**: *To hiss, to whistle: sibilat (sc. serpens) ore, Virg. II. Act.*: *To hiss, i. e. to hiss at, hiss down a person: populus me sibilat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. siffler.*

1. sibilus, i, m. (*freg. in poets*), **sibila**, ōrum, n. plur. (*a natural sound*) **I. Gen.**: *A hissing, a whistling:* Of persons, living creatures, or things: Liv.; Virg.; **ov. II. Esp.**: *A contemptuous hissing, a hissing at or off:* Cic.

2. sibil-us, a, um, adj. [1. sibil-us] *Hissing, whistling (poet.; occurring only in the form sibila):* colla, Virg.

Sibuzætes, um, m. *The Sibuzætes; a people of Aquitania.*

Sibylla, æ, f., Σιβυλλα [*acc. to old etymology, a corruption of Σιδεβαλλα, Doric for Διδεβουλλα, Jove's counsel*]

A Sibyl; a female soothsayer; a prophetic: Cic.; Virg.; Liv.—Hence, **Sibyll-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Sibyl; Sibylline:* libri, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sibylle, Sibyllin*.

sic (lengthened form, *sicce*, Plaut.), adv. [*apocoped from si-cce; and akin to hic, is and ita*] **I. Gen.**: *In this manner, in such a manner, so, thus: sic fatus velat maternâ tempora myrto, Virg.: ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic.: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum?* id. **II. Esp.**: **A.** Denoting: **1.** A high degree: *So, so much, to such a degree:* Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, Cic.—**2.** A low degree: *So, so-so, tolerably, etc.: sub altâ vel platano vel huc Pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor.—B.* Denoting quality: *So, of such sort, such: sic vita hominum est, ut, etc., Cic.—C.* Denoting assent: *Just so, precisely, yes: sic plane judico, Ter.—D.* Denoting conditions: *On these conditions, thus: ea prima piacula sunt. Sic demum lucos Stygios, regna invia vivis Aspicies, Virg.—E.* In oaths, asseverations, or wishes: *So, so truly, so surely, etc.: sic te diva potens Cyprî, . . . Ventorumque regat pater, Hor.*

sic-a, æ, f. [*perhaps for sec-a; fr. sec-o*] (*The cutting thing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A curved dagger, a poniard:* Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of the edge of a boar's tusk:* Pl.

Sicambri, ōrum, v. Sigambri.

Sicân, ōrum, m., Σικάνοι. *The Sicani; a very ancient people of Italy on the Tiber, a portion of whom afterwards migrated to Sicily.—Hence, A. Sicân-us (-us), a, um, adj.*: A. *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, the Sicani; Sicanian—b. Meton.: Sicilian.—As Subst.: Sicân-ia*, æ, f. (*sc. insula*) *Sicily.—2. Sicân-is*, idis, adj. f. (*Prop.*: *Sicanian; Meton.*) *Sicilian*.

sic-ârius, ūi, m. [sic-a] (*One pertaining to a sicca; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *An assassin, murderer:* Cic.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: *An assassin, i. e. a villain, scoundrel:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sicaire*.

Sicca, æ, f. *Sicca; a border-town on the east of Numidia, with a temple of Venus (now Kef).—Hence, Sicc-eneses*, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Sicca.*

1. sic-co, adv. *Thus:* Plaut.

2. sic-co, adv. [sicco-us] *Firmly, solidly: dicere, Cic.*

sicc-i-ne, adv. [*for sicce-ne*] *Thus? so? Cat.*

sicc-it-as, âtis, f. [sicco-us] (*The state, or quality, of the siccus; hence*) **1. Dryness, siccity: Cass.; Cic.—**2.** Of the weather: *Dryness, drought:* Cic.—**3.** Of the human body: *Dryness, siccity as a state of health; freedom from gross humours; firmness, solidity:* Cic.—**4.** Of speech, etc.: *Dryness, jejune-ness, want of ornament, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. siccité.***

sicc-o, avi, âtum, âre, i. v. a. [id.] **I. Gen.**: *To make dry, to dry, to dry up: lacrimas, Prop.: ipse aries etiam*

nunc vellera siccant, Virg. II. Esp.: **A. To dry; i. e. to drain, to milk or suck dry:** capreoli . . . vina die siccant ovis uberna, Virg.—**B.** Of the soil, marshes, etc.: *To drain up, to dry up:* Cic.—**C.** Of goblets, etc.: *To dry, drain, empty, etc.: Hor.—D. Of the effects of thirst: *Pass: To be dried or parched:* Ov.—**E.** *To dry up, heal up, remove an unwholesome humour; or, to heal up, free some part of the body from an unwholesome humour:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sécher*.*

sicc-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root QUSH, *siccari*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Dry: glebe, Hor.: vox, dried up, husky, Ov.: horreum siccissimum, Col.—As Subst.: siccum*, i, n. *Dry land, a dry place:* Liv. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of the weather, etc.: *Dry, without rain:* Hor.; Ov.—**2.** Of human bodies: *Dry, as a healthy state, etc.; firm, solid, vigorous (Comp.) corpora graciliora siccioraque, Pl.—3. Dry, thirsty: quum labor extulerit fastidia, siccus, etc.: Hor. II. Meton.: Abstemious, temperate, sober: consilia siccorum, Cic. III. Fig.: **A. Dry: withered up, cold, devoid of love: pallia, Ov.—B. Firm, solid: santi duntaxat et sicci habebantur (sc. Attici), Cic.—C.*** Of speech, etc.: *Dry, insipid, jejune:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sec*.

Sichæus (Sych-), i, m. *Sichæus or Sycheus; the husband of Dido.—Hence, Sichæ-us*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sichæus; Sichæan*.

Sic'illa, æ, v. Siculi.

Sic'inus, ūi, m. *Sicinius; a Roman name.*

Sic'oris, is, m. *The Sicoris, a tributary of the Iberus, near Ilerda, in Hispania Tarraconensis (now Segre).*

si-cubi, adv. [si; cubi=ubi] *If in any place, if anywhere, wheresoever:* Cic.; Virg.

sic-ûla, æ, f. *dim.* [sic-a] *A little dagger:* Cat.

Sicûli, ōrum, m., Σικελοί: **1. The Siculi or Sicilians; an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, a portion of whom, driven thence, migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them.—2. The Siculi, or inhabitants of Sicily.—Sing. Siculus, i, m. A Sicilian.—Hence, A. Sicûl-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian.—b. Sicûl-ia*, æ, f. *Sicilia. Sicily.—Hence, Sicûl-ensis*, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian.—3. Sicûl-is*, idis, adj. f., Σικελία. *Sicilian.—As Subst.: A Sicilian maiden or woman.***

si-cunde, adv. [si; cunde=unde] *If from anywhere:* Att.

sic-ut (-ûti), adv. **I. Gen.**: *So as, just as, as: primum montem Sacrum, sicut erat, in simili causâ antea factum, deinde Aventinum (sc. occupasse), Cic.: te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut erudit solent appellare sapientem, id. sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. II. Esp.: **A.** With an accessory notion of cause: *Inasmuch as, since:* Plaut.—**B.** With parenthetical clauses which confirm a former*

proposition: *As indeed, as really:* sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic.—**C.** For introducing a term of comparison: *As it were;* ut sese splendore animi et vitæ suæ sicut speculum præbeat civibus, Cic.—**D.** For introducing an example: *As, as for instance;* quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa Curii, etc., Cic.—**E.** *As if, just as if:* sicuti salutatio introire ad Ciceronem, Sall. sicuti, v. sicut.

Sicyon, ὄνις, *f.*, Σικύων. *Sicyon;* the capital of the territory of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus, near the Isthmus (sometimes considered as belonging to Achaia), abounding in olive-trees.—Hence, **Sicyōn-i-us**, *a*, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sicyon; Sicyonian.*—As Subst.: **1.** **Sicyōnii**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. civēs) *The Sicyonians.*—**2.** **Sicyōnia**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. calciamēta) *Sicyonian shoes.*

Sida, α-, ε-, ἑς, *f.*, Σῖδα. *Sida* or *Side;* a town of Pamphylia (now Eski).—Hence, **Sid-ētā**, ārum, *m.*, Σιδῆται. *The inhabitants of Sida; the Sidetæ.*

sidēr-ūs, *a*, um, *adj.* [sidus, sider-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the constellations or to the stars; starry:* cœlum, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Bright, glittering, shining, excellent,* etc.: clipeus, Virg.

Sidicini, ōrum, *m.* *The Sidicini; a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum.*—Hence, **Sidicīn-us**, *a*, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Sidicini; Sidiciniæ.*

sid-o, *i*, gen. *no sup.*, sidēre, *3. v. n.* [sid-] **I.** Gen.: *A.* Of living subjects: *To seat one's self, sit down; to settle,* alight: super arbore sidit (sc. columbæ), Virg.—**B.** Of things as subjects: *To sink down, settle:* prius cœlum sidet inferius mari, Quam, etc., Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *1.* *To sit, or be set, fast; to remain sitting, lying, or fixed:* tum quorē, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, Prop.—**2.** Naut. *t. t.*: *Of a vessel: To stick fast on shallows:* navis cepit sidere, Nep.—**B.** *To sink down, to sink out of sight:* **I.** Prop.: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop.—**2.** Fig.: sidente paulatim motu, Tac.

Sidon, ὄνις, *f.*, Σιδών, ὄνος and ὄνος. *Sidon;* a very ancient and celebrated Phœnician city, the mother-city of Tyre (now Saida).—Hence, **1.** **Sidōn-i-us** (-iūs), *a*, um, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Sidon; Sidonian.*—As Subst.: **(a)** **Sidonii**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. civēs) *The Sidonians.*—**(b)** **Sidonīa**, iē, *f.* (sc. urbs) *The city of Sidon; Sidon.*—**b.** Meton.: **(a)** *Phœnician.*—As Subst.: **Sidonii**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. incolæ) *The Phœnicians.*—**(b)** Cause Thebes, in Boeotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus: *Theban.*—**2.** **Sidōn-is**, Idīs, *adj. f.* (Prop.: **Sidonīa**, Meton.) *Phœnician.*—As Subst.: **A** *Sidonian, or Phœnician, woman.*

sidus, eris, *n.* [ēidos] (*Shape, form, figure;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Plur.: *Stars united in a figure; a group of stars, a constellation, heavenly body, planet,* etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Liv.—**B.**

Sing.: *A constellation, heavenly body, star,* etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A star; as a comparison for anything bright, beautiful,* etc.: Prop.—**B.** *Ornament, pride, glory:* Ov.—**C.** As a term of endearment: *My star,* etc.: Suet.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The sky, the heavens:* Ov.—**B.** *Season of the year:* Tac.—**C.** *Climate, weather:* Virg. **siem**, sies, etc., *v. sum init.*

sifo (sifon), *v. siphō*. **Sigambri** (Sic-, Syg-, Sug-), ōrum, *m.* *The Sigambri, Sicambri, Sygambri, or Sugambri; a powerful people of Germany, between the Sieg and the Kuhr, and as far as the Lippe (the mod. Cleve, Berg, and Recklingshausen).*—Hence, **Sigamb-er**, ra, rum, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Sigambri; Sigambrian.*—As Subst.: **Sigambra**, æ, *f.* (sc. mulier) *A Sigambrian woman.*

Sigēum, i, n., Σίγεον. *Sigeum; a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried (now Yenischehr).*—Hence, **Sigē-us** (-ēus), *a*, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sigeum; Sigean:* Ov.

Sigill-a, ōrum, *n.* dim. [for sigilla; fr. signum, sig(i)n-] **1.** *Little figures or images:* Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *The figures on seal-rings:* Cic.—**b.** *A seal:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sceau, scel, scellé. **Sigill-ātus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [sigill-a] *Furnished or adorned with little images or figures:* Cic.

signā-tor, ōris, *m.* [sign(a)-o] (*A sealer, signer; i. e.*) **1.** *One who attests a will by sealing it, a witness to a will:* Sall.—**2.** *One who affixes his seal as witness to a marriage contract; a witness to a marriage:* Juv.

signā-tus, *a*, um: **1.** *P.* of sign(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.: *Seated;* Fig.: *Shut up, guarded, preserved:* lumina, Prop.

1. **sign-i-fer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [sign-um; (i) for-o] *Bearing the heavenly signs or constellations, starry:* aether, Lucr.; orbis, Cic.

2. **sign-i-fer**, fēri, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A standard-bearer, ensign,* etc.: Cass. **II.** Fig.: *Leader, head, chief:* Cic.

significā-ns, ntis: **1.** *P.* of signific(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Rhetorical t. t.*: *Full of meaning, expressive, significant; graphic, distinct, clear:* Of speech, orators, etc.: Atticos esse significantes, Quint.: (Comp.) nihil significantis, id.: (Sup.) significantissimum vocabulum, Gall. ¶ Hence, Fr. significant.

significā-ter, adv. [for significant-ter; fr. significans, significant-] *Clearly, distinctly, expressly, significantly, graphically:* protulisse, Quint.: (Comp.) significantius dignitate defendere Cic.: (Sup.) significantissime, Quint.

significā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [signific(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A pointing out, indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, mark, sign, token:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A sign or token of assent; an expression of approbation; applause:* Cic.—**B.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *Significance, emphasis:* Auct. Her.—**C.** Gramma. *t. t.*:

Meaning, sense, import, signification or *a phrase, word,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. signification.

sign-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for sign-i-fic-o; fr. sign-um; (i); fac-lo] **I.** Gen.: *To show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify:* stultitiam, Cic.: nutu nihil significat, quid velit, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To betoken, fore-show, portend:* futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic.—**B.** Of words: *To mean, import, signify:* "carere hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis," Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. signifier.

sign-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [sign-um] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: **I.** Gen.: *To set a mark upon; to mark, mark out:* cœli regionem in cortice signat, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: *Of money:* To mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp, to coin: argentum signatum, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To point out, signify, indicate, designate, express:* nomen (sc. Caieta) signat ossa, Virg.—**2.** *To mark, remark, note, observe, find out, discover:* ora sono discordia signat, Virg. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *To sign, settle, establish:* iura, Prop.—**2.** *To imprint, impress, stamp:* signatum memori pectore nomen habet, Ov.—**3.** *To distinguish, adorn, render conspicuous or beautiful:* cœlum coronā, Claud. **II.** *To mark with a seal; to seal, seal up, affix a seal to a thing:* libellum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. signer.

signum, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A mark, token, sign:* Cic.; Nep. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *A military standard, ensign* (including the aquila) of a division of the army: Cass.; Liv.—*Particular phrases:* **a.** Signa subsequi, *To follow the standards, to keep in order of battle:* Cass.—**b.** Ab signis discedere, *To desert the standards, leave the ranks:* Cass.—**c.** Signa relinquere, *To leave the standards, i. e. to desert:* Sall.—**d.** Signa ferre, or tollere, *To carry on, to take up, the standards, i. e. to break up the camp:* Cass.; Hirt.—**e.** Signa convertere, or vertere, *To turn the standards, i. e. to wheel, turn, or face about:* Cass.; Liv.—**f.** Signa inferre (in aliquid), *To carry forward the standards against one, i. e. advance to the attack, make an assault:* Cass.—**g.** Signa conferre cum aliquo, *To bring the standards together with some one, i. e. to engage in close fight:* Cic.—**h.** Conferre signa: **(a)** *To bring the standards together, i. e. to come to close quarters or fighting:* Liv.—**(b)** *To bring the standards together (to one place):* Cass.—**j.** Sub signis legiones ducere, ire, esse, etc., *To lead the legions, or the legions to go, be, etc., under their standards, i. e. together, in order, in rank and file:* Lucr.; Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *The standard, or ensign, of a single cohort or manipule:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *A cohort, a manipule, etc.*: Sall.—**3.** *A sign, signal; a watch-word, pass-word, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, etc.*: Cass.; Virg.—**B.** *A sign, or token, of anything to come; a prognostic,*

symptom: Cic.; Virg.—**C.** *An image, as a work of art; a figure, statue, picture, etc.*: Cic.; Virg.—**D.** *An image, or device, on a seal-ring; a seal, signet*: Cic.; Hor.—**E.** *A sign in the heavens; a constellation*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *signe, seing*.

Sila, æ, f. *Sila*; a large forest in the country of the Brutii, which yielded great quantities of pitch.

Silānus, i, m. *Sılanus*; a Roman name.

Silānus, i, m. = Σιλανός, Doric Σιλανός. *A fountain, or jet of water (usually) spouting from a head of Silenus*: Lucr.

Silārus, i, m. Σιλάρης. *Silārus*; a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania (now Sele).

Sile-nus, ntis, i. *P.* of *sile-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Still, calm, quiet, silent*: umbræ silentes, *i.e.* the dead, Virg.—**As Subst.**: *silentes*, ium, m. (*sc.* homines). *The silent ones, i.e.*: a. *The dead*: Ov.—**b.** *The Pythagoreans who were called Silentes for the five years during which they were to listen to the instructions of Pythagoras*: Ov.

silent-ium, i, n. [silens, silent-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of persons: *A being still or silent, noiselessness, stillness, silence*: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** Of the stillness, silence, dead of night: Cæs.—**3.** The stillness, quietness of the fields: Ov. **B.** Esp.: *in* augury: *Freedom from disturbance*; hence, *faultlessness, perfectness in the taking of auspices*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A standstill; cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silence*.

Silenus, i, m. Σειληνός. *Silenus*: **1.** *The tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus*.—**2.** *A Greek historian*.

Sil-eco, ūi, n. sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Nunt.: **A.** Prop.: *To be noiseless, still, or silent; to keep silence*: ceteri de nobis silent, Cic.: tempus erat quo cuncta silent, Ov.: (*Impers. Pass.*) de iurgio siletur, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *To be still or quiet (opp. to being in action); to remain inactive; to rest, cease*: silent leges inter arma, Cic. **II.** Act.: *Not to speak of a thing; to keep silent respecting a thing*: Of persons or things as objects: tu hoc silebis, Cic.: si chartæ silent quod bene feceris, Hor.

Siler, ēris, n. *An osier or brook-willow*: molle, Virg.

Sile-sco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incl. [sile-o] *To become still, silent, calm, or quiet*: Virg.

Silox, icis, m. (*f.*, Virg.; Ov.) **I.** Prop.: *Any hard stone found in fields*: a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone: Cic.; Liv.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A rock, crag*: Virg.—**B.** *For limestone*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silex*.

Silicernium, i, n. [etym. dub.] *A funeral feast*: Fig.: *As a term of abuse applied to an old man*: Ter.

Siligo, ntis, f. **I.** Prop.: *Siligo*; a species of very white wheat, winter-wheat: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Fine wheaten flour*: Juv.

Silīqua, æ, f. **I.** Prop.: *A pod or husk of leguminous plants*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Pulse*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silique*.

Silius, i, m. *Silius*; a Roman name.

silius, i, m. = σίλλος. *A lampoon, satire*: Cic.

siliŷbus, i, m. = σιλ᷑βος. *A strip of parchment attached to a book-roll, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name*: Cic.

Silua, æ, v. silva int.

Silures, um, m. Σίλurpes. *The Silures*; a people of Britain, in South Wales, Herefordshire, and the western part of Worcestershire.

silurus, i, m. = σιλουρος. *The silurus*; a river-fish, prob. the sheatfish: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silure*.

silus, a, um, adj. [akin to σιμός] *Having a broad, turned-up nose, pug-nosed, snub-nosed*: Cic.

silva (sy-, less correctly), æ (old Gen., silval; as trisyll.: silua, Hor.), f. [ῥᾶφα] **I.** Prop.: *A wood, forest, woodland*: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *A growth or crop of plants, etc.*: Virg.—**B.** *A tree*: Virg.—**C.** *Foliage, leaves*: Ov.—**D.** *As the title of a book*: Quint. **III.** Fig.: *A crowded mass, abundance or quantity*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silve*.

Silv-ānus (Sylv-), i, m. [silv-a] (*One pertaining to a silva*) *Silvanus or Sylvanus*: **1.** *A deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees, the god of woods, the rural Mars*.—**2.** Plur.: *The Silvani, i.e. the gods of woods and fields; silvan deities; sylvans*.

silv-esco (sylv-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incl. [id.] *Of the grapevine*: *To grow or run wild, to run to wood*: Cic.

silv-estris (sylv-), e, adj. [id.] (*Of or belonging to, a silva*; hence) **I.** Of places: *Overgrown with woods, wooded, woody*: locus, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Living or being in the woods*: homines, Hor.—**b.** Meton.: (*a*) Of animals: *Wild*: tauri, Pl.—(*b*) Of plants, etc.: *Growing wild, wild*: (*Comp.*) silvestriora omnia tardiora, Pl.—(*c*) *Sylvan, rural, pastoral*: Musa, Virg.

silv-ē-cōl-a (sylv-), æ, adj. comm. gen. [silv-a; (*i*); col-o] *Inhabiting woods, sylvan*: Faunus, Virg.

silv-i-cul-trix (sylv-), icis, adj. f. [for silv-i-col-trix; fr. silv-a; (*i*); col-o] *Living in the woods*: cerva, Cat.

silv-i-frāg-us (sylv-), a, um, adj. [silv-a; (*i*); fra(n)g-o] *Breaking or crushing woods*: venti, Lucr.

Silvius, i, m. *Silvius*; the name of several kings of Alba Longa.

silv-ōsus, a, um, adj. [silv-a] *Full of woods, woody*: saltus, Liv.

sim-a, æ, f. —**īus**, i, m. [sim-us] (*One having a flat nose*; hence) **A ape**. **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of abuse (hence even simia in the masc.)*: Script. ap. Cic.; Hor.

sim-ilis, e, (*mus.*, simil'est = sim-

ilis est, Plaut.), adj. [akin to Sanscrit sam-a; Gr. ἰμ-α, ὁμ-ος, ὁμ-οιος] (*Of a common or corresponding nature*; hence) *Like, resembling, similar*: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, Cic.: (*Comp.*); also, with Gen., Rhodii Atticorum similiores, id.: (*Sup.*); also, with Dat., puro simillimus anni, Hor.: (*with Abl.*) similes moribus, Cic.: (*with atque or ac si*) aliquid simile in estimatione, atque, etc., id.: valius similes, ac si, etc., id.: (*with ut si*) similes sunt, ut si, etc., id.: (*with tanquam si*) similes sunt dii, tanquam si Poeni, etc., id.

simil-iter, adv. [simil-is] *In like manner, similarly*: (*Comp.*) similitur inuari, Phaed.: (*Sup.*) similitime, *i.e.* just so, Cic.: similitur his, Pl.: atque, Cic.: similitur facis, ac si, etc., id.: similitur facere cos . . . ut si nautæ certant, id.

simil-itudo, ntis, f. [id.] (*The quality or condition of the similis*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Likeness, resemblance, similitude*: homini cum deo similitudo, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhetor. t. t.: *A comparison, simile, similitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *similitude*.

simiō-lus, i, m. dim. [simius, (uncontr. Gen.) simio-i] *A little ape*: Fig.: Cic.

simiūs, ūi, v. simiū.

Sim-o, ōnis, m. [sim-us] (*The one with a simius*) *Simio*; a proper name.

Simōis, entis, m., Σιμωεις. *A small river in Troas that falls into the Scamander (now Mender)*.

Simon, ōnis, m., Σίμων. *Simon*; a man's name.

Simōnides, is, m., Σιμωνιδης. *Simonides*; a Greek lyric poet of Cos: Cic.—Hence, **Simōnīd-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Simonides*.

sim-plex, icis (*Abl.* regular, simplic-i; simplice, Lucr.), adj. [simplic-ōs, for sem-plic-ōs; fr. sem, in sem-el; plic-ō] **I.** Prop.: *Simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed*: simplex est natura animantis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *In a moral sense*: *Simple, without dissimulation, open, frank, straightforward, guileless, artless, honest, sincere, ingenuous, etc.*: (*Comp.*) simplicior quis, too straightforward, too blunt, Hor.: (*Sup.* with Positive Gen.) simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen.

simplic-itas, ātis, f. [simplic-, simplic-is] (*The state, or quality, of the simplex*; hence) **1.** *Simpleness, simplicity*: Lucr.—**2.** *Plainness, frankness, openness, artlessness, innocence, honesty, candour, simplicity, etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *simplicité*.

simplic-iter, adv. [id.] **1.** *Simply, plainly, straightforwardly, naturally, directly*: primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic.—**2.** *Plainly, openly, frankly, artlessly, ingenuously, uprightly, honestly, candidly*: (*Comp.*) similitates simplicius nutrire, Tac.: (*Sup.*) simplicissime loqui, id.

sim-pl-us, a, um, adj. [prob. for sem-pl-us; fr. sem in sem-el; pl-co;

cf. duplus] (Once filled; hence) *Simple*; as an *adj.* only post-class.: mors, Prud.—As *Subst.*: 1. *simplum*, *i*, *n.* That which is single or simple; the simple sum or number: Cic.—2. *simpla*, *æ*, *f.* (sc. pecunia) The simple purchase-money: Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *simple*.

simpulūm, *i*, *n.* [etym. dub.] A small ladle: Fest.—Prov.: Excitab fluctūs in simpulo, To stir up waves in a ladle, i. e. to make much ado about nothing, to raise a tempest in a tea-pot: Cic.

simplivium, *li*, *n.* [etym. dub.] A vessel for offering liquids, esp. wine, in sacrifices; a sacrificial bowl.

sim-ul, *adv.* [Sanscrit *sam-a*; Gr. *σύν*, *syn*; whence, also, Latin *semel*] Together, at once, at the same time, in company: cum corporibus simul animos interire, Cic.—A Particular phrases: 1. Simul . . . simul: As well . . . as; both . . . and; partly . . . and partly: Cæs.—2. Simul atque (ac); (also, strengthened by primum): also as one word, simulatque (simul-ac); simul ut; also, simply simul: As soon as: Cic.

simulac, *v.* simul.

simulā-crūm, *i*, *n.* [simul(a)-o]

(That which is made like, or formed in the likeness of, any object; hence) 1.

Of things formed by art: An image, figure, portrait, effigy, statue, etc.: Cic.

Virg.—2. An image, form, shade, phantom seen in a mirror, in a dream, etc.: Ov.—3. The form or image of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; a representation, idea, conception: Lucr.—4. A mnemonic sign, type, or emblem: Cic.—5. Of a description, a portraiture of character: Liv.—6. Of mere imitation: A shadow, semblance, appearance, etc.: Cic. ¶

Hence, Fr. *simulacre*, *simagrée*.

simulā-men, *inis*, *n.* [id.] (That which copies; hence) A copy, an imitation: Ov.

simulā-ns, *ntis*: 1. *P.* of simul-

(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: Imitating: (Comp.: also, with Gen.) non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales (sc. psittaco) Ov.

simulāt-e, *adv.* [simulat-us]

Feignedly, pretendedly, in appearance: Cic.: (Comp.) simulatūs, Petr.

simulā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [simul(a)-o]

(A feigning; hence) A falsely assumed appearance; a false show, shamming, pretence, feint, insincerity, deceit, hypocrisy, simulation, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *simulation*.

simulā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] 1. A copier, imitator: Ov.—2. A feigner, pretender, counterfeiter, hypocrite, simulator, etc.: Cic.; Sall.

simulat, *v.* simul.

simul-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. *v.* a.

[for simul-o; fr. simul-is] 1. Gen.: To make a thing like another; to imitate, copy, represent a thing; non imitabile fulmen, Virg.—II. Is sp.: To represent a thing as being which has no existence; to feign a thing to be what it is not; to assume the appearance of a thing; to feign, pretend, counterfeit,

simulāre something: nec . . . quicquam simulabit, aut dissimulabit, vir bonus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *simuler*, *sembler*.

simul-tas, *ātis* (Gen. Plur., simul-tatum, most freq. in Liv.), *f.* [simul]

(A coming together, encounter of two persons or parties; hence) In a bad sense: A hostile encounter of two persons or parties, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, hatred, animosity: Cic.; Cæs.

simul-lus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *dim.* [for simo-lus; fr. simus, (uncontr. Gen.) simo-i]

Flat-nosed, pug-nosed: Lucr.

simus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *σμός*. Flat-nosed, snub-nosed: capellæ, Virg.

si-n, *conj.* [apoc. from si; ne] If however, or if on the contrary, but if; hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut, etc., Cic.: ne me attracta. So. Sin te amo? Plaut.

sināpi, *is*, *n.*; *-is*, *is*, *f.* *σινάμη*. Mustard: Cels.; Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sénévé*.

sincēr-e, *adv.* [sincer-us] Uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely: pronunciare, Cæs.: (Comp.) sincerus, Gell.: (Sup.) sincerissime, Aug.

sincēr-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] (The quality, or condition, of the sincerus; hence) Cleanness, purity, soundness, wholeness. 1. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sincérité*.

sin-ōr-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [eis, ēv-ōs; cer-a] (Having one ear; hence) Clean, pure, sound, not spoiled, unimpaired; whole, entire, real, natural, genuine, sincere. 1. Prop.: simulata sinceris corporibus, Gell.: (Sup.) quod est sincerissimum, Sen. II. Fig.: iudicium, sound, uncorrupted, Cic.: Minerva, pure, chaste, Ov.—A dverbial expression: Sincerus, Purely, clearly, etc., Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sincère*.

sin-ciput, *cipitis*, *n.* [etym. dub.: acc. to some for sem-caput; sem-i; caput; and so, a half-head; acc. to others, for ēv-caput; fr. eis, ēv-ōs; caput; one (part of the) head] 1. Prop.: Half-a-head: Pl.; Juv. II. Meton.: Of the Brain: Plaut. ¶

Hence, Fr. *sin-ciput*.

si-ne (primary form sē or sēd

Fest.), *prep.* c. Abl. 1. Without: sine ullo certo exemplari formæ rei publice, Cic.: sine sanguine, bloodless, Ov. II. In composition: sē, or before a vowel sēd, denotes a going or taking aside; a departing, separating, etc.: seculo, secerno, segrego, etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sans*.

singill-ātim, *adv.* [singulus; through obsol. dim. singill-ūs] One by one, singly: singillatim potius quam generatim, Cic.

singill-āris, *e*, *adj.* [singul-i] (Of, or belonging to, singuli; hence) 1.

Prop.: belonging by one, one at a time, alone, single, solitary: *divine of its kind*: non singulare nec solivagum genus, Cic. II. Fig.: Singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, extraordinary, remarkable: ingenium, Cic.: turpifundio, id.—As *Subst.*: Singulāres, *lum*, *n.* (sc. equites) The Singulares, or élite corps

of horsemen (selected from various barbarous nations): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *singulier*.

singulār-iter (contr. singlār-, Lucr.), *adv.* [singular-is] 1. One by one, singly, separately: Lucr.—2. Particularly, exceedingly: Cic.

sin-gūli, *æ*, *a* (in the Sing. rare), *num.* distrib. *adj.* [prob. fr. eis, ēv-ōs, 1. Prop.: One to each, separate, single: describat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. II. Meton.: Single, separate, individual: Cic. ¶

Hence, Fr. (old) *single*.

singul-tim, *adv.* [singul-us] =

singillatim: singultim pauca locutus, Hor.

singult-io, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ire*, 4. *v. n.* [singult-us] 1. To hiccup: Cels.

II. A. Prop.: To sob: App. B. Fig.: To throb with pleasure: vena,

Pers.

singult-o, *no perf.*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] 1. Neut.: A. Prop.: To hiccup: to sob: Quint. B. Met

on.: To bubble forth, etc.: truncumque reliquit Sanguine singultantem, Virg. II. Act.: To breathe out with sobs; to gasp away: animam, Ov.

singult-us, *ūs*, *m.* [singul-i] (An uttering of single sobs) 1. Prop.: A. A sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs: Cic.; Hor.—B. The hiccups: Pl. II. Meton.: A gasping: Virg.—B. Of the gurgling of water: Pl.

Sinis, *is*, *m.*, *Sivis*. *Sinis*: a robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, who was killed by Theseus.

sinister, *tra*, *trum*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: Left, on the left, on the left hand or side: ripa, Hor.: (Comp.) sinisteris brachium, Suet.—As *Subst.*: A. *sinistrum*, *i*, *n.* The left side, the left: Quint.—B. *sinistra*, *æ*, *f.*: 1. (sc. manus) The left hand: a. Prop.: Ov.—B. Fig.: Of a thief's accomplice: Cic.—2. (sc. pars) The left side, the left: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Aukward, wrong, perverse, improper: mores, Virg.—B. Unlucky, injurious, adverse, unfavourable, ill, bad: interpretation.—As *Subst.*: *sinistrum*, *i*, *n.* That which is evil, evil: Ov.—C. With respect to auspices and divination: 1. Acc. to the Roman notions, Lucky, favourable, auspicious (because the Romans on these occasions turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left; while the Greeks, turning to the north, had it on their right): Cic.—2. In the Greek sense: Unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sinistre*.

sinistra, *æ*, *v.* sinister.

sinistr-e, *adv.* [sinister, sinister-i] Badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely: Hor.

sinistr-orsus (*-orsum*, *-over-*), *adv.* [contr. fr. sinistro-vorsus, fr. sinister, sinister-i; vorsus] Towards the left side, to the left: Cæs.; Hor.; Suet.

si-no, *sivi*, *sittum*, *sinere* (old Subj. Pres.: sinit, Virg.:—Perf.: siit, Ter.

Synce, sistis, Auct. ap. Cic. — *Subj.* **siris**, Enn. ap. Cic.: **sirit**, Liv.: **siritis**, Plaut.: **sirint**, id. — *Pluperf.* **sisset**, Liv.: **sissent**, Cic., 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; acc. to some akin to se-ro] (Prop.): *To let, put, lay, or set down*; found so only in the *P.a.*, *sitis*; Meton.: *To let, suffer, allow, permit, give leave*: Cato conclamation est, se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic.: **sinit** instaurata revisam Proba, Virg.

Sinon, **ónis**, *m.* **Sinon**; a son of **Æsinus** (or, acc. to some, of **Sisyphus**), through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to take the wooden horse within their city.

Sinópe, **ēs** and **ē, f.**, **Σινώπη**, 1. A town of Paphlagonia, on the *Æxæine*, the birthplace of *Diogenes the Cynic* and residence of *Mithridates* (now *Sinub*). — Hence, **Sinóp-enses**, *um, m.* The inhabitants of *Sinópe*. II. An earlier name for the town of *Sinnessa*.

Sinti (-**ii**) **órum, m.** The *Sinti* or *Sintii*; a people of Macedonia.

Sinúessa, **ē, f.** *Sinuessa*; a colony of the *Latins*, formerly called *Sinope*, in Campania (now the ruins near *Mondragon*). — Hence, **Sinúess-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Sinuessa*.

sinum, *i, n.* [prps. akin to *divos*] A large, round, drinking vessel, with swelling sides: Virg.

sinū-ō, **āvi**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. [*sinus*, (uncontr. *Gen.*) *sinu-is*] (To make something like or into a sinus; hence) *To bend, wind, curve; to bow, swell out in curves*: *sinuatque immensa volumine terga*, Virg.

sinū-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] I. Prop.: *Full of bendings, windings, or curves*; full of folds, bent, winding, sinuous: *angulus*, Virg. II. Fig.: Of the depths of the breast: *Inmost, interior*: *pectus*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sinueux*.

sinus, **ūs, m.** [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: (A bent surface, raised or depressed; a curve; hence) A fold or hollow formed by anything: Liv.

— B. The fold, coil, etc., of a snake: Ov. — C. Of the bend or belly of a sail swollen by the wind: Virg. — D. A curl, ringlet of hair: Ov. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Prop.: The hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, about the breast; the bosom of a garment: Cic.; Hor. — 2. Meton.: A. The bosom of a person: Ter.; Liv. — b. = uterus, Ov. — c. The purse, money, which was carried in the bosom of the toga: Prop. — d. A garment in gen.: Ov. — 3. Fig.: A. The bosom, i. e. love, protection, care, etc.: Cic.; Tac. — b. The interior, the inmost part of a thing: Sall. — c. A hiding-place, place of concealment: Cic. — B.: 1. Prop.: A bay, bight, gulf: Cic.; Virg. — 2. Meton.: The land lying on a gulf; a point of land that helps to form it: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sein*.

sipārium, **ii, n.** [akin to *supparum*, from *σῦπαρος*] (A little sail; hence) The smaller curtain in a theatre (drawn up between the scenes of a com-

edy; different from *auleum*, the main curtain: Cic.

sipho (**sifo**), **ónis**, *m.* = *σῖφος* (a small pipe). A *siphon*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siphon*.

Sipylus, *i, m.*, **Σίπυλος**. *Sipylus*; a mountain on the frontiers of *Lydia* and *Phrygia*, on which *Niobe* was changed into stone.

Sipontum, *i, n.*, **Σιπώντις**. *Sipontum*; an important maritime town in *Apulia* (now *Maria di Siponto*). — Hence, **Sipont-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Sipontum*; *Sipontian*.

Sipus, **untis, f.** **Sipus**; another name for *Sipontum*.

si-quando (also written separately), *adv.* If ever, if at any time: Cic.; Virg.

si-quidem, *v. si*.

si-quis or **siqui**, *siqua*, *siquid* or *siquid* (or separately, *si quis*, etc.), *indecl. pron.* If any, if anyone: *si quis recte tractaret*, Ter.: *si qui* (sc. *filius*) *natus esset*, Cic.: *si qua tui Corydonis habet cura*, Virg. — Adverbial expressions: 1. *Si qui* and *si qua*, *If in any way, if by any means*: Liv.; Virg. — 2. *Si quo*, *If anyhow*: Cic.: also, *if for any purpose*: Liv. — 3. *Si quid*, *If at all*: Virg.

Sirēnes, *um, f. plur.*, **Σειρῆνες**. *Sirens*. I. Prop.: Birds with the faces of virgins. They were found on the southern coast of Italy, where, by their sweet voices, they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them. I. Fig.: Sing.: A *Siren*: *Siren Desidia*, allurer, seducer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sirène*; also, *serin*, "a canary."

siris, **sirit**, etc., *v. sino int.*

Sirtus, **ii, m.** = *Σειρτός*. *Sirtus*, or the dog-star: Virg. — As Masc. Adj., *Of Sirtus*: ardor, Virg.

sis: 1. 2. pers. Sing. Subj. pres. of *sum*. — 2. Contr. from *si vis*; *v. volo*.

Sisenna, **ē, m.** *Sisenna*; a notorious slanderer in Rome.

sist-ō, **sistī** (collat. form *stētī*), **stātum**, **sistēre**, 3. v. a. and *n.* [*σῆμαι*] I. Act.: A. Gen.: *To cause to stand, i. e. to stand, set, put, place a thing anywhere*: *monstrum infelix (= equum ligneum) sacratā sistimus arce*, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. a. Prop.: Law t. l.: (a) *To present (a person) or cause (a person) to appear, in court*: *quin ducat puellam, sistendamque in adventum ejus, qui, etc.*, Liv. — (b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To present one's self, or appear, in court*: Plaut.; Cic. — (c) Of bail: *To surrender to*: Cic. — b Meton.: With Personal pron.: *To show one's self, to appear, to be present or at hand*: Cic. — 2. *To make stand still, i. e. to stop, stay, keep back, arrest*: *sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro*, Virg. — 3. *To make stand firm, to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, stay, support that which is unsteady or falling*: *dentis*, Pl.: *rem Romanam*, Virg. — 4. *To set, establish, fix definitely, decide upon a thing*: *status dies, the day of trial appointed, fixed, or agreed upon with a peregrinus*: Plaut. — 5. Of

edifices, monuments, etc.: *To set up, build, erect*: Tac. II. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To set, place, or put one's self; to stand*: *capite sistere, to stand on one's head*, Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. *To present one's self, to appear before a court on the appointed day*: Cic. — 2. *To stand still; to stop, stay, remain*: *sistunt amnes*, Virg. — 3. Of anything unsteady, not firm: *To stand fast; last, endure*: *qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi, etc.*, Cic.

sistrum, *i, n.* = *σίστρον* (The shaken thing). A *sistrum*; a metallic rattle, used by the Egyptians in celebrating the rites of *Isis*, and in other festivals: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sistre*.

sisymbrium, *ii, n.* = *σισύμβριον*. *Sisymbrium*; a fragrant herb sacred to *Venus*, prps. wild thyme, or mint: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sisymbre*.

Sisyphus, *i, m.* = *Σίσυφος*. *Sisyphus*: 1. Son of *Æolus*, king of *Corinth*, famous for his cunning and robberies. He was killed by *Theseus*. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll a stone up hill which constantly rolled back again. — Hence, a. **Sisýph-ius**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Sisyphus*. — b. **Sisýph-ides**, *a, m.* Offspring of *Sisyphus*: i. e. *Ulysses*. — 2. A dwarf of *Al. Monty* (so named by him because of his shrewdness).

sitel-la, **ē, f. dim.** [for *situl-la*; fr. *situl-a*] A (kind of) urn used in drawing lots: Liv.

Sithónii, **órum, m.**, **Σιθωνιοί**. I. Prop.: The *Sithonii*; a Thracian people. II. Meton.: The Thracians. — Hence, a. **Sithon-ius**, *a, um, adj.* Thracian. — b. **Sithon**, **ónis**, *adj.* Thracian. — c. **Sithónis**, **idis**, *adj. f.* Thracian. — As Subst.: (sc. *puella* or *mulier*) A Thracian woman.

siticul-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [sitis through obsol. *siticul-a*] (Full of sitis or siticula; hence) *Very dry, parched, arid*: *Apollia*, Hor.

siti-ens, **entis**: 1. P. of *siti-ō*. — 2. Pa.: a. *Thirsting, thirsty, athirst*: *Tantalus*, Hor. — b. Of places, plants, etc.: *Dry, parched, arid, without moisture*: *hortus*, Ov. — 3. *Thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedily*: *avidus sitiensque*, Ov. (with *Gen.*) *sitiens virtutis*, Cic.

sitient-er, **adv.** [for *sitient-ter*, fr. *sitiens*, *sitient-is*] *Thirstily, eagerly, greedily*: *expetere*, Cic.

sit-ō, **ivi** or **ii**, no sup., *ire*, 4. v. n. and a. [*sit-is*] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To thirst, be thirsty*: *ego esurio et sitio*, Plaut.: *mediis in undis*, Ov. B. Meton.: Of things (the earth, plants, etc.): *To be dried up, or parched, to want moisture*: *ipsi fontes jam sitiunt*, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To thirst after a thing*: *sitiuntur aquæ*, Ov. B. Fig.: *To long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet*: *honores*, Cic.

sitis, *is* (Acc. Sing.: *sitim*; Abl.: *siti*), *f.* [Sans. *ksiti*, to become exhausted] (Exhaustion; hence) I. Prop.: *Thirst*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Dryness, drought*: Virg. III. Fig.: *Strong, or ardent, desire*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soif*. **situla**, **a, f.** [etym. dub.] I. Prop.:

A bucket for drawing water: Plant.
II. Meton.: *An urn*; used in drawing lots: Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. scum*.

1. **si-tus**, a, um = 1. *P.* of si-no.—
2. Pa.: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Placed, set, lying, situate*: Of things or persons: in ore sita lingua est, Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of places: *Lying, situate*: locus in media insula, Cic.—(b) Of the dead: *Lying, laid, buried, interred*: situs est (sc. Aeneas) super Numicum flumen, Liv.—(c) In Tacitus: *Built, founded*: ara Druso sita, Tac.—b. Fig.: *Placed*: assensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic.

2. **si-tus**, ūs, m. [sino, through root si] 1. (*A being laid or placed; a lying*; hence) a. Prop.: *The manner of lying; the situation, local position, site of a thing*: Cic.; Liv.—b. Meton.: (a) *A quarter of the world, region*: Pl.—(b) *Rust, mould, mustiness, filth, etc. (that a thing acquires from lying too long in one place)*: Virg.—(c) *Filthiness of the body*: Ov.—c. Fig.: *A rusting, moulding, wasting away; dullness*: Virg.; Liv.—2. (Prop.: *A building*; Meton.: *A structure, erection*: H. R. ¶ Hence, *Fr. site*.

sive (and hence, by apocope, **seu**), conj. 1. Or if: *turdus, Sive alio primum dabitur tibi, deinde illic, Hor.*: si omnes atque declinabunt . . . sive aliae declinabunt, etc., Cic.—2. *Sive . . . sive*; *sive . . . seu*; *seu . . . seu*; *seu sive* (*If this, or if that*, be the case, placing the counter propositions on an equality; hence), *Be it that . . . or that*; *if . . . or if*; *whether . . . or*: *sive deae seu sint dire volucres, Virg.*—In the poets and in post-Aug. prose, instead of one sive, sometimes *aut, vel*, or one of the interrogative particles *ne* or *an* is used: *seu turbidus imber Proliuit (sc. saxum) aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg.*—3. *Or, or if you will*: *ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videatur, or whoever else said it, Cic.*

smāragdus (zm-), i., comm. = σμαράγδος. *A smaragdus*: a transparent including not only our emerald, but also the beryl, jasper, malachite, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. émeraude*.

smāris, īdis, f. = σμαρίς. *The smāris*; a small inferior fish: Ov.

smilax, ācis, f. = σμίλαξ. *Smilax*. I. Prop.: *Bindweed, withering, rough smilax*: Pl. II. Meton.: *Personified*: *A maiden who was changed into the herb smilax*: Ov.

Smintheus (dissyll.), īi, m., Σμινθεΐς. *Smintheus*; an epithet of Apollo (from the little town Σμινθή in the Trojan territory).

1. **smyrna**, ae, f. = σμύρνα. *Myrrh*: Lucr.

2. **Smyrna**, ae, f., Σμύρνη (Myrrh). *Smyrna* or *Cyzyrna*: a celebrated maritime city of Ionia; according to some, the birthplace of Homer (still called Smyrna).—Hence, **Smyrn-ei**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Smyrna*.

sōbōles, is, etc., v. subol.

sōbrī-e, adv. [sobri-us] 1. *Moderately, temperately, frugally*: Cic.—2. *Prudently, sensibly, circumspectly*: Plant.

sōbrīnus, i, m. -a, ae, f. [confr. for sororinus from soror] (*One pertaining to a mother's sister*; hence) *A cousin-german, cousin by the mother's side*: Cic.

sōbrīus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; usually referred to se; ebrīus] 1. *Not drunk, sober*: a. Prop.: Of persons: vinolenti, . . . sobrii, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of things: *nox, in which there is no drinking*, Prop.—2. a. Prop.: *Sober, moderate, temperate, continent*: caret invidiā Sobrius aulā, Hor.—b. Fig.: *Sober, even-minded, clever, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious*: homines, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sobre*.
sōcū-lus, i, m. dim. [for socculus; fr. soccus, unconfr. Gen.] *socco*—i] *A small soccus*: Pl.; Sen.

soccus, i, m. I. Prop.: *A kind of low-leaved, light shoe; a slipper, sock*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Because worn by comic actors*: *Comedy*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. socque, soc*.

sōcer (Nom., **sōcērus**, Plant.), ēri, m. [akin to socrus; cf. socrus init. I. Prop.: a. A father-in-law: Cic.; Hor.—b. Plur.: Parents-in-law: Virg. II. Meton.: A son's father-in-law: Ter. **sōci-a**, ae, f. [akin to soci-us] *A female partner, companion, associate, etc.*: Sall.; Cic.

sōciā-bilis, e, adj. [soci(a)-o] *That may be easily united or joined together, sociable*: natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sociable*.

sōciā-lis, c, adj. [soci-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a socius*; hence) 1. *Companionable, sociable, social*: homo sociale animal, Sen.—2. *Of, or belonging to, allies, or confederates; allied, confederate*: exercitus, i. e. of the allies, Liv.—3. *Of marriage, conjugal, nuptial*: amor, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. social*.

sōciāl-iter, adv. [social-is] *Socially*: Hor.

sōci-ōtas, ātis, f. [soci-us] (*The state, or condition, of the socius*; hence) 1. Gen.: *Fellowship, association, union, community, society*: generis humani, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: *A copartnership, association for trading purposes*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *A company or society of the farmers of the public revenue*: Bithynica, Cic.—3. *A political league, an alliance, confederacy*: Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. société*.

sōci-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] I. Gen.: *To join or unite together, to associate; to do or hold in common, to share a thing with another, etc.*: regnum suum cum illorum rege sociavi, Cic.: verba loquor socianda chordis, Hor. II. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To join or unite one's self*: Liv.

1. **sōci-us**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit sakhi, amicus] I. Gen.: *A fellow, sharer, partner, comrade, companion, associate*: Plant.; Cic. II. Esp.: *A Mercantile*: i. e. *A copartner, partner in business*: Cic.—2. Plur.: *The farmers or company of farmers (of the public*

revenue): Cic.—B. Polit. t. t.: 1. *Ally, confederate*: Sall.; Cæs.—2.: a. In the connection, socii et Latini, or, more freq., socii et nomen Latini, the term socii denotes the Italian people dwelling out of Latium who were under the protection of and allied with Rome: *The Italian allies*: Sall.; Liv.—b. The socii Latini, i. e. nominis, etc., on the other hand, are simply *The Latin allies, the Latins*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) socie*.

2. **sōci-us**, a, um, adj. [1. soci-us] 1. *Shared with another; joint, common, united, associated*: anni, i. e. wedded years, Ov.—2. *Leagued, allied, confederate*: agmina, Virg.

sōcord-ia (sēcōrd), ae, f. [sēcōrs, socord-is] (*The state or quality of the socors*; hence) 1. *Weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity*: Suet.; Tac.—2. *Carelessness, negligence, sloth, laziness, indolence, inactivity* (only in sing.): Ter.; Tac.

sōcord-ius, comp. adv. [id.] *More negligently or slothfully*: Liv.

sō-cōr-s, ordis, adj. [for sēcōrd-s; fr. se; cor, cord-is] (*Without mind or judgment; i. e. mentally dull*: hence) 1. *Narrow-minded, silly, foolish, blockish, stupid, thoughtless, senseless*: natura, Cic. (Sup.) apud socordissimos Scythians, App.—2. *Careless, negligent, sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive*: (with Gen.) miles futuri socors, Tac.

Sōcrātes, is, m., Σωκράτης. Prop.: *Socrates; a celebrated Greek philosopher*.—Hence, **Sōcrāt-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Socrates*: Socratic.—As Subst.: **Socratici**, ōrum, m. (sc. discipuli) *The followers or disciples of Socrates*.

sōcrus, ūs, f. orig. comm. [akin to Sanscrit socrus, Gr. socrus] 1. *A father-in-law*: Enn. ap. Cic.—2. *A mother-in-law*: Ter.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) socre*.

sōdāl-icūs (-ītus), a, um, adj. [sodal-is] (*Of, or belonging to, a sodalis*; hence) *Of, or belonging to, a fellow or companion*: iure sodalicio mihi iunctus, Ov.—As Subst.: **sodaliciūm** (-tium), ī, n. 1. Prop.: *A fellowship, friendly intercourse or intimacy, companionship, etc.*: Cat.—2. Meton.: a. *A company assembled for feasting; a banqueting-club*: Auct. Her.—b. In a bad sense: *An unlawful secret society*: Cic.

sōdāl-is, is (Abl., regularly, sodali; sodale, Pl.), comm. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, crony, boon-companion*: A. Prop.: Of persons: Cic.—As Adj.: *Of friends, comrades, etc.*: turba sodalis, Ov. B. Fig.: Of things: Hor. II. Esp.: *A member (of a college of priests)*: Cic.—B. In a bad sense: *A participator, accomplice*: Cic.

sōdāl-itas, ātis, f. [sodal-is] (*The condition, or state, of the sodalis*; hence) I. Prop.: *Fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, friendship, intimacy*: Cic. II. Meton.: Concr.: *A fellowship, brotherhood, etc.*: Plant.—B. *A society or association of any*

kind, esp. for religious purposes: Cic.
—**C.** *A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club*: Cic.—**D.** In a bad sense: *An unlawful secret society*: Cic.
¶ Hence, Fr. *sodalité*.

sōdes, adv. [contr. from *si audes* for *audies*] (*If you will hear*; hence) *If you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray* (mostly, with *Impersonative*): Plaut.; Cat.; Hor.

sōi, sōlis, m. (acc. to Benfey and Fick akin to Sanscrit *svar*, Greek *ἥλα-ος*) **I.** Prop.: *The sun*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *The Sun-god, Apollo, the Phœbus of the Greeks*: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *Sun*, i.e. *sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place*, etc.: Cic.—**C.** For *day*: Virg. **III.** Fig.: *A sun*, as an appellation of an extraordinary person: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soleil*.

sōlā-men, inis, n. [sol(a)-or] **A** comfort, relief, solace, consolation: Virg. **sōlāris**, e, adj. [sol] *Of, or belonging to, the sun*; *sun-*; *solar*: lumen, Ov. **sōlārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, the sun*; *sun-*; *horologium*, Pl.—As Subst.: **solarium**, ī, n.: **1.** (sc. horologium) **a.** Prop.: *A clock*: Plaut.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Ad solarium*, “*At the sun-dial*,” a much-frequented place in the forum where the sun-dial stood: Cic.—(b) *A clock* (even a water-clock): Cic.—**2.** (sc. tectum) *A flat house-top, a terrace, balcony* (as being exposed to the sun): Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solaire*.

sōlātō-lum, ī, n. dim. [solatium, (uncontr. Fr.) solatio-] **A** little comfort or solace: Cat.

sōlā-tium, ī, n. [sol(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A** consoler, comforter: Ov.

sōlā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **A** comforter, consoler: Tib.
sōldārius, ī, m. [Celtic word] **A** retainer of a chieftain; a soldier: Cæs.

soldus, a, um, v. *soldus* init.

sōl-ēa, æ, f. [sol-um] (*A* thing pertaining to the sole of the foot; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A covering for the foot; a sole fastened on by a strap across the instep; a sandal*: Ov.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Of things of a like shape*: **A.** *A kind of fetter*: Cic.—**B.** For animals: *A (kind of) shoe* (not nailed on, like our horse-shoes, which were unknown to the ancients, but drawn on and taken off again when not needed): Cat.—**C.** *A sole* (fish): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sole*.

sōlō-ātus, a, um, adj. [sole-a] *Provided with sandals, wearing sandals*: Cic.

sōlemnis (=ennis), e, etc., v. *soll-* m.

sōle-nis, ntis, P. of *sole-o*.

sōl-ēo, itusum, ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. ūb.; perhaps root *sol=* root *sed* in *sed-co*] (*To sit down to a thing*; hence) *To use, be wont, be accustomed*; *qui mentiri solet, peiorare consuevit*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old), *soloier*.

sōlers, ertis, etc., v. *soll*.

sōlycto, arc, etc., v. *soll*.

sōl-id-tas, ātis, f. [sol-id-us] (*The condition or quality of the solidus*; hence) *Solidness, solidity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solidité*.

sōl-id-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To make firm, dense, or solid*; *to make whole or sound*; *to strengthen, fasten together*: solidati muri, Tac.; creta solidanda (sc. area), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souler*.

sōl-idus (=dus, Hor.), a, um, adj. [usually referred to *sol-um*; but rather akin to *sol-ōs*, *sol-lus*] **I.** Prop.: *Whole, complete, entire*: viscera, Virg.; partem solidum demere de die, Hor.—As Subst.: **A.** *solidum*, ī, n. *The whole sum*: Cic.—**B.** *solidus*, ī, m. (sc. numus) *A solidus* (a gold coin, at first called aureus, and worth about 25 denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one-half in value): Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Firm, dense, compact, not hollow, solid*: (Comp.) solidior casus factus, Col.: Sup.) solidissima tellus, Ov.—As Subst.: **solidum**, ī, n.: **A.** *A solid thing or body*; *a solid*: Cic.—**B.** *Solidity, firmness*: Cic.—**C.** *The solid ground*: Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real*: gloria, Cic.; mens, Hor.—Particular phrase: *In solido*, *In safety*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solide*; also (subst.) *solde*, *sol*, *sou*.

sōliferreum, ī, v. *solliferreum*.

sōlistium, tripudium, ī, n. agnural lang. *A favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground*: Cic.

sōl-itārius, a, um, adj. [sol-us] (*Of, or belonging to, the solus*; hence) *Alone, by itself, lonely, solitary*: natura solitariū nihil amat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solaire*.

sōlitailla, v. *snovetailla*.

sōl-itūdo, inis, f. [sol-us] (*The state, or condition, of the solus*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A being alone or solitary*; *loneliness, solitariness, solitude*: Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A lonely place, desert, wilderness*: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Esp.: *A being left alone or deserted*; *a state of want, destitution, deprivation*: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solitude*.

sōl-itus, a, um: **1.** P. of *sol-co*.—**2.** Pa.: (*Which one is used to, or which usually happens*; hence) *Wanted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary*: ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov.—As Subst.: **solitum**, ī, n. *That which is usual or customary; a usual thing*: Liv.

sōl-ium, ī, n. [perhaps root *sol*; cf. *soleo* init.] (*A sitting down*; hence) **1.** *A seat, chair of state, throne*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *A tub*, esp. for bathing: Liv.—**3.** *A stone coffin, a sarcophagus*: Suet.

sōl-ī-vāg-us, a, um, adj. [sol-us; (i); vag-or] **I.** Prop.: *Wandering, or roving, alone*: genus hoc (sc. hominum), Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Alone, by itself, single, solitary*: cœlum, Cic.

sōl-enn-is (=oll-ennis, **sōl-ennis**, **sōl-ennis**), e, adj. [for *soll-ann-is*; fr. *sol-us*; *ann-us*] (*That takes place when the year is complete*; hence)

I. Prop.: *Stated, established, appointed*: *solenne sacrificium*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** With the idea of its religious character predominating: *Religious, festive, solemn*: *precatio comitorum*, Cic.: (Sup.) *sollennissimæ process*, App.—As Subst.: **sollenne**, is, n. (sc. sacrum) *A religious or solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice; solemn games; a festival, solemnity*, etc.: Liv.; Virg.—**B.** With the idea of its stated, regular character predominant: *Wanted, common, usual, customary, ordinary*: *socer arma Latinus habeto*, Imperium sollenne socer, Virg. **A** verbal expression: *Sollennia*, In the common or usual way: Hor. As Subst.: **1.** *sollenne*, is, n. *A custom, practise, usage*, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *sollennia*, lum, n. *Customary avocations, or pursuits*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solennel*.

sollenn-iter, adv. [sollenn-is] **1.** *In a religious or solemn manner, solemnly*: Liv.—**2.** According to custom, in the usual or customary manner, regularly, formally: Pl.

soll-er-s (sol-), tis (Abl. regularly *sollerti*; *sollerte*, Ov.), adj. [for *soll-art-s*; fr. *sol-lus*; *ars*, *art-is*] (*Having all art*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of persons*: *Skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, adroit, expert*: (Comp.) *sollertior et ingeniosior*, Cic. (with *Gen.*) *sollers* lyrae, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Of things*: *Ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive*: *opera provide sollertiusque natura*, Cic.: (Sup.) *fundus sollertissimus=most creative, i. e. most productive, fruitful*, Cato.

soller-ter (sōler-), adv. [for *sollert-ter*, fr. *sollers*, *sollert-is*] *Skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously*: aliquid consequi, Cic.: (Comp.) *sollertius*, Ov.: (Sup.) *sollertissime*, Cic.

sollert-ia (sōlert-), æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the sollers*; hence) *Skilfulness, shrewdness, quickness of mind, ingenuity, dexterity, adroitness, expertness*: Cæs.; Cic.

sollcitā-tio (sōllcit-), ōnis, f. [sollcit(a)-o] *An inciting, instigating, instigation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollcitation*.

sollcit-e, adv. [sollcit-us] (*Anxiously, i. e.*) **1.** With concern or solicitude: Sil.—**2.** Carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently: (Comp.) *sollcitius custodiendus est honor*, Pl.: (Sup.) *sollcitissime agere*, Suet.

sollcit-o (sōllcit-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To move violently*; *to stir, shake, agitate*; *to move, remove, displace, disturb*: *sollcitanda tamen tellus*, Virg.: (without Object) *quas* (sc. herbas) *nullo sollcitante dabat, i. e. without ploughing*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To stir up, rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, vex, molest*: multa sunt quæ me sollcitant, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** In a bad sense: *To stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate one to do anything bad*; *to tamper with*: *per eas se crebitate posse servitia urbana sollcitare*, Sall.: *servum ad*

venenum dandum sollicitare cepit, Cic.—2. Without an evil purpose: *To urge, endeavour to persuade, solicit*: me multa sollicitant, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soliciter*.

sollicitudo (sōlīcīt-), *inis, f.* [for *sollicitudo*; fr. *sollicit-us*] (*The state, or quality, of the sollicitus; hence*) *Uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, sollicitude*: neque Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollicitude*.

soll-i-cī-tus (sol-), *a, um, adj.* [sol-lus: (i); ci, root of ci-co] **I.** Prop.: *Wholly, i.e. violently moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed*: mare, Virg.: rates, tossed about, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons: *Uneasy, troubled, or agitated, in mind; disquieted, anxious, sollicitous*: sollicita civitas (=cives) suspicione, Cic.—**B.** Of things: *Full of anxiety, anxious, troubled, sollicitous*: animus, Cic.—(3.) sollicitissima aetas, Sen.—(Comp.) sollicitior rei familiaris diligentia, about, Quint.—**C.** Of animals: *Uneasy, unquiet, watchful*: canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. **III.** Meton.: Of things: *Causing disquietude, care, anxiety, or alarm*: opes, Hor.

soll-y-ferr-ūm (sol-), *i, n.* [sol-lus: (i); ferr-um] (*A thing wholly of iron*; hence) *An iron javelin*: Liv.

sollus, *a, um, adj.* = totus: Fest. **solōcismus**, *i, m.* = σολωκισμός. A grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence; a solécisme: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solécisme*.

Solōn (-o), *ōnis, m.*, Σόλων. *Solon* or *Solo*; a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece.

Soloniūm, *ii, n.* *Solonium*; a district near *Lanuvium*—Hence, **Soloni-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Solonium*.

sōlor, *ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** With personal objects: *To comfort, console, solace*: inopem solatur et aegrum, Hor.—**2.** With things as objects: *To soothe, ease, tighten, lessen, relieve, assuage, mitigate*: laborem cantu, Virg.

solstī-ti-ālis, *e, adj.* [solstī-ti-um] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the summer-solstice*: solstitia: dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day of Cic.: tempus, the shortest day, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of, or belonging to, midsummer or summer-heat*: tempus, Liv.—**B.** *Of, or belonging to, the sun*: solar: orbis, a solar revolution, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solsticial*.

sol-stī-ti-um, *ii, n.* [for sol-statium; fr. sol; st(a)-o] (*A standing-still of the sun*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *The solstice*: Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *The summer-solstice, the longest day of the year*: Cic. **B.** Meton.: *Summer-time, the heat of summer*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solstīcie*.

i. sol-um, *i, n.* [prob. root SOL; cf. sol-o inf.] (*That on which anything is seated, placed, etc.*; hence, the lowest part of; or under, a thing; hence) **I.**

The floor or pavement of a room, building, etc.: Cic.—**2.** *The bottom of a ditch, trench, pool, etc.*: Cæs.—**3.** *A. Prop.*: *The foundation of a building*: Liv.—**b.** Fig.: *Base, basis, foundation*: Cic.—**4.** *A. Prop.*: (**a**) Gen.: *The ground; earth, land, the soil, whether cultivated or not*: Cat.—(**b**) Esp.: *Law t. t.*: *Land, and all that stands upon it, real estate*: Sen.—**b.** Meton.: *Soil, land, country*: Cic.; Ov.—Particular expressions: *Solum vertere*, mutare, or mutatione vertere, *To change, etc., one's land, i.e. to leave one's country* (mostly said of those going into exile): Cic.—**5.** *The sole of a foot, shoe, etc.*: Cic.; Var.; Plaut.—**6.** *The foundation or groundwork of anything*: Virg.—**7.** *Of the sea*: *The water beneath a vessel, as that which supports it, or on which it rests*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sol, seuil*.

2. sol-um, *adv.* [sol-us] *Alone, only, merely, barely*: Cic.—Sometimes with modo as one word: Pl.—Particular combinations: *Non solum, nec (neque) solum . . . sed (verum) etiam (et)*, *Not only (not merely, not alone, or not barely) . . . but also*: Cic.; Hor.

sōlūmmōdo, *v. 2. solum*.

1. sōlus, *a, um* (*Gen. regular, sol-lus*—*Dat. sol*—*Dat. f., solae*, Plaut.; Ter.) *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Alone, only, single, sole*: cum omnibus potius, quam soli, perire voluerunt, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Alone, lonely, solitary, deserted*; i.e. without relatives, friends, etc.: Ter.; Sall. **II.** Meton.: Of places: *Lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seul*.

2. Sōlus, *untis, f.*, Σολους. *Solus*; a town on the northern coast of Sicily (now *Castello di Solunto*)—Hence, **Solūtīnus**, *i, m.* *A Soluntine*.

sōlūt-o, *ad, solut-us* **I.** *a. Freely, without hindrance*: Cic.—**b.** Of speech: *Easily, fluently, freely*: (Comp.) solutus eloqui, Tac.—**2.** Negligently, heedlessly, carelessly: Cic.

sōlūt-ilis, *e, adj.* [for sol-tilis; fr. solv-o] *That is easily loosed or taken apart*: navis, Suet.

sōlūt-i-o, *ōnis, f.* [for solv-tio; fr. id.] **1.** *A loosening, unloosing*: Cic.—**2.** *Looseness, weakness*: Pl.—**3.** *Payment*: Cæs.; Cic.—**4.** *A solution, explanation*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solution*.

sōlūt-itus (for solv-tus), *a, um*: **1.** *P. of solv-o*—**2.** *Pa. a. Prop.*: *Unbound, loose*: solum, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: (**a**) (**a**) In a good sense: (**aa**) *Free or exempt*: soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic.: (with Gen.) cum famulis operum solutis, Hor.—(**bb**) *Free, not bound, unshackled, unhindered, unfettered*: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) omnium oratorum solutissimus in dicendo, Cic.—(**γγ**) *Free from anxiety or care, cheerful, merry*: in paupertate solutus, Hor.—(**δ**) In a bad sense: (**aa**) *Uncurbed, unbridled, unchecked, licentious*: (Comp.) libido solutus, Liv.—(**bb**) *Relaxed or loose in morals*: pueri, Quint.—(**γγ**) *Loose, negligent, heedless, careless, etc.*:

in gestu, Cic.—(**δδ**) *Remiss, slack*: cura, Liv.—(**b**) Of style, etc.: (**a**) *Without metre, in prose*: oratio, Cic.—(**β**) *Loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed*: verba, Cic.

sol-ivo, *lvi, lātum, lūvre* (*Perf.*, solvi, Cat.), *3. v. a.* [for sol-uo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To loose, loosen, untie, unbind, etc.*: fasciculum, Cic.: solvant a stipite funem, Ov.: (without *Object*) nullo solvente, id.—Particular phrases: *Naut. t. t.*: **1.** *Solvere navem, ancoram, funem, etc., or simply solve*: *To loose, or let go, the ship, etc.*; i.e. *To set sail, sail away, weigh anchor, put to sea, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic.; Prop.—**2.** *Solvere vela*, *To loose or unfurl the sails*; i.e. *to put to sea, etc.*: Prop.—**3.** *With navis, etc.*, as subject: *To sail, sail away*: Cæs. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of a prison, etc.*: *To open, set open*: Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** *Of a chest, etc.*: *To unseal, open*: Plaut.—**3.** *Of a letter*: *To break the seal of, undo, open*: Cic.—**4.** *Of cattle*: *To unharness*: equum, Hor.—**5.** *Of reins*: *To relax, loosen, not draw tight, slacken*: Phaed.—**6.** *Of a bridge, etc.*: *To destroy, break down*: Tac.—**7.** *Of a ship*: *To break up, dash in pieces*: Ov.—**8.** *To dissolve, to melt*: nivem, Ov.—**9.** *Of the mouth*: *To open*; i.e. *to begin to speak*: Ov.—**10.** *Of the tongue*: *To set loose*; to give loose to: Ov.—**11.** *Of an assembly*: *To dismiss, break up*: Ov.—**12.** *Of the effects of sleep, cold, etc.*: *To relax, render powerless, etc.*: Virg.; Ov.—**13.** *Of disease, etc.*: *To render powerless*: medium solvor et inter opus, Ov.—**14.** *To part, separate, etc.*: agmina termini Diductis solvere choris, Virg.—**15.** Mercantile t. t.: *To release from obligation*; hence: *a. With money, etc.*, as object: *To pay a sum due*: Cic.; Liv.—Particular ph. ase: *Solvendo esse alieno non esse, solvendo non esse, To be unable to pay one's debts, to be insolvent*: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *With personal object*: *To pay a person*: militem, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To solve, explain, unfold, unravel*: quā viā captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguunt, Virg.—**B.** *Of friends, etc.*: *To part, separate, sever*: Prop.—**C.** *Of a verse*: *To break up, i.e. change into prose*: non si solvas; Postquam discordia tetrā, etc., Hor.—**D.** *Of a custom, etc.*: *To break, cease to observe, set at naught, dispense with, etc.*: Liv.—**E.** *To banish, disperse, expel, etc.*: solvite corde metum, Virg.—**F.** *To free, release, exempt, deliver, excuse*: me tener solvet vitulus, Hor.—**G.** *To pay, satisfy, discharge*: omnia iusta paterni funeri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *solver, souder*.

Sōlīm-us (-im-us), *i, m.* *Solymus* or *Solimus*; a Trojan, the founder of *Salmos*.

somnīcūl-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [somnia; through obsol. dimin. commin-ul-us] (*Full of somnus*; hence) *Inclined to sleep, drowsy, dozy, sleepy, sluggish, stothful*: senectus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *sommeil*.

somn-i-fer, *ferā, fērum, adj.* [somnia; (i); fer-o] *Sleep-bringing,*

SOMNIO

SORDIDUS

soporific, somniferous: virga (sc. Mercuri), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *somnifera*.

somni-, *avi, atum, are, i. v. a.* *somni-um* I. Prop.: *To dream; to dream of, or see in a dream*: aliquid, Cic. II. Fig.: *To dream, i. e. to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly*: Trojanum praelium somniavimus, Cic. (without Object) philosophi somniantes. id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *songer*.

somni-, *um, i, n.* [somm-us] (That which pertains to somnus; hence) I. Prop.: *A dream*: Cic. Ov. II. Meton.: Personified: Plur.: *Dreams, as divinities*: Cic. III. Fig.: *A dream, an idle whim or fancy, stuff, nonsense*: Hor.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *songe*.

somnus, *i, m.* [akin to Sanscrit *svapna*, from the Sanscrit root *svap*, "to sleep"; also, to the Gr. *ὑπνος*] I. Prop.: *Sleep*: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: A. Personified: *Somnus or Sleep, as a deity: the son of Erebus and Nox*: Ov.—B. For night: Virg. III. Fig.: *Sleep*: For Death: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *somme*.

sonā-bilis, *e, adj.* [son(a)-o] *Sounding, noisy*: sistrum, Ov.

sonā-ns, *ntis, i. P.* of son(a)-o.—2. *Pu.*: *Noisy, sounding, sonorous*: (Comp.) meatus animæ sonantior, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sonnant*.

son-ax, *acis, adj.* [son-o] *Sounding, noisy*: concha, Ov.

soni-i-pes, *pēdis, adj.* [son-us; (i); pes] *With sounding feet, noisy footed*: turba, Grat.—As Subst.: *sonipes*, *ēdis, m.* (sc. equus) *A noisy-foot, i. e. a prancer, steed*: Virg.

son-itus, *is* (old Gen., soniti), *m.* [son-o] *A noise, sound, din*: Cic.; Virg.

soni-yi-us, *a, um, adj.* [son-us; (i); vi-a] *Sounding on the way or road; noisy*: only in the phrase sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic.

son-o, *ūi, ūtum, are* (Part. Fut. sonaturum, Hor.:—Inf. acc. to 3. Conf., sonēre, Lucr.), *i. v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *svan*, to sound] I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To make a noise, to sound, resound*: tympana sonuerunt, Cæs.: humida circum Stagna sonat (sc. hirundo), Virg. B. Esp.: *Of money*: *To chink, ring*: dicta non sonant, i. e. are not money, Plant. II. Act.: *To sound forth*: A. Of living subjects: 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To utter, speak, give utterance to*: sonare subagreste quiddam, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) *To cry out, call out*: tale sonat populus, Ov.—(b) *To talk loudly, or boastfully, of*: *to vaunt of*: atavos et avorum antiqua . . . Nomina, Virg.—(c) *To sing, pour forth*: dura fugæ mala, dura belli, Hor.—(d) *To sing, extol, celebrate*: magno nobis are sonandus eris, Ov. 2. Meton.: *To betray by a sound*: furem sonuere juvenem, Prop.—B. Of things as subjects: 1. *To give forth the sound of anything*: nec vox hominem sonat, i. e. sound like that of a human being, Virg.—2. *Of a musical instrument*: *To sound forth, pour*

forth, etc.: carmen, Hor.—3. *Of poetry, etc.*: *To sound forth, sing aloud, extol, praise, celebrate, etc.*: to carmina nostra sonabant, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sonner*.

son-or, *ōris, m.* [son-o] *A noise, sound, din*: Virg., Tac.

sonōr-us, *a, um, adj.* [sonor] *Noisy, loud, sounding, resounding, sonorous*: tempestates, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sonore*.

sons, *sonitis, adj.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Illicit, noxious*: Fest. II. Meton.: *Guilty, criminal*: anima, Virg.—As Subst.: *m.* (sc. homo): A. A guilty person; an offender, malefactor, criminal: Liv.—B. One that gives offence by his conduct, etc.: Sall.

son-ticus, *a, um, adj.* [sons, sonitis] (*Illicit*); hence I. Prop.: *Dangerous, serious*, in the connection, morbus soticus, of a serious disorder that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, etc.: Gell. II. Meton.: *Serious, weighty, important*: causa, i. e. arising from a morbus soticus, Tib.

son-us, *i* (old Abl. sonu), *m.* [son-o] *A noise, sound*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *son*.

sōphistes, *æ, m.* = σοφιστής. A sophist: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sophiste*.

Sōphōcles, *is* (Voc. Sophocle, Cic.), *m.*, Σοφοκλῆς. *Sophocles*: a celebrated Greek tragic poet.—Hence, **Sōphōcl-æus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sophocles*.

Sophonisba, *æ, f.* *Sophonisba*; the wife of Syphax, and daughter of Hasdrubal.

sōphos (-us), *i, m.* = σοφός. A wise man, sage: Mart.—As Adj.: *Wise, shrewd*: victor, Phaed.

sōp-i-o, *ivi or ii, ūtum, ūre, a. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *svap*, to sleep] I. Prop.: *To put, or lull, to sleep; to make, or cause, to sleep*: herbis sopire draconem, Ov. II. Meton.: *To reduce to a state, or condition, of torpor; to deprive of feeling, or sense; to render senseless, unconscious, etc.*: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, Liv.—B. Part. Perf.: *Of sleep*: *Deep, sound, etc.*: Liv.—C. Pass.: *To be laid to rest, i. e. to perish, die*: sopitu quiete est, Lucr. III. Fig.: *Of things*: *To lull to sleep, lay at rest; to calm, settle, still, quiet*: sopitos suscitavit ignes, Virg.: sopita virtus, Cic.

sōp-or, *ōris, m.* [sop-i-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Sleep*: Virg.—B. Esp.: *A heavy sleep, lethargy, stupefaction*: Pl. II. Fig.: *Of the sleep of death; death*: Hor. III. Meton.: A. Personified: = Somnus: Virg.—B. Sleepiness, laziness, indifference: Tac.

sōp-ōr-ifer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [sop-or; (i); fer-o] *Sleep-bringing, inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy*: papaver, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soporifère*.

sōp-ōr-o, *no perf.*, *atum, are, i. v. a.* [sopor] I.: A. Prop.: *To lay asleep, to cast into sleep*: soporatus invadere hostes, Ov. B. Meton.: *To deprive of sense or feeling; to stupefy*: serpentes, Pl. C. Fig.: *Of things*:

To lay at rest; to still, quiet, allay: soporatus dolor, Curt. II. *To render soporific*: soporatus (ramus), Virg. **sōp-ōr-us**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (*Of, or belonging to, sopor*; hence) *Sleep-bringing, causing sleep*: Virg.

Sōra, *æ, f.* *Sora*; a Roman colony near Arpinum, on the Liris.—Hence, **Sōr-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sora*; *Soran*.

Sōracte, *is, n.*; *Soractes*, *is, m.* *Soracte, or Soractes*; a high mountain in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo (now Monte di S. Silvestro).

sorb-ēo, *ti* (sorpsi, acc. to Grammarians), *no sup.*, *ēre, 2. v. a.* [sibilated and transposed from *sorb-ēo*] I. Prop.: *To sup up, suck in, drink down, swallow*: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. II. Meton.: *To suck in, draw in, swallow up, absorb*: flumina sorbentur, Ov. III. Fig.: (*To swallow down*; i. e.): A. Of hatred: *To suppress, check, etc.*: Cic.—B. Of the mind, etc.: *To imbibe, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sorbir*.

sorb-illo, *perf.* and *sup. prps.* not found, *are, i. v. a. dim.* [sorb-ēo] *To sip*: cyathos, Ter.

sorb-itio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A supping up*; Meton.: *A drink, draught, polition*; broth: liquida, Phaed.

sorb-um, *i, n.* [sorb-us] *The fruit of the sorbus, a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry*: Virg.

sorbus, *i, f.* *The sorb- or service-tree*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sorbe*.

sord-ēo, *perf.* and *sup. prps.* not found, *ēre, 2. v. n.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty*: lavisti? Ph. Num tibi sordere videtur? Plaut. II. Fig.: *To be mean, base, low, or sordid*: haud sordere visus est Festus dies, Plaut. III. Meton.: *To seem base or paltry; to be despised, slighted, or held of no account*: cunctane prae campo sordent? Hor.

sord-es, *is, f.* [sord-ēo] I. Prop.: *Dirt, filth, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor*: Cic.; Ov.; Hor. II. Fig.: A. *Lowness or meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness of behaviour or disposition*: Cic.—B. *Meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness*: Cic.; Tac. III. Meton.: A. *A mourning garment* (because usually soiled or dirty); and hence, *mourning* in gen.: Cic.—B.: *The dregs (of the people); the mob, rabble*: Cic.

sord-esco, *sorditi, no sup.*, *sordescere*, *3. v. n. incho.* [sord-ēo] *To become dirty, grow filthy or nasty*: Hor.

sordid-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [sordid-us] *In dirty clothes, meanly or shabbily dressed, whether from poverty or as a token of mourning, etc.*: Cic.

sordid-ē, *adv.* [id.] I. *Meanly, basely*: (Comp.) sordidius nati, Tac.—2. *Vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly*: Cic.—3. *Meanly, stingily, parsimoniously, sordidly*: Cic.

sordidū-lus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for sordidulo-; fr. sordidus, (uncontr. Gen.) sordidulo] *Soiled*: toga, Juv.

sord-idus, *a, um, adj.* [sord-ēo]

I. Prop.: Dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid, sordid: (Comp.) sordidior multo post hoc toga, Mart. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Low, base, mean, in birth, rank, etc.; homo, Cic.: loco sordido natus, Liv.—**B.** Of things: Poor, humble, small, paltry, etc.: rura, Virg.—**C.** In character, etc.: Low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful: virtus repulsa necesse sordida, Hor.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) isto omnium sordidissimus, Cic.—**D.** Mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid: ita sordidus, ut se Non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sordide; also (subst.) ordure.

sorex, icis, m. [sipa] *A shrew-mouse*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. souris.

sōrites, æ, m. = σωριτες. *A sorites*: a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sorite.

sōror, ōris, f. [akin to Sanscrit searṣ] **I. Prop.**: A sister: Cic; Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: For A female friend, playmate, or companion: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. sœur.

sōrōr-i-cid-a, æ, m. [for soror-i-cid-a; fr. soror, soror-is; (i); cæd-o] *The murderer of a sister*: Cic.

sōrōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [soror] *Of, or belonging to, a sister*: Cic; Ov.

sors, tis (Nom., sortis, Plur.: Abl., sorti, Virg.), f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: A lot (i. e. anything used to determine chances): Cic; Liv. B. Esp.: Of a chance or ticket in a lottery: Suet. **II. Meton.**: A. A casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot: Cic.—**B.** An oracular response; oracle (which was often written on a little tablet or lot): a prophesy: Cic; Virg.—**C.** Lot, for fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition: Liv.; Virg.—**D.** A sort or kind: Ov.—**E.** Part, share: Liv.—**F.** Mercantile &c.: Capital bearing interest, principal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sort.

sort-i-cūla, æ, f. dim. [sors, sort-is] *A little lot, a small tablet or ticket*: Suet.

sort-i-lōg-us, a, um, adj. [sors, sort-is; (i); leg-o] *Oracle-speaking, foretelling, prophetic*: Delphi, Hor.—As Subst.: **sortilegus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sortilège.

sort-i-o, pp̄ps, no perf., itum, tre, 4, v. n. and a. [sors, sort-is] **I. Neut.**: To cast or draw lots: Plaut. **II. Act.**: A. To divide by lot: urbem et agros, Enn.—**B.** Pass.: To draw by lot, to allot: consilia, quæ erant sortita inter singulos candidatos, Cic.

sort-i-or, itus sum, tri, 4, v. e. p. n. and a. [id.] **I. Neut.**: To cast or draw lots: quum prætores designati sortirentur, Cic. **II. Act.**: A. Prop.: To draw or cast lots for; to fix, assign, or appoint by lot; to allot; also, in the perfect tenses, to obtain or receive by lot: tribūs, Cic.: regna vita talis, Hor. **B. Meton.**: 1. To share, divide, distribute an action or undertaking: laborem, Virg.—2. To choose, select: subeloni armento sortiri quotannis, Virg.—3. To obtain, receive a thing:

gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sortir.

sorti-tio, ōnis, f. [sorti-or] *A casting or drawing of lots, a choosing or determining by lot*: Cic.

sortit-o, adv. [1. sortit-us] **I. Prop.**: By lot or lots: Cic. **II. Meton.**: By fate, destiny, etc.: Plaut.

sortit-tus, a, um, P. of sorti-or. **2. sortitus**, ūs, m. [sorti-or] *A casting or drawing of lots*: Cic; Virg. **Sōsius**, ii, m. *Sosius; a Roman name*.

sos-pes, Itis (fem. collat. form, **sospita**, æ), adj. [for sos-pet-s; fr. sos; pet-o] **1.** (Seeking in order to save; hence) **a.** Prop.: Saving, delivering: templum Junonis Sospita, Cic.—As Subst.: **Sospita**, æ, f. (sc. dea) *The delivering goddess; the deliverer or preserver; an epithet of Juno*: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: Favourable, auspicious: cursus, Hor.—**2.** (Sought in order to be saved; hence) *Saved, safe and sound, safe, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured*: virginum mater juvenumque nuper Sospitum, Hor.: fortuna ... Sospes ab incurso est, Ov.

sospit-o, no perf. nor sup. found, āre, i, v. a. [sospes, sospit-is] *To keep safe, preserve, protect, prosper; progeniem*, Liv.

Sōter, ōris, m. = σωτήρ. *A deliverer, preserver*: Cic.

Sotiates, um, m. *The Sotiates; a people in Gallia Aquitania*.

spādix, icis, comm. = σπάδιξ. **I. Prop.**: A palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit: Gell. **II. Meton.**: (as in Greek) (as adj.) *Date-brown, nut-brown, chestnut-brown*: equi, Virg.

spādo, ōnis, m. = σπάδων. **I. Prop.**: A castrated person, a eunuch: Liv.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: Of an unfruitful, or seedless, plant: Pl.

sparg-o, sparsi, sparsum, spargere (Inf. Pass., spargier, Hor.), 3, v. a. [root sprap, whence sprico] **I.**

Prop.: A. Of solids: **1.** Gen.: To scatter, cast, or throw, about; streu, cast, or throw, here and there: sparge rosas, Hor.: semen manu, Cic.—**2.** It's p. Of weapons: To scatter, cast, hurl, throw, about in all directions: Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Of liquids: To scatter, or throw, about; to sprinkle: Cic; Hor. **II. Meton.**: A. **1.** To bestrew, streu: humum foliis, Virg.—**2.** To sprinkle, wet, bedew, moisten, etc.: lacrima favillam, Hor.—**3.** Part. Perf. Pass.: A. Gen.: Spotted, covered, covered over, etc.: with anything, as if by sprinkling: anguis aureis maculis sparsus, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: Covered with spots or freckles; spotted, freckled, etc.: sparsio ore, Ter.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: To scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out, etc.: ille (sc. aper) ruit spargitque canes, Ov.: exercitum per provincias, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: A. With Personal pron. plur.: To scatter, disperse, divide, etc.: Liv.—**b.** Of money, property, etc.: To scatter, squander, waste, etc.: Hor. **III. Fig.**: A. Gen.: To dis-

tribute, spread abroad, spread, extend; sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes Thecos, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To intersperse, interpose, insert a word etc.: ergo nunc Dama solalis Nusquam, est? unde mihi tantum fortem tamque fidelem? Sparge subinde, break in with, Hor.—**2.** Of a report or rumour, To spread, or noise, abroad; to circulate, report: Virg.; Tac.

spars-us (for sparg-sus), a, um: **1.** P. of sparg-o.—**2.** Pa.: Spread open or out: (Comp.) sparsior racement, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. épar.

Sparta, æ, -e, f., Σπάρτη, *Sparta or Sparte; the capital of Laconia (now Misitra)*.—Hence, **1. Spart-ānus**, a, um, *Spartan*.—As Subst.: **Spartānus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A Spartan*.—**2. Spartiātes**, æ, m. *A Spartan*.

Spartācus, i, m. *Spartacus. I. Prop.: A celebrated Thracian gladiator, who carried on the war of the gladiators against the Romans. **II. Meton.**: An epithet of Mark Antony. **spartum**, i, n. = σπάρτον. **I. Prop.**: Spanish broom: Liv. **II. Meton.**: A rope made of broom: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. sparie.*

spārī-lus, i, m. dim. [for sparolus; fr. 2. sparus, (uncontr. Gen.) sparol-i] *A broom*: Ov.

1. spārus, i, m. *A small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear*: Sall.

2. spārus, i, m. *The gill-head, gill-bream*: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. sparie.

spātha, æ, f. = σπάθη. *A broad blade or anything drawn out into breadth; hence* **1.** A broad, flat, wooden instrument for stirring a liquid; a spatle, spatula: Cels.—**2.** A broad, two-edged sword without a point: Tac.—**3.** A spathe of a palm-tree: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. spathe, épée.

spātī-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. e. dep. [spati-um] **I.** A. Gen.: To take a walk, walk about, promenade, in xysto, Cic.: sub umbrā, Ov. **B. Esp.**: To walk about or along; to go, proceed: ante ora deūm pingues spatiatūr (sc. Dido) ad aras, Virg. **II.** To go into space; i. e. to spread out, expand: spatiantia passim Brachia compescit, Ov.

spātīōs-o, adv. [spatiōsus] **I. Gen.**: Widely, greatly, extensively: Pl. **II. Esp.**: Long: (Comp.) spatiōsius, Prop.

spātī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [spati-um] (Full of spatium; hence) **1.** Full of room, roomy, of great extent, ample, spacious: (Comp.) quid erat spatiōsius illis, Ov. (Sup.) spatiōsissima sedes, Pl.—**2.** Full of size or length; hence, Large, long, broad: taurus, Ov.—**3.** Long, long-continuing, prolonged: nox, Ov.—**4.** Great, comprehensive: spatiōsa res est sapientia, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. spacieux.

spātium, ii, n. = σπάδιον, *Æolie for σπαδιον. I. Prop.*: A race-course: decurso spatio, a calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. **1.** Gen.: Room, a space: tro-

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pateat cœli spatium non amplius ulnas, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Room or space in a building: interius, Ov.—b. A limited space, distance, interval: vie, Ov.—c. Size, bulk: Ov.—d. Length: trahit aures in spatium, i. e. lengthens them out, Ov.—B. A walk, promenade.—C. The action of walking: a walk, turn: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Of time: I. Gen.: A space of time, interval, period: Cic.; Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. Of a portion of time in which to do anything: Space, time, leisure, opportunity: Cic.; Cæs.—b. Metrical time, measure, quantity: Cic.—B. A path, course, race, track: majorum, of one's ancestors, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *espace, pîce*.

spēci-es, ēi (Gen. and Dat. plur. were not yet in use in Cicero's time), f. [speci-o]. 1. A seeing, sight, look, view: Lucr.—2. (That which is seen in a thing, i. e.) A. Prop.: The outward appearance, outside, exterior: shape, form, figure, etc.: Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) That which is discerned by the mind: An idea, notion: Cic.; Hor.—(b) (a) A look, show, seeming, appearance, semblance, pretence, cloak, colour: Cic.; Liv.—(B) Show, i. e. ornament, display, splendour, beauty: Cic.—c. Meton.: (a) An appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition: Liv.; Ov.—(B) A likeness, image, statue: Cic.—(b) A particular sort, kind, or quality, a species. Hence, Fr. *épice, espèce*.

spēcil-lum, i, n. dim. [for specul-lum]: fr. specul-um. A small thing for examining objects; hence) A surgical instrument for examining diseased parts of the body: Cic.

spēcī-men, inis, n. [speci-o] (That which serves for seeing, knowing, or recognising a thing; hence) I. Prop.: A mark, token, proof, example, sample, instance, specimen: Cic. II. Meton.: A pattern, model, example, ideal: Cic.

spēc-i-o, spexi, spectrum, spēcēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *spac*, videre] To look, look at, behold, see, etc.: nunc specimen spectitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plant.

spēcīos-us, ade. [specios-us] Showily, handsomely, splendidly. I. Prop.: veli, i. e. in a painted or ornamented vessel, Pl.: (Comp.) speciosius arma non est qui tractet, Hor. II. Fig.: (Sup.) speciosissimus unsus, Quint.

spēcī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [speci-es] (Full of species; hence) Full of beauty, display, etc.; good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant. I. Prop.: speciosus pelle decorā, Hor. II. Fig.: reversionis has speciosas catenas habes, well-sounding, plausible, specious: Cic. (Comp.) quum speciosus quid dicendum est, Quint. (Sup.) speciosissimum genus orationis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spécieux*.

spēcā-bilis, e, adj. [spect(a)-o] I. Prop.: That may be or is seen; visible: campus, i. e. open, Ov. II. Meton.: That is worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable: victorica, Tac.

¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *spectable*.

spēcā-cilum (-cilum, Prop.), i, n. [spect(a)-o] (That which is made for

beholding; hence) I. Gen.: A show, sight, spectacle: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: In the theatre, circus, etc.: A public sight or show: a stage-play, spectacle: Cic.; Liv. B. Meton.: The place where plays, etc., are performed; the theatre or amphitheatre: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spectacle*.

spēcā-tī-o, ōnis, f. [spect(a)-o] 1. A. Prop.: A looking, beholding, contemplation of a thing; a sight, view: Cic.—b. Fig.: Respect, regard, consideration: Flor.—2. An examining, proving, testing of money: Cic.

spēcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. a. Gen.: A looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator.—b. Esp.: A spectator in a theatre, at games, etc.: Plaut.—2. An examiner, judge, critic: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spectateur*.

spēcā-trix, tris, f. [id.] She that looks at or observes a thing: Ov.

spēcā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of spect(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Tried, tested, proved: homo, Cic. (Sup.) aliquid spectatissimum, Liv.—b. Meton.: Looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent: (Comp.) quo non spectator alter, Sil.

spēc-tī-o, ōnis, f. [speci-o] (A beholding; hence) Angular t. t.: An observing of the auspices; also, the right of observing them (which belonged to the magistrates): Cic.

spēc-to, tavi, tatum, täre, 1. v. a. and n. intens. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. Act.: To look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe: quisquis ingentes oculo irretoto Spectat acervos, Hor.—2. Neut.: To look direct or direct the looks; to look, turn the attention: domus spectat in nos solos, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of a play, games, etc.: a. Act.: To look at or see; to look on: Plaut.; Hor.—b. Neut.: To look on, to be a spectator: Plant.—2. a. Act.: Of localities: To look, face, lie, be situated towards any quarter: Acarnania solem occidentem spectat, Liv.—b. Neut.: To look, lie, face, be situated, etc.: quæ (sc. pars) ad fretum spectaret, Cic.: Belgæ spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Cæs.—3. To examine, try, test: fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Act.: I. a. Gen.: To look at, behold, see: impunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter.—b. Esp.: To look to a thing, as to an end or guide of action, etc.; to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive, or endeavour after; to tend, incline, refer, pertain, or have regard to a thing: nihil spectat, nisi fugam, Cic.—2. To judge of, try, test: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, Cic.—B. Neut.: To look; to have regard or reference: ad to munus omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic.

spēc-trum, i, n. [id.] (That which brings about the looking; hence) An appearance, form, image of a thing; an apparition, spectre: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spectre*. 1. **spēc-tila**, æ, f. [id.] (The beholding thing, i. e. a thing or place from which one looks out; hence) I. Prop.: A look-out, watch-tower: Cic. II. Fig.: A watch-tower: amicitia, Pl. III. Meton.: A high place, height, eminence: Virg.

2. **spēc-tila**, æ, f. dim. [spes, spe-i] A slight hope: Cic.

spēcūlā-bundus, a, um, adj. [specul(a)-or] On the look-out, on the watch; watching for anything: ubi speculabundus substat, Tac.: (in verbal force, with Acc.) rupem, Suet.

spēcūlā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] I. Gen.: A searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner: Cic.; Liv. II. Esp. Milit. t. t.: A looker-out, spy, scout, explorer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculeur*.

spēcūlātōr-ius, a, um, adj. [speculator] Of, or belonging to, spies or scouts: navigia, spy-boats, vessels of observation, Cæs.—As Subst.: **speculatoria**, æ, f. (sc. navis) A spy-boat, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculeur*.

spēcūlā-trix, tris, f. [specul(a)-or] She that observes or watches; a (female) watcher, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculatrice*.

spēcūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n. [I. specul-a] To spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore: I. Act.: vacuo latam (sc. avem) caelo speculatus, Virg. II. Neut.: montis sublimis cacumen Occupat, undecens partes speculetur in omnes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculer*.

spēc-ūlum, i, n. [spec-i-o] (The beholding thing; i. e. the thing in which one beholds one's self; hence) I. P. op.: A. A looking-glass, mirror (usually made of polished metal): Cic.; Hor.—B. Of water: The reflecting surface, or mirror: Phad. II. Fig.: A mirror, copy, imitation: nature, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *speculum*.

spēcūs, ūs (i), gen. omn. [akin to σπέος] I. Prop.: A cave, cavern, grot, den; a cavity, chasm, natural or artificial; of the latter kind, a ditch, drain, covered watercourse, a pit in mines, etc.: paucos spēcūs, Cic.: specum quandam, Gell.: specus horrendum, Virg. II. Meton.: A hollow, cavity of any kind: vulneris, Virg.

spēcūl-um (-ēum), i, n. = σπήλαιον. A cave, cavern, den: Virg.

spēcūl-ena, æ, f. = σπηλιεύς. A cave, cavern, den: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *spelonque*.

Sperchē-ōs (-ius), ēi or ii, m., Σπερχείος. Spercheus or Sperchius; a river of Thessaly, rising on Mount Pindus.—Hence, 1. **Sperchē-is**, idis, adj. f. Of, or belonging to, the Spercheus.—2. **Sperchi-onides**, æ, m. A dweller by the Spercheus.

Sperchi-ā, ārum, f. *Sperchiā*; a town of Thessaly, on the Spercheus.

spēr-no, spēvī, spērnum, spēr-ere, 3. v. a. [root spēn or spēn, akin to Sanscrit root *spnu*, to destroy; Gr. σπαρ-άωμι] I. Prop.: To tear apart, sever, separate, remove: nunc spes, opes auxiliario a me segregant spērnutque se, Plaut. II. Meton.: To despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn: quod petiti, spērni, Hor.

spēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *spnu*, to destroy] C C

desiderare, optare] **I. Prop.**: **A. Neut.**: *To hope; to entertain, or cherish, a hope; to promise or flatter one's self*: quoad Pompeius in Italiâ fuit, sperare non destitit, Cic.: spero fore ut contingat id nobis, id.—**B. Act.**: **1.** *To hope for; to entertain or cherish a hope for; to expect; to trust, flatter one's self, or promise one's self that something is, etc.*: spero meliora, Cic.: neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, Virg.—**2.** With Personal objects: *To hope or trust in*: deos, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: **A. Neut.**: *To entertain an expectation, apprehension, or fear of something undesired*: moneo ego te: te deseret ille ætate et satietate, Ph. Non spero, Plaut.—**B. Act.**: *To look for, expect, apprehend that which is undesired*: at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *s'espérer*.

spe-s, spēi (*Nom. and Acc. Plur.*, speres, Emn.:—*Gen. Plur.*, sperum; and *Dat. and Abl. Plur.*, spebus, only post-class.), *f.* [for *spe-rs*; fr. *spe-o*; the old form of inflection seems to have belonged to 3rd. declension] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Hope*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: *The hope (of being appointed heir)*: Hor.; Tac. **II. Fig.**: As a term of endearment: *Hope*: Plaut. **III. Meton.**: **A. Personified**: *Spes or Hope; a Roman divinity who had several temples in Rome*: Cic.; Liv.—**B. Concr.**: *Hope*: Of that in which hope is placed, or which is hoped for: gemellos, Spem gregis, ahl silice in nudâ connixa reliquit, Virg.—**C. An anticipation or apprehension of something not desired**: Sall.

sphæra, w, f. = σφαῖρα. **I. Gen.**: *A ball, globe, sphere*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: *A globe or sphere made to represent the heavenly bodies*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sphère*.

Sphinx, ngis (*Acc.*, Sphinga, Plaut.), *f.*, Σφίγξ [prob. Throtlier]. *Sphinx; a fabulous monster near Thebes, that used to propose riddles to travellers, and tear in pieces those who could not solve them*: Plaut.; Suet.

spica, æ, f. (=um, *i. n.*, Cic. poet.) [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A point; hence, in partic., of grain, an ear, spike*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Of things in the shape of a spica*: **A.**: *A top, tuft, head of other plants*: Ov.—**B.**: *The brightest star in the constellation Virgo*: Cic. poet.—**C.**: *An arrow, dart*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spica, spic, pic, pique, épi*.

spic-ëus, a, um, adj. [spic-a] *Of, or pertaining to, ears of corn*: corona, Tib.: messis, *i. e.* of grain, Virg.

spici-um, i, n. dim. [for spicolum; fr. spicuum, (unconstr.) Gen. spico-i] (*A small spicum; hence*) **1.**: *A Gen.*: *A little sharp point or sting*: Virg.—**b.**: *Sp.*: *The point or head of a missile weapon*: Cic.—**2.**: *A small dart, javelin, arrow, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spingia*.

spicum, i, v. *spica init.*
spi-na, æ, f. [for spica-na; fr. spica-a] (*A thing belonging to a spica; hence*)

I. Prop.: *A thorn*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of things in the shape of a spina*: **A.**: *A prickle or spine of certain animals (as the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc.)*: Cic.—**B.**: *Of fishes*: **A bone: Quint.—**C.**: **1.**: *The back-bone, spine*: Cels.—**2.**: *The back*: Ov. **III. Fig.**: **Plur.**: (*Thorns, i. e.*) **A.**: *Difficulties, subtleties, perplexities in speaking and debating*: Cic.—**B.**: *Cares*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épine*.**

spin-ëtum, i, n. [spin-a] (*A thing provided with spina; hence*) *A thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns*: Virg.

spin-ëus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, thorns; thorny*: Ov.

spin-i-fer, fëra, fërum, adj. [spin-a; (i); fer-o] *Thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly*: Cic.

spin-ösus, a, um, adj. [spin-a] **I. Prop.**: *Full of thorns, or prickles; thorny, prickly*: (Comp.) spinosior arbor, Pl. **II. Fig.**: (*Thorny, i. e.*) **A.**: *Of speech*: Harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused, perplexed: Cic.—**B.**: *Of cares*: Stinging, galling, irritating: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épineux*.

spinther, ëris, n. [prob. from σφικτήρ, a tight-binder] *A kind of bracelet which kept its place on the arm by its own elasticity*: Plaut.

spin-us, i, f. [spin-a] (*The thing having a spina; hence*) *A black-thorn, sloe-tree*: Virg.

Spio, is, f., Σπείω. *Spio; a seannymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*.

spira, w, f., σπείρα. **I. Prop.**: *That which is wound, wreathed, coiled, or twisted*: a coil, fold, twist, spire: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *The base of a column*: Pl.—**B.**: *A twisted tie (for fastening the hat under the chin)*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spire*.

spira-bilis, e, adj. [spir-a] **1.**: **a. Prop.**: *That may be breathed, good to breathe, breathable, respirable*: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: *That serves to sustain life, vital: cæli spirabile lumen*, Virg.—**2.**: *That can breathe, fitted for breathing, respiratory*: viscera, Pl.

spir-a-culum, i, n. [id.] (*That which serves for breathing; hence*) *A breathing-hole, vent, spiracle*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spiracule*.

spir-a-mentum, i, n. [id.] (*The thing which serves for breathing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore, spiracle*: Ov.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: *A breathing; i. e. a brief pause, or interval; an instant*: Tac.

spir-itus, us, m. [spir-o] **I. Prop.**: *A breathing or blowing*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *Of the wind or air*: *A breath, breeze*: Virg.; Pl.—**B.**: *An exhalation, odour, etc.*: Lucr.—**C.**: *Of that which is breathed*: **I. Gen.**: *The air*: Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a.**: *Breathed air, breath*: Cic.—**b.**: *The breath of life, life*: Cic.; Virg.—**D.**: *Post.*: *A sigh*: Prop. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *A haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance; also, spirit, high spirit, energy, courage*: Cic. **Cæs.**—**B.**: **1.**: *Spirit, soul, mind*: Liv.; Tac.—**2.**: *Soul, i. e. a beloved object*: Vell.—**C.**: **1.**: *Gen.*: *Inspiration*:

Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *Poetic inspiration: a poetic spirit*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *esprit*.

spir-o, avi, atum, are, i. v. n. and **a.** [etym. dub.] **I. Nent.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To breathe, blow, etc.*: letiferi calidi spirant flatibus Austri, Ov.—**2. Esp.**: *To breathe, draw breath, respire*: dum spirare potero, Cic. **B. Meton.**: **1.**: *a.*: *To burst forth as if by breathing; emit ex oculis spiratque e pectore flamma*, Ov.—**b.**: *To emit a scent or exhalation: graviter spirantis copia thymbræ, i. e. strong-scented*, Virg.—**c.**: *To heave, boil, rage, etc.*: fervetque fretis spirantibus æquor, Virg.—**2.**: **a.**: *To breathe, for to live, be alive*: Cic.; Sall.—**b.**: *Of parts of the body*: *To pant, palpitate, etc.*: spirantia consiliis exta, still panting, Virg. **C. Fig.**: **1.**: *To be favourable, to favour*: alenit, Prop.—**2.**: *To breathe, live, be alive*: **a.**: *Of the mind, passions, etc.*: spirat adhuc amor, Hor.—**b.**: *Of life-like representations by sculpture, etc.*: spirantia æra, Virg.—**3.**: *To possess a poetic spirit*: quod spirat placeo—si placeo—tuum est, Hor.—**4.**: *To be puffed up, proud, or arrogant*: spirantibus altius Pœnis, Mor. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To breathe or blow out, blow forth*: flammam, Liv. **B. Meton.**: *To exhale, emit, give forth*: odorem, Virg. **C. Fig.**: **1.**: *To breathe forth: mendacia*, Juv.—**2.**: *Like the Eng.*: *To breathe, to be full of; to show, express, manifest; to design, intend a thing*: tributum, Liv.

spiss-e, adv. [spiss-us] **1.**: *Thickly, closely*: (Comp.) spissius, Pl.—**2.**: *Slowly*: Cic.

spiss-esco, no perf. nor sup., escëre, **3. v. n. inch.** [id.] *To become thick, to thicken, condense*: nubes, Lucr.

spiss-o, avi, atum, are, i. v. a. [id.] *To thicken, make thick or close; condense*: ignis densum spissatus in ærâ transit, Ov.

spissus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Thick, crowded, close, compact, dense*: arena, Virg.: (Sup.) spississima arbor, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Of time*: Slow, tardy, late: Cic. **III. Fig.**: *Hard, difficult*: spissum id erit spissius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épais*.

spen, ënis, m. = σπένν. *The mill or sleet*: Pers.

splend-ëo, ïi, no sup., ëre, **2. v. n.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten*: splendet focus, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To shine, to be bright or illustrious*: virtus splendet per se semper, Cic.

splende-sco, dñi, no sup., descëre, **3. v. inch. n.** [splende-o] *To become bright or shining; to derive lustre from a thing*. **I. Prop.**: incipit sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Virg. **II. Fig.**: oratione, Cic.

splend-i-ë, adv. [splend-i-us] **I. Prop.**: *Brightly, brilliantly*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Brilliantly, splendidly, nobly*: acta ætas splendide, honourably, with distinction, Cic.: (Comp.) splendidissimè, Ilfrt.: (Sup.) splendidissime natus, of very high birth, Sen.

splend-ídus, a, um, adj. [splend-**eo**] **I.** Prop.: *Bright, shining, glittering, brilliant, etc.* (Comp.) fonsplendidior vitro, Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of style of living, dress, etc.: *Brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous*: quom in villā nihil splendidum fuerit præter ipsos, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble* (Sup.) officium splendidiissimum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Shiny, fine, specious*: prætendens culpā splendida verba tuæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *splendide*.

splend-or, ōris, m. [splend-**eo**] **I.** Prop.: *Sheen, brightness, brilliancy, lustre, splendour*: Plaut.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of style of living, etc.: *Splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Lustre, splendour, honour, dignity, excellence, etc.: Cic.—**B.** Of the voice: *Clearness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *splendeur*.

Spōletium, ii, -tum, i, n. *Spoletum* or *Spoleto*; a city of Umbria (now Spoleto).—Hence, **Spōlet-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Spoleto*.—As Subst.: **Spōletini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Spoleto*.

spōliā-tio, ōnis, f. [spoli(a)-**o**] *A pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation*. **I.** Prop.: omnium rerum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: consulatūs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spoliation*.

spōliā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A robber, pillager, plunderer, spoiler*: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spoliateur*.

spōliā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She that robs, pillages, or spoils*: Cic.

spōliā-tus, a, um, i, P. of spoli(a)-**o**.—**2.** Pa.: *Plundered, despoiled*: (Comp.) nihil illo regno spoliatus, Cic.

spōli-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [spoli-um] **I.** Gen.: *To strip; to deprive of covering, rob of clothing, etc.*: Gallum torque, Liv. **II.** Esp.: *To rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil; to deprive or rob one of*: fana sociorum, Cic.: aliquem argento, id. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) hiems spoliata capillis, stripped of his locks, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spolier*.

spōli-um, ii, n. [prob. root σκῦλ, whence σκῦλ-λω, to strip, flay; σκῦλ-α] (*That which is stripped off*; hence) **1.** Of an animal: *The skin or hide stripped off*: Lucr.; Ov.—**2.** a. Prop.: *The arms, armour, or clothing (stripped from a defeated enemy)*; also booty, prey, spoil: Cic.; Virg.—b. Meton.: *Arms, weapons*: Ov.—c. Fig.: *Plunder, spoil, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.

spōnda, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The frame of a bedstead, sofa, etc.*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A bed, couch, sofa*: Virg.

spōnd-āllum (-aulum), ii, n. [prob. σπονδή; αὐλός] *A sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute*: Cic.

spōnd-ō, spōndō, spōnsus, spōndere, 2, v. a. [σπένδω, to pour out or make a libation] **I.** Prop.: *Law and mercantile t.t., in bargains, covenants, treaties, etc.*: *To promise*

solemnly; to bind, engage, or pledge one's self: si quis, quod spopondit, etc., Cic.: (without Object) quis spopondisse me dicat? id. **II.** Meton.: Of personal subjects: *To promise sacredly, to vow*: aliquid, Cic.: (without Object) si mihi Jupiter auctor Spondeat, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of things as subject: *To promise, forebode, etc.*: nec quicquam placidum spondentia (sc. sidera), Ov.

spōndēs (incorrectly -æus), i, m.=σπονδεῖος (of, or belonging to, libations; hence, on account of its prolonged, solemn character), *A spondee* (—): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sponde*.

spōngia (-ῆα), æ, f.=σπογγία. **I.** Prop.: *A sponge*: Cic.; Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *An open-worked coat of mail*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éponge*.

spōn-sa, æ, f. [for spōnd-sa; fr. spōnd-**eo**] (*She who is promised*; hence) *A betrothed, a bride*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épouse*.

spōns-ālis, e, adj. [2. spōns-us] *Of, or belonging to, betrothal or espousal*; sponsal: Var.—As Subst.: **spōns-ālia**, ium (Gen., sponsaliorum, Suet.), n.: **1.** *A betrothal, espousal*: Cic.—**2.** *A betrothal feast*: Cic.

spōnd-sio, ōnis, f. [for spōnd-sio; fr. spōnd-**eo**] **I.** Gen.: *Law and Polit. t.t.*: *A solemn promise or engagement to some performance (in bargains, covenants, treaties, etc.)*; a promise, guarantee, security: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: *In civil suits: A mutual agreement or stipulation (of the parties, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains the cause)*: Cic.

spōn-sor, ōris, m. [for spōnd-sor; fr. id.] (*One who promises solemnly for another*; hence) *A bondsman, surety*: Cic.; Ov.

spōn-sum, i [for spōnd-sum; fr. id.] *A covenant, agreement, engagement*: Cic.

1. spōn-sus (for spōnd-sus), a, um, P. of spōnd-**eo**.

2. spōn-sus, i, m. [for spōnd-sus; fr. spōnd-**eo**] **I.** Prop.: *A betrothed, a bridegroom*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A wooer, suitor*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *époux*.

3. spōn-sus, ūs, m. [id] *Bail, suretyship*: Cic.

spōn-te, Abl., and **spontis**, Gen., of a noun **spons**, of which no other cases occur [for spōnd-te; fr. spōnd-**eo**] (*A pledging of one's self to a thing*; hence) **1.** Sponte: a. Prop.: *Of free will, of one's own accord, of one's self, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously*: exsult sponte erat, Ov.—b. Meton.: (a) *Of living beings: By one's self, without the aid of others, alone*: Plaut.; Cic.—(b) *Of things: Of its, etc., self; spontaneously*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Spontis: only in the phrase, Sue spontis (esse): *A to be one's own master, at one's own disposal*: Var.; Cels.—b. In Columella, of things,=suā sponte: *Of itself, spontaneously*: Col.

spontis, v. sponte.

spor-ta, æ, f. [σπαρ, root of

σπερ-ω=σπ-ω, to tie, fasten, plait, etc.] (*The plaited thing*; hence) *A plaited basket or hamper*: Pl.

sportel-la, æ, f. dim. [for sportul-la; fr. sportul-a] *A little basket, a fruit-basket*: Cic.

sport-ūla, æ, f. dim. [sport-a] **I.** Prop.: *A little basket*; esp. one in which a great man distributed presents of food or money to his clients, etc.: Juv. **II.** Meton.: *A gift, present*. Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sportule*.

sp̄r̄-tio, ōnis, f. [sp̄rno, through root SP̄R] *A despising; disdain, scorn, contempt*: Liv.

sp̄r̄-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A despiser, disdain, scorner*: Ov.

sp̄r̄-tus, a, um, P. of sp̄rno, through root SP̄R.

spū-ma, æ, f. [spu-o] (*That which is spit, etc.*; hence) *Foam, froth, scum, spume* from the mouth, of the sea, in boiling, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écume*.

spūm-esco, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3, v. n. incl. [spum-a] *To grow foamy, to begin to foam*: aquora remo, Ov.

spūm-ēsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Of, or belonging to, spuma*; hence) *Foaming, frothy*: Virg.

spūm-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [spum-a; (i); fer-o] *Foam-bearing, foaming*: annis, Ov.

spūm-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [spum-a; (i); ger-o] *Foam-bearing, foaming*: sus, Lucr.; fons, Ov.

spūm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. and a. [spum-a] **I.** Neut.: *To foam, froth*: pocula bina novo spumantia lacte, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To cause to foam; to foam forth, cover with foam*: **A.** Prop.: saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, Cic. poet. **B.** Fig.: ista spumans ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écumer*.

spūm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Full of foam, foaming*: undæ, Ov.: (Comp.) spumosior Addua, Claud. **II.** Fig.: *Of poetry, etc.*: Frothy, bombastic: carmen, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spumeux, écumeux*.

spūo, spūi, spūtum, spūtēre, 3, v. n. and a. [πρω] **I.** Neut.: *To spit, to spit out, spew*: Pl. **II.** Act.: *To spit upon*: terram, Virg.

spurc-o, adv. [spurc-us] **1.** Filthily, dirtily: Col.—**2.** Basely, meanly, villainously: (Comp.) spurcius, Cato: (Sup.) spurcissime, Cic.—**3.** Impurely, filthy: Cic.

spurc-itia, æ (Nom. collat. form, -ities, Lucr.), f. [id.] (*The quality or condition of the spurcus*; hence) *Filth, dirt*: suum, Pl.

spurc-o, no perf., ātum, āre, i, v. a. [id.] *To make filthy; to befoul, defile*. **I.** Prop.: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: seneectus Spurcata impuris moribus, Cat.

spurcus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure*: res, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: Foul, base, low, mean, common: (Comp.) nihil est to spurcius uno, Mart.: (Sup.) homo spurcissimus, Cic.

Spurinna, æ, m. [Etruscan] *Spurinna*; the *haruspex* who warned *Cæsar* to beware of the *Ides* of *March*.

spûr-lus, i, m. [prob. from same root as *sperno*] *An illegitimate or spurious child; a natural child; a bastard*: Just.

spû-to, perf. and sup. prps. not found, are, 1. v. a. *intens.* [spû-o] *To spit, spit out*: argenti, *Plant.*
spû-tum, i, n. [id.] *Spit, spittle*: Cels.: *Lucr.*

squal-ô, ïi, no sup., ere, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to σκαῶ-ω, "to make dry" or "stiff"] *I. Gen.: To be stiff or rough with anything, etc.: squalentes infodæ conchas, i. e. rough, Virg. II. Esp.: A. To be filthy, neglected, squalid: squalabant corpora tabo, Ov. —B. To mourn in filthy or squalid garments: squalabat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic.*

squalid-e, adv. [squalid-us] *Without ornament, rudely: dicere, Cic.*
squal-idus, a, um, adj. [squal-eo] 1. *Stiff, rough: corpora, Lucr. —2. a.: (a) Prop.: Stiff with dirt; dirty, foul, filthy, nasty, neglected, squalid: homo, Plant. —(b) Fig.: Of style: Rude, undorned: (Comp.) suâ sponte squalidiora sunt, Cic. —b. Of accused persons, etc.: Dressed in filthy garments or mourning: reus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. squalide.*

squal-or, ôris, m. [id.] 1. *Stiffness, roughness: Lucr. —2. a. Stiffness from dirt; dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, squalor: Cic.; Tac. —b. Of the filth, etc., on garments, as a sign of mourning: squalor sordisque sociorum, Cic.*

squal-us, i, m. *The squalor or dogfish: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. squalé.*

squâ-ma, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *tsHAD*, *tegere*] *(The covering thing) I. Prop.: A scale of a fish, serpent, etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. A fish: Juv. —B. Scale-armour: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. squame (-mme).*

squâm-êus, a, um, adj. [squâm-a] *(Pertaining to squama; hence) Scales: anguis, Virg.*

squâm-i-ger, gêra, gêrum, adj. [squâm-a; (i); ger-o] *Scale-bearing: scaly: cervices (sc. anguis), Ov. —As Subst.: squamigeri, ñrum, m. (sc. pisces) The scale-bearers, i. e. fishes: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. squamigère.*

squâm-ôsus, a, um, adj. [squâm-a] *(Full of squama; hence) Scaly: draco, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. squameux (squamm-).*

scilla, æ, v. scilla.
st. interj. *Hist! hush! Cic.*
Stâbîe, ñrum, f. *Stabie; a small town on the coast of Campania.*

stâbîl-men, inis, n. [stâbîl-i-o] *(That which makes firm, etc.; hence) A stay, support: regni, Cic. poet.*

stâbîl-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) *A stay, support, stabiliment: Plant.; Pl.*

stâbîl-i-o, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [stâbîl-is] *To make firm, steadfast, or stable; to fix, stay, establish. I. Prop.: aliquid, Pl.: (without Object) stabilendi causâ, Cæs. II. Fig.: rem*

publicam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *établir, élayer*, (old) *stabler*.

stâ-bîlis, e, adj. [st(a)-o] *I. Prop.: (That stands; hence) That stands just, firm, or immovable: firm, steadfast, steady, stable: via, Cic.: domus, id. II. Fig.: Firm, enduring, durable, stable; immutable, unchanging: steadfast, intrepid: amici, Cic.: (Comp.) imperium stabilis, Ter.: (Sup.) quæstus stabilissimus, Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. stable.*

stâbîl-itas, âtis, f. [stâbîl-is] *(The quality of the stabilis; hence) A standing fast or firm; steadfastness, firmness, durability, immovability, stability. I. Prop.: Cæs.; Cic. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. stabilité.*

stâbîl-iter, adv. [id.] *Firmly, durably, permanently: Vitruv.: (Comp.) stabilis, Suet.*

stâbîl-o, prps. no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. n. and a. [stâbîl-um] *I. Neut.: (To have a stabulum; hence) To have an abode, stable, stall, etc.: centauri in foribus stabulant, Virg. II. Act.: (To place in a stabulum; hence) To stable, house, pen, etc.; pecus, Var.*

stâbîl-or, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] *(To have a stabulum; hence) Of animals: To have a stable, stall, etc.; to stand in a stable; to abide, dwell, etc.: Ov.*

stâ-bîlum, i, n. [st(a)-o] *(That which serves for standing in; hence) I. Gen.: A standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling: Plant. II. Esp.: A. For animals: A stall, stable, inclosure of any kind: Virg. —B. For persons: A low public house, pot-house, tavern, hostelry, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. stable, étable.*

stadium, ïi, n. = στάδιον *(That which stands fast; hence, as being a fixed standard of length.) I. Prop.: A stade, stadium (a distance of 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; it was an eighth part of a milliarius, or somewhat less than an eighth of an English mile): Cic. II. Meton.: A racecourse for foot-racing, of a stadium in length (among the Greeks): Cic. III. Fig.: A contest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. stade.*

Stâgira, ñrum, n. Στάγαιρα *Stagira; a town of Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle. —Hence, Stâgîr-ites, æ, m. The Stagirite, i. e. Aristotele.*

1. **stagn-o**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. and a. [stagn-um] *I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To form a pool of standing water; to stagnate, be stagnant: stagnans Nilus, Virg. B. Meton.: Of places which lie under water: To be overflowed or inundated: orbis paludibus, Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To cause to stand, to make stagnant: bitumine aqua Maris Mortui stagnatur, Just. B. Meton.: To cover with water; to overflow, to inundate a place: Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *stagner*, (mod.) *étancher*.*

2. **stagn-o**, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.

[2. *stagnum* = *stannum*] *(Prop.: To overlay or plate with stannum; Fig.) To make fast, strengthen, fortify: se adversus insidias, Just.*

1. **sta-gnum**, i, n. [st(a)-o] *(That which is produced by standing still; hence) I. Prop.: A piece of standing water whether permanent or temporary; a pool, pond, swamp, fen, etc.: Virg.; Liv. II. Meton.: For Waters in gen.: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. étang.*

2. **stagnum**, i, v. stannum.
stâ-nên, inis, n. [st(a)-o] *(The standing thing; hence) I. Prop.: The warp (in the upright loom of the ancients): Ov. II. Meton.: A. A thread (hanging from the distaff): Ov. —B. Of threads of other sorts: Ov.; Pl. —C. A cloth made of threads; hence) 1. The fillets of priests: Prop. —2. A garment: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *estame, estamine, estamène*, (mod.) *éamine, lamis*.*

stâmin-êus, a, um, adj. [stamen, stamin-is] *Of, or belonging to, thread-like things; thready: rota rhombi, Prop.*

stannêus (stagneus), a, um, adj. [stannum] *Of, or belonging to, stannum; made of stannum: pyxis, Pl.*

stannum (prps. also *stagnum*), i, n. [etym. dub.] *Stannum, an alloy of silver and lead; tin: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. étain, tain.*

stât-ârius, a, um, adj. [2. stat-us] *I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, standing fast or firm; stationary, steady: miles, Liv.: comœdia a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers, Ter.: —As Subst.: statarii, ñrum, m. (sc. ludii) The actors in the comœdia stataria, Cic. II. Meton.: Of an orator: Cæm, tranqui: Cic.*

stâtêra, æ, f. [prps. akin to στάδιον, a rule] 1. *A siegeward; also, a balance: Suet. —2. A (goldsmith's) scales: Cic.*

Statielli, ñrum, m. *The Statielli, a people of Liguria.*

Stâtîlius, ïi, m. *Statilius; a Roman name.*

stâ-tim, adv. [st(a)-o] *I. Prop.: In standing firmly, steadily, steadfastly: Plant. II. Meton.: Forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly: Cic.; Pl.; Suet.*

stâ-tîo, ônis, f. [id.] *I. Prop.: A standing, a standing still: Lucr.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: 1. A station, post: an abode, residence: Cic.; Virg. —2. Of things: Place, position, etc.: Ov. B. Esp.: 1. A public place: Suet.; Pl. —2. Milit. t. t.: A. A post, station: Cæs. —b. Plur., or Sing. in collective force: (a) *Centries, sentinels, outposts: Cæs.; Suet. —(b) A bodyguard, life-guard: Suet. —3. Nautical t. t.: An anchorage, roadstead, road, bay, inlet: Cæs.; Virg. III. Fig.: Of things: A post, station, etc.: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. station.**

stâ-tivus, a, um, adj. [st(a)-o] *I. Gen.: Standing still, stationary: aquæ,*

STATOR

STERTO

Var. **II. Esp.**: Milit. *t. t.*: Of, or belonging to, posts, stations, or quarters: Cic.; Cæs. — As Subst.: **stativa**, crum, *n.* (*sc. castra*) A stationary camp: Liv.

1. **stā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] (*A stander; hence*) A waiter, servant, attendant, messenger: Cic.

2. **Stā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] (*In a causative force*: One who causes to stand; hence) 1. A supporter, preserver, etc.: Cic. — 2. The stopper, i. e. he who causes men to cease their flight: an epithet of Jove: Liv.

stātū-a, æ, *f.* [*statu-o*] (*The thing set up; hence*) An image, statue: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *statue*.

stātū-men, inis, *n.* [*statu-o*] (*The thing causing to stand; hence*) 1. That upon which anything rests; a support, stay, prop: Pl.—2. A rib of a ship: Cæs.

stātū-o, stātūi, stātūtum, stātūēre, 3. *v. a.* [*2. status, (unconfr. Gen.) statu-is*] (*In a causative force*: To make, or cause, to stand; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To put, place, set, etc.: crateras magnos, Virg.: patrem ante oculos, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. Milit. *t. t.*: To draw up in position; to station: mediā portā robora legionum statuit, Liv.—2. With the accessory notion of preparing: **a.** To set up, erect, rear, build, etc.: tropæum, Cic.—**b.** Of a tent, etc.: To rear, pitch: Cæs.—**c.** Of a tree: To set, plant, etc.: Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A. 1.** To set down as certain in one's mind; to hold for certain; to think, believe, consider, suppose: ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) voluptatem summum bonum, *id.*: (without Object) ut ego nihil statuum, *id.*—**2.** To appoint one as (something); to make one to be (something): (with second Acc. of further definition) arbitrum nō statuebat, Cic.—**B.** To lay down a thing as settled or decided; to fix, settle, dispose, ordain; to decide, conclude, determine, etc.: res, Cic.: modum diuturnitatis imperii, *id.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *statuer*.

stā-tira, æ, *f.* [*st(a)-o*] (*A standing upright, an upright posture; hence*) Of persons: height, or size, of the body; stature: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stature*.

1. **stā-tus**, a, um, *adj.* [*root STA, in causal force as in sisto*] (*Made to stand; hence*) Set, fixed, appointed, stated; certain as to time: Cic.: statū dies, Tac.

2. **stā-tus**, ūs, *m.* [*st(a)-o*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A standing, position: Plaut.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: Milit. *t. t.*: A position, posture, attitude of a combatant: Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: Condition, circumstances, situation, state, etc.: Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. Pregn.: A firm or secure position; a favourable condition, prosperity, welfare, etc.: Tac.—2. Civil rank; condition, station: Cic.—3. Rhet. *t. t.*: The state of the question, state of the case: Cic.—4. Position, attitude: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *état*.

stātū-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of statu-o.—2. *Pa.*: Tall, slender, tank: senex, Plaut.

stel-la, æ, *f.* [*for ster-la; fr. sterno*] (*The strever of light; hence*) 1. **a.** *Prop.*: A star (whereas sidus denotes a group of stars, a constellation).—**b.** *Meton.*: A figure of a star: Suet.—2. A constellation: Virg.—3. Of the sun: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étoile*.

Stellātis Ager or **Campus**. *The Stellatis District or Plain; a district in Southern Campania, near Cales.*—Hence, **Stellāt-inus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the Stellatis District.

stellā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [*stell-a*] (*Provided with stella; hence*) 1. Set, filled, or covered with stars; starry, i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. Studded with eyes like stars: Argus, Ov.—B. Studded or set as it were with stars: stellatus insipide fulvā Ensis, Virg.

stell-ifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [*stell-a; (i); fer-o*] Star-bearing, starry. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stellifere*.

stell-io, ōnis, *m.* [*stell-a*] (*The one having stella; hence*) **I. Prop.**: A newt, stellion: Virg. **II. Meton.**: A crafty, knavish person: Pl.

stell-o, nō perf., ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [*stell-a*] **I. Neut.**: (*To be set with stars;—only in Part. Pres.*) **A. Prop.**: Set or covered with stars, starry: colium, Virg. **B. Meton.**: Glittering, shining, or gleaming as a star: gemmæ, Ov. **II. Act.**: (*To set, or cover, with stars; hence*) To stud as with stars: stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellantur (*sc. gemmæ*), Pl.

stemma, ātis, *n.* = στέμμα (*The crowning thing*) **I. Prop.**: A crown, wreath or garland; esp. hung round ancestral images: Sen. **II. Meton.**: A pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree: Juv.

Stēna, ōrum, *n.*, Στένα (*The Narrows*). *Stēna; a narrow defile near Antigonæ, in Chaonia.*

Sten-tor, ōris, *m.*, Στέντωρ [*Sancrit root STAN, tonare*] (*The Thunderer*). *Stentor; a Greek warrior in the army before Troy, celebrated for the strength of his lungs.*

ster-cōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [*stercus, stercor-is*] To dung, manure with dung; to muck: loca, Var.: (without Object) utilitas stercorandi, Cic.

Sterc-ūlus, i, *m.* [*for Sterg-ulnus; fr. στεργ-ἄνος = κόπρος*] (*The Dungy One*) *Sterculus; the god of dung-heaps or of manuring.*

sterc-o, ōris, *n.* [*for sterg-us; fr. id.*] Dung, excrements, ordure. **I. Prop.**: Cic. **II. Fig.**: As a term of abuse: Cic.

stēr-ilis, e (*Neut. Plur.*, sterila, Lucr.), *adj.* [*akin to στεργ-ός, στεργ-ός*] **I. Prop.**: Unfruitful, barren, sterile: viri, i. e. eunuchs, Cat.: avenæ, Virg.: (*Comp.*) galli steriliores, Var. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of things: Producing, or causing, or productive of, unfruitfulness or sterility: rubigo, Hor.—**B.**

Barren, bare, empty: corpora sonitu, that yield no sound, Lucr. **III. Fig.**: Unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain: Februarius, Cic.: (with Gen.) virtutum sterile seculum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stérile*.

stēr-il-tas, ātis, *f.* [*steril-is*] (*The quality of the sterilis; hence*) Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility: Cic.; Pl.

stern-a, ācis, *adj.* [*stern-o*] That throws to the ground: equus, that throws his rider, Virg.

stern-o, strāvi, strātum, sternēre, 3. *v. a.* [*root STAR, or by transposition STRA; akin to Sanscrit root STAR or STIR; Gr. στερν-ειναι*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To spread out, spread abroad; to stretch out, extend; to strew, scatter: fessi sternunt corpora, Liv. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Acc. of personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** Of living subjects: To stretch one's, etc., self out: Virg.; Sil.—**b.** Of places, etc., as subjects: To stretch, stretch out, extend: Pl.—**c.** Perf. Part. Pass.: Stretched out, lying down, prostrate: ad pedes strati, Cic.—**2.** To spread a thing out flat; to smooth, level: placidi straverunt æquora venti, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To spread, arrange, prepare a bed, etc.: Cic.; Pl.—**B. 1. Gen.**: To cover, cover over by spreading something out: lectum textili stragulo, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** Of roads, etc.: To pave: semitam saxo quadrato, Liv.—**b.** To bestrew, strew over, cover by strewing: algā litus, Hor.—**c.** Of a horse: To cover with housings, etc.; to saddle: Liv.—**C. 1.** Of personal objects: To stretch out by flinging down; to throw down, stretch on the ground, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate: viros cæde, Virg.—**2.** With things as objects: To overthrow, demolish: mœnia, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.** To calm, still, moderate: stratis militum odiss, Tac.—**B.** To cast down, prostrate: deorum plagæ percussis afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, Cic.

stern-ūo, ūi, nō sup., ūēre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [*akin to στεργ-ειναι*] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To sneeze: Pl. **B. Meton.**: Of a light: To sputter, crackle: Ov. **II. Act.**: To sneeze out, give by sneezing: omnia, Prop.

sternūtā-mentum, i, *n.* [*sternut-(a)-o, to sneeze*] A sneeze, a sneezing: Cic.

Stēr-ōpe, ōs, *f.*, Στερόπη (*Lightning*). *Sterope; one of the Piæades.*

Stēr-ōpes, is, *m.*, Στερόπης (*Lightner*). *Steropes; a Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy.*

stercul-inum, i, (*anīmum*, ūi), *n.* (= stercul-inum; fr. Stercul-us) (*A thing belonging to Sterculus; hence*) A dung-pit, laystall, mizen. **I. Prop.**: Phæd.; Cato. **II. Fig.**: As a term of reproach: Plaut.

Stertinus, ūi, *m.* *Stertinius; a Stoic philosopher.*—Hence, **Sertinius**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Stertinus.

stert-o, ūi (acc. to Prisc.), nō sup.,

ἔρε, 3. v. n. [prob. akin to *δαρό-δω*].
To snore: diem totum stertebat, Hor.

Stēsichōrus, i, m., Στεσιχόρος
 (Chorus exhibitor or leader). *Stēsichorus*; a Greek lyric poet of Ilium, whose real name was Tisias.

Stēnēlus, i, m., Στένελος (Strong or Mighty One). *Stēnēlus*: 1. King of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus. — Hence, **Stēnēlēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Stēnēlus*; *Stēnēleian*: hostis, i. e. Eurystheus, Ov. — 2. King of the Ligurians. — Hence, **Stēnēlēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Stēnēlus*; *Stēnēleian*. — b. **Stēnēlēis**, Idis, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Stēnēlus*; *Stēnēleian*: volucris, i. e. Cynus, Ov. — 3. One of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse. — 4. A Rutulian, slain by Pallas.

Stictē, ēs, f. [στικτός, spotted]
Stictē: one of Aedon's hounds: Ov.

stigma, ātis, n. = στίγμα (a prick, puncture). **I**. Prop.: A mark burned in a brand (impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace): Suet. **II**. Fig.: A mark of disgrace, a stigma: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stigmatē*.

stigmātias, ē, m. = στυγματίας.
 One who is branded: Cic.

stīl-la, ē, f. [for *stīr-la*; akin to *stīr-la*] *A drop* (a dense, viscous drop; whereas gutta is a natural, liquid drop): Cic.

stīl-l-ōid-lum, ī, n. [for *stīl-l-ōid-lum*; fr. *stīl-l-ō*; (ī); *cad-ō* (A drop-falling; hence) **I**. Gen.: A liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture: Lucr. **II**. Esp.: *Falling rain, rain-water* (falling from the eaves of houses): Cic.

stīl-l-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [stīl-a] **I**. Neut.: A Prop.: Of liquids: *To drop, drip, trickle, distil*: sparsons stillantem rore capillos, Ov. **B**. Meton.: *To drop or drip with a liquid*: stillantem præ se pugione tulit, Cic. **II**. Act.: *To cause to drop, let fall in drops; to drop, distil*: ex oculis rorem, Ilor.

stīlus (sty-), i, m. = στυλός. (*An upright, pointed body*: hence) **I**. Gen.: A stake, pale: Hirt. **II**. Esp.: A Prop.: A style (used by the Romans for writing on wax-tablets; pointed, and usually made of iron): stilum vertore, to turn the style, i. e. to erase what one has written, Cic. **B**. Meton.: 1. A settling down in writing; a composing, composition; manner of writing, mode of composition, style in writing: Cic. — 2. A manner of speaking, mode of expression, style in speaking: Pl.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stīle*.

stīlūlā-tio, ōnis, f. [stimul(a)-ō]
A pricking on; incitement, stimulation: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stimulation*.

stīmūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [stimul-us] **I**. Prop.: *To prick with anything sharp*: equos, Val. Max. **II**. Fig.: *A. To goad, torment, excite, trouble, disturb*: te conscientia stimulant malefactorum tuorum, Cic. — **B**.

To rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate, etc.: Of persons or things: injuria dolor in Tarquinium esse stimulat, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stimuler*.

stīmūlus, i, m. [for *stīg-mulus*; fr. *stīg*, root of *στίγω*, to prick] (*The pricking thing*; hence) **1**.: a. Prop.: A goad for driving cattle, slaves, etc.: Cic.; Tib. — Prov.: Advorsum stimulum calcare, *To kick against the pricks*: Ter. — b. Fig.: (a) *A sting, torment*: Cic. — (b) *A spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus*: Cic. — 2. Milit. t. l.: A pointed stake (concealed beneath the surface of the ground to repel hostile troops): Cæs.

stī(n)g-uo, perf. and sup. not found, ūere, 3. v. a. [id.] (Prop.: *To prick or scratch out a thing*; Meton.): *To quench, extinguish*: ignes, Lucr.

stīpā-tio, ōnis, f. [stīp(a)-ō] **1**.: a. Prop.: *A crowding or pressing together*: Pl. — b. Meton.: Of things: *A dense mass*, etc.: Sen. — 2.: a. Prop.: *A crowding around, or a closely surrounding*, a person: C. — b. Meton.: *A crowd, multitude, throng*: Pl.

stīpā-tor, ōris, m. [stīp(a)-ō] **1**.: An attendant of a nobleman, etc.: Hor. — 2. Plur.: *Attendants, train, suite, retinue*, etc.: Cic. — b. *Body-guard*: Just.

stīpēnd-ārus, a, um, adj. [stīpēnd-um] **1**.: *Of, or belonging to, tribute, liable to impost or contribution*; tributary: civitas, Cæs. — As Subst.: **stīpēndariī**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *Tributaries* (in money; but vectigales in kind): Cic. — 2. Milit. t. l.: *Receiving pay, serving for pay, hired, stipendiary*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipendiare*.

stīpēnd-um, ī, n. [for *stīpēnd-um*; fr. *stīps*, *stīp-is*; *pend* (A paying stips; hence) **I**. Polit. t. l.: A Prop.: *A tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (payable in money; but vectigal in kind): Cæs. **B**. Meton.: *Tribute, dues*: Cat.; Hor. **II**. Milit. t. l.: A Prop.: *Pay, stipend*: Liv. **B**. Meton.: **1**.: a. Gen.: *Military service*: Cic.; Tac. — b. Esp.: *Military service of a year, a year's service, a campaign*: Hirt.; Tac. — 2. In civil matters: *Service*: Sen.

stīpes, Itis, m. [akin to *στύπος*] **I**. Prop.: *A log, stock, post, trunk of a tree*: Cæs. **II**. Fig.: As a term of contempt: *Log, stock, post*: Cic. **III**. Meton.: *A tree*: Ov.

stīp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to *στειβ-ω*, 'to tread down,' 'stamp tight'; hence] **I**. Prop.: A Gen.: *To crowd together, press together, compress*: liquentia mella stīpant (sc. apes), Virg. **B**. Esp.: With Acc. of personal pron., and Abl. of thing: *To surround one's self closely with anything*: custodum gregibus seu quum se stīpat (sc. mulier) euntem, Prop. **II**. Meton.: *A. To press, cram, stuff, or fill full of a thing*: curia quum Patribus fuerit stīpata verendis, Ov. — **B**. With persons as objects: *To surround, encompass, environ*; to attend or accompany in large numbers: Catilina stīpatus choro juvenutis, Cic. (with-

out Object) *magnā stīpante catervā*, Virg. **III**. Fig.: *To surround*, etc.: senectus stipata studiis juvenutis, Cic. **stīp-s**, stīpis (Nom. does not occur, although STIPS is assumed by Var.), f. [akin to *stīp-o*] (*The thing pressed together*; hence) *A gift, donation, contribution*, given in small coin: Cic.

stīpūl-a, ē, f. dim. [stīpul-us, firm, strong] (*The firm thing*; hence) *An (upright) stalk, stem, blade, haulm of corn, reeds*, etc.: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipule*.

stīpūlā-tio, ōnis, f. [stīpul(a)-or] *Law* t. l.: *A covenanting; an engagement, agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation, obligation*: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipulation*.

stīpūlātīo-n-ōla, ē, f. dim. [for *stīpulation-cula*; fr. *stīpulation*, *stīpulation-is*] *A little, insignificant promise or stipulation*: Cic.

stīpūlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [etym. dub.] *Law* t. l.: *To demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate*: Cic. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Promised*: pecunia, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipular*.

stīr-la, ē, f. [prob. akin to Gr. στερεός, στεργ-ίζω] (*The firm, hard, or fixed, thing*; hence) *A frozen drop; an icedrop, icicle*: Virg.

stīr-p-itus, adv. [stīrps, stīr-p-is] (Prop.: *From the root*; Fig.) *Utterly; errorum stīrptus extrahere*, Cic.

stīrps, pis, f. (sometimes, but rarely, m.) [etym. dub.] **I**. Prop.: *The lower part of the trunk of plants, including the roots; a stock, stem, stalk; a root*: Cic.; Virg. **II**. Meton.: **A**. Of vegetables: **1**. *A plant, shrub*: Cic. — 2. *A shoot, sprout*: Lucr. — **B**. Of persons: **1**. *A stem, stock, race, family, lineage*: Cic. — 2. Like Eng. scion = Offspring, descendant, progeny: Liv.; Virg. **III**. Fig.: *Source, origin, foundation, first beginning, cause*, etc.: Cic.

st-iva, ē, f. [akin to *st-o*] (*The standing, or erect, thing*; hence) *A plough-handle*: Virg.

stoppus, i, m. [onomatop.] *A slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers.

st-o, stēti, stātum, stāre (Perf., stēterunt, Virg.), 1. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root sthā; Gr. στάω, i-sth-μι] **I**. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *To stand; to stand still, remain standing*: noli stare, Plaut.: quæ (sc. signa) multos annos ad valvas Junonis steterunt, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) quid agitur? Pa. Statur, Ter. **B**. Esp.: **1**. *To stand firm; to last, remain, continue*: stantibus Hierosolymis, Cic. — 2. *To remain, tarry, linger anywhere*: stat certo culvis mercabilis are, Ov. — 3. Milit. t. l.: **a**. *To stand in the ranks or under arms; to fight*: in acie, Hirt. — **b**. *To stand firm in fight, stand one's ground, maintain the contest*: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. — 4. Nautical t. l.: *To be, lie, or ride at anchor*: Virg.; Liv. — 5. Of servants: *To stand, wait, attend*: Ter.; Suet. — 6. Of buildings, etc.: *To stand finished, be built*: Ov. — 7. *To stand up, stand upright; to stick up, bristle up*, etc.: st-

erunt comæ, Virg.—8. *To stand out with, be thick with, full of anything:* vidus ut altâ stant nive candidum Sornæ, Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of a battle, etc.: *To last, hold out, continue:* Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To stand:* utinam res publica stisset, quæ cuperat, statin, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Stare per aliquem or aliquid, To stand to one's account; to be chargeable or owing to anyone; to lie at one's door or be one's fault:* Ter.; Cæs.; Suet. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To stand one's ground, stand firm or unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist:* mestante, Cic.—Particular expression: *Stat, etc., sententia, aliquid, or simply stare, etc. (alicui).* The determination stands or holds good, *I (thou, he, etc.) am determined:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *To maintain the contest:* Cic.—**3.** Dramatic t. t.: *To stand, i. e. to please, take:* securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor.—**4.** Of time: *To stand still, stop:* Ov.—**5.** *To stand by, adhere to, a person or thing:* Cic.; Liv.—**6.** Of price: *To stand one in, to come to, to cost:* Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ester, être, (old) ster.

Stoïc-e, adv. [Stoic-us] *Like a Stoic, Stoically:* agere, Cic.

Stoïc-ida, æ, m. [id.] (Son of a Stoic) *Stoicida*; a nickname of a voluptuary, who gave himself out for a Stoic: Juv.

Stoïcus, a, um, adj., Στωικός. Of, or belonging to, the Stoic philosophy or to the Stoics: *Stoic*; Ibeili, Hor.—As Subst.: **Stoïcus**, i, m. (sc. philosophus) *A Stoic philosopher; a Stoic:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Stoïque*.

stōla, æ, f. = στωλή. **1.** *A long female upper garment, worn by the Roman matrones, and reaching from the neck to the ankles; a robe, gown, stole:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Of a voluptuary: For men: *A dress:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étole*.

stōl-ātus, a, um, adj. [stol-a] (Provided with a stola; hence) *Dressed in or wearing a stola:* Script. ap. Suet.

stōlīd-e, adv. [stolid-us] *Stupidly, stolidly:* stolidè creditum, Liv. (Comp.) stolidius, Amm.

stōlīd-ītās, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the stolidus; hence) *Dulness, obtuseness, stupidity, stolidity:* Flor.

stōl-īdus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root STHAL = STHA, stare] (Standing still; hence) **1.** Mentally: *Dull, senseless, doltish, obtuse, stupid, stolid:* audacia, Tac. (Sup.) vatum stolidissime, falleris, Ov.—**2.** Ineffective, inoperative: (Comp.) nihil est stolidius, Plant.

stōmāch-ōr, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [stomach-us] **I.** Neut.: *To be irritated, peevish, pettish, vexed, angry or out of humour; to fume, fret:* quum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. **II.** Act.: *To be angry or vexed at:* stomachor omnia, Cic.

stōmāchōs-tus, comp. adv. [stomachos-us] *More or very angrily, peevishly:* Cic.

stōmāch-ōsus, a, um, adj. [stomach-us] (Full of stomachus; hence)

Wrathful, angry, irritable, ill-humoured, peevish, pettish, choleric: eques, Hor. (Comp.) stomachosiores literæ, Cic.

stōmāch-us, i, m. = στωμάχος. **I.** Prop.: *The gullet, the alimentary canal, oesophagus:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The stomach:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: *Taste, liking:* Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Distate, dislike to anything; displeasure, irritation, vexation, chagrin* concerning anything: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) stomach, (mod.) estomac.

stōr-ēa, æ, f. [etym. dub.]; prps. akin to σtop-évnu, to spread out] *A mat or covering made of plaited straw, rushes, rope, etc.; a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat:* Cæs.

strābō, ōnis, m. = στραβών. *That has oblique, distorted eyes, i. e. one who squints strongly, a squinter:* Cic.

strā-gēs, is, f. [STRA, root of sterno] v. sterno init.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A throwing down, throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow:* Virg.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: *A mortal overthrow; a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Overthrow, destruction, etc.*: Cic.

strā-gūlus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Covering, covering over: vestis, a bed- or couch-covering; a bed- or couch-hanging, a coverlet, rug, etc.*: Cic.—As Subst.: **strāgūlum**, i, n. (sc. vestimentum): **1.** *A bed- or couch-covering, coverlet:* Cic.—**2.** *A covering for a corpse:* Suet.

strā-men, inis, n. [id.] (The thing spread out; hence) *Straw, litter:* Ov. **strāment-īcus** (-ītus), a, um, adj. [strament-um] *Of straw, straw-litter:* Liv.

strā-mēntum, i, n. [STRA, root of sterno] **1.** (The thing spread out; hence) *Straw, litter:* Cæs.—**2.** (The covering thing; hence) *For animals: A cloth, cover, rug, housing, etc.*: Cæs.

strāmīn-ōus, a, um, adj. [stramen, stramin-is] *Of, or belonging to, straw; made of straw, straw-:* Ov.

strangūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. = στραγγαλ-ᾶω. **I.** Prop.: *To throttle, choke, suffocate, strangle, etc.*: patrem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To torment, torture:* strangulat inclinus dolor atque exæstuat intus, Ov.

strangūria, æ, f. = στραγγυρία. *A painful discharge of urine, strangury:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strangurie*.

strā-ta, æ, f. [STRA, root of sterno] (The paved thing; hence) *A paved route:* Eutr.

strātēgēma, ātis, n. = στρατηγέμα. *A piece of generalship, stratagem:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stratagème*.

strā-tum, i, n. [STRA, root of sterno] **1.** (The thing spread, arranged, or prepared; hence) *A bed, couch:* Liv.; Virg.—**2.** (The covering thing; hence) **A.** *A bed-covering, a coverlet, quilt, blanket; a pillow, bolster; also, collectively, bedding:* Lucr.: Suet.—**B.** *A pavement:* Lucr.—**C.** *A housing, saddle, cloth for horses, etc.*: Liv.

strā-tūra, æ, f. [id.] *A paving, pavement:* Suet.

strā-tus, a, um, P. of ster-no, through root STRA.

strēna, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A sign, prognostic, omen, etc.*: Plant. **II.** Meton.: *A gift, or present, given as a new year's gift:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étrenne*.

strēnū-e, adv. [strenu-us] *Briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously:* arma capere, Cic.: (Sup.) strenuissime, Veg.

strēnū-ītās, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the strenuus; hence) *Nimbleness, briskness, vivacity, activity:* Ov.

strēnū-us, a, um, adj. [akin to σπρην-ής] **1.** In a good sense: *Brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous, vivacious, etc.*: homo, Cic.: (Comp.) strauolur, Plant.: (Sup.) strenuissimus quisque, Sall.: (with Gen.) strenuus militiæ, Tac.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Turbulent, restless, pushing forward:* mali et strenni, Tac.

strēp-īto, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, i, v. n. intens. [strep-o] *To make a great noise, rustling, rattling, etc.*: inter se foliis strepitant (sc. corvi), Virg.

strēp-ītus, ūs, m. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A clashing, crashing, rustling, rattling, clattering, clanking, rumbling, etc.*: a noise, din, etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A (measured regular) sound:* cithare, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *strepite*.

strēp-o, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Neut.: *To make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar, etc.*: Virg. **II.** Act.: *To cry or call out aloud; to bawl, vociferate:* hæc quum sub ipso vallo portisque streperet, Liv.

stric-tim, adv. [for strig-tim; fr. stri(n)g-o] **I.** Prop.: *Straitly, closely, strictly* attondere, i. e. close to the skin, Plant. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Slightly, superficially:* aspiciere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Of speech: Briefly, cursorily, summarily:* dicere, Cic.

stric-tūra, æ, f. [for strig-tura; fr. id.] (Prop.: *A contracting, contraction:* Meton.) **1.** *A mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron:* Pl.—**2.** *A mass of red-hot iron:* Virg.

stric-tus (for strig-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of stri(n)g-o.—**2.** Pa.: **A.** Prop.: *Drawn together, close, strait, tight, etc.* (Sup.) strictissima janua, Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Of the atmosphere: Severe, cold:* (Comp.) strictior aura, Aus.—**C.** Fig.: *Of language: Brief, concise, terse:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *stret*; (mod.) *strict, étriqué, étroit*.

strid-eo, i, no sup., ēre, 2.; and **strid-o**, di, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. (both forms equally in use) [akin to τριζω] *To make or utter any harsh, shrill, hissing, whistling, grating, or creaking sound; to creak, hiss, whizz, buzz:* stridentia tingunt Æra lacu, Virg.: bellua horrendum stridens, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strider*.

strid-or, ōris, m. [strid-eo] *A harsh, shrill, hissing, grating, or creaking sound a creaking, hissing, buzzing.*

whizzing, whistling, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strideur*.

strid-ūlus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Creaking, hissing, whizzing, buzzing, stridulous*: cornus (i. e. hasta), Virg.

strig-ilis, is, f. [stri(n)g-o] *A scraper* (made of horn or metal) used by bathers for removing the impurities of the skin; *a strigil*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strigille, étrille*.

strig-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. strig-, strig-is] (*Full of, or abounding in*, strig; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Lean, lank, thin, meagre*: (Comp.) *strigosiores equi*, Liv.: (Sup.) *strigosissimum corpus*, Col. **II. Fig.**: Of an orator: *Meagre, dry, tasteless*: Cic.

stri(n)go, strinxi, strictum, string-ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to στρίγγω] **I. Prop.**: *To draw tight, to bind or tie tight; to draw, bind, or press together*, etc.: *stricta matutino frigore vulnera*, Liv. **II. Meton.**: *A. To touch, touch upon; to touch lightly or slightly; to graze*: *metas rotā*, Ov.—**B. To pull or strip off; to pluck off, cut off, clip off, prune, etc.: *folia ex arboribus*, Cæs.—**C. Of a sword, etc.: *To unsheath, draw from the sheath or scabbard, bare*, etc.: Liv.; Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** Of speech: *To compress, abridge*: Quint.—**B.**: **I. Gen.**: *To touch, move, affect*: *animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago*, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: *To affect painfully; to wound, pain*: *pectora*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étreindre*.****

string-or, ōris, m. [string-o] *A touching, touch, shock*: *aqual*, Lucr.

1. strix, strigis, f. = στρίγξ. *The screecher, a screech-owl*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *strige*.

2. strix, igris, f. [etym. dub.] *A furrow, channel, groove, flute*: Vitr.

strōpha, æ, f. = στρόφη (a turning; hence) *A trick, artifice*: Pl.; Phaed.

Strōphādes, um, f., Στροφάδες (The turning things). *Strōphades*: two islands off the coast of Messenia, the fabled residence of the Harpies (nov *Strōphadia* or *Strivali*).

strōphum, il, n. = στρόφων (a twisted thing). *A band, breastband, stay*: Cat.

struc-ta, ōrum, n. [struo, through root struō] *Buildings, erections, constructions*: Lucr.

struc-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A builder, mason, carpenter*: Cic.—**2. One who spreads the table or serves up food and carves; a server, carver: Juv.**

struc-tūra, æ, f. [id.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A fitting together, adaptation, adjustment*: Pl. **B. Esp.**: *An architectural fitting together; a building or erecting; mode of building; construction*: Cæs.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: *A building, erection, structure*: Cæs. **III. Fig.**: Of language: *An arrangement, order, structure*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *structure*.

struc-tus, a, um, P. of struo, through root struō.

strū-es, is, f. [stru-o] **I. Gen.**: *A heap, pile, of things put together*:

Cic.; Liv. **II. Esp.**: *Relig. i. l. : A heap of little offering-cakes*: Ov.

strū-ma, æ, f. [id.] (*The piled up, or raised, thing*; hence) *A scrofulous tumour, struma*: Cels.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strumes*.

strūm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [strum-a] *Full of, or abounding in, struma; having a struma; scrofulous; strumous*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strumeux*.

strū-o, xi, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. [root struō, akin to Sanscrit root strī sternere; Gr. στρο-εγνυμι] **I. Prop.**:

A. Gen.: *To place one thing by or upon another in regular order; to pile up, etc.*: *frugum ordine*, Cic.: *ad sidera montes*, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **I.**: (*To make by joining together*; hence) **a. To build, erect, construct**: *domos*, Hor.—**b. To fabricate, make, construct, manufacture, etc.: *tubas*, Prop.—**2.** With the idea of order predominating: **A.** Of meals, banquets, etc.: *To set in order, arrange*:**

Tac.—**B.** Of troops, etc.: (**a**) *To arrange, draw up, form*, etc.: Cæs.; Virg.—(**b**) *Pass in reflexive force*: *To draw itself, etc., up; to take its, etc., station*: Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To join together; compound, compose*: Quint.—**B.** *To prepare something detrimental: to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate, etc.*: *odium in alios*, Cic.—**C.** *To order, arrange, dispose, regulate*: *verba*, Cic.

Strūmon, ōnis, m., Στρυμών. **I. Prop.**: *The Strymon; a river of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia (now Struma)*.—Hence, **Strūmōn-lus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Strymon; Strymonian*. **II. Meton.**: *Thrace*: Stat.—Hence, **A. Strūmōn-lus**, a, um, adj. *Thracian*.—**B. Strūmōn-lis**, idis, f. *A Thracian woman*.

stūd-ēo, ūi, nō sup., ēre, 2. v. a. and n. [akin to σπουδ-ή, σπουδ-άζω, to speed, haste; hence] **I. Neut.**: **A. Gen.**: *To be eager or zealous; to take pains, busy one's self, or strive; to apply one's self to or pursue some course of action*, etc.: *de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *qui te nec amat, nec student tui, troubles himself about you*, Script. ap. Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To be zealous for anyone; to be friendly, attached, or favourable to; to favour*: *at student tibi, ut te adjuvet*, Cic.—**2.** *To apply one's self to learning; to study*: *videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse*, Tac. **II. Act.**: *To be eager, zealous, or take pains about a thing; to busy one's self with, to strive after*: *illis gratum se videri studet*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étudier*.

stūdīōs-e, adv. [studios-us] *Eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously*: *curare*, Cic.: (Comp.) *studiosius*, id.: (Sup.) *studiosissime*, id.

stūdī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [studi-um] (*Full of studium*; hence) **1.** *Full of, or abounding in, zeal; eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious after anything; fond, or studious, of anything*: *homo valde studiosus*, Cic.: (with Gen., or Gerund in di) *venandi aut pilæ*, id.;

(Comp.) *studiosiores*, Var.—**2.** *Zealous for anyone; partial, friendly, attached, devoted to, etc.*: (Sup.) *existimationis meæ studiosissimus*, Cic.—**3.** *Devoted to study or learning, learned, studious*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *studieux*.

stūd-ium, il, n. [stud-eo] **1. Gen.**: *A busying one's self about, or application to, a thing; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavour, study*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: **A.** *Zeal for anyone; goodwill, affection, attachment, devotion, favour, kindness*, etc.: Cic.—**B.** *Application to learning or studying, study*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étude*.

stult-e, adv. [stult-us] *Foolishly, sillily*: *facere*, Plaut.: (Comp.) *stultus*, Liv.: (Sup.) *stultissime*, Cic.

stult-itia, æ, f. [stult-us] (*The quality of the stultus*; hence) *Folly, foolishness, simplicity, silliness, fatuity*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stoltise*.

stul-tus, a, um, adj. [akin to stolidus] *Foolish, simple, silly, fatuous*, etc. **I. Prop.**: Of persons: *auditor*, Cic.: (Comp. and Sup.) *nisi sis stultior stultissimus*, Plaut.—As Subst.: **stul-tus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A foolish person a fool*: Ter. **II. Fig.**: Of things: *facinus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stot*.

stūpa, æ, v. stuppa.
stūp-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, facere, 3. v. a.—Pass: **stūp-e-o**, factus sum, fieri [stup-eo]; (e); *facio* *To make stupid or senseless; to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy*: *privatos lucetis stupefacti publicus pavor*, Liv.: *quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur*? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupéfier*.

stūp-e-o, ūi, nō sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to στῦν-ος, a stump, block] **I. Neut.**: (*To become a stump or block*; hence) **A. Prop.**: *To be struck senseless; to be stunned, benumbed; to be struck agast; to be astonished, astounded, amazed, confounded, stupefied*, etc.: *dum stupeo obtinque hæret defixus in uno*, Virg. **B. Meton.**: Of things: *To be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a standstill, to stop*: *stupuitque Ixionis orbis*, Ov.—**C. Fig.**: *To be brought to a standstill, to stop*: *stupente ita seditione*, Liv. **II. Act.**: (*To become a stump or block, at something*; hence) *To be astonished or amazed at, to wonder at anything*: *pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ*, Virg.

stūp-e-sco, nō perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [stup-eo] *To grow astonished, become amazed*: Cic.

stūp-ēs, a, um, v. stuppeus.
stūp-id-itas, ātis, f. [stupid-us] (*The quality of the stupidus*; hence) *Senselessness, dullness, stupidity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupidité*.

stūp-id-us, a, um, adj. [stup-eo] *Struck senseless, confounded, amazed; senseless, dull, stupid*: Ter.: **I. C.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupide*.

stūp-or, ōris, m. [id.] **1.**: **A.** *Astonishment, amazement, wonder, wonderment*: Claud.; Just.—**B.** *Stupor, stupefaction in mind, feeling*, etc.: Cic.—**c.**: (**a**) *Prop.*: *Dullness, insensibil-*

ity, stupidity: Cic.—(b) Meton.: *A dull, stupid person; a simpleton, noodle, fool:* Cat.—2. *Numbness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupéur*.

stuppa (stūpa), *æ, f.* = στύπη (στύπη). *The coarse part of flax; tow, hards, oakum:* Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *stoupe*; (mod.) *étoupe*.

stupp-ūs (stūp-), *a, um, adj.* [stupp-a] *Made or consisting of tow:* vincula, Virg.

stūprā-tor, ōris, *m.* [stūpr(a)-o] *A defiler, debaucher, ravisher:* Suet.

stūpr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [stūpr-um] *I. Gen.: To defile:* pulvinar, Cic. **II. Esp.: *To dishonour by unchastity; to debauch:* Cic.**

stūprum, *1. n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.: *Defilement, dishonour:* Fest. **II. Esp.: *A. Prop.:* *Dishonour, disgrace by unchastity of any sort; debauchery, violation:* Cic.; Hor. **B. Meton.: *A paramour, etc.:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupre*.******

stŷlus, *1. v. silus.*
Stymphālus, *1. m.; -um, 1. n.*, Στυμφάλος. *Stymphalus or Symphal-um; a district in Arcadia, with a lake, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of certain odious birds of prey, which were finally destroyed by Hercules:*—Hence, **I. Stymphā-ŷus** (-ŷous), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to: Stymphalus:* Symphalian.—2. **Stymphal-ŷis**, *idis, adj. f.* *Of, or belonging to: Stymphalus; Symphalian:* undas, Ov.

Styx, Stŷgis and Stŷgos, *f.*, Στῆξ (The hateful or detested thing). **Styr:** **1. A fountain in Arcadia, the icy-cold water of which caused death.—2.:** *a. Prop.:* *A river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore:*—Hence, **Stŷg-ŷus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to: the Styx; Stygian.*—**b. Meton.:** (a) *The infernal regions, the lower world:* Virg.—Hence, **Styg-ŷus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to: the lower world: infernal.*—(b) *Death, destruction, by means of anything; poison:* Sen.—Hence, **Styg-ŷus**, *a, um, adj.* *Deadly, fatal, pernicious, awful, etc.:* vis, Virg.—**Suād-a**, *æ, f.* [suad-co] (*Persuader*) *Suado or Persuasion; a goddess.*

suādē-la, *æ, f.* [suade-o] **I. Prop.:** *Exhortation, suasion, persuasion:* Plaut. **II. Meton.: *Personified: Suadela or Persuasion; as a goddess.***

suād-ō, suāsī, suāsūm, suādēre (scanned as a trisyll., stādēt, Lucr.), *2. v. n. and a.* [from same root as suavis; cf. suavis init.] **I. Gen.:** *To advise, recommend, exhort, urge, persuade:* *A. Prop.:* **1. Neut.:** non jubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo, Cic.; alii, id.—**2. Act.:** pacem, Cic.; Turnam misero, fateor, succurre fratri Suasi, Virg. **B. F. g.:** *Of things:* **1. Neut.:** suadet fames, Virg.—**2. Act.:** suadet cadentia sidera somnos, Virg. **II. Esp.:** *Polit. t. t.:* *To recommend, advocate, support, speak in favour of a proposed law or bill:* rogationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suaider*.

suā-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for suad-sio; fr. suad-co] **I. Gen.:** *A counselling, ad-*

vice, exhortation, suasion, persuasion: Gell. **II. Esp.:** **A. Politic. t. t.:** *A recommending, advocacy of a proposed law:* Cic.—**B. Rhetor. t. t.: *The suasive species of eloquence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suasion*.**

suā-sor, ōris, *m.* [for suad-sor; fr. id.] **I. Gen.:** *One who exhorts, advises, or persuades; an adviser, counsellor, persuader:* Cic. **II. Esp.:** *Polit. t. t.:* *One who recommends or advocates a proposed law:* Cic.

suā-sus (for suad-sus), *a, um, P.* of suad-co.

suāv-g-ōl-ens (also written separately), *entis, adj.* [suav-is; (e); ol-co] *Sweet-smelling, fragrant:* amaranus, Cat.

suāv-i-dīc-ŷus, *a, um, adj.* [suav-is; (i); dic-o] *Sweet-spoken, pleasant:* Lucr.

suāv-i-lōquēnt-ia, *æ, f.* [suav-is; (i); loquens, loquēt-is] *Sweetness of speech:* Cic.

suāv-i-lōqu-ŷus, *a, um, adj.* [suav-is; (i); loqu-or] *Sweet-spoken:* Lucr. **suāv-iō-lum** (sāv-iō-), *1. n. dim.* [suaviūm, (uncontr. Gen.) suavio-i] *A little kiss:* Cat.

suāv-i-or (sāv-i-), ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. a.* [suavi-um] *To kiss:* Cic.

suā-vis, *a, um, adj.* [for suad-vis; akin to Sanscrit suād-ŷ, from the Sanscrit root sv AD, "gustate," "delibare;" also akin to Gr. ἡδ-ŷs, ἁδ-ŷs] *Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, delightful:* odor, Cic.; amicitia, id. (Comp.) suavior, Plaut. (Sup.) suavissimus gustus, Pl.—*Adverbial expression:* Suave, Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suave*.

suāv-itas, ātis, *f.* [suav-is] (*The quality of the suavis; hence*) *Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suavité*.

suāv-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully:* blandiri, Cic. (Sup.) *littere suavisime scriptae, id.*

suāv-ītūdo, īmis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the suavis; hence*) *Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness:* Auct. Her.

suāv-ium (sāv-), *ii, n.* [id.] (*The sweet or delightful thing; hence*) *A kiss, a love-kiss:* Cic.

sūb, *prep. c. Acc. and Abl.* [akin to Sanscrit up-a, Gr. ὑπ-α] **I. With Abl.:** **A. Prop.:** *Of place:* *To point out the object under which a thing is situated:* Under, below, beneath, underneath: sub terrā, Cic.; sub curru, Hor. **B. Meton.:** **1.:** **A. Of lofty objects,** at the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighbourhood anything is situated: Under, below, beneath, at the foot of, at, by, near, before: sub monte consedit, Cæs.—**B. Of objects situated below:** From beneath, from under: sub terrā crepisti, Plaut.—**2. Of time:** In, within, during, at, by, sub protectione, Cæs.; sub luce, Ov.—**3. In other relations,** where existence under, or in the immediate vicinity of, anything may be conceived: Under, beneath: sub sarcinis, Cæs. **C. F. g.:** **1. Under, beneath:** sub nomine pacis

bellum latet, Cic.—**2. Beneath, at, before:** classum sub ipso ore urbis incidit, Flor.—**3.:** **a. Beneath, under,** both of persons and things: sub regno esse, Cic.; sub judice lis est, Hor.—**b. Under, i. e. on the condition, penalty, etc.:** of sub pœnā mortis, Suet.—**c. Under the effects of:** exhalans sub vulnere vitam, Ov. **II. With Acc.:** **A. Prop.:** *Of place:* *To point out the object under which a thing comes, goes, extends, etc.:* Under, below, beneath: tum sub jugum mittere, Cæs. **B. Meton.:** **1. Of lofty objects,** to the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighbourhood anything comes, or near to which it extends: Under, below, beneath, near to, close to, up to, towards, etc.: arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Hor.—**2. Of time,** denoting a close approximation: **a. Before: Towards, about: sub noctem, Cæs.—**b. After:** Immediately after, just after, immediately upon: sub eas (sc. litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic.—**3. In other relations,** in which a coming under anything may be conceived: sub manū submittere, Hirt. **C. F. g.:** **Under, beneath:** quæ sub sensis subjecta sunt, Cic. **III. In composition:** **A. The b** remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, f, l, n, s, t, v.* Before the remaining consonants (*c, g, m, p, r*) it is regularly assimilated. Yet here the MSS. vary, as in respect to the like assimilation of *ob, ad, in, etc.* Before some words commencing with *c, p, t*, it assumes the form *sub*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form *sub* (analog. to *abs*); e. g. suspicio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustuli, etc. Before *s*, with a following consonant, there remains merely *su* in the words suspicio, suspicio, suspiro; cf. however, substerno, substituto, substo, substruo, etc.—**B. Signification:** **1. Prop.:** *Of locality:* Under, beneath, below, underneath: suppono, suffero.—**2. F. g.:** *Of rank, degree, amount, size, subjection, order, etc.:* Under: subdoco.—**3. Meton.:** **a. Of locality:** (a) *A Gen.:* From below, or beneath: subeo.—(b) *Esp.:* Pregn. *Up, upwards:* subvolo, succingo.—(c) *From within:* suspiro.—(c) *Towards, up to, etc.:* succorro, suggredior.—(d) *Underneath, at the foot of anything:* subiaceo.—(e) *Close to, beside, near:* suburbanus.—(f) *Close after, behind:* subsequor.—(g) *Behind:* subsecivus.—(h) *At the end:* subjungo.—**b. Of time:** (a) *During, in the course of, by:* subdiu.—(b) *Near, towards the approach of:* subnucius.—(c) *After:* subsecundarius.—(d) *In conversations, etc.:* After, in reply, succalam.—(e) *Close:* subinde.—**c. Of degree:** (a) *Somewhat, a little, slightly:* subarsurus, subagrestis.—(b) *Under, not quite:* suppar.—(c) *In a lower or smaller degree:* into small parts, etc.: subdistinguo, subdivido.—(d) *To denote what is small, slight, thin, or fine:* subtilis.—**d. Of manner:** *In an underhand or private way; secretly:* surripulo.—**e. Of substitution:** *In the place of:***

subdo.—*f.* Of succession: *Next, second*: **subheres**—*g.* With force of simple word prevailing: **suborno** no. II., suppleo. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sous.*

subabsurde—*e, adv.* [subabsurd-us] *Somewhat absurdly*: Cic.

sub-absurdus, *a, um, adj.* *Somewhat or rather absurd*: Cic.

sub-accūsō, *accūsāvī, accūsātum, accūsāre*, 1. *v. a.* *To blame or accuse somewhat*: Cic.

subac-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for subag-tio; *fr. subig-o*; through true root SUBAG] *Preparation, discipline*: Cic.

subac-tus (for subag-tus), *a, um, P.* of subig-o, through id.

sub-ærātus, *a, um, adj.* *That has copper underneath*, i. *e. inside*: Pers.

sub-ægreſtis, *e, adj.* *Somewhat rustic, rather boorish*: Cic.

sub-āl-āris, *e, adj.* [sub; al-a] *That is under the arms; placed or carried under the arms*: telum, Nep.

sub-āmārus, *a, um, adj.* *Somewhat bitter, bitterish*: Cic.

sub-arrōgānter, *adv.* *Somewhat proudly or arrogantly*: Cic.

sub-auscultō, *auscultāvi, auscultātum, auscultāre*, 1. *v. a.* *To listen secretly, to eavesdrop*: Cic.

sub-bibo, *bibi, prps. no sup, bīb-ere*, 3. *v. a.* *To drink a little, to tipple*: Plaut.; Suet.

subco, *v. suco.*

sub-dēbilis, *e, adj.* *Somewhat feeble*: Suet.

sub-dēbilitā-tus, *a, um, adj.* [sub; debilit(a)-o] *Somewhat enfeebled or discouraged, rather spiritless*: Cic.

sub-deficō, *defecī, defectum, deficere*, 3. *v. n.* *To fall somewhat*: Curt.

sub-difficilis, *e, adj.* *Somewhat difficult*: questio, Cic.

sub-diffidō, *no perf. nor sup, diffidēre*, 3. *v. n.* *To be somewhat distrustful*: Cic.

sub-ditīvus, *a, um, adj.* [subd-o] *Substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit*: Cic.

subd-ito, *perf. and sup. prps. not found, are*, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To afford, supply, furnish*: Luer.

subd-itus, *a, um, P.* of subd-o.

subd-o, *didi, ditum, dēre*, 3. *v. a.* **I. A. Prop.** 1. *Gen.*: *To put, place, set, or lay under*: ignem, Cic.; calcaria equo, Liv.—2. *Esp.*: *With Personal pron.*: *To place one under, to throw one's self beneath*: Ov. **B. Fig.** 1. *To bring under, subject, subdue*: subdidit Oceanum sceptris, Claud.—2. *To expose, rem casibus*, Pl.—3. *To bring on, furnish, supply; to yield, afford*: ingenio stimulos, Ov. **II. A. Gen.**: *To put in the place of another person or thing; to substitute*: iudicem in meum locum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *(To put something spurious in the place of another person or thing; hence)* 1. *To substitute falsely*: me subditum appellat, Liv.—2. *Of a will. To forge*: Tac.—3. *To counterfeit, make up*: crimina maiestatis, Tac.

sub-dōcēō, *perf. and sup. prps. not found, docēre*, 2. *v. a.* *(To teach under*

another; hence) To teach as an assistant, to act as an assistant-teacher: Cic. **subdōcē**, *adv.* [subdol-us] *Somewhat craftily or deceitfully*: Cic.

sub-dōlus, *a, um, adj.* *Somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, subtle, deceptive, or deceitful*: Sall.; Tac.

sub-dūbītō, *perf. and sup. not found, are*, 1. *v. a.* *To be a little doubtful or undecided; to have some hesitation*: Cic.

sub-dūcō, *duxi, ductum, dūcēre* (*Perf. sync. subduxi, Ter.*), 3. *v. a.* **I.** Without the idea of removal: **A. Gen.**: *To draw, or pull, up; to lift up, raise*: tunicas, Hor. **B. Esp.**: *Naut. t. t.*: *To draw, or haul up, on land*: navēs, Cæs.; classem, Cic. **II.** With the idea of removal implied:

A. Prop. 1. *Gen.*: *To draw away from, to withdraw, remove, etc.*: eibum alicui, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *a. Milit. t. t.*: *To draw off forces from one position to another*: Liv.—*b. Naut. t. t.*: *Of sails*: *To take in, or furl*: Hirt.—*c.* *To take away secretly or by stealth; to steal*: post ignem æthereā domo Subductum, Hor.—*d.* With Acc. of Personal pron.: *To withdraw one's self stealthily, to take one's self off by stealth, to steal away*: Ter.; Cic. **B. Fig.** 1:

a. Of an account: *To draw up, cast up, reckon, compute, calculate, or balance* (by subtracting one set of items from another): Plaut.; Cic.—**b.** Subducere rationem, *To deliberate, calculate*: Cic.—Particular phrase: Subductum aliquid habere, *To have deliberated upon, or calculated, something*: Cic.—2. Of things: With Acc. of Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To withdraw itself, etc.*: Pl.; Virg.

subduc-tō, *ōnis, f.* [subduc-o] 1. *Naut. t. t.*: *A hauling ashore of a ship*: Cæs.—2. *A reckoning*: Cic.

subduc-tus, *a, um, P.* of subduc-o.

sub-dūrus, *a, um, adj.* *Somewhat hard, harshish*: Cic.

sub-ēdō, *ēdi, ēsum, ēstum, ēdēre*, 3. *v. a.* *To eat, waste, or wear away, below*: copulium, Ov.

sub-ēō, *li, itum, ire*, *v. n.* and *a.* **I. Neut. A.** 1. *Prop.*: *a. Gen.*: *To go, or come, under, below, or beneath*: quum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv.: pars ingenti subiere feretro, Virg.—*b. Esp.*: *To enter a place, etc.*: Hirt.; Virg.—2. *Fig.*: *To come into the mind; to occur, suggest itself, etc.*: subiit cari genitoris imago, Virg.—**B.** 1. *Prop.*: *To go towards, or up to; to advance, proceed, approach*: muro, Virg.: subeundum erat ad hostes, Liv.—2. *Fig.*: *To approach, draw near, esp. with stealth; to advance or approach stealthily*: Ov.

C. 1. *Prop.*: *To come up from beneath; to come or spring up*: subeunt herbae, Virg.—2. *Fig.*: *To spring up, arise*: ne subeant animo tædia iusto tuo, Ov.—**D.** 1. *Gen.*: *a. Prop.*: *To come after, to follow*: pone subit conjux, Virg.—*b. Fig.*: *To succeed, come, or follow after, etc.*: subiit argentea proles, Ov.—2. *Esp.*:

To come in, or take, the place of another, etc.; to succeed: *a. Prop.*: subit ipse, meumque Explet opus, Ov.—*b. Fig.*: subeunt morbi, Virg. **II. Act.**: **A.** 1. *Prop.*: *a. Gen.*: *To go, or come, under or beneath*: umbra subit terras, Ov.—*b. Esp.*: (a) *To enter a place, etc.*: quos (sc. lucos) aque subeunt et auræ, Hor.—(b) *To plunge under water, etc.*: Ov.—(c) *To go under a load, etc., for the purpose of taking or receiving on the back, etc.; to take, receive, etc.*: asellus, Quum gravior dorso subit onus, Hor.—2. *Fig.*: **a.**: (a) *To come under the dominion of*: clarum subit Alba Latium, Ov.—(b) *To subject one's self, to take upon one's self an evil; to undergo, submit to, sustain, endure, suffer it*: terrores, Cic.: odium, id.—**b.** *To come into, enter, occur to one's mind*: cogitatio animi subit, Liv.—**B.** 1. *Gen.*: *To go towards, or up to; to advance, proceed, approach to*: Tonantem Juno subit, Stat.—2. *Esp.*: **a.** With the accessory notion of hostility: *To attack, assail*: aliquem, Virg.—**b.** With accessory notion of stealth: *To approach stealthily, to steal into, or upon*: Ov.—**C.**: *(To come, or go, up a thing from beneath; hence) To mount, ascend, etc.*: collem, Hirt.—**D.** *To come into, or take, the place of; to succeed to*: furcas subiere columnæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. subir.*

subēr, *ēris, n.* *The cork-oak, cork-tree*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. suber.*

subf., *v. suff.*

subg., *v. sugg.*

sub-horridus, *a, um, adj.* *Somewhat rough, roughish*: Cic.

sub-igo, *ēgi, actum, igēre* (subīgīt, scanned with *u* long, Cic. poet.), 3. *v. a.* [for sub-ago] **I. A. Prop.**: *To bring under, get under*: solumpedes subīgīt jugo, Sen. **B. Met on.**: Of the effect of bringing an object under the action, etc., of something: 1. *To work, prepare, etc.*: opus digitis, Ov.—2. *To press or rub down by the hand*: subīgunt in cote securæ, i. *e.* sharpen, Virg. **C. Fig.** 1. *To put down, overcome, conquer, subjugate, subject, subdue, etc.*: tertium partem orbis terrarum, Cic.—2. *To tame, subdue, etc., animals*: Cic. **II. A. Prop.**: *(To put in motion, or turn up, from beneath; hence)* 1. *Of the soil, etc.*: *To break or dig up; to plough, cultivate, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.—2. *Of a vessel, etc.*: *To impel, urge, or push on, row, etc.*: Virg.; Liv. **B. Fig.** 1: **a.** *Of the mind*: *To cultivate, bring under cultivation*: Cic.—*b.* *To train, rear, discipline, etc.*: tot subacti atque durati bellis, Liv.—2. *To bring, incite, impel; to force, compel, constrain to anything*: ad dedicationem Volcos subīgūt, Liv.

sub-impudēs, *entis, adj.* *Somewhat shameless or impudent*: Cic.

sub-inānis, *e, adj.* *Somewhat empty or vain*: Cic.

sub-inde, *adv.* 1. *Immediately after, just after, presently, forthwith, thereupon*: Liv.; Hor.—2. *One after the other, from time to time, now and*

then, repeatedly, frequently, continually: Liv.

sub-insulsus, a, um, adj. *Something tasteless or insipid*: Cic.

sub-invidéo, no perf., invisum, invidere, 2. v. a. **I.** To envy a little or slightly, to be somewhat envious of: alicui, Cic. **II.** Part. Perf.: A little disliked, somewhat odious: Cic.

sub-inviso, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. To invite slightly: Cic.

sub-irascor, irátus sum, irasci, 3. v. dep. n. To be somewhat angry or enraged: brevitati literarum, Cic.

subirá-tus, a, um, P. of subira-scor.

subi-tárus, a, um, adj. [subit-us] (Pertaining to the subitús; hence) Done suddenly or in haste, sudden, hasty: Liv.; Tac.

subi-to, adv. [id.] Suddenly, unexpectedly: Cic.; Hor.

subi-tus, a, um: 1. P. of subeo, through true root **SUBL**.—2. Pa.: That has come on stealthily, or unexpectedly; sudden, unexpected: res, Cic.; bellum, Cæs.—As Subst.: **subitum**, i, n. A sudden or unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence, etc.: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subit*.

sub-jácéo, jácti, jáctum, jácere, 2. v. n. **I.** To lie under anything: frumentum si tegulis subjaceat, Pl. **II.** To lie beneath or at the foot; to be situated below: mare subjacens, Pl. **III.** A. Prop.: To lie or be situated close to anything; to adjoin: Appennino subjacent (sc. Tusci), Pl. **B.** Fig.: To belong to; to be connected with, or annexed to: cause subjacent lites, Quint.

subjec-tio, ónis, f. [for subjactio; fr. subjic-o, through true root **SUN-JAC**] 1. A laying, putting, or placing under or beneath: Cic.—2. A substituting, a forging: Liv.—3. a. Prop.: An annexing, subjoining: Auct. Her.—b. Meton.: Rhetor. t. t.: An answer subjoined by an orator to a question which he has just asked: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subjection*.

subjec-tissime, adv. [subjec-tus] Most humbly, or submissively: Cæs.

subjec-to, prps. no perf. nor sup., áre, 1. v. a. *inens*. [for subjac-to; fr. subjic-o; true root **SUN-JAC**] **I.** To lay, place, or put under; munda, Ov.: lasso stimulus, Hor. **II.** To throw from below: arenam, Virg.

subjec-tor, óris, m. [for subjactor; fr. id., through id.] One who substitutes, a substitutor, forger: Cic.

subjec-tus (for subjac-tus), a, um: 1. P. of subjic-o, through true root **SUN-JAC**.—2. Pa.: a. **Subjected**, subject: subjactor in diem et horam Invidiæ, Hor.—As Subst.: **subjectus**, i, m. (sc. homo) An inferior, subject: Pl.—b. Of places: *Lying under or near; bordering upon; neighbouring, adjacent*: alter (sc. cingulus terre) subjectus æquiloni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sujeť*.

sub-jício (In ancient MSS. also written subicio, subiciis, subiciit, etc.; and hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned subiciis, subiciit), jeci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for sub-jacio] **I.** A.

Prop.: 1. Gen.: To throw, lay, place, or bring under: ligna et sarmentia circumdare, ignemque subjicere copurant, Cic.: ossa subjecta corpori, id.

—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To place, or station, one's self, etc., below or beneath; to take a position underneath: Cæs.; Cic. **B.** Meton.: As the result of placing one thing under another: 1. Gen.: To put in the place of: (to substitute) copias integras vulneratis defossisque subijcebat, Hirt.—2.

Esp.: (To substitute false for true; hence) a. To forge, counterfeit: testamenta, Cic.—b. To suborn: subijcitur Li. Metellus ab inimicis Cæsaris, Cæs. C. Fig.: (To place beneath; hence) 1. To submit, subject: aliquid sub sensus, Cic.: cogitationi aliquid subjicere, id.

—2. To attribute, assign, impute, etc.: huic verbo omnes qui Latine sciunt duas res subjiciunt, etc., Cic.—3. Pregn.: a. Gen.: To place under, to make subject, to subject: exteras gentes servitio, Liv.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To place one's self under, to submit: Cic.—4. To submit, subject, expose: a. For sale: bona civium voci præconis, Cic.—b. To peril, ill will, etc.: scelus odio civium, Cic.—5. To subject or subordinate a particular to a general; to range or treat it under, append it to, etc.: sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, etc., Cic.—6. (To place under in succession or order, in speaking or writing; hence) a. To place after, annex, follow, affix, append, subjoin, etc.: rationem, Cic.—b. To answer, reply: pauca furenti Subjicio, Virg.—7. To bring forward, propose, adduce; to bring to mind, prompt, suggest, etc.: certiora consilia, Liv.—8. To substitute: pro verbo proprio subjicatur aliud, Cic. **II.** a. Gen.: To throw from under; to throw up a thing: terram ferro, i. e. to plough, Virg.: corpora in equos, i. e. mount, Virg. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: To throw one's self up; to mount or shoot up, etc.: quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, Virg. **III.**

To place near, close to, etc.: castris lectiones, Cæs. **IV.** To place underneath or at the foot of a hill, etc.: ædes collis etiam subjiciam, ut, etc., Liv.

subjunc-tus (for subijung-tus), a, um, P. of subijung-o.

sub-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a. **I.** (To join beneath the yoke, etc.; hence) a. Prop.: To yoke, harness: currui treges, Virg. **B.** Fig.: 1. To unite, connect: omnes artes oratori, Cic.—2. To submit, subject: carmina nervis, Ov.—3. To bring under, subdue, subject, subjugate: mihi res, non me rebus subijungere conor, Hor. **C.** Meton.: To lay under: fundamenta rebus, Lucr. **II.** a. Prop.: To join on at the end; to annex, affix, rostris Phrygiis subjuncta (sc. puppis) leones, Virg. **B.** Fig.: To add, put after: verbo verbum, Quint.

sub-lábor, lapsus sum, lábi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Gen.: To glide, fall, sink, or slip down, below; to sink, etc.: A.

Prop.: ædificia vetustate sublapsa, Pl. **B.** Fig.: annis sublapsa vetustas, Virg. **II.** Esp.: To slip down, glide away: A. Prop.: lues nato sublapsa veneno, Virg. **B.** Fig.: retro sublapsa spes, Virg.

subláp-sus (for sublaps-us), a, um, P. of sublap-or.

sublâte, adv. [sublat-us] **I.** Prop.: On high, aloft, etc.: Amm. **II.** Fig.: A loftily, with elevation: dicere, Cic.—**B.** Proudly, haughtily: (Comp.) sublatius, Cic.

sub-lâ-tio, ónis, f. [sub; LA, root of la-tum; v. fero init.] 1. a. Prop.: A lifting up, raising, elevation: Quint.—b. Fig.: An elevation, exaltation of mind, etc.: Cic.—2. An abrogation, annulling: Quint.

sub-lâ-tus, a, um: 1. P. of tollō; fr. sub; LA, root of la-tum; v. fero init.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Lifted up; Fig.) Elated, proud, haughty: prælio sublatus, Cæs.: (Comp.) sublatus ardet, Ov.

sublec-tus (for subleg-tus), a, um, P. of subleg-o.

sub-lêgō, lêgi, lectum, lêgère, 3. v. a. **I.** To gather from below, to gather up: sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor. **II.** To catch up, or carry off secretly, or by stealth: A. Prop.: liberos, i. e. to kidnap children, Plant. **B.** Fig.: sermonem alicuius, i. e. to overhear, Plant. **III.** To choose or elect in the place of another, to substitute: familias in numerum patriciorum, Tac.

sublêvâ-tio, ónis, f. [sublev(a)-o] A lightening, alleviation: Cic.

sub-lêvo, lêvâvi, lêvatum, lêvâre, 1. v. a. **I.** a. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To lift up from beneath; to raise up, hold up, support: qui nos, sihi quondam ad pedes stratos, ne sublevabat quidem, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: To lift or raise one's self up, to rise: Cic.; Virg.—b. Pass. in reflexive force: To support one's self: Cæs. **B.** Fig.: To sustain, support, assist, encourage, console anyone in misfortune: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** (Prop.: To make light, to lighten; Fig.) To lighten, alleviate, mitigate, lessen an evil, etc.: calamitates hominum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soulever*.

sublic-a, æ, f. [prob. for sublig-a; fr. sublig-o] (The thing binding, or fastening, below; hence) **I.** Gen.: A stake or pile driven into the ground: Cæs. **II.** Esp.: A pile for a bridge: Cæs.

sublic-îus, a, um, adj. [sublic(a)-o] (Of, or belonging to, sublica; hence) Made, or consisting of, or resting upon, piles: pons, the pile-bridge (a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius), Liv.

subligâ-cilium, i, n. [sublig(a)-o] (That which serves for binding, or fastening, below; hence) A waist-band, breech-cloth: Cic.

sub-lîgo, ligâvi, ligatum, ligâre, 1. v. a. To bind, or tie, below; to tie on: ensemen lateri, Virg.

sublim-e, adv. [sublim-is] **I.** Prop.: Aloft, loftily, on high: Cic.: (Comp.) sublimius, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of

speech: *In a lofty manner, loftily*: dicere, Quint.

sublimis, e (collat. form. *neut. plur.*, sublimi, Lucr.), *adj.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to sublevo] **I.** Prop.: *Uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated*: ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis abito, on high through the air, Virg. (*Comp.*) quanto sublimior Atlas Omnibus in Libyā sit montibus, Juv. — As Subst.: *sublime*, is, n. *Height*; sts. to be rendered the air: Ov.; Suet.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished*: mens, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of language, orators, poets, etc.: *Lofty, elevated, sublime*: natura sublimis et acer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sublime*.

sublim-itas, ātis, f. [sublim-] (*The quality of the sublimis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Height, loftiness*: corporis, Quint.; lunae, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Loftiness, sublimity*: animi, Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of language: *Loftiness, elevation, sublimity*: Pl.; Quint.

sub-lino, levi, lītum, līnere (collat. form. *Part. Perf.* sublinūtum os, Plaut.), **3. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: *To besmear, or anoint, beneath*: to lay on as a ground-colour, to prime with anything: sanguinem lacteae, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To put underneath, underlay*: tertium (gens sardonycus) argenteis bracteis sublinūt, etc., Pl.

sublī-tus, a, um, *P.* of sublī-no. **sub-lūcēo**, perf. and *sup. not found*, lūcēre, **2. v. n.** *To shine a little, to gleam faintly, to glimmer*: candida nec mixto sublucent ora rubore, Ov.

sub-lūo, no perf., lūtum, lūere, **3. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: *To wash, or bathe, underneath*: aliquid aquā calidā, Cels. **II.** Meton.: *Of rivers*: *To flow along the base of, to wash the foot of*: montem flumen subluhat, Cæs.

sub-lustr-is, e, *adj.* [sub; lustr-] *Giving some light, having a faint light, glimmering*: nox, Hor.

sublū-tus, a, um, *P.* of sublū-o. **subm**, v. summ.

sub-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, **3. v. dep. n.** *To grow up from under, out of, or after*: to succeed: subnatæ herbae, Ov.

subnā-tus, a, um, *P.* of subna-scor. **sub-necto**, no perf., nexum, nectēre, **3. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: *To bind, or tie, under*: to bind on beneath: vestem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To add, subjoin* in speaking: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistolae esse, Just.

sub-nēgo, nēgāvī, nēgātum, nēgāre, **1. v. a.** *To deny somewhat*: to half deny or refuse: aliquid alicui, Cic.

subnexus (for subnect-sus), a, um, *P.* of subnect-o.

sub-ni-sus, a, um, *v.* subnixus. **sub-nixus** (-nisus) (for sub-nit-sus), a, um, *P.* of obsol. sub-ni-or. **I.** Prop.: *Resting, or leaning upon something beneath*: supported underneath, underpropped, propped up, supported by: subnixis alis me inferam, i. e. with my arms akimbo, Plaut. (with Gr. Acc.) Maenonia mentum mitrā crimemque mactentem Subnixus, bound under his chin, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Relying, or*

depending, upon anything: victorias divitiisque subnixus, Cic.

sub-nōto, nōtāvī, nōtātum, nōtāre, **1. v. a.** **I.**: *To mark, note, or write underneath*: nomina, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *To subscribe*: libellos, Pl.

sub-nūb-a, æ, f. [sub; nub-] (*She who marries and stands in the place of another*; hence) *A supplanting, or successful, rival*: lecti nostri, Ov.

sub-nūbīlus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat cloudy, or overcast, rather gloomy*: nox, Cæs.

subō, prps. *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, **1. v. n.** *To be in heat, to brim*: Lucr.

sub-obscēnus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat obscene*: Cic.

sub-obscūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat obscure or dark*: Fig.: Of language: Cic.

sub-obdīosus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat vexatious or odious*: Cic.

sub-offendo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, **3. v. n.** *To give some offence*: apud aliquem, Cic.

sub-olēo, prps. *no perf. nor sup.*, olēre, **2. v. n.** (Prop.: *To emit a smell*; Fig.: *To enable, or cause, one to detect, etc.*: I (you, etc.) smell out, scent, perceive, detect, etc. (only in 3rd pers. sing.): ut ne paululum quidem suboleat esse amicam hanc Cliniae, Ter.: video, suboleat, sentio, Plaut.

sub-ol-es (sōb-), is, f. [sub; ol-esco] (*The thing growing up from beneath*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of plants*: A sprout, shoot, offshoot, twig, spray: Col. **II.** Meton.: *Of persons and animals*: Offspring, progeny, posterity, issue, stock, race, lineage: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sobole*.

sub-olēscō, *no perf. nor sup.*, olēscēre, **3. v. inch. n.** *To grow up*: Liv.

sub-ōrior, perf. prps. *not found*, ōriri, **4. v. dep. n.** *To spring up, arise, proceed*: Lucr.

sub-orno, ornāvī, ornātum, ornāre, **1. v. a.** **I.**: *To fit out, furnish, provide, equip*: **A.** Prop.: *aliquem pecuniā*, Script. ap. Cic. **B.** Fig.: *a naturā subornatus*, Cic. **II.** (Prop.: *To equip, prepare, or get ready, secretly*; Meton.): *To secretly incite, to instigate, suborn*: falsum testem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suborner*.

subor-tus, ūs, m. [subor-ior] **A** *rising or springing up*: Lucr.

subp, v. sup.

subr, v. surr.

sub-scribo, scripsī, scriptum, scribēre, **3. v. a.** **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To write underneath, or below*: status inauratis . . . subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Law t. t.: **A.** Prop.: *To write down, sign, or subscribe one's name to an accusation* (either as sole plaintiff or as associated with others), together with the ground of the charge; to institute or join in a charge, prosecution, suit, etc.: quia paricidii causa subscripta esset, Cic. — **b.** Meton.: *To make (anything) the ground of accusation*: suspiria nostra, Tac.—**2.** Politic. t. t.: Of the censor: *To write down, set down,*

note down the reason of his censure. Cic.—**3.** **A.** Prop.: *To sign, subscribe a document, etc.*: numerum punientorum, Suet.—**b.** Meton.: *To assent to, agree to, approve of anything*: Caesaris ire, Ov. **II.** *To write or note down*: numerum aratorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souscrire*.

subscriptio, ōnis, f. [for subscrib-tio; fr. subscrib-o] **1.** (Prop.: *A writing underneath*; Meton.) *A thing written underneath*: a subscription: Cic.—**2.** Law t. t.: (Prop.: *A writing down*; Meton.) *A subscription or joint-subscription to an accusation*: Cic.—**3.** Politic. t. t.: Of the censor: *A noting down, note of the offence censured*: Cic.—**4.** (Prop.: *A signing or subscribing of a document, etc.*; Meton.) *The signature of a document*: Suet.—**5.** (Prop.: *A writing or noting down*; Meton.) *A list, register*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souscription*.

subscriptor, ōris, m. [for subscrib-tor; fr. id.] *A signer or joint-signer of an accusation*: Cic.

subscriptus (for subscrib-tus), a, um, *P.* of subscrib-o.

sub-sēc-ivum, i, n. [sub; sec-o] (*That which is clipped off*; hence) *A small patch of land*: Suet.

sub-sēc-ivus (subsēcivus, and by transposition subsecivus or sucsecivus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Clipped off*; hence) *That remains over and above or that is done besides the principal thing*; over-, odd, extra: tempora, Cic.

sub-sēc-o, sēcūti, sēcūm, sēcāre, **1. v. a.** *To cut under, cut away below, to clip or pare off*: papaveras comas ungue, Ov.

subsec-tus, a, um, *P.* of subsec-o. **sub-sell-um**, i, n. [sub; sell-a] (*A thing pertaining to, or of the nature of, a sella, and under a sella in height*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A low bench or form*: Cic.; Suet. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A judge's seat, the bench* (so prps. only plur.): Cic. **B.** Meton.: *A court, tribunal* (so, prps. only plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *subsell*.

sub-sentio, sensi, sensum, sentire, **4. v. a.** *To notice or perceive secretly, to smell out*: subsensī id, Ter.

sub-sēquor, sēcūtus or sēcūtus sum, sēcūi, **3. v. dep. I.** Prop.: *To follow close after or immediately, to follow, succeed, ensue*: hos motus subsequi debet gestus, Cic. (without Object) Caesar subsequēbatur omnibus copias, Cels. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To follow after mentally or in opinion*: to follow, adhere to, comply with, conform one's self to, imitate: Spensippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic.—**B.** *To follow up*: vim ac varietatem orationis, Cic.

sub-servio, *no perf. nor sup.*, servīre, **4. v. a.** **I.** Prop.: *To be subject to, to serve under a person*: alicui, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To comply with, humour, accommodate one's self to*: orationi, Ter.

subsēcivus, a, um, *v.* subsecivus. **subsidi-arius**, a, um, *adj.* [sub

SUBSIDIOR

sid-i-um] *Of, or belonging to, a reserve; reserve-, subsidiary: cohorts, Cæs.—As Subst.: subsidiarii, ñrum, m. (sc. milites) The reserve, body of reserve: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. subsidiaire.*

subsid-i-or, atus sum, ari, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] *To act as a reserve, stand in reserve: Hirt.*

sub-sid-i-um, ñ, n. [for sub-sed-ium; fr. sub; sed-eo] *(A) sitting behind; Concr. That which remains behind; hence) I. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: A. The troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle (behind the principes), the line of reserve, reserve-ranks, triarii: Liv.—B. A body of reserve; an auxiliary corps, auxiliary forces: Cæs. II. Meton.: Milit. t. t.: Military support, relief, assistance, aid, succour, etc.: Cæs.; Tac. III. Fig.: Support, assistance, aid, help, protection, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. subsidie.*

sub-si-do, sēdi, sessum, sēdere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: a. Of living subjects: *To sit down, crouch down, squat; to set one's self down, settle down, sink down: poplite subsidens, Virg.—b. Of things as subjects: To sink, settle, subside: extremus galeaque imā subsedit Acestes, i. e. remains behind, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. To settle down, establish one's self in a place; to remain sitting, remain, abide, stay: subsidentem Tauri, Virg.—b. To crouch down on the watch; to lie in wait, lie in ambush: in eo loco, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) subsidentium fid, id.—c. Of female animals: To submit to the male: Hor. B. Fig.: To subside, decrease, abate: venti, Prop. C. Meton.: 1. To give way, yield: positoque rigore Subsedit (sc. ebur) digitis, Ov.—2. Of fluids: To become settled or clear: Hirt. II. Act.: To lie in wait for, to waylay anyone: devictam Asiam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Virg.*

sub-sig-nā-nus, a, um, adj. [sub; sign-um] *That is or serves under the standard: Tac.*

sub-sig-no, signāvi, signātum, signāre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To mark or write beneath; to undersign, subscribe: Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, Pl. II. Meton.: To set down, enter, register on a list: apud aerarium prædia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. soussigner.

sub-sil-i-o, silīdi or silīi, sultum, silīre, 4. v. n. [for sub-salio] *To spring upwards, leap up: Plaut.; Lucr.*

sub-sis-to, stīti, stītum, sistēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To take a stand or position; to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt: substitit amnis, Virg.: reliqui in itinere subsisterant, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. To stay, tarry, abide, remain in a place, etc. ut ea die domi subsisteret orabat, Vell.—b. To make a stand, i. e. to stand firm, hold out; to withstand, oppose, resist: Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. To stop, halt, pause; to stay, continue, remain, subside: intra priorem paupertatem, Tac.—2. To stand still permanently, i. e. to come to a stop, to cease: substitit

ut clamor, Ov.—3. To stand, withstand, be adequate to, sustain, support a thing: sumptui, Script. ap. Cic. II. Act.: To make a stand against, withstand, encounter anyone: Romanum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. subsister.

sub-sorti-or, sortitus sum, sorti-ri, 4. v. dep. *To choose by lot in the place of another; to substitute by lot: judicem, Cic.*

subsorti-tio, ñnis, f. [subsorti-or] *A choosing of substitutes by lot: Cic.; Suet.*

subsorti-tus, a, um, P. of subsorti-or.

substa-ns, ntis, P. of subst(a)-o. **substant-ia**, æ, f. [substant, substant-is] (Prop.: An existing; Meton.) *Substance, property, wealth, goods, effects: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. substance.*

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To strewn, scatter, spread, or lay under or beneath: casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov. B. Esp.: To spread out, or extend, beneath: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, Liv. II. Fig.: A. To spread out, submit for examination, acceptance, etc.: corporeum animo, Cic.—B.: 1. To give up, surrender: pudicitiam alicui, Suet.—2. To prostrate, force to submit, etc.: rempublicam Iulidini suæ, Cic. III. Meton.: To bestrew, spread over, cover anything: nidos quam molissime substernunt aves, Cic.*

sub-stitū-o, stitūi, stitūtum, stitūēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-statuo] I. To set, put, place, or lay under anything. B. Prop.: lapides plantæ, Pall. B. Fig.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, had presented to his imagination, figured to himself, Liv. II. To put instead or in the place of another; to substitute: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. III. To set or place next: post elephantos armaturas loves, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. substituer.

substitū-tus, a, um, P. of substitū-o.

sub-sto, perf. and sup. prps. not found, stāre, 1. v. n. I.: A. Prop.: To stand underneath, to be beneath: Cels. B. Fig.: To be present, exist, etc.: nullo dolore substantive, Cels. II. To stand firm, hold out: metuo ut sub-stet hospes, Ter.

substrā-tus, a, um, P. of sub-sterno, through root SUBSTRA; v. sterno init.

substric-tus (for substrig-tus), a, um: 1. P. of substrig(n)-o.—2. Pa. Drawn together, contracted; small, narrow, tight, close: ilia, Ov.: (Comp.) venter substrictior, Col.

sub-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To bind beneath; to bind, tie, or draw up: crimem nodo, Tac. II. Meton.: To bind or draw together; to draw up, contract, check: aurem, i. e. to point or prick the ear, Hor. III. Fig.: To check, restrain: bilem, Juv.

substruc-tio, ñnis, f. [substruo, through root SUBSTRUC; v. struo init.]

SUBTEXO

(Prop.: A building underneath; hence, Meton.) *An under-building, foundation, substructure: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. substructure.*

substruc-tus, a, um, P. of substruo, through root SUBSTRUC; v. struo init.

sub-strū-o, struxī, structum, strūēre, 3. v. a. *To build beneath; to under-build, lay: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv.*

subsul-tim, ade. [for subsal-tim; fr. subsilio, through root SUBSAL] *Will, leaping upwards; with leaps or jumps: Suet.*

sub-sum, no perf., esse, v. n. I.: A. Prop.: *To be under, or beneath: quum sol oceano subest, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. To be present, to be underneath, to be at the bottom: aliquid subesse causam, Cic.—2. To be under; to exist, or be concealed, under: solent auro multa subesse mala, Tib.—3. To be under, or subject to: notitiæ alicujus, Ov. II. To be near at hand, to be close: A. Of locality: mons suberat, Cæs.—B. Of time: dies comitiorum, Cic.*

sub-sū-tus, a, um, adj. [sub; su-o] *Seen beneath, or at the lower part: vestis, fringed at the bottom, Hor.*

subtē-men, mis, n. [for subtex-men; fr. subtex-o] I. Prop.: *That which is wrought or woven underneath the woof; web of a web: Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: The thread of the Fates: Hor.*

sub-ter, adv. and præp. [sub] I. Adv.: *Below, beneath, underneath: supra et subter, Cic. II. Prop.: c. Act. and Abl. A. Prop.: Below, beneath, underneath, under: subter præcordia, Cic.: subter testudine, Virg. B. Fig.: Beneath, under: virtus omnia subter se habet, Cic. C. Meton.: Underneath, close by: subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, Liv. III. In composition: A. Prop.: Underneath, beneath, below any object: subterlabor, no. I. B. Meton.: 1. Underneath, i. e. close by, near, etc.: subterlabor, no. II.—2. Secretly, privately, clandestinely: subterduco, subterfugio.*

subter-fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To flee secretly or by stealth, to get off: Plaut. II. Act.: To escape, avoid, shun: vinum crimum, Cic.*

subter-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. I.: A. Prop.: *To glide, slip, flow, etc., beneath: fluctus Sicanos, Virg. B. Meton.: To slip away, escape, etc.: Liv. II. To glide or flow underneath or close by: fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros, Virg.*

sub-terr-āneus, a, um, adj. [sub; terr-a] *Underground, subterranean: specus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. souterrain.*

subter-tēnio, prps. no perf., nor sup. found, tēniāre, 1. v. a. *To make thin below or at the lower part: anulum, Lucr.*

sub-texo, texī, textum, textēre, 3. v. a.: *(To weave under, or below, anything; hence) I.: A. Prop.: To join on, affix, attach, fasten, etc.: lunam alute, Juv. B. Fig.: 1. To add,*

annex, append, subjoin : sic familiarum originem subtextuit, ut, etc., Nep.—2. *To put together, compose, prepare, write, etc.* : carmina, Tib. **II.** *To spread under or around* : patrio capiti bibulas subtexere nubes, i. e. veil, or conceal, with clouds, Ov. **III.** *To cover, hide, conceal, obscure, etc.* : cælum fumo, Virg.

subtex-tus, a, um, *P.* of subtex-o. **subtilis**, e, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** *Prop.* : *Fine, not thick or coarse, thin, slender, minute* : mitra, Cat. **II.** *Fig.* : **A.** Of the senses : *Fine, nice, acute, delicate, exquisite* : palatum, Hor.—**B.** : **1.** Gen. : *Precise, exact, accurate, subtle* : (Comp.) subtiliores epistolæ, Cic.—**2.** Esp. : Of taste or judgment : *Fine, keen, delicate, exquisite* : iudex, Hor.—**C.** In Rhet. : Of speech or speaker : *Plain, simple, unadorned* : oratione subtilis, Cic. : (Sup.) subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subtil*. **subtilitas**, -itatis, f. [subtilis] **I.** (The quality of the subtilis; hence) *1.* Fineness, thinness, slenderness, minuteness : Pl.—**2.** Keeness, acuteness, definiteness, exactness, subtlety, etc. : Cic.—**3.** In Rhet. : Plainness, simplicity, want of ornament : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subtilité*.

subtiliter, adv. [id.] **1.** *Finely, minutely* : Lucr.—**2.** **A.** Gen. : *Finely, acutely, minutely, accurately* : iudicare, Cic.—**B.** Esp. : *Minutely, particularly* : (Sup.) subtilissime dijudicare, Gell.—**3.** In Rhet. : *Plainly, simply, without ornament* : (Comp.) causas agere subtilis, Cic.

sub-timēdo, ppns. *no perf. nor sup.*, timēre, **2. v. n.** *To be somewhat afraid, to fear a little* : Cic.

subtrah-tus (for subtrah-tus), a, um, *P.* of subtrah-o.

sub-trāho, trahi, tractum, trāhēre, **3. v. a.** **I.** Gen. : *To draw away from underneath; to draw off, carry off, withdraw, take away, remove*. **A.** *Prop.* : *militēs ab dextro cornu*, Liv. **B.** *Fig.* : *rem*, Cic. **II.** Esp. : **A.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force : *To withdraw one's self, withdraw, retire, etc.* : Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Of the eyes : *To turn away, avert, or withdraw* : Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soustraire*.

sub-tristis, c, adj. *Somewhat sad or sorrowful* : Ter.

sub-turpēdus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat mean or disgraceful* : Cic.

sub-turpis, e, adj. *Somewhat mean or disgraceful* : Cic.

sub-tus, adv. [sub] (Prop.) : *From below; Meton.* Below, beneath, underneath : Liv.

sub-tū-sus, a, um, adj. [for sub-tūd-sus; fr. sub-tu(n)d-o] *Somewhat bruised* : Tib.

sub-tū-cūla, æ, f. [sub; obsol. du-o; whence, ex-no] (That which is made for putting under something else; hence) *A man's under-garment, a shirt* : Hor.

Sūbūra, æ (abbrev. suc.), f. *Sub-ura; a street in Rome*.

sūburbān-itas, -itatis, f. [suburbān-us] (The condition of the suburban-

us; hence) *Nearness to the city (of Rome)* : Cic.

sūb-urb-ānus, a, um, adj. [sub; urbs, urb-is] *Situate near the city (of Rome)* : suburban : rus, Cic.—**As Subst.** : **1.** *suburbanum*, i, n. (sc. prædium) *A suburban villa* : Cic.—**2.** *suburbāni*, -ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of the towns near Rome* : Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suburbain*.

sūb-urb-ūm, ī, n. [id.] (*A thing belonging to the neighbourhood of a city*; hence) *A suburb* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suburbe*.

sūb-urgēo, *no perf. nor sup.*, urgēre, **2. v. a.** *To drive close to* : Virg.

sūb-ūro, *no perf.*, ustum, ūrere, **3. v. a.** *To burn slightly; to singe, scorch* : Suet.

sūbus-tus (for subur-tus), a, um, *P.* of subur-o.

subvee-tio, -ōnis, f. [for subveh-tio; fr. subveh-o] *A carrying, transporting, conveying, conveyance* : Cæs.; Liv.

subvee-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, **1. v. a. intens.** [for subveh-to; fr. id.] **I.** **A.** *To bring, carry, or convey*, up from below : saxa humeris, Virg.—**B.** *To bring, carry, or convey*, up a stream : Tibuli frumentum, Tib.—**C.** *To bring, carry, or convey*, up from one place to another : virgas, Plaut. **II.** *To bring, carry, convey* : corpora cymbā, Virg.

1. subvee-tus (for subveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of subveh-o.

2. subvee-tus, ūs, m. [for subveh-tus; fr. subveh-o] *A carrying, conveying, conveyance* : Tac.

sub-vēho, vexti, vectum, vēhēre, **3. v. a.** **I.** **A.** *Prop.* : (*To carry from below or from beneath; i. e.*) **1.** *To bring, carry, or convey* up from below : camenta, Pl.—**2.** *To bring, carry, or convey*, up stream, etc. : frumentum flumine Arari navibus subvexerat, Cæs.—**3.** *To bring, carry, or convey*, up from one place to another : per vias commatās ex Samnio, Liv. **B.** *Meton.* *To carry, or bear, aloft* : subvecta per aëra curru, etc., Ov. **II.** *To carry, convey, bring* : ponto agmina, Ov.

sub-vēno, vēni, ventum, vēnīre (Fut., subvenibo, Plant.), **4. v. n.** **I.** : (*To come up behind; hence*) **A.** *Prop.* : *Milit. t. l. : To come up or advance to one's assistance; to come to one's assistance; to aid, relieve, succour* : alioqui, Cæs. : (Impers. Pass.) pringumque cæstris subveniretur, Sall. **B.** *Fig.* : *To come to one's assistance; to aid, assist, relieve, succour* : vestri auxilii est, iudices, huius innocentie subvenire, Cic. **C.** *Meton.* : **1.** *To remedy, relieve, heal, cure, disease, etc.* : gravediti, Cic.—**2.** *To prove of service, or serviceable for anything* : dentium stabilitati, Pl. **II.** *To come up from beneath* : tantundem nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subvenir*, (se) *souvenir*.

sub-vērōr, vērtus sum, vērēri, **2. v. dep. n.** *To be somewhat fearful or apprehensive* : Cic.

subver-sor, -ōris, m. [for subvert-

or; fr. subvert-o] *An overturner, overthrower, subverter* : Tac.

subver-sus (for subvert-sus), a, um, *P.* of subvert-o.

sub-verto (-vorto), verti, ver-sum, vērtēre, **3. v. a.** (*To turn beneath; hence*) **I.** *Prop.* : *To turn upside down; to upset, overturn, overthrow* : mensam, Suet. : (without Object) calcens olim si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. **II.** *Fig.* : *To overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert* : aliquem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subvertir*.

subvexus (for subveh-sus), a, um, adj. [subveh-o] *Sloping upwards* : Liv.

sub-vōlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, vōlāre, **1. v. n.** *To fly up or upwards* : Cic.; Ov.

sub-volvo, *no perf. nor sup.*, volv-ēre, **3. v. n.** *To roll along* : Virg.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, **3. v. n.** and **a.** [for suc-codo] **I.** : **A.** *Prop.* : *To go below or under* : tectis, Ov. **B.** *Fig.* : *To come under, submit to anything* : cunctis sententiis . . . sub acumen stili succedant necesse est, Cic. **II.** *To go up, mount, ascend* : **A.** *Prop.* : **1.** *Neut.* : *alio succedere cælo*, Virg.—**2.** *Act.* : *muros, Liv.* **B.** *Fig.* : *ac Superos . . . Succedit famā*, Virg.

III. **A.** *G. n.* : *To go up to, or towards; to approach, advance, etc.* : rex iussus succedit aquæ, Ov. **B.** *Esp.* : *Military t. l. : To march on, advance* : ad castra infestis signis, Liv. **IV.** *To come behind some person or thing; i. e. to follow, follow after, come into the place of, succeed* : succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. : *tertia post illas successit aënea proles*, Ov.—*Particular expression* : *Aliquid (alicui or alicui rei) succedit, etc., or simply, succedit, etc.* : *Something goes on well, is successful, prospers, succeeds, etc. (for some person or thing)* : Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succéder*.

suc-cen-do, cendi, censum, cend-ēre, **3. v. a.** [for suc-can-do; fr. sub; root CAN; cf. accendo] **I.** *Prop.* : *To kindle, or set on fire, below* : aggerem, Cæs. **II.** *Fig.* : *To kindle, inflame* : succendit Castora Phœbe, Prop.

suc-censēo, censū, censum, cens-ēre, **2. v. n.** and **a.** [for suc-censeo] **I.** *Neut.* : *To be inflamed with anger; to be angry, irritated, enraged* : tempus succensendi, Liv. : *homines*, Cic. **II.** *Act.* : *To be angry, or feel angry, at or on account of; quis tandem succenset milites nos esse? at our being soldiers*, Liv.

1. succen-sus (for succend-sus), a, um, *P.* of succend-o.

2. succen-sus (for succens-sus), a, um, *P.* of succens-o.

1. suc-centūri-o (sub-), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [for sub-centuri-o; fr. sub; centuri-a] (*Prop.* : *To receive into a century in the place of another; Meton.*) *To put in the place of another, receive as a substitute* : Ter.

2. suc-centūrio (sub-), -ōnis, m. [for sub-centurio] *An under-officer, sub-centurion* : Liv.

succes-sio, -ōnis, f. [for succed-sio; fr. succed-o] *A coming into the place of another; a following after, succeeding*

succession in office, possession, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succession*.

successor, *oris*, *m.* [for successor; fr. *id.*] *A follower, successor* in office, possession, time, etc.: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *successeur*.

1. successus (for succed-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of succed-o.

2. successus, *ūs*, *m.* [for succed-sus; fr. *id.*] *1. An advancing, succed, approach*: Cæs.—*2.* Of time: *Succession*: Just.—*3.* *A happy issue, good result, success*: Virg.; Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succès*.

succid-la, *æ*, *f.* [*2. succid-o*] (Prop.: *A cutting below*; Meton.: *A leg or side of meat cut off*, esp. of pork; *a leg of pork, flitch of bacon*: Cic.

1. succido, *cidi*, *no sup.*, *cidēre*, *3. v. n.* [for sub-cado] *I. G. en.*: *To fall under anything*: Var. *II. Esp.*: *Pregn.*: *To sink under one's self*; *to sink down*, *sink*: in mediis conatibus agri Succidimus, Virg.

2. succido, *cidi*, *cisum*, *cidēre*, *3. v. a.* [for sub-cado] *I. To cut below, beneath, in the lower or under part*: arbores, Liv. *II. To cut from below, to cut away*: asseres, Liv. *III. A. G. en.*: *To cut, cut through*: poplite succiso, Virg. *B. Esp.*: *1.* Of trees, etc.: *To cut down, fell*: Cæs.—*2.* Of corn, etc.: *To cut down, mow down*: Virg.; Ov.—*3.* *To cut down for the purpose of destroying*; *to ravage, lay waste*: frumenta, Cæs.

succid-itus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*1. succid-o*] *Sinking down, falling*: genu, Ov.

succine-tus (for succing-tus), *a*, *um*: *1. P.* of succing-o.—*2. Pa.*: (Prop.: *Girded*; Meton.: *a. Prepared, ready for anything*: Quint.—*b. Short, small*, etc.: (Comp.) arbores succinctorum, Pl.—*c. Bare*: pineta, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succinct*.

suc-cingo (sub-), *cinxi*, *cinctum*, *cingēre*, *3. v. a.* [for sub-cingo] *I. To gird below, or beneath*; *to surround below*: atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. *II. A. Prop.*: Of garments, etc.: *To gird from below, i. e. to tuck up, gird up*, etc.: tunicas, Juv. *B. Meton.*: *1. Pass.*: Of persons, etc.: *To be girded, girt*, etc.: cultro succinctus, Liv.—*2.* *To surround, furnish, provide, equip, fit out with anything*: se canibus, Cic.

succi-sus (for succid-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of 2. succid-o.

succulā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [succulam (a)-o] *A calling or crying out*; *a shouting, acclamation* after anything: Liv.

suc-clāmo (sub-), *clāmavi*, *clāmātum*, *clāmāre*, *1. v. a.* [for sub-clamo] *To call or cry out*; *to shout, exclaim* after or in reply to anything: Virgino succulamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suo libertati se defuturos, Liv.

suc-coll-o (sub-), *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [sub; coll-um] *To put the neck under anything*; *i. e. to take upon the neck or shoulder, to shoulder*: Suet.

suc-continēlōse (sub-), *adv.* [for sub-continēlōse] *Somewhat insolently or contumeliously*: Cic.

suc-cresco (sub-), *no perf.* nor

sup., *cre*, *3. v. n. inch.* [for sub-cresco] *To grow up, to increase*: *I. Prop.*: succrescit ab imo . . . cortex, Ov. *II. Fig.*: mores mali succreverunt uberrime, Plaut.

suc-crispus (sub-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for sub-scripsus] *Somewhat curled, frizzled, or crisped*: capillus, Cic.

suc-cumbo (sub-), *cūbui*, *cūbitum*, *cumbēre*, *3. v. n.* [for sub-cumbo] *I. Prop.*: *To lay, or put one's self, under anything*; *to lie, fall, or sink down*: vidit Cyllenius omnes Succubuisse oculos, i. e. had sunk in sleep, Ov. *II. Fig.*: *To yield, be overcome*: *to submit, surrender, succumb*: philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succomber*.

suc-curro (sub-), *curri*, *cursum*, *currēre*, *3. v. n.* [for sub-curro] *I. A. Prop.*: *To run under*: Lucr. *B. Fig.*: *1.* *To encounter, etc.*: Cic.—*2.* *To come into the mind, occur to one*: Cic. *II.*: *(To run towards, or up to)*; hence *A. Prop.*: *To run, or hasten, to the aid, or assistance, of a person, etc.*; *to help, aid, assist, succour*: suis cedentibus auxilio succurrere, Cæs. *B. Fig.*: *To help, relieve, be a remedy to or for*: cannabis succurrit alvo jumentorum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secourir*.

succus, *i*, *v. succus*.

1. succus-sus (for succut-sus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of succut-io.

2. succus-sus (sub-), *ūs*, *m.* [for succut-sus; fr. succut-io] *A shaking, jolting*: Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secousse*.

suc-cūtio, (sub-) *cussi*, *cussum*, *cūtēre*, *3. v. a.* [for sub-quatō] *To fling up, fling aloft, toss up*: currus succutitur alte, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *secouer*.

sūc-inum (succ-), *i*, *n.* [suc-us] *Amber*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sucin*.

sūc-o (succ-), *ōnis*, *m.* [for sug-o; fr. sug-o] *A sucker*: Fig. of a usurer: Script. ap. Cic.

Sucro, *ōnis*, *m.* *Sucro*: *1. A river of Hispania Tarraconensis* (now the Jucar or Xucar).—*2. A town at the mouth of the Sucro* (now Alciria).—Hence, *Sucronensis*, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Sucro*.—*3. The name of a Rutulian*.

suc-tus (for sug-tus), *a*, *um*, *P.* of sug-o.

sūc-us (succ-), *i*, *m.* [for sug-us; fr. sug-o] *The thing sucked*; hence *I. Prop.*: *The natural juice or moisture in living beings or things*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Strength, vigour, energy, spirit*: Cic. *III. Meton.*: *A medicinal liquor*; *a drink, draught, potion*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suc*.

sūd-ārium, *i*, *n.* [contr. fr. sudor-ārium; fr. sudor, sudor-is] *A thing belonging to, i. e. used for, perspiration*; hence *A cloth for wiping off perspiration*; *a handkerchief, towel*, etc.: Cat.; Suet.

sides or *sūdis* (*Nom.* does not occur), *is*, *f.* [ctym. dub.] *A stake, pile*: Cæs.; Liv.; Ov.

sūd-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* and

a. [akin to Sanscrit root *svīd*, *to sweat*] *I. Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: *1. Abs.*: *To sweat, perspire*: dormum udāsse simulacra nunciatum est, Cic.—*2.* With Abl.: *To sweat or perspire with, to be wet with*; *to be moist with or drenched in anything*: scuta duo sanguine sudāsse, Liv. *B. Meton.*: Of the moisture itself: *To sweat, drip, distil from anything*: sudantia ligno Balsama, Virg. *C. Fig.*: *To sweat, i. e. to toil, labour hard, exert one's self, fatigue one's self, tire one's self out*, etc.: pro communibus commodis, Cic. *II. Act.*: *A. Prop.*: *To throw off or emit by sweating*; *to sweat out*, eade: quercus sudabant rosolia melia, Virg.—*E. Fig.*: *To sweat out a thing*; i. e. *to make, perform, or carry on laboriously*: avidos sudare deumces, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suer*.

sūd-or, *oris*, *m.* [sūd-o] *I. Prop.*: *Sweat, perspiration*: Cic. *II. Meton.*: Of any liquid or moisture: Lucr.; Ov. *III. Fig.*: *Sweat, i. e. toil, severe labour, weariness, fatigue*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sueur*.

s-ūdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*2. s-e*; *udus*] *Without moisture, dry*; and of the weather, *cloudless, bright, clear*: Lucil. ap. Non.; Virg.—*As Subst.*: *sudum*, *i*, *n.* *Bright, clear weather*: Cic.

sūō, *no perf.* nor *sup.*, *ēre* (sueumus, dissyll., Lucr.) [ctym. dub.], *2. v. n.* *To be wont, used, or accustomed*: Lucr.

sūe-sco, *sūēvi*, *sūētum*, *sūescere* (or dissyll. *sūēvi*, *sūētum*; syncope forms, *sūēsti*, *sūētur*, *sūesse*, etc.), *3. v. n.* and *a*. [sue-o] *I. Neut.*: *A. Temp.* *Press.*: *To become used or accustomed*: militia, Tac.—*B. Temp.* *Perf.*: *To be wont, used, or accustomed*: Cic. *II. Act.*: *A. To accustom a person, etc.* viros disciplinā, Tac.—*B. Part. Perf.* *Pass.*: *Accustomed, wont, habited*, etc.: curru succedere sueti Quadrupes, Virg.

Suessiōnes, *um*, *m.* *The Suessiōnes, a people of Gaul*, in the neighbourhood of the modern Soissons.

Suessūla, *æ*, *f.* *Suessula*; *a town of Campania*.—Hence, *Suessūl-āni*, *ōrum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Suessula*.

Suētōnius, *ii*, *m.* *Suetonius*; *the name of a Roman gens*, esp. *C. Suetonius Tranquillus*; *author of the biographies of the first twelve Roman emperors*.

sūē-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of sue-sco.

Sūēvi, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Suevi*; *a powerful Germanic people in the north-eastern part of Germany*.—Hence, *1.*

Sūēvius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Suevi*; *Suevan*.—*2. Sūēv-ia*, *æ*, *f.* *The country of the Suevi*.—*3. Sūēv-icus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Suevic*.

sūfes (suffes), *ētis* (acc. to Gesner and Scheller, *ētis*, *m.* [orig. Heb., a judge] *A sufes or suffes*; *the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians* (corresponding to the Roman consul): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suffete*.

suf-farcino (sub-), *farcināvi*, *farcinātum*, *farcināre*, *1. v. a.* [for sub-farcino] *To stuff full, to cram*: Ter.

suffec-tus (for suffac-tus), *a*, *um*,

SUFFERO

SUGGREDIOR

P. of suffio-io; through true root SUFFAC.

suf-féro (sub-), sustūl, sublatum, sufferre, 3. v. a. [for sub-fero] **I.** Prop.: *To carry under; to put, or lay, under:* corium, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *To hold up, bear, support, sustain:* vo, Suet. **III.** f. g.: *To bear, endure, suffer an evil or grievance:* Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souffrir*.

suf-fer-tus, a, um, adj. [for sub-faro-tus; for sub-faro-io] *Crammed full, full:* Suet.

suffes, etis, v. suffes. **Suffetius**, ii, m. *Suffetius (Metus); an Alban general, torn in pieces by horses, by order of Tullus Hostilius.*

suf-ficio (sub-), feci, factum, flicere, 3. v. a. and n. [for sub-facio] **I.** Act.: **A.**: *To make or cause to be, under; hence:* 1. a. Prop.: *To dip in something; to dye, tinge, impregnate, etc., with something:* lanam medicamentis, Cic. — **B.** Fig.: *To suffuse, colour, etc.; ardentes oculos suffecti (sc. angues) sanguine et igni, Virg.—2. To give, afford, supply, furnish, etc.: satis tellus . . . Sufficit humorem, Virg.—B. 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: *To make to be, or to put, in the place of; to substitute:* filius patri suffectus, Tac.—**B.** Esp.: *To choose, or elect, a magistrate in the place of another:* Cic.; Liv.—2. Meton.: *To add, supply, furnish:* aliam ex aliâ generando suffice prolem, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To be supplied thoroughly, i. e. to be sufficient, to suffice:* quanquam nec scribæ sufficere poterunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suffire*.*

suf-figo (sub-), fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. [for sub-figo] *To fasten beneath or below, to fasten or fix on, to affix:* cruci suffixus, Cic.: aliquem in cruce, Cat.: aliquem in crucem, Just.

suffi-men, inis, n. [suffi-o] (*That which fumigates; hence*) *Fumigation, incense:* Ov.

suffi-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) *Fumigation, incense:* Cic.

suf-fio (sub-), fivi, or fii, fivit, fire, 4. v. a. [for sub-fio; fr. sub; root FI, akin to fiv-ω] (*To burn beneath or hence*) **I.** Prop.: *To fumigate, scent, etc., by means of anything burnt:* dein, quencunque locum externæ tetigere puellæ, Suffit, etc., Prop. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: *To burn for the purpose of fumigating, etc.: rutam, Pl.—B.* *To warm, heat, etc.: terras, Lucr.*

suffi-tus, a, um, P. of suffi-o. **suffixus** (for suffig-sus), a, um, P. of suffig-o.

suf-flamen, inis, n. [etym. dub. prps. for sub-fla-men; fr. sub; root FLA, akin to Gr. φλάω] (*The thing breaking the impetus beneath something else; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *A clog, break, drag-chain, to check the motion of a wheel:* Juv. **II.** Fig.: *A clog, hindrance, impediment:* Juv.

suffla-tus, a, um: 1. P. of suffl(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Puffed up, bloated:* corpus, Var. **B.** Fig.: 1. *Blown out, puffed up, bloated, inflated*

with anger or pride: Plaut.—2. Of language, etc.: *Inflated, tumid, pompous, bombastic:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souffler*.

suf-flavus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for sub-flavus] *Yellowish, auburn:* Suet.

suf-flo (sub-), flavi, flatum, flare, 1. v. a. and n. [for sub-flo] **I.** Act.: *To blow out, puff out, inflate:* A. Prop.: buccas, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: *nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suæ, i. e. got enraged, Plaut. **II.** Neut.: To blow, puff, etc.: A. Prop.: per fores, Pl. B. Fig.: suffla: sum candidus, puff yourself up, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. souffler.*

suf-floco (sub-), avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [for sub-fauco-o; fr. sub; faux, fauco-is] (*To put something under the throat, or gullet; hence*) *To choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate by compressing the throat.* **I.** Prop.: patrem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Italianam fame, i. e. to starve, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. suffoquer.

suf-fodio (sub-), fodi, fossum, fodere, 3. v. a. [for sub-fodio] **I.** Gen.: *To dig underneath:* radices, Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: 1. *To pierce, or bore, through by digging underneath; to undermine:* montes, Pl.—2. *To undermine for the purpose of destruction; to sap, etc.: sacella, Cic.—B.* Meton.: *To pierce, stab; run through, etc.: equis suffossus, Cæs.*

suffos-sus (sub-) (for suffod-sus), a, um, P. of suffod-io.

suffragā-tio (subf-), ōnis, f. [suffrag(a)-or] *A voting for one or in one's favour; interest, favour, support, suffrage:* Cic.; Liv.

suffragā-tor (subf-), ōris, m. [id.] *One who votes for another; a supporter, favourer, partisan:* Cic.

suffragā-tōr-tus, a, um, adj. [suffragator] *Of, or belonging to, a supporter of a candidate; recommendatory:* amicitia, Cic.

suffrag-ium, ii, n. [suffrag-or] **I.** Prop.: *Politic and Law t. t.: A vote, voice, suffrage:* Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: *The right of voting, right of suffrage:* Cic. **B.**: 1. Gen.: *A decision, judgment, opinion:* Cic.—2. Esp.: *A favourable decision, assent, approbation, applause:* Hor.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. suffrage.

suffragor, atus sum, ari, 1. v. dep. n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Polit. t. t.: To vote for, to support with one's vote and interest:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To be favourable, to favour, recommend, support:* alieni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) suffrager.

suf-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for sub-frango] *To break:* crura alicui, Cic.

suf-fugio, fugi, fugitum, fugere, 3. v. n. and a. [for sub-fugio] **I.** Neut.: *To flee beneath or underneath; to flee for shelter:* in tecta, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To flee from; to avoid, shun, etc.: consularem, Suet. B.* Fig.: *To flee from, escape, etc.: sensum, Liv.*

suffūg-ium, ii, n. [suffugi-o] (*A fleeing beneath; Concr.*) **I.** Prop.: *A*

place beneath which one flees for shelter from rain, etc.; a shelter, covert: Tac. Pl. **II.** Fig.: *A refuge, remedy:* malorum, Tac.

suf-fulcio (sub-), refusi, fultum, fulcire, 4. v. a. [for sub-fulcio] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To prop underneath; to underprop, prop up, support:* porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *To support, strengthen:* capiteq; cubit, ut suffulciat artus, Lucr. **II.** *To put under by way of prop or support:* columnam mento suffulsit suo, Plaut.

sufful-tus (for suffulco-tus), a, um, P. of suffulco-io.

suf-fundo (sub-), fudi, fāsum, fundere, 3. v. a. [for sub-fundo] **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *To pour below, or underneath; to cause to flow, or run, under:* aquam, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force:* To flow, or run, under; to diffuse itself, etc., underneath: animus esse cordi suffusus sanguine, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To pour upon (something that is) below or underneath; to pour over or upon:* vinis mare, Plaut. **B.** Meton.: 1. *To wet, moisten, etc.: lituras, Ov.—2. To overspread, suffuse:* a. Gen.: *calore suffusus æther, Cic.—b.* Esp.: *Of blushes, tears, etc.: si virgineum suffuderit (sc. luna) ore ruborem, Virg. C.* Fig.: *To overspread, cover:* animum malevolentia, Cic.

suf-fuscus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for sub-fuscus] *Somewhat brown, brownish, dusky:* margarita, Tac.

sug-gēro (sub-), gessi, gestum, gēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-gēro] **I.** Prop.: *To carry, put, lay, or bring under:* suggeritur (sc. layna) costia undantis aheni, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: *To heap or pile up; to raise, etc.: humum, Prop.—B.* 1. Gen.: *To furnish, supply:* suggere tela mihi, Virg.—2. Esp.: *To furnish or supply in abundance:* animalibus cibum, Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: *To place next in order to; to place immediately after:* Bruto Horatium suggerunt, Liv.—**B.** *To add:* damna, Cic.—**C.** *To annex, subjoin, etc.: sententia ratinaculus, Cic.—D.* *To afford, furnish, supply:* invidiæ flammam, Liv.—**E.** *To make, cause, etc.: aut Druso ludus suggerendus est, aut, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. suggérer.*

1. **sugges-tus** (for sugger-tus), a, um, P. of sugger-o.

2. **sugges-tus** (sub-), ūs, m., -um, i, n. [for sugger-tus; fr. sugger-o] (*A thing heaped, or piled up; hence*) *A raised place, a height, elevation.* **I.** Gen.: Suet. **II.** Esp.: *A platform, stage, tribune:* Cæs.; Cic.

sug-grandis (sub-), e, adj. [for sub-grandis] *Rather large, largish:* cubiculum, Cic.

sug-gredior (sub-), gressus sum, gredi, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [for sub-gredior] **I.** Neut.: *To go or come up to, to approach:* cæcis, qui barbarorum proplius suggestiebantur, Tac. **II.** Act.: *To attack:* quos dux Romanus acie suggestus, etc., Tac.

sugillā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [sugill(a)-o] *I.* (Prop.: *A beating black and blue*) Meton.: *A black and blue mark; a livid spot.* Pl. II. Fig.: *An affronting, insulting.* Liv.

sū-gillo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to sub; ciliūm] *I.* Prop.: *To beat black and blue.* Pl. II. Fig.: *To flout, jeer, taunt, scoff at, insult, revile.* Liv.

sūg-o, suxi, succum, sugēre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] *I.* Prop.: *To suck:* mammam, Var.: (without Object) alia (sc. animalium) sugunt, Cic. II. Fig.: *To suck in, imbibe:* cum lacte erorem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sucer*.

sūi, sibi, se or sese, *pron. reflex.* [Suns. *sra*, "one's own self"] *Of himself, herself, itself, or themselves:* amans sui virtus, Cic.: (with cum) secum offerre, id.: (with me) semel prognati, Hor.—Particular phrases: *A.* Ad se, apud se, *To him, with him, i. e. to or at his house:* Cic.—*B.* Apud se esse, *To be one's self or in one's senses:* Ter.

sū-illus, a, um, *adj.* [suis, su-is] *Of, or belonging to, sive:* grex, Liv. **Suiones**, um, *m.* The Suiones: a people of Scandinavia, in the mod. Sweden.

sulo-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [sul-us] *I.* Prop.: *Agricult. t. t.:* *To furrow, cut furrows through; campōs vomere, Ov.* II. Meton.: *To sail over, pass through, etc.: vada salsa carinā, Virg.*

sulcus, i, *m.* [akin to δάκος] *I.* Prop.: *A furrow (made by the plough):* Virg. II. Meton.: *A. A ploughing:* Pl.—*B.* Of things resembling a furrow: 1. *A long, narrow trench; a ditch:* Virg.—2. *A track of a vessel:* Virg.—3. *The trail of a meteor:* Virg.

sulfur (-phur), ūris, *n.* Brimstone, sulphur: Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soufre*.

sulfūr-ēus (sulphur-), a, um, *adj.* [sulfur] *Of, or belonging to, sulphur; sulphurous, sulphureous:* aqua, Virg.

Sulla (Sy-), æ, *m.* Sulla or Sylla; a cognomen in the gens Cornelia, esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the celebrated Roman Dictator.—Hence, **Sull-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sulla.*

sullā-tūrio, perf. and sup. *prps.* not found, ire, 4. *v. a.* [Sulla, (uncontr. Gen.) Sulla-i] *To initiate or play the part of Sulla:* Cic.

Sulmo, ōnis, *m.* Sulmo: 1. *A town in the territory of the Peligni, near Corfinum, the birthplace of Ovid.*—Hence, **Sulmonenses**, tum, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Sulmo.*—2. *The name of a hero in Virg.*

sulphur, ūris, *v.* sulfur.

Sulpicius, i, *m.* Sulpicius; a Roman name.—Hence, **Sulpici-us** (-ānus), a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Sulpicius.*

1. **sum**, fci, esse (Indic. Pres. ESVM for sum, acc. to Var.—simus for sumus, Suet.: Fut., essit for erit, XII. Tabb.; —Perf., fūvius for fuimus, Enn.: —Subj. Præs.: siem, sies, siet, etc., very

freq., esp. in Plant.: — *fuam, etc.*, Plant.: — *Pluperf.*: fuvisset, Enn.: — *Part. Pres.*: ens, used by Cæsar, acc. to Prisc., v. n. [in Temp. Præs. the root ES, akin to Sanscrit root AS, to be; Gr. εἶ-μι, εἶμι: in Temp. Perf., the obsol. Subj. forms, *fuam, etc.*, and Inf. and Part. Fut. the root FU, akin to Sanscrit root BHŪ, to be; Gr. φῦ-ο, φῦ-μι] v. n. 1. As a verb substantive: *A. Gen.*: *To be, exist, live; to be present; to happen, take place; to stay, remain:* homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic.—Particular expression:

1. *Sunt, qui (quæ), There are those (people or things) who (that), (or simply some):* Cic.; Hor.—2. *Est quibus, To some:* Prop.—3. *Esse alicui or alicui rei, To belong or pertain to some person or thing; or, rendering the dative as the subject of the verb, to have:* Cic.; Hor.—4. *Esse alicui cum aliquo, To have to do with, to be connected with a person:* Ter.; Cic.—5. In Temp. Perf.: *To be no more; to be gone, departed:* Virg.; Ov.

B. Esp.: 1. *To be real or a fact; to be the case:* sunt ista, Læli, Cic.—Particular expressions:

A. Esto, *Be it so, such is or let such be the case; granted, well, etc.*: Cic.—*B.* Est ut, ubi, quom, quod, or with a subjective clause, *It happens or chances that; it is the case that; there is cause or reason why; there is a time when; it is allowed or permissible that; one may, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—2. Sometimes, like the Eng. *To be, for To come*: ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic. II. As a copula: *To be anything or in any manner: et præclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.*

Particular phrases: *A.* With Gen. of possession, duty, mark, etc.: *To belong or pertain to; to be the part, property, nature, mark, sign, custom, or duty of, etc.*: Cic.—*B.* With Dat.: *Of the end, object, purpose, fitness, etc. To be for (something), i. e. to be (something):* Cic.—*C.* Id est or hoc est, with a predicative clause by way of explanatory addition, *That is, that is to say*—also with a climax in the sense, which is as much as to say, or which is the same thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *être*.

2. **sum**, in comp.; v. sub.

sū-men, inis, *n.* [for sug-men; fr. sug-o] *The thing sucked; hence* *I.* Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A breast, teat, udder:* Lucil. *B. Esp.*: *A sow's udder, the paps of a sow (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans):* Plaut. II. Meton.: *A sow, hog:* Juv.

summa, -a, æ, *f.* (Gen., summa, Lucr.) [summa-us] *(That which is highest, most prominent or important in anything; hence)* *I.* Gen.: *The main thing, chief point, principal matter; the summit, completion, perfection:* Cic. II. Esp.: *A.* Prop.: *Of a reckoning of numbers: The amount, containing all the items; the sum, sum total:* Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Ad summam, On the whole, generally, in short, in a word:* Cic.—2. In summa,

In all: Cic. *B.* Meton.: *The whole* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *somme*.

Summānus (Subin-), i, *m.* *Summanus or Submanus; a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed:* prps. the same as Pluto.

summa-tim, adv. [summa, (uncontr. Gen.) summa-i] *I.* Prop.: *On the surface, on the outside:* Col. II. Fig.: *Slightly, summarily, cursorily, briefly, compendiously, etc.*: Cic.

summ-ātus, ūs, *m.* [summa-us] *(The condition or office of the summus; hence) Chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty:* Lucr.

summ-o, adv. [id.] *In the highest degree, most highly, very greatly, extremely:* Cic.; Hor.

sum-mergo (sub-), mersi, mersum, mergere, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-mergo] *To dip, or plunge, under; to sink, overwhelm, submerge.* *I.* Prop.: *summersse belue, Cic.* II. Fig.: *virtus summersa tenebris, Claud.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *submerger*.

summer-sus (submer-) (for summerg-sus), a, um, *P.* of summerg-o.

sum-mīnistro (sub-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for sub-ministro] *I.* Prop.: *To aid by giving; to give, furnish, afford, supply:* frumentum, Cass. II. Fig.: *arti adjumenta, Cic.*

summiss-e (submiss-), adv. [summiss-us] 1. *Of speech, etc.: Softly, gently, calmly, not loudly or harshly:* Cic.—2. *Of character: Calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively:* (Comp.) summissus, Cic.

summis-sim (submis-), adv. [for submit-sim; fr. submit-o] *In a low voice, gently, softly:* fabulantes, Suet.

summis-sio (submis-), ōnis, *f.* [for submit-sio; fr. id.] *A letting down, lowering, dropping, sinking:* vocis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soumission*.

summis-sus (submis-) (for submit-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of submit-o.—2. *Pa.*: *A. Prop.*: *Let down, lowered, low:* (Comp.) stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, Liv.—*b.* Fig.: (a) *Of the voice, speech, or an orator: Low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement:* Cic.; Quint.—(b) *Of character or disposition: (a) In a bad sense: Low, mean, grovelling, abject:* Cic.—(b) *In a good sense: Humble, submissive:* Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soumis*.

sum-mitto (sub-), mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. *v. a.* [for sub-mitto] *I.*: *A.*: *To send below; to send, set, place, or put under:* Col.—*B.*: 1. Prop.: *To let down, lower, sink, drop:* iakus in herbā, Ov.—2. Fig.: *a.*: *Gen.*: *To let down, lower, sink, etc.*: furorē, Virg.—*b.* Esp.: *With Personal pron., or simply submittere: To lower one's self, to submit, etc.*: Cic.; Liv. II.: *(To send forth from below; hence)* *A. Gen.*: *To cause to spring up; to put forth, produce:* monstrumve summisere Colchii Majnas, Hor. *B. Esp.*: *Agricult. t. t.:* *Of animals: To bring up, rear, raise:* tauros, Virg. III. To

send, furnish, supply secretly, etc.: aliquem, Cic. **IV.** To send in the place of: hunc vos non submitteas? Cic. **V.**: A. Prop.: To send, dispatch: auxilia, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: To put forth, furnish, supply: vinea summittit caprea non semper edules, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soumettre*.

summoolest-o (submoolest-), *adv.* [summoolest-us] With some vexation: Cic.

sum-molestus (sub-), *a, um, adj.* [for sub-molestus] Somewhat troublesome or vexatious: Cic.

sum-mônêo (sub-), *mônêi, mônêtum, mônêre, 2. v. a.* [for sub-moneo] To remind privately, give a hint: Ter.; Suet.

sum-môpêre, v. superus.

sum-môrôsus (sub-), *a, um, adj.* [for sub-morosus] Somewhat peevish or morose: Cic.

sum-mô-tor (sub-), *ôris, m.* [for summov-tor; fr. summov-co] One who puts aside or removes (in order to make room), a clearer of a space: Liv.

sum-mô-tus (submo-) (for summov-tus), *a, um, P.* of summov-co.

sum-môvêo (sub-), *môvi, môtum, môvêre* (*Pluperf. Subj.*, *summôsses, Hor.*), *2. v. a.* [for sub-moveo] To move from beneath; hence: **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: **1.** Of personal subjects: To send, or drive away; to remove, etc.: hostes a portâ, Cic.—**2.** Of things as subjects: **A.** To separate, divide, part, etc.: Alpes Germaniam ab Italiâ summovent, Pl.—**B.** To ward off, repel, etc.: Phœbeos submovet (sc. silva) ictûs, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of a victor, etc.: **1.** To clear away, or remove, people standing in the way: Liv.—**2.** To make room: Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To put or keep away; to withdraw, withhold, remove: reges a bello, Liv.—**B.** To clear away, disperse, remove, dispel, etc.: tumultûs Mentis, et curas, Hor.

summus, a, um, v. superus.

sum-mûto (sub-), *âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.* [for sub-muto] To change, interchange, substitute one thing for another: verba pro verbis, Cic.

sû-m-o, sumpti, sumptum, sûmêre, 3. v. a. [prob. sub; em] **I. Gen.: To take, take up, lay hold of, assume, etc.: pecuniam mutuum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** To take (by choice); to choose, select: Cic.; philosophiâ studium, Cic.—**B.** To take as one's own; to assume, claim, arrogate, appropriate to one's self: mihi non sumo ut meum consilium valere debuerit, Cic.—**C.** To take for some purpose, i. e. To use, apply, employ, spend, consume: frustra tantum laborem sumi, Cæs.—**D.** In an oration, disputation, etc.: **1.** To take for certain or for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm: beatos esse deos, Cic.—**2.** To take, bring forward, cite, mention as a proof, an instance, etc.: homines notes, Cic.—**E.** To take as a purchase; to buy, purchase; que parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor.**

sum-ptio, ônis, f. [sum-o] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: **I.** **Prop.**: **A.** Of place or situation, etc.: **Over, on the top of, upon, on:** super terræ tumulum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Super caput, Above the head, i. e. imminent, burdensome: Tac.—**B.** Of position or distance: (a) Above: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, i. e. above him at table, Hor.—(b) Beyond: super Numidiam, Sall.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of time: During, at: super cenam, Pl.—**b.** Over, above, beyond, upon, besides, etc.: super morbum, Liv.—Particular phrase: Super omnia, Above all, before all: Virg.—**B.** With Abl.: **1.** Prop.: Of place or situation: Over, on the top of, upon, on: super nave, Cæs.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of time: During, in: nocte super

Logical t. t.: A premise taken for granted, an assumption: Cic.

sumptû-ârius, a, um, adj. [2. sumptus, (uncontr. Gen.) sumptu-is] Of, or relating to, expense; sumptuary: rationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sumptuaire*.

sumptûos-e, adv. [sumptuosus] Expensively, sumptuously: Cat.: (Comp.) sumptuosius, Cat.

sumptû-ôsus, a, um, adj. [2. sumptus, (uncontr. Gen.) sumptu-is] (Full of sumptus; hence) **1.** Of things: That costs much, dear, expensive, sumptuous: (Comp.) ludi sumptuosiores, Cic.: (Sup.) opus sumptuosissimum, Suet.—**2.** Of persons: Spending much, lavish, wasteful, extravagant: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sumptueux*.

1. sum-ptus, a, um, P. of sum-o.

2. sum-ptus, ïs (Gen.: sumpti, Cato; Plant.), *m.* [sumo] Expense, cost, charge: Cic.

Sûnium (-ion), *li, n., Sôvior.* Sunium or Sunion: a promontory and town of Attica (now Capo Colonnâ).

sû-o, sûi, sûtum, sûere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: To sew or stitch; to sew, join, or tack together: tegumenta corporum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Deceive, concoct, etc.: metue lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, Ter.

sûomet, sûopte, etc., v. snus.

sû-ôv-ê-taur-illa (or, corrupted, *soltaurilla*), *lum, n.* [sus, su-is; ov-is; (e); taur-us] (Things pertaining to a sus, ovis, and taurus; hence) A sacrifice, consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, offered esp. at lustrations: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sucovaurillies*.

sûpel-lex, lectilis, f. [prob. contr. fr. super-leg-tilis; fr. super; leg-o] (That which is laid upon the surface of the rooms, etc., as opp. to fixtures; hence) Household utensils, stuff, furniture, moveable goods (only in Sing). **I.** Prop.: Campana supellex, Hor. **II.** Fig.: amicos, vite supellectilem, Cic.

1. sûper, adj., v. superus.

2. sûper, adv. and prep. [Gr. *îwep*] **I.** Adv.: A. Prop.: Of place: Above, on the top, etc.: super tigna injunct, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: **I.** Over, moreover, besides: pecunia dedit usque superque, Quam satis est, Hor.—**2.** Over, left, remaining: o mihi sola me super Astyanactis imago, Virg. **II.** Prop.: **a.** Acc. et Abl.: A. With Acc.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of place or situation, etc.: Over, on the top of, upon, on: super terræ tumulum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Super caput, Above the head, i. e. imminent, burdensome: Tac.—**b.** Of position or distance: (a) Above: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, i. e. above him at table, Hor.—(b) Beyond: super Numidiam, Sall.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of time: During, at: super cenam, Pl.—**b.** Over, above, beyond, upon, besides, etc.: super morbum, Liv.—Particular phrase: Super omnia, Above all, before all: Virg.—**B.** With Abl.: **1.** Prop.: Of place or situation: Over, on the top of, upon, on: super nave, Cæs.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of time: During, in: nocte super

mediâ, Virg.—**b.** Upon, about, concerning, respecting: multa super Priamo rogitant, Virg. **III.** In composition: A. Prop.: **1.** Of place or situation: All over: superflorescens.—**2.** Of position or distance: **a.** Over, up, above, on the top, on high: superimpendens.—**b.** Over or above the top or surface of anything: superfluo.—**c.** Over, across: supergredior.—**d.** Beyond, past: superveho, no. II.—**e.** Upon the border of, or close by: supersum, no. III. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of time: **a.** Beyond, past a certain time: superfero, no. II.—**b.** Beyond, longer than: super vivo.—**c.** After: superbibō.—**2.** Of amount or degree: **a.** Over and above, in addition, besides, beyond: superaddo.—**b.** Exceedingly, completely, abundantly, very: supercucius.—**3.** Of order, arrangement, etc.: After: supervenio, no. II. **C.** Fig.: Of rank, degree, etc.: Over, presiding over, upper: superjumentarius. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sur*.

sûpêra, v. supra.

sûpêra-âlis, e, adj. [super(a)-o]

1. That may be got over, or surmounted: murus, Liv.—**2.** That may be overcome, or subdued; conquerable, superable: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov. **sûpêr-addo, perf. prps. not found,** additum, addere, **3. v. a.** To add over and above, to superadd: tumulo superaddite carmen, Virg.

sûpêra-nis, ntis: 1. P. of super(a)-o.—**2. Pa.: a.** Prop.: Rising high, prominent, high, lofty: (Sup.) mons superantissimus, Sol.—**b.** Fig.: Prevailing, predominant: (Comp.) superantior ignis, Lucr.

sûpêr-âtor, ôris, m. [super(a)-o] An overconquer, conqueror: Ov.

sûpêr-b-e, adv. [superbus] Haughtily, proudly: Cæs.: (Comp.) superbus, Cic.: (Sup.) superbiissime, id.

sûpêr-b-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the superbus; hence) **1.** In a bad sense: Loftiness, haughtiness, pride: Cât.—**2.** In a good sense: Lofty spirit, honourable pride: Hor.

sûpêr-b-ib-o, no perf. nor sup., êre, 3. v. n. To drink upon or after: jugi ebrietati, Pl.

sûpêr-b-i-lôquent-ia, æ, f. [su perbus; (i); loquens, loquent-is] Haughty or proud speaking: Poet. ap. Cic.

sûpêr-b-o, no perf. nor sup., îre, 4. v. n. [superbus] **I.** Prop.: To be haughty or proud: to take pride in a thing: nomine avi, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of things and in a good sense: To be superb, splendid, magnificent: sub Tyriâ concha superbit aqua, Prop.

sûpêr-b-us, a, um, adj. [super] (That is above others; hence) **1.** In a bad sense: Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent, etc.: **a.** Prop.: (Comp.) utrum superbiorem te pecunia facit, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: judicium superbiissimum, Cic.—As Subst.: **Superbus, i, m.** Superbus or The Proud; a cognomen of the younger Tarquin, the last king of Rome.—**2.** In a good sense: **a.** Of persons or things: Superb, excellent, distinguished: Virg.—**b.** Splend-

SUPERCILIIUM — SUPERSEDEO

id, magnificent, superb: triumphus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superbe*.

super-cilium, ī, n. **I.** Prop.: *An eyebrow*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The brow, ridge, summit*: Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourcil*.

super-eminēso, no perf. nor sup., emīnere, 2. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: *To rise above or higher than something else; to overtop; to be above*: undas humero, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To rise to the top or on high*: extra aquam, Pl.

super-fero, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. **I.** To carry over or across, to place or put over: pedem, Pl. **II.** To carry over or beyond the time: partum, Pl.

super-ficies, ēi, f. [for super-facies] **I.** Gen.: *The upper side of a thing; the top, surface*: Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In mathematics: *A superficies*: Pl. — **B.** Law & l. *A building, etc., on another man's ground*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superficie*.

super-fixus, a, um, adj. *Fastened above, fixed on the top*: Liv.

super-flūo, no perf. nor sup., flūere, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To run over, overflow*: superfluentis Nil receptacula, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To have a superabundance of a thing*: orator, Tac.

super-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. **I.** A. Prop.: *Of fluids as objects*: **1.** Gen.: *To pour on, or upon; to pour over*: in litus educto (sc. delphino) superfundisse unguentum, Pl. — **2.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To pour itself out, overflow; to spread over*: superfusse lymphas, Ov. **B.** Meton.: *Of things not fluid*: **1.** Gen.: *To pour forth, scatter, or spread over one*: magnam vim telorum, Tac. — **2.** Esp.: *With Reflexive pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: In hostile force: To rush upon, throw one's self upon*: jacentem hostes superfusi oppresserunt, Liv. **C.** Fig.: *With Personal pron. 1.* *To spread itself out, to extend, spread abroad, etc.*: Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asia, Liv. — **2.** *To overflow, overabound, be extravagant, etc.*: superfundens laetitia, Liv. **II.** **A.** Prop.: *Of fluids: To pour all over anything*: oxyment, Col. **B.** Meton.: *Of things not fluid: To cover all over*: nube equites equosque, Tac.

superfū-sus (for superfud-sus), a, um, P. of superfūd(n)-o.

super-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for super-gradiōr] **I.** Prop.: *To step, walk, or go over*: aliquid, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To surpass, exceed, excel*: feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

super-gres-sus (for supergred-sus), a, um, P. of supergred-ior.

superi, ōrum, v. superus.

super-immīnēso, no perf. nor sup., immīnere, 2. v. n. *To hang over, overhang*: minet, Virg.

super-impēnd-ens, ntis, P. of obsol. super-impēnd-eo. *Overhanging*: silve, Cat.

super-impplēo, no perf. nor sup.,

implēre, 2. v. a. *To fill exceedingly, to fill to overflowing*: puppes, Virg.

super-impōno, no perf., pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. *To put, place, or lay upon*: saxum ingens, Liv.

super-incid-ens, ntis, P. of obsol. super-incid-o. *Falling on or upon; falling from above, falling down*: tela, Liv.

super-incūba-ns, ntis, P. of obsol. super-incub(a)-o. *Lying over or upon*: Romanus, Liv.

super-incumbo, cūbūti, no sup., cumbere, 3. v. n. *To lay or cast one's self upon*: Ov.

super-indūio, indūi, indūtum, indūere, 3. v. a. *To put on over something*: Suet.

super-ingēro, no perf., ingestum, ingēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To bring upon, to cast or heap upon*: montem, Stat. **II.** Meton.: *Of the sun: To pour down*: Titan superingerit ortus, Tib.

superinjec-tus (for superinjac-tus), a, um, P. of superinjic-io, through true root SUPERINJAC.

super-injicio, injeci, injectum, injicere, 3. v. a. *To throw on or above, to cast over or upon*: raras frondes, Virg.

super-insterno, instrāvi, instrātum, insternere, 3. v. a. *To spread or lay over*: tubulas, Liv.

superior, us, v. superus.

superius: **1.** neut. of adj. superior. — **2.** Comp. adv.; v. supra.

super-jācio, jeci, jectum, jācere (Part. Pass.: superjactus, Tac.), 3. v. a. **I.** A. Prop.: *To cast, or throw, on, over, or upon*: vestis superjecta, Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To raise, throw up, or construct, upon anything*: aggerem, Suet. — **2.** *To spread, or extend, over*: et superjecto pavida natārant. Equore damae, i. e. *spread over the earth, overwhelming*, Hor. **C.** Fig.: *To exceed, go beyond, etc.*: fidem, Liv. **II.** **A.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, etc., over, above, or beyond*: ut sagittis superjact nequante (sc. arbore), Pl. **B.** Esp.: *To throw, or cast, itself, etc., over, above, or beyond; to overtop; to flow, or cover, over*: scopulosque superjacet undā, Virg.

superjec-tus (superjac-), a, um, P. of superjic-io, through true root SUPERJAC.

super-jūment-ārius, īi, m. [super: jununt-um] (*One over persons pertaining to jumentum; hence*) *A superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden*: Suet.

super-lā-tio, ōnis, f. [super: root lā, whence lā-tum; cf. fero init.] (Prop.: *A carrying beyond*: Fig.) Rhet. l. l.: *An exaggerating, hyperbole*: Cic.

superlā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of superfero; through super; lā, root of latum; v. fero init. — **2.** Pa.: *Extravagant, excessive, exaggerated*: verba, Cic.

super-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. *To throw in addition; to put in afterwards; to add*: Just.

super-n-e, adv. [super-n-us] *From above, above, upward*: Hor.

super-nus, a, um, adj. [super] **I.** Gen.: *That is above, on high, upper*: Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Celestial, heavenly*: numen, Ov.

super-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go over; to overtop, surmount*: jugo superans, Virg. — **2.** Esp.: *To rise, or be above; to be higher, etc.*: superant (sc. angues) capite et cervicibus altis, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To have the upper hand or superiority; to be superior; to overcome, surpass*: nostri milites facile superabant, Cæs. — **2.** *To exceed, be in excess, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound*: pecunia superabat? Cic. — **3.** *To be left over, to remain, survive*: superet modo Mantua nobis, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Of living subjects: To go, or pass, over; to cross, surmount, etc.*: montes, Virg. — **b.** *Of things as subjects*: (a) Gen.: *To go, or pass, over, or above; to rise above*: tempestas summās ripas fluminis superavit, Cæs. — (b) Esp.: *To surmount, overtop, etc.*: superat (sc. Parnassus) cacumine nubes, Ov. — **2.** Meton.: *In travelling, etc.*: To pass over, traverse, etc.: tantum itineris, Tac. — **B.** **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To go past or beyond: regionem castrorum*, Cæs. — **b.** Esp.: *To surpass, exceed in size, etc.*: Ov. — (b) Nautical l. l.: *To sail by or past a place, a promontory, etc.; to double or weather a point, etc.*: Liv.; Ov. — **2.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To surpass, excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip in any quality, value, etc.*: omnes homines constantiā et gravitate, Cic. — **b.** Esp.: *To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish*: omnes facie superabo, Cic.

super-obrūo, obrūti, obrūtum, obrūere, 3. v. a. *To cover over, overwhelm*: Tarpeiam armis, Prop.

super-pēde-ns, ntis, P. of obsol. super-pēde-o. *Overhanging*: Liv.

super-pōno, pōsti, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To put or place on, upon, over, or upon the top of anything*: superpositum capiti decus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *In official station, employment, etc.*: *To place or set over in maritima regionem superpositus*, Liv.

superpōs-itus, a, um, P. of superpō(s)-o, through true root SUPERPōS.

super-scando (**-scendo**), no perf. nor sup., scandere, 3. v. a. *To mount, climb, or step over*: corpora, Liv.

super-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. *To write upon, or above; to super-scribe*: Suet.

super-sēdō, sēdi, sēssum, sēdere, 2. v. n. and a. **I.** Prop.: *To sit upon or above*: elephantum, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *To be above or superior to; to forbear; to refrain or desist from; to pass, omit*.

A. Neut.: pugna, Hirt.: (*Impers. Pass.*) oratione supersedendum est, Cic. — **B.** Act.: loqui, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *superseder*; (mod.) *en-scoir*.

sūper-stagno, stagnāvi, stagnātum, stagnāre, *l. v. n.* To spread out into a lake; Tac.

sūper-sterno, *no perf.*, strātum, sternere, *3. v. a.* To strew or spread upon, to spread over, cover over; Liv.

1. sūper-ste-s, *itis, m.* [for super-stāt-ts; fr. super; STA, root of st(a)-o. One who stands by or is present at anything, a bystander, witness; Cic.]

2. sūper-ste-s, *itis, adj.* [id.] (Prop.: Standing, or remaining, beyond or longer; Meton.) That remains alive after some given time; outliving, surviving; fama, Hor.

sūper-sti-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for super-sta-tiō; fr. super; STA, root of st(a)-o] (A standing still over or by a thing; hence) Amusement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural;—acc. to others (The standing, remaining, in the old, obsolete belief; hence)

I. Prop.: Excessive or unreasonable religious belief or fear; superstition; Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. An object that inspires dread; Virg.—B. A religious rite; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superstition*.

sūperstītios-e, *adv.* [superstītiosus] Superstitiously; Cic.

sūperstīt-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [contr. fr. superstition-ōsus; fr. superstītio, superstition-is] **I. Prop.**: Full of superstition, superstitious; sollicitudo, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Soothsaying, prophetic, prophetic; Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superstiteux*.

sūper-sto, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, stāre, *l. v. n. and a.* To stand upon or over; **I. Neut.**: corporibus hostium, Liv. **II. Act.**: ossa superstant volucres, Ov.

sūperstrā-tus, *a, um, P.* of supersterno, through root SUPERSTRA.

sūperstruc-tus, *a, um, P.* of superstruo, through root SUPERSTRUC.

sūper-strūo, struī, structum, struere, *3. v. a.* To build upon or over, to erect over; lignum compagat, Tac.

sūper-sum, fūi, esse (in thesis) jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg.), *c. n. I.*: (To be over and above; hence) A. To be left, to remain, to exist still: duae partes supersunt, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: Quod superest, As to what remains, for the rest; Cic.—B. *1.* In a good sense: To be in abundance, to abound: modo vita superest, Virg.—*2.* In a bad sense: To be in excess, to be superabundant or superfluous; Cic. **II.** (To be, or exist, beyond another; hence) To live after, outlive; to be still alive; to survive: Lucumo superfuī patri, Liv. **III.** (Prop.: To be close by; Meton.) To be present, to serve by being present, to assist; Script. ap. Suet.

sūper-teg-tus (for super-teg-tus), *a, um, P.* of super-tego.

sūper-tēgo, texi, tectum, tēgere, *3. v. a.* To cover above, cover over; ossa, Tib.

sūper-urge-nus, *ntis, P.* of obsol. super-urge-o: Pressing above or from above: fluctu superurgente, Tac.

sūper-us, *a, um* (Nom. Sing., super, Cato.; Lucr.), *adj.* [super] **I. Pos.**: A. Gen.: That is above, upper,

on high: ut omnia supera, infera, etc., Cic.: (with Partitive Gen.) superi deorum, Hor.—As Subst.: Superi, ōrum, *m. (sc. dii)* The gods above, the celestial deities; Ov. **B. Esp.**: Upper, i. e. of the upper regions, or upper world; aure, Virg.—As Subst.: **1. superi**, ōrum, *m. (sc. homines)* The inhabitants of the upper world; Vell.—**2. supera**, ōrum, *n. (sc. loca)* The upper regions or world; Virg. **II. Comp.**: **sūp-ior**, *us; Gen. superioris*; A. Prop.: Of place: **1. Gen.**: Higher, upper: superior pars collis, Cæs.—**2. Esp.**: The higher or upper part of: tota domus superior vacat, Cic.—**B. Higher** at table: superior accumbere, Plaut. **B. Meton.**: **1. Former, past, previous, preceding**: vita, Cic.—**2. More advanced, older**: Africanus, the Elder, Cic. **C. Fig.**: Of quality, condition, number, etc.: Higher, more distinguished, greater, superior: quanto superiores sumus, tanto, etc., Cic. **III. Sup.**: A. **sūp-remus**, *a, um*; **1. Prop.**: Of place: Highest, loftiest, topmost: montes, Virg.—**2. Meton.**: Last, latest, extreme, final (=ultimus); A. Gen.: sol, i. e. sunset, Hor.—Adverbial expression: Supremum, For the last time; Ov.—**B. Esp.**: (a) With regard to persons dying: Last, closing, dying: dies, Cic.: vocat ore supremo, with dying mouth, dying breath, Ov.—As Subst.: **suprema**, ōrum, *n. (sc. judicia)* A last will, testament; Tac.—(b) With regard to the dead: Last, latest: honor, the last honours or respect, i. e. the funeral rites, or ceremonies, Virg.; ignes, i. e. of the funeral pile, Ov.—Adverbial expressions: Supremum, supremo, For the last time; Virg.; Pl.—**3. Fig.**: A. Of degree: The highest, greatest, utmost: supplicium, i. e. death, Cic.—**B. Of rank**: Highest, most exalted, supreme: Jupiter, Plaut.—**B. summus**, *a, um*; **1. Prop.**: Of locality: A. Gen.: Uppermost, highest, topmost: summum jugum montis, Cæs.—**B. Esp.**: (a) The top of the upper or highest part of: fornicum summus Fulgura montes, Hor.—As Subst.: **summum**, *i. n.* The highest part; the top, surface; Cic.—(b) Sitting or reclining in the highest, or chief, place: Hor.—As Subst.: **summus**, *i. m.* He who sits, or reclines, at the head of the table, the president, etc.; Cic.—**2. Meton.**: Last, latest, final: venit summa dies, Virg.—**3. Fig.**: A. Of degree: (a) Of things: Highest, greatest, utmost, extreme: fides, Cic.: scelus, id.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Summum, At the utmost or furthest, at the outside; Cic.—(b) Summo opere (also, as one word, summopere), In the highest or utmost degree; exceedingly, extremely; Lucr.; Cic.—(c) Of persons: Highest, first, foremost, best: amicus, Ter.: homines, Cic.—**B. Of rank**: (a) Highest: most distinguished, excellent, or noble; best, etc.: tres fratres summo loco nati, Cic.—As Subst.: **summi**, ōrum, *m. plur. (sc. homines)* The highest, most distinguished, noble, etc., persons; Cic.

—(b) *Supreme*: Jupiter, Plaut.—**C.** Most important, weighty, critical, etc.: mene igitur sodum summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg.—**G.** Of the voice: (a) Loudest, at the top of. Plaut.—(b) Highest: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supérieur*.

sūpervāc-ānus, *a, um, adj.* [supervac-uus] Over and above what is necessary: needless, unnecessary, superfluous; littera, Cic.

sūpervāc-uus, *a, um, adj.* (Exceedingly empty, hence) Useless, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, redundant; omne supervacuum, Hor.

sūpervādo, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, vadere, *3. v. a.* To go or climb over, to surmount: ruinas muri, Liv.

sūpervēho, vixi, vectum, vēhēre, *3. v. a.* (prps. only in Pass. voice) **I.** To go or pass across, or over: montem, Cat. **II.** To go or sail by, past, or beyond: supervectus promontorium, Liv.

sūpervēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnēre, *4. v. a. and n.* **I.**: A. Prop.: **1. Gen.**: To come upon, or over: a. Act.: crura loquentis Terra supervenit, i. e. closed over, covered, Ov.—**B. Neut.**: semianimi lapsque supervenit, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: To come violently upon; to press upon; to thrust, etc.: unda supervenit undam, Hor. **B. Fig.**: To press upon, thrust, etc.: haeres Haerodem, Hor. **C. Meton.**: To come up, arrive: timidisque supervenit Aegle, Virg. **II.** To come after, to follow: aliud majus alio supervenit, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *survenir*.

sūperven-tus, *us, m.* [superven-io] A coming up or upon, an arrival; Tac.

sūpervivo, vixi, victum, vivēre, *3. v. n.* To live beyond another; to outlive, survive: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *survivre*.

sūpervōlito, vōlūtavi, vōlūtātum, vōlūtāre, *l. v. a.* To fly over often, to fly about over: tecta, Virg.

sūpervolo, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, vōlāre, *l. v. a. and n.* To fly over. **I. Act.**: supervolat orbem, Ov. **II. Neut.**: supervolat hasta, Virg.

sūpin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [supin-us] **I. Gen.**: To bend or lay backwards: to place, put, or throw on the back: glebas, Virg. **II. Esp.**: Pass. in reflexive force: To turn or throw one's self back or backwards: nasum nidore supino, i. e. I turn up my nose, Hor.

sūp-inus, *a, um, adj.* [for sub-inus; fr. sub; cf. ὑπίος from ὑπό] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: Backwards, bent backwards, thrown backwards, lying on the back, supine: manūs, i. e. with the open palms turned upwards (a gesture of one praying), Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of motion: Backwards, going back, retrograde: unda, Ov.—**2.** Of localities: Sloping, inclined, spread out, outstretched, extended: vallis, Liv. **II. Fig.**: Careless, thoughtless, heedless, negligent, indolent, supine: (Comp.) delicia supiniores, Mart. ¶ Hence (subst., in late meaning of "a supine"), Fr. *supin*.

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SUPPACTUS

SUPREMO

suppac-tus (for suppag-tus), *a*, um, *P.* of suppi(n)g-o; through true root SUPPAG.

sup-par (sub-), *aris*, *adj.* [for sub-par] *Nearly equal: huic ætati suppare, Cic.*

suppeditā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [suppeditā-(a)-o] *A supplying fully; a full supply, abundance, exuberance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) suppeditation.*

suppedit-ito (subped-), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. intens. n. and a.* [prps. for suppet-ito, from suppet-o] *I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To be fully supplied or in abundance, to be at hand or in store: ne chartam quidem tibi suppeditat, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To have in abundance, to abound or be rich in: aliquā re, Cic.—2. To be enough or sufficient, to suffice: parare ea, que suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. II. Act.: To give, furnish, afford, supply, or procure in abundance: cibos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. suppléiter.*

sup-pēdo (sub-), *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. n.* [for sub-pēdo] *To break wind gently or softly: Cic.*

sup-pern-ātus (sub-), *a*, um, *adv.* [for sub-pern-atus; fr. sub; pern-a] (*Hipped below; hence*) (*Prop.: Lamed in the hip; Meton.: Cut down: alius . . . supernata securi, Cat.*

suppēt-iæ (subpet-), *ārum*, *f.* [suppet-o] *That which comes to aid one; assistance, succor (only in Nom. and Acc.): Plant.—Particular expression: Suppetas ire, venire, Cic. To go, or come, to one's assistance: Hirt.; Plant.*

suppēt-i-or (subpeti-), *ātus* *sum*, *āti*, *1. v. dep. n.* [suppet-i] *To come to the aid of; to assist, succor: alicui, Cic.*

sup-pēto, *pēti* *or* *pēti*, *pētium*, *pētēre*, *3. v. n.* [for sub-peto] *To go or come near to one; hence: I. Prop.: To be at hand or in store, to be present: cui res non suppetat, Cic. II. Meton.: To be equal to or sufficient for; to suffice; to agree with, correspond to anything: ut quotidianis sumptibus copiæ suppetant, Cic.*

sup-plant-o (sub-), *plantāvi*, *plantātum*, *plantāre*, *1. v. a.* [for sub-plant-o; fr. sub; plant-a] *I. Prop.: To put something under the sole of the foot; hence: To trip up the heels of, to throw down: aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: Of language: To trip up, distort, mince: verba, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. supplanter.*

supplaudo, *ere*, *etc.*, *v. supple.*

supple-mentum (subple-), *i*, *n.* [supple-o] *I. Gen.: That with which anything is made full or whole; a filling up, supply, supplement: Vell.; Suet. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: A making up, filling up a body of troops, recruiting:—Concr., supplies, reinforcements: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. supplément.*

sup-plōo (sub-), *plēvi*, *plētum*, *plēre*, *2. v. a.* [for sub-pleo] *I. Gen.: To fill up, make full or whole; to make good, complete, supply: supplete ceteros, Cic. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: To fill up, make*

complete or full in number, furnish with a complement, recruit: remigum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. suppléer.

supple-tus (subple-), *a*, um, *P.* of supple-o.

sup-plex (sub-), *plīcis*, *adj.* [for sub-plex-o; fr. sub; plic-o] (*Folding or bending the knees beneath one; i. e. kneeling down;—or, bending the hands from beneath or upwards, as a suppliant; hence: Humbly begging or entreating; humble, submissive, beseeching, suppliant, supplicant. I. Prop.: Of persons: supplex te ad pedes abicībās, Cic.—As Subst.: comm. gen.: A suppliant: Cic. II. Fig.: Of things: vitta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. souple.*

supplicā-tio (subplica-), *ōnis*, *f.* [supplic(a)-o] *Relig. t. t.: A public prayer or supplication; a religious solemnity; a day set apart for prayer: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. supplication.*

supplic-iter, *adv.* [supplex, supple-sis] *Humbly, submissively, suppliantly: Cic.; Hor.*

supplic-ium (subplic-), *ii*, *n.* [supple-o] (*A kneeling down; hence*)

1. As a suppliant: *a*, *Gen.: An humble entreaty or petition; a supplication: Sall.—b. Esp.: Relig. t. t.: (a) Prop.: Humiliation before the gods; a public prayer or supplication; an act of worship, etc.: Liv.—(b) Meton.: A sacrifice, offering, etc.: Sall.; Liv.—2. To receive punishment: Punishment, penalty, torture, torment, pain, distress, suffering: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. supplice.*

supplic-o (subplic-), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* [supplex, supple-sis] *I. Gen.: To kneel down or humble one's self; to pray, or beg, humbly; to beseech, implore, supplicate: pro aliquo, Cic. II. Esp.: To pray to, or supplicate, the gods; to pray, worship: per hostias diis, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. supplier.*

sup-plōdo (-plaudo, sub-), *plōsi*, *plōsum*, *plōdere*, *3. v. a.* [for sub-plando] *To stamp underneath or below; to stamp the foot: pedem, Cic.*

supplō-sio (subplo-), *ōnis*, *f.* [for supplod-sio; fr. supplod-o] *A stamping with the feet: Cic.*

sup-pōnitet (sub-), *no perf.*, *pōnitēt*, *2. v. n. impers.* [for sub-pōnitet] *To be somewhat sorry; to repent a little: illum furoris, Cic.*

sup-pōno (sub-), *pōsi*, *pōstum*, *pōnere* (*Perf.*), *supposivi*, *Plant.: Part. Perf. Sync.*, *suppōsta*, *Virg.*, *3. v. a.* [for sub-pōno] *I. A. Prop.: To put, place, or set, under: anatum ova gallinis sæpe supponimus, Cic.: falcem maturis aristas, i. e. to apply, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Pregn.: To make subject; to subject, submit: æthera ingenio, Ov.—2. To set beneath, to esteem less: Latio supposuisse Samon, Ov. II. A. Gen.: To put in the place of another, to substitute for another person or thing: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. B. Esp.: To substitute falsely or fraudulently; to forge, counterfeit: Cic. III. (To put at the end: hence)*

To add, annex, subjoin: exemplum epistolæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. supposer.

sup-porto (sub-), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [for sub-porto] *To carry, bring, or convey, to a place: frumentum exercitui navibus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. supporter.*

suppōs-itus (suppos-), *a*, um, *P.* of suppos(s)u-o, through true root SUPPOS.

suppres-sio (subpres-), *ōnis*, *f.* [for suppres-sio; fr. suppres-m-o, through true root SUPPREM] (*A pressing down or under, suppression; hence: A keeping back, retaining of money, embezzlement: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. suppression.*

suppres-sus (subpres-) (for suppres-sus), *a*, um: *1. P.* of suppres-m-o, through true root SUPPREM.—**2. Pa.: Held back, kept in, i. e.: a. Short: mentum, Var.—b. Of tone: Subdued, low: (Comp.) voce suppressior, Cic.**

sup-primo (sub-), *pressi*, *pressum*, *primere*, *3. v. a.* [for sub-prim-o] (*To press down or under; hence*) *I. Naut. t. t.: To sink, send to the bottom a vessel: Liv. II. Esp.: A. To hold or keep back; to check, stop, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress: 1. Prop.: hostem, Cæs.: lora manu, Ov.—2. Fig.: ægritudinem, Cic.—B. To keep from publicity, keep to one's self; to keep back, conceal, suppress: 1. Prop.: pecuniam, Cic.—2. Fig.: decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. supprimer.*

sup-pūdet (sub-), *no perf.*, *pūdere*, *2. v. impers.* [for sub-pūdet] *To be somewhat ashamed: eorum me supputabat, Cic.*

sup-pūto (sub-), *pūtāvi*, *pūtātum*, *pūtāre*, *1. v. a.* [for sub-puto] *I. To cut off below; to prune, lop, trim: oleas, Cato. II. To count up, reckon, compute: sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. supputer.*

sūprā (orig. form sūprā, Lucr.), *adv. and prep.* [Adverbial Abl. of superus] *I. Adv.: A. Prop.: Of locality: On the upper side, on the top, above, et mare, quod supra, tenent, quodque alluit infra, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Of time: Before, formerly, previously: (Comp.) dixi superius, Phad.—2. Of number or measure: Beyond, over, more: supra adiect æschrio, offered higher, more, Cic.—Particular combination: Supra quam, Above or beyond what, more than: Cic. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of locality: 1. Gen.: Above, over: supra segetes navigat, over the corn-fields, Ov.—2. Esp.: Of geographical position: Above, beyond: supra Snesulan, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. Of time: Before: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Cæs.—2. Of number, degree, etc.: Over, above, beyond: supra millia viginti, Liv.*

sūprā-scando, *no perf. nor sup.*, *scandere*, *3. v. a.* *To climb over, surmount: fines, Liv.*

sūprēmo, *etc.*, *v. superus.*

I. sūra, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *The calf of the leg*: Ov.; Hor.

sūrūlus, i, m. [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.:** *A young twig or branch; a shoot, sprout, sprig*: Virg. **II. Esp.:** *A scion, graft, sucker, slip, set of a plant for growth*: Cic.

surd-aster, astrā, astrum, adj. [surd-*nis*] *Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing*: Cic.

surd-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The condition, or state, of the surdus; hence) Deafness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *surdité*.

surdus, a, um, adj. [Sans. root *svrl*, to sound] *(Having a sound, or humming, in the ears; hence) I. Prop.:* *Deaf; asello surdo, Hor.—As*

Subst.: **surdus, i, m.** *A deaf person*: Virg. **II. Meton.:** *A. Deaf to anything, i. e. not listening, unwilling to hear, inattentive, regardless, insensible, inexcusable; also, not understanding, not apprehending*: (Comp.) *surdior* *seguoribus*, Ov.—**B.** *Of things: Dull-sounding; vox, Quint.—C. That is not heard, noiseless, still, silent, mute*: (with Gen.) *non erit offici gratia surda tui, anasug*, Ov.—**D.** *Of odour, appearance, meaning, etc.:* *Paint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid*: Pl.—*Adverbial expression:* *Surdum, Faintly, imperfectly; spirant cinnama surdum, Pers.—E. Of vows: Not heard by the gods; to which the gods are deaf*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourd*.

Sūrēna, æ, m. *The Surena; i. e. the grand vizier (of the Parthian king): Tac.*

surr-go, rexi, rectum, gēre (orig. forms: *surrigit, Virg.:* *surriguntur, Sen.:* *surrigens, Pl.:* *surrigere, id.:* *Synecop. forms: surrēxti, Mart.:* *surrēxe, Hor.*), **3. v. a. and n.** [constr. fr. *surr-igere*, for *surr-rego*=*sub-rego*] **I. Act.:** *To lift or raise up, to raise, erect, elevate*: *aures, Virg. II. Neut.:* **A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** **a.** *Of persons: To rise, arise, get up, stand up: de sellā, Cic.—b. Of things: To rise, mount up, ascend: aquis nox surgit ab isdem, Ov.—2. Esp.: **a.** *To rise, arise, get up from bed, from sleep: Cic.—b. To rise in growth, to spring up, grow up: Ascanius surgens, Virg. B. Fig.:* *To rise: rumor sen dolo, seu forte, surrexit, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourdre, surgir*.**

surr-randus (sub-), a, um, adj. *Somewhat rank*: car, Cic.

surrā-sus (for surrad-sus), a, um, P. of surrad-o.

surr-raucus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for *sub-raucus*] *Somewhat hoarse*: Cic.

surrec-tus (subrec-), (for subrec-tus), a, um, P. of surgo, through true root SUBREGO.

surr-rēmigo (sub-), no perf. nor sup., āre, i, v. n. [for *sub-rēmigo*] *To row underneath or along*: *undis, Virg. Surrentum, i, n. Surrentum: a maritime town of Campania (now Sorrento).—Hence, Surrent-ini, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Surrentum.*

surr-rēpo (sub-), repsi, reptum, repere (Perf., surrepsi, Cat.), 3. v. n.

and **a.** [for *sub-repo*] **I. Prop.:** *To creep under; to creep or steal along; to creep softly on*: **A. Neut.:** *sub tabulas surreperat, Cic.—B. Act.:* *aventes Mœnia nocturni (sc. mures) subrepere, Hor. II. Fig.:* *To steal upon; to come on, or upon, unawares, insensibly, or by degrees: quies furtim surrepit ocellis, Ov.*

1. surrep-tus, a, um, P. of surrep-o.

2. surrep-tus (for surrep-tus), a, um, P. of surrep-o, through true root SURRAP.

surr-riddō (sub-), risi, no sup., ridere, 2. v. n. [for *sub-rideo*] *To laugh somewhat, or a little; to smile: limis surrepit ocellis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourire*.*

surr-riddūle (sub-), adv. [for *sub-riddūle*] *Somewhat laughably, rather humorously*: Cic.

surr-rigo, ēre, v. surgo.

surr-ringer (sub-), no perf., ringi, 3. v. dep. n. [for *sub-ringer*] *To make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed*: Cic.

surr-rīpio (sub-), rīpui, reptum, rīpere (surpīte, Hor.: surpere, Lucr.: surpuit, Plaut.: surperat, Hor.: *Perf. Subj., surrepsit, for surreperit, Plaut.), 3. v. a.* [for *sub-rapio*] **I. Gen.:** *To snatch, or take, away secretly; to withdraw privily; to steal, purloin, pilfer*: **A. Prop.:** *vasa ex privato sacro, Cic. (without Object) perjurat, surrepsit, auferat, Hor. B. Fig.:* *unum me surpīte mortis, Hor. II. Esp.:* *With Personal pron.:* *To withdraw secretly; to convey one's self away secretly or privily; to steal away, etc.:* *quæ (sc. puella) se surreperat mihi, Hor.*

surr-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [for *sub-rōgo*] **Polit. t. t.:** *To ask the people whether or not a person or thing should be put in the place of another; hence) Of the presiding magistrate, etc.:* *To elect or procure the election of one in the place of another; to cause to be chosen or to put in another's place; to substitute, etc.:* *alios, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subroger*.*

surr-rostr-āni (sub-), ōrum, m. [for *sub-rostr-ani*; fr. *sub*; *rostr-um*] *People who hang about the forum near the rostra; loungers, idlers*: Script. ap. Cic.

surr-rūbō (sub-), no perf. nor sup., rūbēre, 2. v. n. [for *sub-rūbō*] *To be somewhat red or reddish*: Ov.

surr-rūo (sub-), rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. a. [for *sub-rūo*] **I. Prop.:** *To tear down below; to undermine; to dig under; to dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish, etc.:* *arbores, Cæs. II. Fig.:* *To undermine, subvert, corrupt: libertatem, Liv.*

surr-rusticus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for *sub-rusticus*] *Somewhat clownish or rustic*: pudor, Cic.

surr-rūtus (subru-), a, um, P. of surru-o.

surr-suum (collat. form, *sursus, Lucr.*), **adv.** [constr. from *sub-vorsum*] **1. From below, i. e. up, upwards, on high**: *sursum deorsum, up and*

down, to and fro, Cic.—2. High up, above: Cic.

sūs, stis (Dat. *Plur.*, *sūbus, Lucr.:* *subius, id.*), **conum, gen.** [*ūs*; and akin to Sanscrit root *su, generare*] *(The generating or prolific animal; hence)*

I. Prop.: *A swine, hog, pig, boar, sow*: Cic.—**Prov.:** *Sus Minervam (sc. docet), A hog teaches Minerva, i. e. an ignorant person pretends to instruct one well versed in any subject, Cic. II. Meton.:* *The sus; a species of fish*: Ov.

Sūsa, ōrum, n.; -a, æ, f., Σούσα [orig. Pers. "a lily"] *Susa; the ancient capital of Persia.*

suscep-tio, ōnis, f. [for *suscip-tio*; fr. *suscipio*, through true root SUSCAP] *A taking in hand, undertaking*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *susception*.

suscep-tus (for suscep-tus), a, um, P. of suscep-o, through true root SUSCAP.

sus-cīpio, cīpi, ceptum, cīpere, 3. v. a. [for *subs-cipio*] **1. (To take, or lay hold of, from beneath; hence) A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** *To take, or catch up; to lift up, raise up*: *lampada, Lucr.—2. Esp.:* *a. To take up a new-born child from the ground; hence, to acknowledge, recognise, bring up as one's own: simul atque suscepit sumus, Cic.—b. With accessory notion of support: To hold up, prop up, support, sustain, etc.:* *dominam, Virg. B. Meton.:* **1. Of men:** *To get, beget, children, etc.—2. Of women:* *To conceive, bear, bring forth, children: Virg. C. Fig.:* **1. a. Gen.:** *To take upon one's self; to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer, etc.:* *invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, Cic.—b. Esp.:* *To take up, resume, continue a speech, etc.:* *Virg.—2. To take, receive, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc.:* *Cic. II. To receive, take, etc.:* *crucem pateris, Virg.*

sus-cito, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [for *subs-cito*] *(To move, etc., violently from beneath; hence) I. Gen.:* *To lift up, raise, elevate: terga (i. e. humum), to throw up, cast up, Virg. II. Esp.:* **A. To build, erect:** *delubra, Lucr. B.:* *1. To stir up, rouse up, arouse, awaken: aliquem e somno, Cic.—2. To set in motion, encourage, incite, etc.:* *in arma viros, Virg.—3. To restore, raise up, revive: ut te (sc. agrotum) Suscite, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *susciter*.*

suscep-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. *intens.* [*suspicio*, through true root SUSPEO] **I. To look up at:** *tabulam pictam, Ter. II. To mistrust, suspect:* *suspectante Nerone, hanc falsa esse, quæ, etc., Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspecter*.*

1. suscep-tus, a, um: 1. P. of suspicio, through true root SUSPEO.

—2. Pa.: *Mistrusted, suspected; that excites mistrust or suspicion:* *Of persons or things: parvi suspectus, Cic. (Comp.) promissum suspectus, Quint. (Sup.) suspectissimus quisque, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspect*.*

2. suscep-tus, ūs, m. [*suspicio* io, through true root SUSPEO] **1. High**

regard or esteem, respect: Ov.—2. **a.** Prop.: **A** looking up or upwards: Pl.—**b.** Meton.: Height: Virg.

suspend-ium, *i*, *n.* [suspend-o] **A** hanging of one's self, a hanging: Cic., Ov.

sus-pendo, *pendi*, *pensum*, *pendere*, *3. v. a.* [for subspendo] **(To hang one thing beneath another; hence)** **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: **To hang up, hang, suspend**: *oscilla ex alta pinu*, Virg.: (Pass. with *Gr. Acc.*) *lavo suspensi* (sc. pueri) *loculos tabulamque lacerto*, *i. e.* with their satchels hanging on their arms, Hor.—Particular expression: *Suspendere aliquem naso* (adunco), **To hang some one from a (turned up) nose, i. e. to turn up one's nose at a person**: Hor. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Pugn.: **Of persons**: **To choke to death by hanging, to hang**: *homicium in olestro*, Cic.—**2.** **Of offerings in a temple**: **To hang up, dedicate, consecrate**: *votas vestes*, Virg.—**3.** **Of buildings or superstructures**: **To cause to be suspended, i. e. to build upon arches, vaults, beams, etc.**, **to arch or vault, to build or erect a thing over another**: *ut suspendi non posset paries*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Pass. in reflexive force: **To depend, rest, etc.**—**B.**: **(To cause to be suspended, i. e.)** **1.** **To make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense**: *animos*, Ov.—**2.** **To stay, stop, check, interrupt, suspend**: *flatum*, Ov.: *responso rem*, Liv.—**3.** **To hang or fix upon something**: *suspendit pietatē vultum mentemque tabellā*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspendre*.

suspen-sus (for suspend-sus), *a*, *um*: **1.** **P.** of suspend-o.—**2.** **Pa.**: **a.** Prop.: **Raised, elevated, suspended**: *per undas currus suspensus rapuissē*, Cic. (*Sup.*) *suspensissimum pastinatum*, Col.—**b.** Fig.: **Uncertain, hovering, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, in suspense, etc.** (*Comp.*) *suspensor animus*, Hirt.—**c.** Meton.: *Suspended, i. e. pressing or touching lightly, tight*: *gradus*, Ov.

suspicio-ax, *ācis*, *adj.* [suspicio-or] **I.** Prop.: **Apt to suspect, distrustful**, *suspicious*: *frater*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **That excites mistrust, suspicion**: *silentium*, Tac.

1. **sus-pici-o**, *spexi*, *spectrum*, *spicere*, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [for subspicio] **I.**: **A. Act.**: **1.** Prop.: **To look at from beneath or up to**: *astra*, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: **a. Gen.**: **To look up to a thing with the mind; to raise the thoughts up to**: *nihil altum*, Cic.—**b.** **B. Esp.**: **To look up to with admiration; to admire, respect, regard, esteem, honour, etc.**, *argument*, et *marmor vetus, araque, et artes*, Hor.—**B. Neut.**: **To look from beneath; to look up or upwards**: *nec suscipit, nec circumspicit*, Cic. **II.** (Prop.: **To look at secretly or askance**; Meton.) **To mistrust, suspect** (so, prps. only in Part.): *Bomilcar suscipiens regi et ipse enim suscipiens*, Sall.

2. **suspicio-ōis**, *ōis*, *f.* [suspicio-or] **I.** Prop.: **Mistrust, distrust, suspicion**: *Cic.* **II.** Meton.: **A notion, idea**: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspicion, soupçon*. **suspiciōs-e**, *adv.* [suspicios-us] **In**

a way to raise mistrust or suspicion, suspiciously: *suspiciōse dicere*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *suspiciōstus*, *id.*

suspiciō-sus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. fr. *suspicion-sus*; fr. *suspicio*, *suspiciō-is*] (*Pull of suspicio*; hence) **1.** **Mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious**: *Cic.*—**2.** **That excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious**: (*Sup.*) *suspiciō-issimum negotium*, Cic.

suspicio-or, *ātus sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [suspicio-i] **I.** Prop.: **To mistrust, suspect**: *nihil mali*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **To suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe**: *valdesuspicio fore ut, etc.*, Cic.

suspirā-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [suspir(a)-or] **A** sighing, sigh: Cic.; Ov.

suspir-itus, *ūs*, *m.* [suspir-o] **A** breathing deeply or with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh: Liv.

suspir-ium, *i*, *n.* [id.] **A** deep breath; a sighing, sigh: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soupir*.

su-spi-ro, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [for subspiro] (**To breathe from within**; hence) **I.** Neut.: **To draw a deep breath, heave a sigh, sigh**. **A.** Prop.: *pectore*, Ov. **B.** Meton.: **To sigh, long**: *puella in flavo hospite suspirans*, Cat. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **To breathe out, exhale**: *Bacchum*, Sil. **B.** Meton.: **1.** **To sigh for, long for**: *matrem*, Juv.—**2.** **To sigh out, exclaim with a sigh**: *matrona et adulta virgo Suspirat*, Eheu! *ne, etc.*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soupirer*.

sus-que de-que, *adv.* [subs=sub; que; de; que] **Both up and down, to express indifference**: *de Octavio susque dequo, it is of no consequence*, Cic.

sustentā-cūlum, *i*, *n.* [sustent-(a)-o] (**That which serves for holding up**; hence) **A** prop, stay, support: Tac.

sustentā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] **A** deferring, delay: Cic.

susten-to, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* **intens.** [sustūto, through true root *SUSTEN*] **I.** Prop.: **To hold up or uphold; to uphold, support**: *fratremque ruentem Sustentat dextrā*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A. Gen.**: **To keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve**: *amicos fide*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.**: **a.** **To support, sustain, maintain, preserve by food, money, or other means**: *familiam*, Ter.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force, or simply *sustentare*: **To support one's self, get a living, etc.**: Tac.; *Plaut.*—**c.** **To support one's self under, to satisfy, etc.**: *extremam famem*, Cæs.—**2.** **To bear, hold out, endure, suffer**: *maerorem doloremque*, Cic.—**3.** **To put off, defer, delay**: *rem*, Cic. (without *Object*) *sustentando*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sustenter*.

susten-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *sustin-eo*, through true root *SUSTEN*.

sus-tin-ō, *tinī*, *tentum*, *tinēre*, *2. v. a.* [for substeneo] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: **To hold up, hold upright, uphold, bear up, keep up, support, sustain**: *humeris sustinere bovem vivum*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: **To support one's self; to hold, or bear, one's self up**: Cæs.—**2.**: **a.** **To hold or keep back; to keep in,**

stay, check, restrain, etc.: *remos*, Cic.—**b.** With Personal pron.: **To hold, keep back, etc., one's self**: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A. Gen.**: **To uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve**: Cic. **B. Esp.**:

1. **To sustain, support, maintain, by food, money, or other means**: *necessitates*, Liv.—**2.**: **a.** **To bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand**: Cic.—**b.** **To take upon one's self, venture, dare, etc.**: *quæ se præferre Diana Sustinuit*, Ov.—**3.**: **a.** **To hold in, stop, stay, check, restrain**: *impetum benevolentiae*, Cic.—**b.** With Personal pron.: **To check, or restrain, one's self; to refrain**: Cic.—**4.** **To keep back, put off, defer, delay**: *bellum consilio*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soutenir*.

sus-tol-lo (*perf.* and *sup.* assigned to *tollo*), *ēre*, *3. v. a.* [for substo-tollo; fr. *subs=sub*; *tollo*] (**To lift, or take, from beneath**; hence) **I.** Gen.: **To lift, take, or raise up; to raise**: *torvos sustollit ad æthera vultus*, Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** **Of personal objects**: **To take away, remove**: *herilem filiam*, Plaut.—**B.** **Of things as objects**: **To remove, destroy**: *ædes totas*, Plaut.

sustūli, *v.* *tollo*.

sūsurrā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [susurr(a)-o] **A** whisperer: Script. ap. Cic.

sūsurr-o, *perf.* and *sup.* prps. not found, *āre*, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [sūsurr-us] **I.** Neut.: **To make a low continued sound; to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper**: *susurrant* (sc. apes), Virg. **II.** Act.: **To mutter, whisper, or murmur a thing**: *pars, quid velit, aures susurrat*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *susurrer*.

1. **sūsurr-rus**, *i*, *m.* [prob. for *sursurr-rus*; reduplicated for *sur*, *surr*, akin to *Gr. σῦρ*; whence *σῦρ-ίζω*; and to Sanscrit root *svāri*, *sonare*] (**A sounding**; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A** low, gentle noise; a humming, murmuring, whispering: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Plur.*: **Personified**: *Susurri or Whispers*; the attendants of Fame: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *susurre*.

2. **sūsurr-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [1. *susurr-us*] **Muttering, whispering**: *lingua*, Ov. **Suthul**, *uili*, *n.* *Suthul*; **a town of Numidia**.

sū-tilis, *e*, *adj.* [su-o] **Seved together; bound or fastened together**: *bailatus*, Virg.

sū-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] (**A seaver, hence**) **A shoemaker, cobbler**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suteur*.

sūtōr-i-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sutor] **Of, or belonging to, a shoemaker or cobbler**: Cic.; Pl.

sūt-r-inus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. for *sutor-inus*; fr. *sutor*] **Of, or belonging to, a shoemaker or cobbler; shoemaker's**: *taberna*, Tac.

Sūtrium, *i*, *n.* *Sutrium*; **a town of Etruria** (now *Sutri*).—Hence, **Sūtr-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **Of, or belonging to, Sutrium**.—As *Subst.*: **Sūtrīni**, *grum*, *m.* (sc. *cives*) **The inhabitants of Sutrium**.

sū-tum, *i*, *n.* [su-o] (**A thing seved, etc.**; hence) **Of armour: A joint, etc.**: *arera suta*, Virg.

sū-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A sewing together*; Meton.) *A seam, suture*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suture*.

sū-tus, a, um, *P.* of *suo*.
sū-tus, a, um (Gen. Plur., *sūtm*, Ter.), *pron. possess.* [su-i] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Of, or belonging to, himself (herself, etc.); his own, her own, its own, their own*: stat sua cuique dies, Virg.: (with *suffices ple, met*) *suoapte nutu*, Cic.: *suismet præsidii*, Liv.—**As Subst.**: **1. sui**, ōrum, *m.* *One's followers, friends, people, party, etc.*: Cic.—**2. suum**, i, n. *That which belongs to one; one's own*: Cæs.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1. One's own master or mistress; at one's own disposal, free, independent**: Plaut.; Cic.—**2. Inclined or devoted to one; favourable, friendly**: *utabatur populo sane suo*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Occasionally for *ejus*: *hunc pater suus de templo deduxit*, Cic.—**B.** More rarely for the Objective Gen., *sui* neque cuiquam mortalium injurie sue parvæ videntur, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *son*.

1. Sýbāris, is, *f.*, Σύβαρις. *Sybaris*; a town of Magna Græcia (Lucania), on the Gulf of Tarento, noted for its effeminacy and debauchery of its inhabitants; afterwards called *Thuri*.—Hence, **Sýbār-itis**, idis, *f.* *Sybaritis*; the name of a lascivious poem: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sybarite*.

2. Sýbāris, is, *m.* *Sybaris*; the river on which the town of Sybaris was situated.

3. Sýbāris, is, *m.* [i. Sybaris] *Sybaris*; the fictitious name of a young and effeminate man; (Acc.) *Sybarin*, Hor.

syōōphanta, æ, *m.* = *συκοφάντης* (Fig-informer, i. e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence) *An informer, talebearer, backbiter, slanderer; a deceiver, trickster, cheat*: Ter.

Sýēne, ēs, *f.*, Σýνηρ. *Syene*; a

town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt (now Assuan).

Sýlla, æ, *v. Sulla*.

sýllaba, æ, *f.* = *σύλλαβή*. *A syllable*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *syllabe*.

sýllāb-ātim, adv. [sýllab-a] *Syllable by syllable, by syllables*: Cic.

sýllōgismus (-os), i, *m.* = *σύνλογισμός*. *A syllogism*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *syllogisme*.

sýlva, sýlvānus, etc., *v. silva*, etc.

Sýmæthum, i, n., Σύμαιθος. *Symæthum*; a river, and town situated upon it, on the east coast of Sicily, near Catina.—Hence, **Sýmæth-ius** (-eus), a, um, adj.; also, -is, idis, adj. *f.* *Of, or belonging to, Symæthus; Symæthian*.

sýmbōla, æ, *f.* = *συμβολή*. *A contribution of money to a feast, a share of a reckoning, one's scot, shot*: Ter.

sýmphōnia, æ, *f.* = *συμφωνία*. *An agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *symphonie*.

sýmphōniācus, a, um, adj. = *συμφωνικός*. *Of, or belonging to, concerts or to music; pueri, i. e. singing-boys, chorists*, Cic.

Sýmplēgades, um, *f.*, Σýμπληγ-άδες (Things striking or dashing together). *The Symplegades; two rocky islands in the Buxine that, according to the fable, floated about dashing against and rebounding from each other, until at length they became fixed on the passage of the Argo between them*.

Sýmpōsium, ii, n. = Σýμπόσιον (The Banquet). *Symposium; the title of one of Plato's dialogues*: Nep.

Sýnāpōthnescontes = *συναποθνήσκοντες* (Persons dying together). *Synapothnescontes; the title of a comedy by Diphilus*: Ter.

sýnēdrus, i, *m.* = *σύνεδρος* (Joint-sitter or assessor). *A counsellor, senator*, among the Macedonians: Liv.

sýngrapha, æ, *f.* = *συγγραφή*. *A written agreement to pay, promissory note, bond*: Cic.

Sýnnāda, ōrum, n., -a, æ, *f.*, -as, ādis, *f.* *Synnada* or *Synnas*; a town of Phrygia Major, famous for its marble.—Hence, **Sýnnād-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Synnada*.

sýnōdus, ontis, *m.* = *συνόδος* (With teeth close together). *The synodus; a fish of the bream genus*: Ov.

sýnthēsīnus, a, um, adj. = *συνθεσίνος*. *Pertaining to a dressing-gown*: Suet.

Sýphax, ācis, *m.* *Syphax*; a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.

Sýrācūsæ, ārum, *f.*, Σýρακονσαι. *Syracuse*; a city of Sicily (now *Siracusa*).—Hence, **Sýrācūs-ānus** (-ius), **Sýracōs-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syracuse; Syracusan*.—**As Subst.**: **Sýracusani**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. cives) *The Syracusans*.

Sýria, æ, *f.*, Σύρια. *Syria*; a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea.—Hence, **1. Sýrius** (-iācus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syria; Syrian*.—**2. Sýrus** (-iseus), adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syria; Syrian*.—**As Subst.**: **Sýrus**, i, *m.*: **a.** *A Syrian*.—**b.** *Syrus; the name of a slave*: Ter.

Sýrinx, ingis, *f.*, Σýριγξ (Pipe). *Syrinx; a nymph changed into a reed*: (Acc.) *Syringa*, Ov.

syрма, ātis, n. = *σύρμα* (A thing dragged or trailed). *A robe with a train*: Juv.

Sýrōphonicæ, icis, *m.*, Συροφονι-αί. *A Syrophonician*.

Sýros, i, *f.*, Σύρος. *Syros*; one of the Cyclades.

Sýrtis, is, *f.*, Σýρτις. *Syrtis*: **I. Prop.**: *A sand-bank in the sea; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, Syrtis major, near Cyrenaica (now Sidra); and Syrtis minor, near Byzance (now Cabes)*. **II. Fig.**: *A sand-bank*: Cic.

T

T, t, indecl. n. or *f.* The twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet: **I.** As an initial, it is, in pure Latin words, followed by no other consonant than *r*: *traho, tremo*; the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek: *Tropeolus*, *tmesis*, *Tmolus*. Hence an initial *t* before *l* is rejected: *lātus* (*Part*, of *foro*) for *tātus*; and even when softened by a sibilant, the combination of *t* and *l* in *stlata* (genus *navigii*), *slembus* (*gravis, tardus*), *stilis*, *stlocus*, was avoided in the best period of the language, and, with the exception of *Law lang*., which retained *stlittibus* *judicandis*, the forms *lis*, *locus* remained the only ones in use. **II.** *T* is interchanged with *c*, *d*, and *s*; see these

letters. **III.** *T* is assimilated to *s* in *quatio, quassi*; *fateor, fassus*; *mitto, missus*.—It is wholly suppressed before *s* in *usus*, from *utor*; also in many nominatives of the third declension ending in *s*: *civitas* (theme *CIVITAT*, Gen., *civitatīs*), *quies* (*QUIET*, *quietis*), and likewise in *flexi, flexus*, from *flecto*; and in other like forms. **IV.** *As an abbreviation, t. stands for Tātus; Tib. for Tiberius; Tb. Tribunus*.

tābel-la, æ, *f.* *dim.* [for *tabul-la*; fr. *tabul-a*] (*A small tabula*; hence) **I.**: **a.** *Prop.*: (a) *Gen.*: *A small board or plank; a tablet*: Ov.—(b) *Esp.*: *A voting-tablet, ballot*: Cic.—**B.** *Meton.*: (a) *A metal plate*: Pl.—(b) *A small wooden trough or tray* (in which *Romulus* and *Remus* were ex-

posed on the Tiber): Ov.—**2.** *A writing-tablet*: Ov.—**3.** *A writing, e.g. a written composition; a letter, contract, will, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—**4.** *A painted tablet, a small picture or painting*: Cic.; Ov.—**5.** *A votive tablet (hung up in a temple)*: Tib.

tābell-ārius, a, um, adj. [*tabell-a*] (*Of, or belonging to, a tabella*; hence) *Of, or pertaining to, writing or to letters*: *naves, vessels to carry letters, packet-boats*: Sen.—**As Subst.**: **tābell-ārius**, ii, *m.* (sc. homo) *A letter-carrier, courier*: Cic.

tāb-ēo, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. [purs. akin to *τίω-ω*, Doric *τάω-ω*] *To melt, melt down or away, to waste away, consume*: *corpora tabent*, Ov.

tāb-erna, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to

rap, root of *τέμνω* (*The cut thing*; c board; hence) **I. Gen.**: *A hut, shed, booth, stall, shop* constructed of boards: **Hor. II. Esp.**: Of a merchant, mechanic, etc.: *a booth, shop, workshop, stall, inn, tavern*: **Cic.**; **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. taverna**.

tābern-ācūlum, i, n. [tabern-a] (*That which serves for a taberna; hence*) **A tent**: **Cic.**—Particular phrase: *Tabernaculum capere, To choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. tabernacle**.

tābern-ārius, ii, m. [id.] (*One pertaining to a taberna; hence*) **A shopkeeper, small dealer**: **Cic.**

tābern-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] **A small booth or shop, a little tavern**: **Suet.**

tāb-es, is, f. [tab-eo] **I. Prop.**: *A wasting away, melting, dwindling, consumption, corruption, whether of persons or things*: **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A wasting disease, consumption, decline, plague, pestilence*: **Tac.**—**B.** *The moisture of a melting or decaying substance; corruption*: **Ov.**; **Pl. III. Fig.**: Of love, debt, etc.: *Disease, pestilence, plague*: **Virg.**; **Liv.**

tāb-es-co, tābui, no sup., tābescere, 3, a, n. inch. [tab-eo] **I. Prop.**: *To melt gradually; to be dissolved or consumed; to waste, pine, or decline away*: *cere tabescunt*, **Ov. II. Fig.**: *To decay, decline, languish, pine, etc.*: *molestiis*, **Cic.**: (*Impers. Pass.*) in calamitate tabescunt, id.

tābidi-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for tabido-lus; fr. tabidus, unconstr. Gen.] **tabido-i** Consuming; mors, **Virg.**

tāb-idus, a, um, adj. [tab-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Melting or wasting away, dissolving, decaying, consuming, putrefying*: *nix*, **Liv. II. Fig.**: *Pining away, languishing*: *mens*, **Ov. III. Meton.**: *Wasting, consuming, corrupting, infectious*: *venenum*, **Tac.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. tabide**.

tāb-i-fac-us, a, um, adj. [for tab-i-fac-us; fr. tab-eo; (i); fac-iō] *Melting, dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding*: **I. Prop.**: *venenum*, **Suet. II. Fig.**: *perturbationes*, **Cic.**

Tabrāca, æ, f. *Tabraca; a town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea*: **Tabrac-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tabraca*.

tāb-ūla, æ, f. [prob. akin to *ταμ*, root of *τέμνω*, to cut] (*The cut thing*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *A board, plank*: **Cic.**; **Juv. II. Esp.**: **A.** **I. Prop.**: *A writing-tablet*: **Hor.**—**2. Meton.**: **a.** *A writing*; e. g. *a letter, contract, account, list, will, etc.*: *xii. Tabulae, the twelve Tables (of Laws)*, **Cic.**—**b.** *A list of votes*: **Cic.**—**c.** *A list of proscribed persons*: **Juv.**—**d.** *A will or testament*: **Ov.**—**e.** *A map*: **Cic.**—**f.** *From the tablet on which an auction was advertised; an auction*: **Cic.**—**B.** *A painted tablet or panel; a painting, picture*: **Cic.**—**Prov.**: *Manum de tabula, Take your hand from the picture! enough! hold!* **Cic.**—**C.** *A votive tablet (hung up in a temple)*: **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. table, tableau**.

tābūli-ārium, ii, n. [tabul-a] (*A thing pertaining to tabulae, or writings; hence*) **Archives**: **Cic.**; **Virg.**

tābūla-tio, ōnis, f. [tabul(a)-or] (*Prop.*: *A planking or flooring over*; **Meton.) *A floor or story*: **Caes.****

tābūli-ātus, a, um, adj. [tabul-a] *Provided, or furnished, with tabula; boarded, floored*: *transitus*, **Pl.**—**As Subst.**: *tabulatum*, i, n. (sc. opus): **I. Prop.**: *Board-work; a flooring, floor, story*: **Caes.**—**2. Meton.**: Of branches of trees, etc.: *A layer*: **Virg.**

tāb-um (only in *Nom.*, *Acc.*, and *Abt. Sing.*), n. [tab-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Corrupt moisture, matter, corruption, putrid gore, etc.*: **Virg. II. Meton.**: *An infectious disease; a plague, pest, pestilence*: **Liv.**; **Virg.**

Tāburnus, i, m. *Taburnus; a small mountain-chain south of Caesulanus (now Taurino or Rocca Rainoldi).*

tāc-ō, ōis, i, ūm, ēre, 2, a, n. and a. [etym. dub.] **I. Nent.**: **A. Prop.**: Of persons: *To be silent, not to speak, to say nothing, to hold one's peace*: *taecndo loqui videbantur*, **Cic. B. Meton.**: Of animals and things: *To be still, noiseless, quiet, at rest; vere prius volucres taecant, estate cicadae*, **Ov. II. Act.**: *To pass over in silence, be silent respecting a thing*: *dicenda, taecnda*, *locutus*, **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. taire**.

Tacita, æ, v. *tacitus*. **tacite**, adv. [tacit-us] *Silently, in silence; secretly, in secret*: **Cic.**

tacit-o, ois, i, ūm, ēre, 2, a, n. and a. [id.] *Silently, in silence; secretly, in secret*: **Just.**

taciturn-itas, ātis, f. [taciturn-us] (*The quality of the taciturnus; hence*) *A being, or keeping, silent; silence, taciturnity*: **Cic.**; **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. taciturnité**.

tacit-urnus, a, um, adj. [tacit-us] **I. Prop.**: Of persons: *Not talkative, of few words, taciturn*: **Cic. II. Meton.**: Of things: *Quiet, still, silent, noiseless* (*Comp.*) *statua taciturnus* (sc. ingenium), **Hor.**: (*Sup.*) *ostium taciturnissimum*, **Plaut.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. taciturne**.

tāc-itus, a, um : **I. P.** of *tac-eo*.—**2. Pa.**: a. (a) *Prop.*: *That is passed over in silence, not spoken of, kept secret, unmentioned*: **Cic.**; **Virg.**—(b) **Meton.**: (a) *Law t.t.*: *That is done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, implied, tacit*: **Cic.**—(B) *That is done, or exists, in silence; silent, secret, hidden, concealed*: *judicium*, **Cic.**—**As Subst.**: *tacitum*, i, n. *A secret*: **Ov.**—**b.**: (a) *Prop.*: Of persons, or things relating to them: *That does not speak, silent, still, mute*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**—**As Subst.**: (c) *Tacita*, æ, f. (sc. dea) *Silence; the goddess of silence* (called also *Muta*), **Ov.**—(B) *tacitum*, i, n. *Silence*: **Plaut.**—(b) **Meton.**: Of animals or things: *Still, quiet, noiseless; not uttering, or producing, a sound*: *corvus*, **Hor.**; *nemus*, **Virg.**—Particular phrase: *Per tacitum, Silently, in silence or stillness*: **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. tacile**.

tact-ilis, e, adj. [2. tact-us] (*Of,*

or belonging to, tactus; hence) *That may be touched, tangible*: **Lucr.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. tactile**.

tac-tio, ōnis, f. [for tag-tio; fr. ta(n)g-o] **I. Prop.**: *A touching, touch*: (with *Acc.*) *quid tibi hanc digito tactio est?* **Plaut.** **II. Meton.**: *The sense of touch, feeling*: **Cic.**

1. tact-us (for tag-tus), a, um, P. of ta(n)g-o.

2. tact-us, ūs, m. [for tag-tus; fr. ta(n)g-o] **I. Prop.**: *A touching, touch, handling*: **Cic.**; **Ov. II. Meton.**: **A.** *Influence, effect, operation*: **Cic.**—**B.** *The sense of feeling, feeling, touch*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. tact**.

tæd-a (ted-), æ (Gen. *Sing.*, *tædal*, **Lucr.**), f. [akin to *δαίς*, *δαΐς*, *δαδ-ός*] **I. Prop.**: *A resinous species of pine-tree, the pitch-pine tree*: **Pl. II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *Resinous fir or pine wood, pitch-pine; a pitch-pine board or plank, pitch-pine torch*: **Cic.**; **Caes. B. Esp. I.**: *A (marriage) torch*: **Ov. 2.** *A torch* (as an instrument of torture): **Juv.**

tæd-et, tædtit or tæsum est, **tæd-ere**, 2, v. a. *impers.* [etym. dub.] *"disgusts, offends, wearies one; I (t. he, etc.) am disgusted, offended, etc.* *eos vite*, **Cic.**: *œmli convexa tueri*, **Virg.**

tæd-i-fer, fera, ferum, adj. [tæd-a; (i); fer-o] *Torch-bearing*: *Dea, i. e. Ceres*, **Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. tédifère**.

tæd-um, ii, n. [tæd-et] (*A disgusting or offending; hence*) *Weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust*: **Virg.**; **Liv.**

Tænārus (-os), i, comm.; -um (-on), i, n.; -a, ōrum, n., *Taivapōs* and *Taivapōr*. **I. Prop.**: *Tænarus, Tænarus, Tænarnum, Tænaron, or Tænara; a promontory and town in Laconia; on the promontory was a temple of Neptune, and near it a cavern, the fabled entrance to the infernal regions*.—**Hence**, **A. Tænār-ius**, a, um, adj.: **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, Tænarus; Tænarian*.—**2. Meton.**: *Laconian, Spartan*: **Ov.**—**B. Tænār-ides**, æ, m. (*Prop.*: *The Tænarian*; **Meton.**) *The Laconian, i. e. Hyacinthus*: **Ov.**—**C. Tænār-is**, Idis, adj. f. (*Prop.*: *Tænarian*; **Meton.**) *Laconian, Spartan*. **II. Meton.**: *The infernal regions*: **Hor.**—**Hence**, **Tænār-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the infernal regions*.

tæn-ia, æ (*Abt. Plur.*, dissyll., **Virg.**), f. = *ταβία*. *A band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band, bandeau*. **Virg.**

tæsum est, v. *tædet*.

tæ-ter (tē-), tra, trum, adj. [for tæd-ter; fr. tæd-et] (*Effecting loathing; hence*) **I. Physically**: *Offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome*: *belua*, **Cic.**; *odor*, **Caes.**—**2. Mentally or morally**: *Horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable* (*Comp.*) *tetrus vitrum*, **Cic.** (*Sup.*) *tetrinus*, id.

tætr-e (tetr-), adj. [tæter, tætr-i] *Foully, shockingly, hideously, disgracefully*: **Cic.** (*Sup.*) *tætrissime*, id.

tætr-icus (têr-), a, um, adj. [id.]

TAGAX

TANTULUS

Forbidding, harsh, crabbed, gloomy, sour, stern, severe: puella, Ov.—As Subst.: **Tetrica**, æ, f. (sc. rupe) *Tetrica*; i. e. the gloomy rock: Virg. **täg-ax**, æcis, adj. [tag-o] (*Apt to touch*; hence) *Light-fingered, thievish*: Cic.

Täges, is (Acc. Sing., Tagen, Ov.), *m. Tages*; an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he sprang from the ploughed earth in the form of a boy and taught the Etrurians the art of divination.

tägo, ère, v. tango init.

Täguis, i, m. *Täguis*; a river of Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands (now *Tägo*).

Täläionides, æ, v. Talanus.

täl-äris, e, adj. [tal-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a talus*; hence) 1. *Of, or belonging to the ankles*: tunica, i. e. reaching to the ankles, long, Cic.—As Subst.: **talaria**, lum, n.: a. (sc. calceamenta) *Winged shoes or sandals fastened to the ankles*: Virg.—b. (sc. vestimenta) *A long garment reaching down to the ankles*: Ov.—2. *Of, or belonging to, dice*: ludi, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *talairé*.

täl-ärius, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, dice*: ludus, Cic.

Tälasio (-assio), önis, -ius (Thal-), i, m. *Tälasio*, Tälassio, Tälassius, or Thalassius; a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride (in use from the time of Romulus): Liv.

Täläus, i, m., Täläös (Wretched), *Täläus*; an Argonaut, the father of Adrastus and Eriphyle.—Hence, **Täläionides**, æ, comm. gen. One sprang from Talanus, the offspring of Taläus; esp. Eriphyle.

täläa, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. G. n.: *A slender staff*; a rod, stick, bar: Cic. II. Esp.: *Agricult. t. t.*: *A cutting, set, slip, layer, etc.*: Var.

tälentum, i, n. = τάλαντον (*A thing weighed*). *A talent*, i. e.: 1. *A Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred-weight*: Virg.—2. *A sum of money varying in amount*: a. *The Attic talent, which is most usually meant, containing sixty minæ*, i. e. £243 lbs. sterling: Cic.; Hor.—b. *A talent of eighty minæ*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *talent*.

täl-is, e, adj. [prob. belonging to a demonst. root *to*, this, akin to Gr. article *-o*] I. G. n.: *Such, of such a kind, nature, or quality, such like*: aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. II. Esp.: *Of such an especial kind or nature* (whether good or bad); *so distinguished*; *such, great, or excellent*: homo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tel*.

täl-itrum, i, n. [tal-us] (*A thing done with the talus*; hence) *A rap or filip with the finger*: Suet.

talpa, æ, f. (masc., talp-) [prop. akin to σκάλα-ω, Lat. scalp-o] (*The digger or scraper*; hence) *A mole*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taupé*.

Tälthöus, i, m., Tälthöös. *Tälthöus*; the herald of Agamemnon.

i. **tälus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A. Of persons*: *The ankle-*

bone, ankle; also, *knuckle-bone*: Cic.; Hor.—B. *Of animals*: *The pastern-bone*: Pl. II. Meton.: *A die or dice* (orig. made from the pastern-bones of certain animals, of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four): Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *talón*.

2. **Tälus**, i, m. *Tälus*; a Rutulian warrior killed by Æneas.

tam, adv. [prob. an accusative form from the same root as ta-lis] 1. In comparisons: *So far, in so far*: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.—2. In absolute expressions: *So, so very, to such a high degree*: Cic.—Particular connections: a. With superlatives: (a) Answering to the Eng. *The*: *so much*; *the all*: *the with a comparative*: quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, i. e. *the worse each one has acted, the safer he is*, Sall.—(b) *So very, so exceedingly*: tam gravissima iudicia, Cic.—b. Non tam . . . quam, *Not so much . . . as*; *less . . . than*: Cic.—c. Tam modo (or, in one word, tammodo), *Just now, but just now*: Plant.

Tämäsüs, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tamäsus* (a very ancient town of Cyprus).

tam-diü (written also tandiu, and, separately, tam diu), adv. *So long*: te abuisse tam diu a nobis, dolui, Cic.

tämen, adv. [prps. a lengthened form of tam; and, accordingly, signifying in so far, with adversative qualification] *Notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, etc.*: Cic.

tamenäsi, v. tametsi.

Tämësis, is; -a, æ, m. *The Tämësis*; a river of Britain (now the Thames). ¶ Hence, Fr. *Tamise*.

täm-etsi, conj. [contr. from tamen etsi, which is still freq. found written in full] *Notwithstanding that, although, though*: Cic.; Ter.

Tam-fäna (Tan-), æ, f. *Tamfana* or *Tanfana*; a German deity.

Tamphilus, i, m. *Tamphilus*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Tamphilianus** (Tampil-), a, um, adj. *Belonging to Tamphilus*.

tam-quam (tan-), adv. of comparison: 1. *As much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, so speak, etc.*: repente tamquam serpens latibulus intulisti, Cic.—2. *Just as if, just as though, as if*: tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic.

Tana (-as), æ, m. *Tana* or *Tanas*; a river of Numidia.

Tänäger, ägri, m. *Tanager*; a bird of Lucania (now Negro).

Tänäis, is, m., Täväis. *Tänäis*: 1. *The river Tanais* (now the Don).—2. *The name of a man*: Virg.

Tänäquil, ilis, f. *Tänäquil*. I. Prop.: *The proud, imperious wife of the elder Tarquin*. II. Meton.: *For a domineering, ambitious woman*: Juv. **tän-dem**, adv. [tam] (*Just so far*; hence) I. Prop.: *A. In statements,*

etc.: to denote what takes place after long delay or expectation: *At length, at last, in the end, finally*: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre ceperunt, Cæs.—B. In interrogative clauses: *Pray, pray now, now, then*: quid tandem agebatis, Cic. II. Meton.: *Finally*: Quint.

Tänetum, i, n. *Tänetum*; a village of Upper Italy.

Tanfana, æ, v. Tamfana.

ta(n)g-o, tēgigi, tactum, tangere (old collat. form, täg-o), 3. v. a. [akin to Gr. *θίγ-γάρω*; 2. aor. *έ-θίγ-ov*] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To touch*: genti terram tangere, Cic.—B. Esp.: 1. *To touch*; i. e.: a. *To take, take away, carry off*: terminum, Cic.—b. *To taste*; to eat; to drink: singula dentis superbo, Hor.—2. *Of places*: a. *To reach, arrive at, come to a place*: Cic.; Hor.—b. *To border on, be contiguous to*: Cic.—3. *(To touch, i. e.)*: a. *To strike, hit, beat*: chordas, Ov.: Chloen, Hor.—b. *To take hold of, handle*, etc.: virginem, Ter.: cibum, id.—4. *To besprinkle, moisten, wash, smear, anoint*: corpus aqua, Ov. II. Fig.: A. *Of the mind or feelings*: *To touch, move, affect, impress*: Cic.; Ov.—B.: *(To prick or stick one*; i. e.) 1. *To take in, trick, dupe*; to cozen or cheat out of anything: tuum tangam patrem, Plant.—2. *To sting or nettle anyone by something said*: Ter.—C. *Of speech*: *To touch upon, mention, speak of, refer to, cite*: Cic.—D. *To take in hand, undertake*: crimina, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tacher, tancer, toucher*.

tanquam, adv. v. tamquam.

Tantälus, i (Greek collat. form of the *Dat.*, Tantaleo, after the form *Tavraλέος*), m., Tántalos (He who sways to and fro, or balances himself). *Tantalus*; a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent for punishment to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water, under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreated whenever he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him. A rock also hung over him ever threatening to fall.—Hence, 1. **Tantäl-ëus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tantalus*.—2. **Tantäl-ides**, æ, m. *A male descendant of Tantalus*.—3. **Tantäl-is**, idis, f. *A female descendant of Tantalus*.

tantül-us, a, um, adj. dim. [for tantul-us; fr. tantul-us] *So little, so small*: puer, Cic.

tant-isper, adv. [tant-us] *For so long a time, so long; in the mean time, meanwhile*: Cic.

tanto, tantöpere, v. tantus.

tantü-lum, i, adv. [tantul-us] *Just a little, slightly*: Cic.

tantü-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for tanto-lus; fr. tantus, (unconstr. Gen.) tanto-i] *So little, so small*: granum, Cic.—As Subst.: **tantulum**, i, n. *So small an amount, so little, such a trifling*: Cic.; Hor.—Particular expres

sion (Abl. of price): Tantulo, *For such a trifle*, etc., Cic.

tant-um, adv. [id.] **1.** *So much, so greatly, to such a degree*: tantum abest, Cic.: tantum dissimilis Hor.—**2.**: *a. Only, alone, merely, but*: Socratem tantum de vitâ et de moribus solitum esse querere, Cic.—**Particular combinations and phrases**: (a) Non, etc., tantum . . . sed; *Not, etc., only . . . but*: Cic.; Quint.—(b) Tantum non, *Almost, all but, very nearly*: Liv.—(c) Tantum quod, *Only, just, but just, then, hardly, scarcely*: Cic.—(d) Tantum quod non, *Only that not, nothing is wanting but*: Cic.—(e) Tantum ne, *Only would that not, etc.*: Ov.—**b.** *Only, merely, nothing but*: (with modo; also, as one word) ut tantummodo per stripes alantur, Cic.: conditio tantummodo æqua, Sall. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tant.*

tantummodo, *v. tantum.*
tantumdem, *v. tantusdem.*
tant-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *tāntam*, "so much"] **1.**: *a. Of such size or measure; so great in amount, extent, value, degree, etc.*: concio, Cic.: timor, Virg.—**Adverbial expressions**: (a) Tanto opere (also written as one word), *So greatly*: Cic.—(b) In tantum, *To such a degree; so far, so much, so greatly*: Liv.—**b.** In Neut. as Subst.: (a) tantum (Nom. and Acc.), *So much, so many*: tantum debuit, he owed so much, Plaut.: habere tantum molestiæ, Cic.—(b) tanti: (Gen. of price) (a) Prop.: *For or of so much value, etc.*: Ter.; Cic.—(B) Fig.: *Esse tanti* (alicui), *To be worth so much; to be valued, prized, or esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence or importance*: Cic.—(c) tanto (Abl. of comparison), *By so much, so much the*: Cic.; Ov.—**2.**: *a. Of such a quantity or quality; such, so small, so slight or trivial*: Cic.—**b.** In Neut. as Subst.: tantum, *So little, so few*: praesidii tantum est, ut, etc., Caes.

tantus-dem, tantâdem, tantundem, adj. **1.** *Just so great or large, as large, as great*: periculum, Plaut.—**2.** In Neut. as Subst.: **a.** tantundem, *Just so much, just as much*: Cic.—**b.** tantidem (Gen. of price): (a) Prop.: *At just so much*: Ter.—(b) Fig.: *Of just so much account, value, worth, etc.*: Cic.

tâpete, is, n. (collat. form. *Plur.* Acc. Masc., tapetas pulcros, Virg.—Abl., tapetis, id.), *A carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet, etc.*: Plaut.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tapis.*

Taprobâne, Æs, f., Ταπροβάνη, Taprobâne, *an island in the Indian Ocean* (now Ceylon).

Tarbelli, ñrum, m. *The Tarbelli; a people in Aquitanian Gaul, extending southwards from Burdigala to the Pyrenæes, in the neighbourhood of the mod. Dax.*—Hence, **Tarbell-us**, a, um, adj. *Tarbellian*.

Tarcho, ñnis, -on, ñntis, m. *Tarcho, or Tarchon; a noble Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus.*

tard-e, adj. [tard-us] *Slowly, tardily*: percipere, Cic.: (Comp.) tardius, id.: (Sup.) tardissime, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *tard*, (mod.) *tard*.

tard-esco, no perf. nor sup., escère, 3. v. n. [id.] *To become slow*: Lucr.: **tard-i-grâd-us**, a, um, adj. [tard-us; (i); grad-ior] *Slow-paced, tardy-paced*: quadrupes, Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tardigrade*.

tard-i-pes, pëdis, adj. [tard-us; (i); pes] (Prop.: *Slow-footed*; Meton.) *Limping, halting*: deus, i. e. Vulcan, Cat.

tard-itas, atis, f. [tard-us] (*The quality of the tardus*; hence) **1.** Of motion or action: *Slowness, tardiness*: Cic.—**2.** Of perception, etc.: *Slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity*: Cic.

tardus-cûlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for tardior-culus; fr. tardior, comp. of tardus] *Somewhat slow, stowish*: servus, Ter.

tard-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. and n. [tard-us] **I.** Act.: *To make slow; to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent*: cursum, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To tarry, loiter, linger, delay*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tarder*.

tard-us, a, um, adj. [prob. for trah-dus, from trah-o] (*Drawing or dragging one's self along*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of motion or action: *Slow, not swift, sluggish, tardy*: (Comp.) tardior pœna, Cic.: (Sup.) proci tardissimi, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of perception, etc.: *Slow, dull, heavy, stupid*: Cic.—**B.** Of speech or of a speaker: *Slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *tard*.

Tărentum, i, n., -us, i, m., Τάρας, Tărentum or Tărentus; *a town of Lower Italy*.—Hence, **Tărent-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tărentum*; *Tărentine*.—As Subst.: **Tărentini**, ñrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Tărentines*.

Tarpëus, i, m., -a, ñ, f. Tarpëus, Tarpeia; *Roman names*.—Hence, **Tarpei-us**, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian*.

Tarquini, ñrum, m. Tarquini; *a town of Etruria* (now Corneto).—Hence, **Tarquini-us**, i, m. (*The man of Tarquini*) *Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome, who came from Tarquini; and also, of his descendants; esp. the last Roman king*.—Hence, **Tarquini-us**, a, um (-ensis, e), adj. *Of, or belonging to, the family of the Tarquins*; *Tarquiniian*.—As Subst.: **Tarquinienses**, ium, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Tarquini*.

Tarrăcina (Terr-), ñ, -æ, ârum, f. Tarrăcina, Terrăcina, or Tarrăcinæ; *a town of Latium, formerly called Anxur*.—Hence, **Tarrăcin-ensis** (Terrăcin-), e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tarrăcina*; *Tarrăcinian*.—As Subst.: **Tarrăcinenses**, ium, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Tarrăcina*.

Tarrăco, ñnis, f. Tarraco; *a town of Spain* (now Tarragona).—Hence, **Tarrăcônensis**, e, adj. *Tarraconian*.

Tarsus, i, f. Tarsus; *the capital of Cilicia*.—Hence, **Tars-enses**, ium, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Tarsus*.

Tartărus (-os), i, m., in the plur. (on prosodial grounds) **Tartăra**, ñrum, n., Τάρταρος, plur., Τάρταρα; **1.** *Tartarus, Tartaros, or Tartara; the infernal regions*.—Hence, **Tartă-rëus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the infernal regions*; *Tartarean*.—**2.** *A river of Italy*.

Tartessus, i, f. *Tartessus; a maritime town of Spain*.—Hence, **Tartess-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tartessus*; *Tartessian*.

Tarusates, ium, m. *The Tarusates; a people of Aquitanian Gaul*.

Tasgetius, i, m. Tasgetius; *a prince of the Carmales*.

Tătius, i, m. Tătius (T.); *a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus*.—Hence, **Tăti-enses** (sometimes, also, called after his prenomen Titus, **Tittenses**), ium, m. *The Tătienses or Tittenses; one of the three Roman centuries of cavalry*: Liv.

Tăum, i, m. *The Tăum; an arm of the sea in Britain* (now the Fifth of Tay).

taur-ûs, a, um, adj. [taur-us] *Of a bull, bull's*: terga, bull's hides, Virg.—As Subst.: **taurëa**, ñ, f. (sc. sententia) *A whip of bull's hide*: Juv.

Tauri, ñrum, m. *The Tauri; a Thracian people, living in what is now Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana*.—Hence, **Tauric-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Taurians*; *Tauric*.

taur-i-form-is, e, adj. [taur-us; (i); form-a] *Bull-shaped, tauriform*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tauriforme*.

taur-inus, a, um, adj. [taur-us] *Of, or belonging to, bulls*: bull's: Ov.

Taurômenium, i, n. Taurômenion, or Taurômenon; *a town in the eastern part of Sicily* (now Taormina).—Hence, **Taurô-mên-itănus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Taurômenium*; *Taurômenian*.—As Subst.: **Taurômenitănî**, ñrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Taurômenium*.

1. taurus, i, m., ταῦρος. **I.** Prop.: *A bull, bullock, ox, steer*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A brazen bull made by Perillus, that Phalaris used as an instrument of torture*: Cic.—**B.** *The Bull; a constellation in the zodiac*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. taureau*.

2. Taurus, i, m., Ταῦρος, Taurus; *a high mountain range in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor* (now Ala Dagh, or Al-Kurum).

taxă-tio, ñnis, f. [tax(a)-o] *A rating, valuing, appraising, estimation*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. taxation*.

taxil-lus, i, m. dim. [for talul-us; fr. talus, through obsol. dim. talul-us] *A small die*: Cic.

Taximagûlus, i, m. *Taximagûlus; a king of Kent*.

taxo, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. intens. [for tag-so; fr. tag-o = tango] **I.** Prop.: *To touch sharply, feel, handle*: Gell. **II.** Fig.: *To trait, censure, reproach, charye or tax with a fault, etc.*: aliquem, Suet.—**B.** *From the idea*

of handling: **1.** *To rate, value, appraise, estimate:* Pl. — **2.** *To estimate, reckon, compute, etc.:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taxer*.

taxus, *i*, *f*. [etym. dub.] *A yew, yew-tree:* Virg.

Tāyēte, *ūs, f.*, Ταῖήτηρ. *Taygete*; a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.

Tāyētus, *i*, *m.*; -a, *ōrum*, *n.*, Ταῖητορ. *Taygetor* *Taygeta*; a ridge of mountains in Laconia.

te: **1.** *v. tu.* — **2.** *A pronominal suffix, e. g. tu-te, te-te; v. tu.*

Tēanum (**The-**), *i*, *n.* *Teanium*: **1.** *Teanium Apulum*; a town of Apulia (now *Civitate*). — Hence, **Tēanenses**, *ium*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Teanium*. — **2.** *Teanium Sidicinum*; a town of Campania (now *Teano*).

Tēmessa, *æ, f.* *Temessa*; a daughter of King Teuthras.

tect-e, *adv.* [tect-us] *Covertly, privately, cautiously:* datum, Cic. (*Comp.*) *tectius*, *id.*

tectoriō-lum, *i*, *n. dim.* [tectorium, (*unconfr. Gen.*) *tectorio-l*] *A little plaster, rough-cast:* Cic.

tectorium, *id.*, *v. tectorior*.

tectori-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [tector] (*Of, or belonging to, a tector; hence*) **I.** *Gen.:* *Of, or belonging to, covering, or to a cover:* *panicula, thatch*, Plaut.

II. *Esp.:* *That belongs to, or serves for, covering or overlaying walls, ceilings, floors, etc.; of, or belonging to, staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering, etc.:* opus, Cic. — *As Subst.:* **tectorium**, *id.* (*sc. opus*). **A.** *Prop.:* *Plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash for walls, etc.:* Cic. **B.** *Meton.:* *Satirically:* *A cover or coating (of paste put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion):* Juv. **C.** *F. fig.:* *Of speech:* *Smooth words, flattery:* Pers.

Tectōsāges, *um*, -i, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Tectosages or Tectosagi; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

tec-tum, *i*, *n.* [for teg-tum; fr. teg-o] (*The covering thing; hence*) **I.** *Prop.:* *A roof:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** *Meton.:* *A roofed building for dwelling in; a roof, house, dwelling, abode; a cover, shelter, quarters, etc.:* Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*old*) *tect*, (*mod.*) *toit*.

tec-tus (for teg-tus), *a*, *um*: **1.** *P.* *of teg-o.* — **2.** *Pa.:* *a.* *Prop.:* *Covered, i. e. hidden, concealed:* *cuniculi*, Hirt. — *b.* *F. fig.:* (*a*) *Of things:* *hidden, i. e. not frank, open, or plain; secret, concealed, disguised, enveloped, or wrapped up:* (*Comp.*) *tector cupiditas*, Cic. — (*b*) *Of persons:* *Close, reserved, cautious:* (*Sup.*) *in dicendo tectissimus*, Cic.

tēcum, *ted*, *v. tu.*

tēda, *æ, etc.*, *v. tēd.*

Tēgēa, *æ, f.*, Τεγέα. **I.** *Prop.:* *Tegea or Tegee*; a town of Arcadia (now *Paleo-Episcopi*). — Hence, **Tēgēatæ**, *ārum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Tegea*, *II.* *Meton.:* *Arcadia*. — Hence, **Tēgēō-us** (-*æus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Arcadian*. — *As Subst.:* **Tēgēea**, *æ, f.* (*sc. virgo*) *The Arcadian maiden*, *i. e. Atalanta:* Ov.

tēg-es, *ētis, f.* [teg-o] *A covering, mat:* Juv.

tēg-imen (-*ūmen*, -*men*), *inis*, *n.* [teg-o] *A covering, cover:* Cic.; Liv.

tēg-o, *texi*, *tectum*, *tēgēre*, **3. v. a.** [akin to Sans. root *THAG*, Gr. *σ-τ-γ-ω*]

I. *Prop.:* *A. Gen.:* *To cover:* *corpus*, Cic. — *Phrases:* **1.** *Naves tectæ, covered, i. e. decked vessels*, Cæs. — **2.** *Tegore latus aliquid or aliquem, To cover the side for some one, or to cover some one, i. e. to go or walk close by a person:* Hor.; Cic. **B.** *Esp.:* **1.** *To cover, hide, conceal:* *fugientem silvæ tixerunt*, Cæs. — **2.** *To shelter, protect, defend:* *ab jaculis emissis corpora tegere*, Sall.

— **3.** *To cover over, bury, inclose:* *ossa tegetbat humus*, Ov. **II.** *F. fig.:* *A. Gen.:* *To cover, hide, etc.:* *verecundiam*, Plaut. **B.** *Esp.:* **1.** *To cloak, hide, veil, conceal, keep secret:* *commissa*, Hor. — **2.** *To defend, protect, guard:* *aliquid exsolatione amicitia*, Cic.

tēg-ūla, *æ, f.* [teg-o] (*The covering thing; hence*) *A tile, roof-tile* (mostly plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tuile*.

tēg-ūmentum (-*ūmentum*, -*mentum*), *i*, *n.* [*id.*] **I.** *Prop.:* *A covering, cover:* Cæs.; Cic. **II.** *F. fig.:* *A defence, protection, etc.:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tégument*.

tē-la, *æ, f.* [prob. for *tex-la*; fr. *tex-o*] **I.** *Prop.:* *A. Gen.:* *A web:* Cic.; Ov. **B.** *Esp.:* *Of a spider's web:* Cat. **II.** *Meton.:* **A.** *The thread that runs lengthwise in the loom; the warp:* Virg. — **B.** *A weaver's beam, yarn-beam; a loom:* Ov. **III.** *F. fig.:* *A web, i. e. a plan, design:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *toile*.

Tēlāmo (-*on*), *ōnis, m.*, Τηλαμών (Bearing or Supporter). *Telamon*; son of *Æacus*, brother of *Peleus*, and father of *Ajax* and *Teucer*. — Hence, **1.** **Tēlāmōn-i-us**, *i*, *m.* *The Telamonian, for Ajax*. — **2.** **Tēlāmōn-i-ades**, *æ, m.* *The offspring of Telamon*, *i. e. Ajax*.

Tēlchīnes, *um, m.*, Τελχίνες. *The Telchines*; a family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their magic arts.

Tēlēbōæ, *ārum, m.*, Τηλεβοάι (They who shout afar). *The Teleboæ*; a people in *Acarnania*, noted for robbing travellers. — *A colony of them afterwards inhabited the Island of Capree.*

Tēlēbās, *æ, m.* (He who shouts afar). *Telebas*; a centaur.

Tēlēgōnus, *i, m.*, Τηλέγονος (Born afar off). *Telegonus*; son of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, who killed his father without knowing him; on his return he founded *Tusculum*.

Tēlēmāchus, *i, m.*, Τηλέμαχος (Fighting afar off or from afar). *Telemachus*; the son of *Ulysses* and *Penelope*.

Tēlēphus, *i, m.*, Τηλεφος. *Telephus*: **1.** *A king of Mysia, son of Hercules and the nymph Auge*. — **2.** *A contemporary and friend of Horace.*

tēllūs, *ūs, f.* [akin to *terra*] **I.** *Prop.:* *A. The earth:* Cic. — **B.** *Earth, land, ground:* Hor. **II.** *Meton.:* **A.**

Personified: *Tellus, or Earth*; as a deity: Cic. — **B.** *A land, country, district, region, territory:* Virg.

tē-lum, *li, n.* [commonly referred to *τῆλε, afar*; rather for *tend-lum*, fr. *tend-o*, "to hurl"] (*That which is hurled; hence*) **I.** *Prop.:* *A missile weapon for fighting from afar; a missile, e. g. a dart, spear, javelin, etc.:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** *Meton.:* **A.** *An offensive weapon of any kind, as a sword, dagger, poniard, axe, etc.:* Cic.; Hor. — **B.**: **1.** *Of a sun-beam:* Lucr. — **2.** *Of lightning:* Ov.

III. *F. fig.:* *Of abstract things:* *A weapon, shaft, dart:* Cic.

tēmēr-ārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [obsol. *temer-us*; *v. temere* *init.*] **1.** *That happens by chance, accidental, casual:* Plaut. — **2.** *Rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, indiscreet, unadvised, audacious:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teméraire*.

tēmēr-e, *adv.* [obsol. *adj.* *temer-us*, "despising"; prob. from same root as *tem-no*] (*After the manner of the temer-us; hence*) *By chance, by accident, at random*; without design, intent, or purpose; casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, indiscreetly, etc.: Cic.; Hor. — Particular phrases: **1.** *Non (haudivit) temere est, It is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it:* Plaut.; Virg. — **2.** *Non temere, Not easily:* Cic.

tēmēr-itas, *ātis, f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the temer-us; hence*) **1.** *Hap, chance, accident.* — **2.** *Rashness, heedlessness, thoughtlessness, hastiness, want of consideration, indiscretion, foolhardiness, tenacity; a rash, inconsiderate, or unfounded opinion:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teméraire*.

tēmēr-o, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.* [*id.*] (*To treat rashly; hence*) *To violate, profane, defile, dishonour, disgrace, desecrate, pollute:* *sepulcra majorum*, Liv.

Tēmēsē, *ēs, Tempesa*, *æ, f.*, Τεμένη or Τέμψα. *Temese or Tempesa*; a town in the territory of the *Bruttii*, where there were copper mines (now *Torre del Lupi*). — Hence, **1.** **Tēmēs-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Temesa; Temesan*. — **2.** **Tempsa-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Tempsa*.

tēm-ētum, *i, n.* [a lengthened form from *TEM-UM* = *μέθυ*, whence *abstemius, temulentus*; akin to Sanscrit root *TM*, *madere*] *Any intoxicating drink; mead, wine, etc.:* Cic.; Hor.

tem-no, *tempni*, *m. sup.*, *temnēre*, **3. v. a.** [prob. akin to *τέμνω*] (*To cut or cut off; hence*) *To slight, scorn, disdain, despise, condemn:* *jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit*, Hor.

tēmo, *ōnis, m.* [prob. akin to *τέμνω*; or to Sanscrit root *TAKSH*, *dolare*] (*The cut or heaved thing; hence*) **I.** *Prop.:* *A beam, pole, tongue of a carriage, cart, etc.:* Virg. **II.** *Meton.:* *A wagon:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *timon*.

Tempe, *n. plur.* *Indec.*, Τέμπε, *τῆ, Tempe*. **I.** *Prop.:* *A charming valley in Thessaly*. **II.** *Meton.:* *Of any beautiful valley.*

tempērā-mentum, *i, n.* [temper-(a)-o] *A mixing in due proportion; a proper measure, disposition, or constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérament*.*

tempērā-ns, *ntis, i, n.* *P. of temper(a)-o. — 2. Pa.: Observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate; (Sup.) homo temperatissimus, Cic.; (Comp.) principes temperatioris, Liv.: (with Gen.) fumae temperans, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérant*.*

tempērān-ter, *adv.* [for temperant-ter; fr. temperans, temperant-is] *With moderation, moderately: Tac. (Comp.) temperantius, Cic.*

tempērānt-ia, *æ, f.* [temperans, temperant-is] *Moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreteness, temperateness, temperance, as a moral quality: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérance*.*

tempērāt-o, *adv.* [temperat-us] *In due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately: agere, Cic.: (Comp.) temperatius, id.*

tempērā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [temper-(a)-o] *I. Prop.: A due mingling or tempering of ingredients; fit proportion or combination; symmetry, constitution, temperament: Cic. II. Meton.: The organising or ordering principle: Cic.*

tempērā-tor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *One who arranges, orders, or governs: Cic.*

tempērā-tus, *a, um, i. P.* *of temper(a)-o. — 2. Pa.: a. Duty arranged or prepared: calamus et atramentum, Cic.—b.: (a) Prop.: Limited, moderate, temperate; (Comp.) loca temperatoria, Cass. (Sup.) temperatissimum anni tempus, Var.—(b) Fig.: Of speech, character, etc.: Moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempéré*.*

tempēr-i, *v. tempus*
tempēr-ies, *ei, f.* [tempor-o] *A due mingling, mixture, or tempering; temperature; tempor: Ov.; Pl.*

tempēr-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. and n.* [prob. for tempor-o; fr. tempus, tempor-is; —acc. to its etymological meaning of "a section," "portion," etc.] *I. Act.: A. Prop.: To divide or proportion duly; to mingle in due proportion; to properly combine or compound; to qualify, temper, etc.: acenta cum gravibus, Cic. B. Meton.: To rule, regulate, govern, manage, order: senem delirum, Hor. C. Fig.: To rule, regulate, etc.: amara lento Temperat risu, Hor. II. Neut.: A. To observe proper measure; to moderate or restrain one's self; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate or temperate: ab injuriā et maleficio, Cæs.—B. To forbear, abstain, or refrain, from; to spare, be indulgent to anything: alicui in aliquā re, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérer, tempérer*.*

tempes-tas, *ātis, f.* [for tempor-tas; fr. id.] *(The state or condition of tempus; hence) I. A portion, point, or space, of time; a time, season, period: Sall.; Cic.—2. Of weather: a. Prop.: (a) Of good or fair weather: Lucr.; Cic.—(b) Of bad, esp. of stormy wea-*

*ther: A storm, tempest: Cic.—b. Meton.: Personified: Tempestas and Tempestates, The Weather-goddess or goddesses: The Weather: Cic.; Ov.—C. Fig.: Like our storm, tempest for Commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tempeste*, (mod.) *tempête*.*

tempestiv-e, *adv.* [tempestiv-us] *At the right time, in proper season, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately: Cic.: (Comp.) tempestivus, Hor.*

tempestiv-itas, *ātis, f.* [id.] *(The quality of the tempestivus; hence) A right or proper time, timeliness, seasonableness: Cic.; Pl.*

1. tempest-ivus, *a, um, adj.* [contr. fr. tempestat-ivus; fr. tempestas, tempestat-is] *(Of, or belonging to, tempestas; hence) I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, the right time; done or happening at the proper time; timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable: venti, Cic. II. Esp.: A.: I. Prop.: Timely, seasonable, ripe: (Comp.) sementes tempestiviores, Gell.—2. Meton.: Of persons: Ripe, mature: Virg.; Hor.—B. Timely, betimes, for that which takes place early; in good time, in good season, early: convivia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempestif*.*

tem-plum, *i, n.* [akin to *tem-vo*] *(A piece or portion cut off; hence) I. Prop.: Augur. t.t.: An open place (for observation, marked out by the augur with his staff) Liv. II. Meton.: A. An open, clear, broad space; a circuit: Lucr.; Cic.—B.: I. Gen.: A consecrated or sacred place, a sanctuary: Cic.; Liv.—2. Esp.: a. A place dedicated to some particular deity; a fane, temple: Cic.; Hor.—b. A sepulchral monument: Virg.—C. A platform, stage, tribune etc., from which a speaker or addressed his audience: Liv. III. Fig.: A sanctuary, shrine: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *temple*.*

tempēr-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Of, or belonging to, time; lasting but for a time, temporary: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *temporaire*.*

tempōri, *v. tempus*.

Tempsa, *æ, etc, v. Temesa*.

tem-pus, *ōris, n.* [root TEM, akin to *tem-vo*] *(A section, portion, division; hence) I. Of time: a. Prop.: A portion or period of time; a time: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) (a) Gen.: Time, in general: (B) Esp.: The time, i.e. the fitting or appointed time, the right season, proper period: Cic.—Adverbial phrases: (aa) Tempore, and more freq. in adverbial form, tempori or temperi, At the right, or fitting, time; at the appointed time, in time, betimes, timely, seasonably: Cic.—(BB) Comp.: Temperius, temporius, More seasonably, etc.: Cic.; Col.—(b) (a) Sing.: The time in its moral aspects; state of the times; position, state, condition of affairs, etc.: Cic.—(B) Plur.: The times, circumstances: Cic.; Hor.—(c) In poetry and rhetoric: Times; i.e. measure, quantity: Cic.—2.: a. Prop.: The temple of the head*

*(most Plur.): Auct. Her.; Virg. —b. Meton.: (a) The face, visage: Prop.—(b) The head: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tempoire*, (mod.) *tempe*, *temps*.*

temū-lentus, *a, um, adj.* [for temo-lentus; fr. temum (akin to temetum), (uncontr. Gen.) temo-i] *(Full of temum; hence) Drunk, drunken, intoxicated: Cic.*

tēnāc-itas, *ātis, f.* [tenax, tenac-is] *(The quality of the tenax; hence) I. A holding fast, tenacity: Cic.—2. A holding fast to money, niggardliness, parsimony: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténacité*.*

tēnāc-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Closely, firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously: Ov.: (Comp.) tenacius, Val. Max.: (Sup.) tenacissime, App.*

tēn-ax, *ācis, adj.* [ten-eo] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Holding fast, gripping, tenacious: forces, Virg.: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) cutis tenacior capilli, Pl. B. Esp.: Holding fast to wealth, power, etc.; gripping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: That holds, or sticks, fast; (Sup.) tenacissimum solum, Pl. III. Fig.: A. Holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious: fides, Ov.: (with Gen.) propositi, Hor.—B. In a bad sense: Stubborn, obstinate: ira, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenace*.*

Tenchteri (Tēntc-), *grum, m.* *The Tenchteri or Tēnteri; a German people on the Rhine.*

tēnd-icūla, *æ, f.* [tēnd-o] *(That which serves for stretching; hence) A spring, gin, snare, noose: Fig.: Cic.*

tēn-dō, *tēndi, tendum and tensum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n.* [akin to root *ten*, whence *tem-vo*] *I. Act.: A. Prop.: I. Gen.: To stretch, stretch out, distend, extend, etc.: plagas, Cic.: manus supplices dis, id.—2. Esp.: To pitch a tent, etc.: Cæs. B. Fig.: I. To spread out, extend, lay: insidias alioni, Cic.—2. To strain, exert: et ultra Legem tendere opus, i.e. to heighten, aggravate, Hor.—3. To protract, extend: noctem sermone, Hor.—4. With cursum, etc.: To direct: Liv.; Virg.—5. To tender, offer: civibus lucem ingenii, Cic. C. Meton.: To shoot, hurl, launch: sagittas aron, Hor. II. Neut.: A. To direct one's self, or one's course; hence: I. Prop.: a. Of living subjects: To go, travel, march, bend one's way or course, etc.: amens ad lūmina tendit, Virg.—b. Of things as subjects: To go, proceed, stretch, extend, etc.: dextera (sc. via), quæ magni Ditis sub mœnia tendit, Virg.—2. Fig.: a. Gen.: To aim, strive, be directed or inclined; to tend in any direction: quum alii alio tenderent, Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) To exert one's self, strive, endeavour to do something: manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg.—(b) To exert one's self in opposition; to strive, try, endeavour, contend: certamine tendunt, Virg.—B. To set up tents; to be under tents, be encamped; to encamp: latis in arvis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendre*.*

tēnēbræ, *ārum, f.* [akin to Sanscrit *tamas*, "darkness"] *I. Prop.:*

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TENUO

A. Gen. *Darkness*: Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.** **I.** *The darkness of night, night*: Cic.; Tib. **2.** *The darkness or dimness of a swoon; a swoon*: Ov. **3.** *The darkness of death, death-shades*: Prop. **4.** *Blindness*: Lucr. **II.** **Meton.**: (*A dark, gloomy place*; hence) **A.** *A prison*: Sall. **B. *A lurking-place, haunt*: Cat. **C.** *Plur.*: (*Of the infernal regions*: Virg. **III.** *Fig.*: *darkness, gloom, obscurity of the mind, of fame, of fortune, fate, etc.*: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténébres*.)**

tēnēbricosus, a, um, adj. [*tenebricus*] *Full of darkness or gloom; shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy*: popina, Cic. (*Sup.*) *tenebricosissimum* tempus, id.

tēnēbrīcus, a, um, adj. [*tenebrīcus*] *Dark, gloomy*: Cic.

tēnēbrōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Full of darkness, dark, gloomy*: aēr, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténébroux*.

Tēnedos (-īs), i, f., Τένεδος, *Tenedos or Tenedus; an island in the Aegean Sea, with a capital of the same name (still called Tenedos)*.—Hence, **Tēnedīus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tenedos*.—As Subst.: **Tēnedīi**, orum, m. (sc. incolae) *The inhabitants of Tenedos*.

tēnellūlus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [*for tenello lus*; fr. *tenellus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *tenello*—*]* *Somewhat tender or delicate*: Cat.

tēn-ō, ū, tum, ēre [*akin to ten-do*] **2. v. a. and n.** **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **I. Gen.**: *To hold, keep*: have: pyxidem in manu, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *To hold, i. e. to be master of, have in one's power, possess, etc.*: provincianis, Cic.—**b.** (*a*) *To hold fast, occupy; to watch, guard, defend; to maintain, retain a thing: quo teneam Protea nodo?* Hor.—(*b*) *With cursum, etc.*: *To hold on one's course, etc.*: Cic.—**c.** *To reach, attain a place*: Liv.—**d.** (*a*) *To hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, etc.*: manus, Ov.—(*b*) *With Personal pron.*: *To keep one's self back, to remain*: Cass. **B. Fig.**: **I. Gen.**: *To hold, contain in the mind; to conceive, comprehend, know*: alioquin reconditos sensūs, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *To have possession of; to have the mastery of; to control*: rempublicam, Cic.—**b.** *To hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain*: causam apud centumviro, Cic.—**c.** *To reach an object striven after; to gain, acquire, obtain, attain*: regnum, Cic.—**d.** *To hold, hold back, repress, restrain, bind, fester, etc.*: cupiditates, Cic.—**e.** *With Personal Pron. or Pass.* in reflexive force: *To keep one's self back, to refrain*: Cic.—**f.** *To take possession of anyone*: Cic.—**g.** *Pass.*: *To be stayed, controlled, or influenced*: neque irā neque gratiā tenori, Cic.—**h.**: (*a*) *Act.*: *To take in, comprise, comprehend, include*: hæc magnos formula reges . . . tenet, Hor.—(*b*) *Pass.*: *To be contained, comprised, grounded; to consist in*: quæ (sc. causæ) consuetudine tenentur, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: **I.** *To hold a position anywhere; to maintain one's*

self: statio paucorum armatorum tenebat, Liv.—**2.** *To hold or take one's way, to sail or steer in any direction*: ad Mendin tenere, Liv. **B. Fig.**: *To hold out, hold on, last, endure, continue, maintain itself, prevail, etc.*: imber per noctem tennit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenir*.

tēner, ēra, ērum, adj. [*etym. dub.*; acc. to some shortened and transposed from Sabine tenerus, akin to ter-es, ter-ū; acc. to others, root TEN; cf. tendo] (*Rubbed—extended*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Soft, delicate, tender*: Of things or living beings: (*Comp.*) ferre teneriores, Gell.: (*Sup.*) prætā tennerrima, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **I.** *Of tender age, young*: vitulus, Hor.—**2.** *With words denoting time*: *Tender, youthful*: anni, Pl.—*Particular phrases*: *a.* *A teneris unguiculis, de tenero ungui, a tenero, From childhood, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.; Quint.—*b.* *In teneris, In childhood, in early youth*: Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *Tender, soft, etc.*: oratio, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Of the mind, etc.*: *Tender*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendre*.

tēner-asco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ascerē, 3. v. n. *inch.* [*tener*] *To grow tender*: Lucr.

tēner-e, adv. [*id.*] *Tenderly, delicately, softly*: dicere, Tac.: (*Comp.*) tenerius, Petr.: (*Sup.*) tennerrime, Pl.

tēner-itas, ātis, f. [*id.*] (*The quality of the tender*; hence) *Softness, tenderness*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendre, tendresse*.

tēnēr-ītūdo, īnis, f. [*id.*] (*id.*) *Tender age, youth*: Suet.

tēn-or, ōris, m. [*ten-eo*] (*A holding on, holding out*; hence) *An uninterrupted course, career*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teneur*.

Tēnos, i, f., Τήνος. *Tenos; one of the Cyclades (now Tino)*.

tēnsa (*then-*), æ, f. [*etym. dub.*] *The tensa; the chariot or car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circusian games*: Cic.

tēn-sus (*for tend-sus*), a, um, P. of tend-o.

tēntā-bundus, a, um, adj. [*tent(a)-o*] *Trying, making attempts*: Liv.

tēntā-men, īnis, n. [*id.*] (*That which tries*; hence) *A trial, attempt*: Ov.

tēntā-mentum, i, n. [*id.*] (*id.*) *A trial, proof, attempt*: Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*fencing term*) *tentement*.

tēntā-tio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] **I.** *An attack*: Ov.—**2.** *A trial, proof*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tentation*.

tēntā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *A tryer, attempter*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tentateur*.

tēn-to (*in good MSS. also written tempto*), tāvi, tātum, tāre, i. v. a. *intens.* [*for ten-to*; fr. *ten-eo*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To handle, touch, feel a thing*: amictūs, Virg.: venas, i. e. *to feel the pulse*, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *To try the strength of, make an attempt upon, i. e. to attack, assail a place*: urbem, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *To attack, assail*: turpis oves tentat scabies, Virg. **III.**

Meton.: **A. Gen.**: *To try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay a course of action, etc.*: scientiam auguratus, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **I.** *With Personal pron.*: *To try, make trial of, prove, etc., one's self, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** (*To try anyone in a friendly or hostile manner*; hence) **a.** *To urge, incite*: aliquid, Cic.—**b.** *To try to appease, pacify, propitiate, etc.*: deos Multā cade bidentium, Hor.—**c.** *To sound, etc.*: tribunus de societate fugæ, Suet.—**d.** *To try to influence or persuade*: animum precando, Virg.—**e.** *To tamper with*: animos popularium, Sall.—**f.** *To excite, disturb, disquiet, agitate, etc.*: rempublicam, Cic.—**g.** *To make an attempt upon, etc.*: Junonem, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenir*.

tēntōrīō-lum, i, n. *dim.* [*tentorium*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *tentorio*—*A little tent*: Hirt.

tēntōr-ium, ī, n. [*tendo*]; through an absol. tentor, "a stretcher out" (*A thing belonging to a stretcher out*; hence) *A tent*: Hirt.; Virg.

1. ten-tus (*for tend-tus*), a, um, P. of tend-o.

2. ten-tus, a, um, P. of ten-eo.

Tēntyra, ōrum, n., Τέντυρα ῥά. *Tentyra; a city of Upper Egypt (tho modern village of Denderah)*.

tēnū-iculus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [*tenu-is*] *Slight, trifling, poor*: Cic.

tēnūis, e (*in the poets also scanned as a dissyll, tēnūis, and hence sometimes written tenuis, Lucr.: also, tenuis, trisyll., id.; and, tenuius, id.*), ac], [*Sanscrit tani, fr. root TAN; Gr. τεν, whence τείνω; Lat. tend-o*] (*Stretched out, drawn out*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Thin, fine, slim, slender, etc.*: nitidula, i. e. *lean*, Hor.: (*Comp.*) tenuius vinum, Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Little, slight, trifling, poor, mean, etc.*: victus, Cic.—**B.** *Of persons: Of small means, poor, etc.*: Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Fine, nice, delicate, exact*: distinctio, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** *Weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low*: spes, Cic.—**2.** *Of lower rank, of the lower orders*: tenuissimus quisque, Cic.—**3.** *Of health: Indifferent, poor, bad, feeble, infirm*: Cass.

tēnū-las, ātis, f. [*tenu-is*] (*The quality of the tennes, fineness*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of things: Smallness, insignificance, poverty, scarcity, etc.*: Cic.—**B.** *Of persons: Indigence, poverty*: Cic. **III. Fig.**: *Fineness, acuteness, minuteness in language, etc.*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténuité*.

tēnū-iter, adv. [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *Thinly*: Cass. **II. Meton.**: *Indifferently, poorly*: Ter. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Finely, acutely, exactly, subtly*: (*Comp.*) illæ tenuius tractantur, Cic.—**B.** *Lightly, slightly, superficially*: (*Sup.*) tenuissimæ estimare, Cic.

tēnū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To makethin, slender, meagre, fine, rare, etc.*: corpus, Hor.—*Particular phrase*: *Tenuare se in aliquid, To dissolve one's self, etc.*,

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to melt away into something: Ov. **II.** **Fig.**: *To make small or trifling; to lessen, diminish, reduce, weaken, enfeeble*: iram, Ov. **III.** **Meton.**: *To make or compose anything of a trifling or insignificant nature*: carmen, Prop. 1. **tēn-us**, ōris, n. = *τέν-ος*. *A cord, snare, gin, spring*: Plant.

2. **tēnus**, adu. [etym. dub.] orig. an Acc. of direction, and hence joined with the Gen.; afterwards a *prep.* **C.** *As far as, up or down to, unto, to*: Cic.

Tēos (-us), i, f., *Τέως*. *Teos* or *Teus*: a town of Ionia, the birthplace of the poet Anacreon.—Hence, **Tē-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Teius*; Teian.

tēp-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, *fāciere*, 3. v. a.—Pass. **tēp-ē-fio**, factus sum, *fīgri* [tēp-o]; *fac-io*. *To make moderately warm, lukewarm or tepid; to warm, tepefy*: tepefacere solum, Cic.

tēp-ēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. **akin to Sanscrit root TAP, (to be warm)*. **I.** Prop.: *To be moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid*: ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. **II.** **Fig.**: **A.** *To be warm, or to glow with love; to be enamoured*: cor, Ov.—**B.** *To be lukewarm, cool, cold; to be without ardour, indifferent in love, etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *tēdūt*.

tēpe-sco, tēpti, no sup., tēpescēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [tēpe-o] *To become moderately warm, lukewarm or tepid*; hence *To grow warm*: maria agitata ventis ita topeunt, ut, etc., Cic.

tēp-idus, a, um, adj. [tēp-o] **I.** Prop.: *Moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid*: (Comp.) fastigia tepidiora, Var. (Sup.) cubiculum tepidissimum, Pl. **II.** **Fig.**: *Lukewarm, cooled, faint, languid, etc.*: mens, Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *tépide, tiède*.

tēp-or, ōris, m. [id.] **1.** *A gentle warmth, tepidity*: Cic.; Lucr.—**2.**: a. Prop.: *Lukewarmness*: Tac.—b. **Fig.**: *Coldness, languor of language*: Tac.

tēr, adv. num. [tres] *Three times, thrice*. **I.** Prop.: *terni ter cyathi*, Hor.: *ter centum* (also as one word), Ov. **II.** **Fig.**: **A.** *To denote anything that takes place often or repeatedly*: ludos apparat . . . stulte bis terque, Cic.—**B.** *With adjectives, to denote a very high degree*: o ego, ter felix, si, etc., Ov.

tercentum, v. ter.

ter-dēcies, num. adv. *Thirteen times*: respirare, Juv.

tērēbinthus, i, f. = *τερεβινθος*. *The terebinth or turpentine-tree*: Virg. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *térébinthe*.

tēr-ēbra, ē, f. [ter-o] *(The thing effecting the rubbing away; hence) An instrument for boring; a borer*: Pl.

tērēbr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [terebr-a] **I.** Prop.: *To bore, bore through, perforate*: telo lumen terebramus acuto, Virg. **II.** **Meton.**: *To bore about with the fingers, i. e. to poke about, search about, rummage for anything*: sillum, Pers. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *térèbre*.

tērēdo, inis, f. = *τερεθών*. *A worm that gnaws wood, clothing, etc., a wood-frater*: Ov.

Tērētius, ii, m., -a, ē, f. *Terentius* (or *Terence*) and *Terentia*; Roman names.—Hence, **Tērēt-i-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Terentius; Terentian*.

Tērēt-us (-os), i, f. *Terentus* or *Terentios*: a place at the extremity of the Campus Martius.—Hence, **Tēr-ēt-in-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Terentius; Terentine*.

tēr-es, ētis, adj. [ter-o] *(Rubbed off; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *Rounded off, rounded, well-turned, round, smooth, etc.*: stipites, Cæs. **II.** **Fig.**: *Smooth, polished, elegant*: (Comp.) Ciceroni teretius visum est, fretu scribere quam fretu, Gell. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *tèrète*.

Tērēus, ēi or ēos, m., *Τερεῦς* (Watcher or Guardian). *Tereus*; a king of Thrace, husband of Procne the sister of Philomela.

ter-gēminus, a, um, v. trigeminus.

terg-ēo (-o), tersi, tersum, *tergēre* or *tergēre*, 2. or 3. v. a. [akin to ter-o] **I.** Prop.: *To rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse*: pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergenti, i. e. *polish, burnish*: Virg. **II.** **Meton.**: **A.** *To rub, or grate, against*: aures terget sonus ille, Lucr.—**B.** *Of the palate*: *To tickle, gratify, please, indulge*: Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *torcher*.

tergiversā-tio, ōnis, f. [tergivers-(a)-o] *A declining, refusing, a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation*. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *tergiversation*.

terg-iverson, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [terg-sum; (i); versor] *(To turn one's self; hence) To decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, seek a shift or evasion; to shift, tergiversate*: in aliquā re, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *tergiverser*.

tergo, ēre, v. tergeo.

tergum, i; *tergus*, ōris, n.; *tergus*, i, m. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The back of men or beasts*: Cic.; Ov. **II.** **Meton.**: **A.** *The back, or hinder part; the back, rear, etc.*: Of persons or things: Liv.; Tac.—Particular phrases: 1. *Terga vertere* or *dare*, *To turn the back*; i. e. *to take to flight, to flee*: Cæs.; Liv.—2. *A tergo*, *At the back, behind one*: Cic.—**B.** *The back of anything spread out, i. e. the surface*: Virg.—**C.** *The body of an animal*: Virg.; Phœd.—**D.**: 1. *The covering of the back; the skin, hide*: Virg.—2. *A thing made of hide or leather*; i. e. *a cestus, bag, etc.*: Virg.; Ov.

Tērīna, ē, f. *Terina*; a town in the Brutian territory.—Hence, **Tērīn-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Terina*.

termes, Itis, m. [etym. dub.] *A bough cut off*: Hor.

Termessus, i, f. *Termessus*; a town of Pisidia (now Schenel).—Hence, **Termess-enses**, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Termessus*: Liv.

Termin-ālia, lum, n. [Termin-us] *(Things pertaining to Terminus;*

hence) *The festival of Terminus (the god of boundaries), held on the 23rd of February*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *Terminales*.

terminā-tio, ōnis, f. [termin(a)-o] *A fixing, determining*: Cic.

termin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [termin-us] **I.** Prop.: *To set bounds to, mark off by boundaries; to bound, limit*: locum, Cic. **II.** **Fig.**: *To limit, set limits to; to circumscribe, fix, define, determine*: hisdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. **III.** **Meton.**: *To set bounds to; to close, finish, end, terminate*: clausulas, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *terminer*.

termin-us, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root TAR or TRI, *transgredi*] *(That which is overstepped; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *A boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** **Meton.**: *Personified: Terminus, the deity presiding over boundaries*: Ov. **III.** **Fig.**: *A bound, limit, end, term*. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (old) *termine*, (mod.) *terme*.

ter-ni, ē, a, num. distrib. adj. **I.** Prop.: *Three each*: partes, Cic. **II.** **Meton.**: *Three*: terna guttura monstri, Ov.—Sing.: *terno consurgunt ordine remi*, Virg.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tēr-o, trivi, tritum, *tērēre*, 3. v. a. [root *ter*, whence *τερεω*] and root *tr*, whence *τριβω*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate*: oculos, Ter.: *aliquid in farinam*, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To rub grain from the ears by treading; to tread out, thrash*: culmos, Virg.—**2.** *To cleanse or beautify by rubbing; to smooth, furbish, burnish, polish*: catillum manibus, Hor.—**3.** *To lessen by rubbing, to rub away; to wear away by use, wear out*: silicem, Prop.—**4.** *To tread often, visit, frequent a way or place*: Lucr.; Virg. **II.** **Fig.**: **A.** *To wear away, use up, i. e. to pass, spend time, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** *Of language*: *To wear out by use, i. e. to render common, commonplace, or trite*: Cic.

Terpsichōre, ēs, f., *Τερψιχόρη* (She that delights in the dance). *Terpsichore; the Muse of dancing; hence, for Muse, poetry*: Juv.

terra, ē (Gen. *terrai*, Lucr.), f. [prob. from the same root as *tesca*; cf. *tesca init.*] *(The dry thing; hence)* **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *The earth* (opp. to the heavens, the sea, the air, etc.): Cic.—**2.** *The earth; i. e. land, ground, soil, etc.*: Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** *Terræ filius*, *Son of earth, i. e. human being*: Cic.—**b.** *Aquam terræque petere*, *To demand water and earth* (as a token of subjection): Liv. **B.** **Meton.**: *Personified: Terra, or the Earth; as a goddess*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *land, country, region, territory*: Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *terre*.

Terrācina, ē, etc., v. Tarr. **terr-ēnus**, a, um, adj. [terr-a] *(Of, or belonging to, terra; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, the globe or to the earth; earthly, terrestrial, terrene*: *bestia*, Cic.

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—2. Consisting of earth, earthy, earthen: tumulus, Cæs.—As Subst.: **terr-enum**, *i. n.* Land, ground: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *terrain*.

terr-éo, *ii. Itum, ére, 2. v. a.* [Sans. root TRAS, to tremble, to make to tremble] **I. Prop.**: To frighten, affright, put in fear or dread; to alarm, terrify: adversarios, Cic.: urbem, Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To drive away by terror, to frighten or scare away: volucres, Hor.—**B.** To deter by terror, scare, frighten from any action: Sall.; Cæs.

terr-estris, *e* (Nom. Masc., **terr-ester**, Flor.), *adj.* [terr-a] Of, or belonging to, the earth or to the land; earth-, land-, terrestrial: rrs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terrestre*.

terr-ibilis, *e, adj.* [terr-eo] *Frightful*, to be feared, dreadful, terrible: no-vera, Ov.: (Comp.) virtue terribilior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terrible*.

terr-icula, *orum, n. [id.]* Means of exciting terror; a fright, scarecrow, bugbear: Liv.

terrifico, *no perf. nor sup., ére, i. v. a.* [terrific-us] To frighten, alarm, terrify: animos, Virg.

terr-i-fico-us, *a, um, adj.* [for terr-i-facio-us; fr. terr-eo: (i): fac-io] That causes terror, terrific: vates, Virg.

terr-i-gén-a, *e, com. gen.* [terr-a: (i): gen-o = gigno] Earth-born: Lucr.—As Adj.: fratres, Ov.

terr-i-ól-qu-us, *a, um, adj.* [terr-eo: (i): loqu-or] Fear-speaking: Lucr. **terr-ito**, *no perf. nor sup., ére, i. v. a. intens.* [terr-eo] To frighten, affright, alarm, terrify: urbes, Virg.

terrítor-ium, *ii, n.* [terra, through obsol. terror, "a holder of land"] (A thing pertaining to a terror; hence A domain, territory: Pl.; Entr.

terr-itus, *a, um, P. of terr-eo.* **terr-or**, *óris, m.* [terr-eo] **I. Prop.**: Great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror: Cic.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.** An object of fear or dread, a terror: Cic.—**B.** Terrible power: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terreur*.

ter-sus (for terg-sus), *a, um; i. P. of terg-eo or terg-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Wiped off, i. e. clean, neat: plante, Ov.—**B. Fig.**: Pure, correct, nice, neat, terse: (Comp.) multo tertior, Quint.: (Sup.) vir tersissimus, Stat.*

tertiadecim-áni, *orum, m.* [tertiadecim-a] Soldiers of the thirteenth legion: Tac.

terti-ánu-s, *a, um, adj.* [terti-us] Of, or belonging to, the third; tertian: febres, *i. e.* the tertian fever, Cic.—As Subst.: tertiani, *orum, m.* (acmilites) Soldiers of the third legion: Tac.

terti-o, *adv.* [terti-us] **I. For the third time**: Cic.—**2. In the third place**, hardly: Cæs.

terti-um, *adv.* [id.] For the third time: Liv.

ter-tius, *a, um, adj.* The third: sententia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tiers*.

ter-tius-decímus (-decumus), **ter-tiádécima**, **ter-tiúdecím-um**, *adv.* The thirteenth: legio, Tac.

ter-uncí-us, *ii, m.* [ter; unci-a] **I. a. Prop.**: Three-tenths of an as, 608

a quarter-as: Pl.—**b. Meton.**: A trifle: Cic.—**2. Of inheritances**: The fourth part: Cic.

tes-ca (-cúa, -qua), *orum* [akin to Sanscrit root TRISH, *silitre*; Gr. *trépos, tréa, areferi, sicari*] Dry or arid spots, rough or wild regions, wastes, deserts: Hor.

tessel-la, *e, f. dim.* [for tessera-la; fr. tessera-a] A small square piece of stone, a little cube, for pavements, etc.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tesselle*.

tessell-átus, *a, um, adj.* [tessell-a] Provided or furnished with small square stones: checkered, tessellated: pavimenta, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tessellé*.

tessér-a, *e, f. = tésser-es*, *a* (Ion. for *téssapes*, *a*, four) A square, square piece of stone, wood, etc.; hence: **I. A die or dice for playing**: Cic.—**2. Milit. t. t.**: A square tablet (on which the watchword was written); a watchword, countersign: Liv.—**3. A token, ticket, billet** for the distribution of corn or money: Suet.; Juv.

tessér-árus, *ii, m.* [tesser-a] (One pertaining to a tessera; hence) He who receives and distributes the watchword from the commander: Tac.

tessér-ála, *e, f. dim.* [id.] A little tessera: **I. A square piece of stone for paving**: Auct. ap. Cic.—**2. A small tally or ticket** for the distribution of corn: Pers.

tes-ta, *e, f.* [prob. from the same root as *tesca*; v. *tesca* init.] (The dried thing; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** A piece of burned clay; a brick, tile: Cat.—**B.** A piece of baked earthenware; an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn, etc.: Hor.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **I. Gen.** A broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick, etc.; a sherd, potsherd: Tac.—**2. Esp.**: A sherd, potsherd (in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks): Nep.—**B.**:

1. Of testaceous animals: The shell: Cic.—**2. A shell-fish**: Hor.—**3. A shell or covering**, in gen.: Ov.—**C.** (A sort of) clapping with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause: Suet.

testament-árus, *a, um, adj.* [testament-um] Of, or belonging to, a will or wills: testamentary: lex, Cic.—As Subst.: **testamentarius**, *ii, m.* (ac. homo) One who forges a will: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testamentaire*.

testá-mentum, *i, n.* [test(a)-or] (That which testifies; hence) A will, testament: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testament*.

testá-tio, *ónis, f.* [id.] A calling to witness, invoking as witness: Liv.

testá-tor, *óris, m.* [id.] One who makes a will, a testator: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testateur*.

testá-tus, *a, um; i. P. of test(a)-or.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Public, manifest, etc.: virtus, Hirr.: (Comp.) res testator, Cic.*

test-íolus, *i, m. dim.* [2. test-is] **I. Prop.**: A testicle: Juv. **II. Meton.**: Manly vigour, manliness: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testicule*.

testificá-tio, *ónis, f.* [testific(a)-or] **I. Prop.**: A bearing witness, giving testimony, testifying, testification: Cic.

II. Meton.: A giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence of anything: Cic.

test-i-fíc-or, *átus sum, ári, i. v. dep. a.* [for test-i-fac-or; fr. test-is; (i): fac-io] **I. a. Prop.**: To bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify: aliquid, Cic. **B. Meton.**: To show, demonstrate, exhibit, publish, bring to light, etc.: sententiam meam, Cic. **II. To call to witness**: aliquid, Ov. **III. Part. Perf.** in Pass. force: Shown, exhibited, etc.: voluntas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testifier*.

test-ímónium, *ii, n.* [test-or] **I. Prop.**: Witness, evidence, attestation, testimony (oral or written): Cic. **II. Meton.**: That which serves as proof of anything; proof, evidence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *testimoine*, (mod.) *témoín*.

1. testis, *is, comm. gen.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: One who attests anything orally or in writing; a witness: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: An eye-witness, spectator: Ov.

2. testis, *is, m.* [etym. dub.] A testicle: Pl.

test-or, *átus sum, ári, i. v. dep.* [1. test-is] **I. a. Prop.**: To be a witness, to speak as witness; to bear witness, depose to, give evidence of, testify, attest anything: Ov. **B. Meton.**: **I. Gen.**: To make known, show, prove, demonstrate; to give to understand; to declare, assert, aver, etc.: aliquid, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: To declare one's last will or testament; to make a will: Cic.; Liv. **C. Fig.**: **1.** To bear witness to: campus sepulchris impia proelia Testatur, Hor.—**2.** To prove, demonstrate, etc.: vim operis divini, Hor. **II. To call upon or invoke** a person or thing as witness: homines deoque, Cic. **III. In Pass. force**: To be made known, shown, etc.: nihil religione testatum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tester*.

tes-tu, *indecl., tes-tum, i, n.* [akin to tes-ta] **1. The lid of an earthenware vessel**, an earthen pot-lid: Ov.; Pl.—**2. An earthen vessel**, earthen pot: Ov.

testúdín-éus, *a, um, adj.* [testúdo, testudin-is] (Of, or belonging to, a testudo; hence) Made of, or overlaid with, tortoiseshell: lyra, Prop.

test-údo, *ónis, f.* [test-a] (The having a shell; hence) **I. Prop.**: A tortoise: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Tortoiseshell: Virg.—**B.** From the arched shape of a tortoiseshell: **1.** A tyre, lute, calurn: Cic.—**2.** An arch, vault in buildings: Cic.; Virg. **3. Milit. t. t.**: A tortoise, i. e. a covering, shed, shelter so called: Cæs.; Liv.

test-úla, *e, f. dim.* [test-a] (A little testa; hence) A voting-tablet (used by the Athenians): Nep.

téte, *v. tu.*

téte, *tra, trum, v. teter.* **Téthys**, *ýos, f.* **Týdís** (Nurse) *Tethys*, **I. Prop.**: A sea-goddess, nurse of Juno, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods. **II. Meton.**: The sea: Ov.

tétrádrachmum, *i, n. = τετραδραχμον.* A tetradrachmum; a silver

coin of four drachmas (among the Greeks): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétradrachme* (-dragme).

tétrāō, ōnis, m. = τετραών. A headcock, moor-fowl: Suet.

tétrarches, æ, m. = τετράρχης. A tetrarch; a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country; a petty prince: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétrarque*.

tétrarchia, æ, f. = τετραρχία. The dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétrarchie*.

tétricus, a, um, v. *tétricus*.

tétillu, v. *fero* init.

Teucer, cri (Nom., **Teucus**, Virg.), m., Τεύκρος. Teucer or Teucros: 1. Son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax.—2. Stepson of Scamander of Crete, and afterwards king of Troy.—Hence, **Teucrus** (-ius), a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Teucer; Meton.) Trojan.—As Subst.: a. **Teucuri**, ōrum, m. The Trojans.—b. **Teucrīa**, æ, f. (sc. terra) The Trojan country, Troy.

Teuthras, antis, m., Τευθρας. Teuthras: 1. A king of Mysia.—Hence, a. **Teuthrant-æus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Teuthras; Meton.) Mysian.—b. **Teuthrant-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Teuthras: turba, the daughters of Thespis, a son of Teuthras.—2. A river of Campania.

Teutomatus, i, m. *Teutomatus*; a king of the Nitiobriges.

Teutōni (Theut-), ōrum, **Teutōnes**, um, m. The Teutons, a people of Germany.

tex-o, ūl, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root TAKSH, *fabricari*; Gr. *τεκ-ειν*, *teky-ein*] (To fabricate, produce; hence) I. Prop.: To weave: *tegumenta corporum*, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To plait, interweave, interlace: *sepes*, Virg.: *fiscinam*, id.—B. To fabricate, construct, build, etc.: *basilicam columnis*, Cic. III. Fig.: To weave, compose: *epistolæ quotidianis verbis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tisser*.

tex-tilis, e, adj. [tex-o] Woven, wrought, textile: *stragulum*, Cic.—As Subst.: **textile**, is, n. (sc. opus) A web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *textile*.

tex-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A weaver: Hor.

textr-inum, i, n. [constr. from *textor*-inum, from *textor*] A thing pertaining to a textor; hence) Weaving: Cic.

tex-tum, i, n. [tex-o] I. Prop.: That which is woven, a web: Ov. II. Meton.: That which is joined or fitted together: a texture, fabric: Virg.

tex-tūra, æ, f. [id.] 1. A web, texture: Prop.—2. A construction, structure: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *texture*, *tissure*.

1. **tex-tus**, a, um, P. of *tex-o*.

2. **tex-tus**, ūs, m. [tex-o] *Texture*, *tissure*, *structure*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *texte*.

Thāis, Idīs or Idōs, f., Θαῖς. *Thais*; an Athenian female.

Thala, æ, f. *Thala*: a town of Namiāia.

thālāmēgus, i, f. = θαλαμηγός (That which takes to itself, or has, a chamber). A state-barge fitted up with cabins: Suet.

thālāmos, i, m. = θάλαμος. I. Prop.: A sleeping-room, bed-chamber: Virg. II. Meton.: A. Marriage, wedding: Virg.—B. A dwelling-room, dwelling-place, residence, habitation: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (botanical t. t.) *thalame*.

thālassinus, a, um, adj. = θαλάσσιος. Sea-coloured, sea-green: Lucr.

Thāles, is (Gen., *Thalētis*, Juv.; Dat., *Thaleti*, Val. Max.; Acc., *Thalem*, Plaut.; *Thalen*, Cic.), m., Θαλῆς (The blooming one). *Thales*; a philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Thālia, æ, f., Θάλεια (The blooming one). *Thalia*: 1. a. Prop.: The Muse of Comedy.—b. Meton.: The Muse of lyric poetry.—2. A sea-nymph.

thalus, i, m. = θαλλός. A green stalk, green bough: Virg.

Thapus (-os), i, f., Θαψός. *Thapus* or *Thapsos*: 1. A peninsula and city in Sicily.—2. A city in Africa, famed for Cæsar's victory over the partisans of Pompey.

Thāsus (-os), f., Θάσος. *Thasus* or *Thasos*; an island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace.—Hence, **Thās-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thasus*; *Thasian*.

Thaumas, antis, m., Θαύμας (Wonderer). *Thaumas*, the father of *Iris*.—Hence, 1. **Thaumant-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thaumas*; *Thaumantian*.—2. **Thaumant-ias**, ādis (-is, Idōs), f. The daughter of *Thaumas*, i. e. *Iris*.

thēātr-ālis, e, adj. [theatr-um] Of, or belonging to, a theatre; theatrical; consensūs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *théâtral*.

thēātrum, i, n. = θέατρον (That which serves for beholding sights). I. Prop.: A play-house, theatre: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of an open space for exhibiting martial games: Virg.—B. The spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience: Cic.; Hor. III. Fig.: A sphere of exhibition, theatre: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *théâtre*.

Thēbæ, ārum (collat. form. *Thēbe*, ēs, f., Θῆβαι or Θῆβη). *Thēbes*: 1. The city of the hundred gates, in Upper Egypt.—2. The capital of Boeotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus.—Hence, a. **Thēb-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thēbes*; *Thēban*.—As Subst.: **Thēbani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The *Thēbans*.

—b. **Thēb-āides**, um, f. The women of *Thēbes*.—3. A city of Mysia, destroyed by Achilles.—Hence, **Thēb-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thēbes*.—As Subst.: **Thēbāna**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) The *Thēban woman*, i. e. *Andromache*, the daughter of *Eetion* king of *Thēbes*.

thēca, æ, f. = θήκη. That in which anything is inclosed; an envelope, cover, case, sheath, etc.: Cic.

Thelxinoē, ēs, f. (Mind-soother). *Thelxinoē*; one of the *Muses*.

thēma, ktis, n. = θέμα (A thing laid down). The position of the celestial signs at one's birth; a nativity, horoscope: Suet.

Thēmis, Idīs, f., Θέμις (Law, Justice). *Thēmis*; the goddess of justice and of prophecy.

Thēmison, ōnis, m. *Themison*; a celebrated physician.

Thēmistōcles, i, and is, m., Θέμιστοκλής (One famed for justice). *Themistocles*; an Athenian, whose life is written by *Nepos*.—Hence, **Thēmistocl-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Themistocles*.

thēōlōgus, i, m. = θεολόγος. One who treats of divine things; a theologian: Cic.

Thēon, ōnis, f. *Theon*; a satirical poet.—Hence, **Thēōn-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Theon*: Hor.

Thērapnæ (-amnæ), ārum, f. *Therapnæ*, *Therapnæ*; a small town in Laconia, the birthplace of *Ieten*.—Hence, **Thērapn-æus** (**Thēramn-**), a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Therapnæan*, *Theramnæan*; Meton.) *Laconian*, *Spartan*: *rus*, Or.

Thērīcles, is, m., Θηρίκλῆς (One famed for beasts or hunting). *Thericles*; a famous Greek potter.—Hence, **Thērīcl-æus** (-ius), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thericles*; *Thericlean*.

1. **thermæ**, ārum, f. (sc. aquæ) = θερμὰ ὕδατα. Hot springs, warm baths: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *thermes*.

2. **Thermæ**, ārum, f., Θερμαῖ (Hot-springs). *Thermæ*; a town in Sicily, near *Himera*.—Hence, **Therm-itanus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thermæ*.—As Subst.: **Thermītani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of *Thermæ*.

Thermāus, a, um, adj. *Of Thermæ* (= *Thessalica*); *Thermaic*.

Thermōdon, ontis, m. = Θερμῶδων. *Thermodon*; a river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons (now *Tyma*).—Hence, **Thermōdont-æus** (-iācus), a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the *Thermodon*; *Metōa*.) *Amazonian*.

Thermōpylæ, ārum, f., Θερμοπύλαι (Gates or Passes of the Hot Springs). *Thermopylæ*; the famous defile of *Boa*, where *Leonidas* fell.

Thērōdāmas, antis, m., Θηροδῆμας (Wild-beast tamer). *Therodamas*; a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh.—Hence, **Thērōdāmant-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Therodamas*.

Thērāites, æ, m., Θερσίτης (Confident or Audacious One). *Therites*. I. Prop.: A Greek before *Troy*, famous for his ugliness and scurrility. II. Meton.: For a contemptible person: Juv.

thēsaurus, i, m. = θησαυρός: 1. Anything laid or stored up; a hoard, treasure, provision, store: Cic.; Hor.—2. a. Prop.: A place where anything is stored up; a store-house, treasury-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury: Liv.; Pl.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things: A D 3

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repository, conservatory, magazine, collection: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. trésor.*

Théséus, ἔσ, and ἔος, m., Θῆσεύς (Founder). **Thésus**; a king of Athens, son of *Ægeus* (acc. to others, of *Neptune*) and *Æthra*; husband of *Ariadne*, and afterwards of *Phædra*.—Hence, 1. a. Prop.: **Thésé-us** (-ius), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thésus*; *Thésæan*.—b. Meton.: *Athenian*.—2. **Thés-ides**, æ, m.: a. Prop.: The offspring of *Thésus*, i.e. *Hippolytus*.—b. Meton.: *An Athenian*.—3. **Thésé-is**, idis, f. *The Théséid*; the title of a poem concerning *Thésus*.

Thespiæ, árum, f., Θῆσπιά (Divine or Mighty City). *Thespiæ*; a town of *Boeotia* (now the village of *Neochorio*).—Hence, 1. **Thespi-enses**, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Thespiæ*.—2. **Thespi-as**, ádis, adj. f. *Thespiæan*.—As Subst.: **Thespiades**, um, f. (sc. *deus*) *The Muses*.

Thespis, is, m., Θῆσπης (Inspired One). *Thespis*; the founder of the Greek drama.

Thessália, æ, f., Θῆσσαλία. *Thessaly*; a country in the north-eastern part of *Greece*.—Hence, 1. **Thessál-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.—2. **Thessá-lus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.—As Subst.: **Thessáli**, órum, m. (sc. *incolæ*) *The Thessalians*.—3. **Thessál-is**, idis, adj. f. *Thessalian*.

Thessalóníca, æ, or -e, ἔς, f., Θῆσσαλονίκη (*Thessalian Victory*, i.e. *over Thessaly*). *Thessalonica* or *Thessalonice*; a city of *Macedonia*, on the *Sinus Thermaicus*.—Hence, **Thessál-on-icenses**, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Thessalonica*.

Théstius, ii, m., Θῆστιος (Impeller in prayer). *Théstius*; a king of *Ætolia*.—Hence, 1. **Thesti-ádes**, æ, m. (A male) descendant of *Théstius*.—2. **Thesti-as**, ádis, f. *The daughter of Théstius*, i.e. *Althæa*.

Thestor, óris, m., Θῆστωρ (Impeller in prayer). *Thestor*; the father of the soothsayer *Calchas*.—Hence, **Thestór-ides**, æ, m. *The son of Thestor*, i.e. *Calchas*.

Thétis, idis, or Idos, f., Θῆτις, *Thetis*; a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, wife of *Peleus*, and mother of *Achilles*.

Thia, æ, f., Θεία (Divine One). *Thia*; the wife of *Hypertion*, and mother of *Sol*.

thíasus, i, m.=θιάσος. *Thiasus*; a dance performed in honour of *Bacchus*; *Virg.*

Thirmída, æ, f. *Thirmida*; a town of *Numidia*.

Thisbe, ἔς, f., Θίσβη. *Thisbe*: 1. A little town on the coast of *Boeotia*, celebrated for its wild doves.—Hence, **Thisb-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thisbe*; *Thisbæan*.—2. A maiden beloved by *Pyramus*.

Thóas, antis, m., Θῶας (Hastener). *Thóas*: 1. A king of *Chersonesus Taurica*, under whom *Iphigenia* was priestess of the *Tauric Diana*.—2. A king of

Lemnos, father of *Hypsipyle*, by whom he was conveyed to *Chios*, where the women of *Lemnos* slew all the men there.

—Hence, **Thóant-ias**, ádis, f. *Daughter of Thóas*, i.e. *Hypsipyle*.

thólus, i, m.=θόλος. A dome, cupola, rotunda: *Virg.*

thórax, ácis (Acc. Sing.: thoracem, Pl.: thoraca, *Virg.*), m.=θώραξ. 1. Prop.: *The breast, chest, thorax*: *Cels.* 2. Meton.: A defensive armour, or covering, for the breast; a breast-plate, corset, cuirass: *Virg.*

Thrácia, æ, f., also **Thráce**, ἔς, f., Θρᾴκη; **Thráca**, æ, f.; **Thráce**, ἔς, f., Θρᾴκη. *Thrace*.—Hence, 1.

Thráci-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thrace*; *Thracian*.—2. **Thréic-ius**, a, um, adj., Θρᾴκιος, Of, or belonging to, *Thrace*; *Thracian*.—3. **Thrax**, ácis, adj. m. Of, or belonging to, *Thrace*; *Thracian*.—As Subst.: **Thrax**, ácis, m. (sc. *vir*) A. Prop.: A *Thracian*.—b. Meton.: A kind of gladiator, so called from his *Thracian* equipment (in this signification also written *Threx*): *Cic.*—Hence, **Thréc-idicus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a *Threx* or *Thracian* gladiator; *Threicid*.—As Subst.: **Threicidica**, órum, n. (sc. arma) *The arms of a Threx*.—4. **Thréissa** or **Thressa**, æ, adj. f., Θρᾴσση or Θρᾴσσα. Of, or belonging to, *Thrace*; *Thracian*.

Thrásybúlus, i, m., Θρᾴσβουλος (One bold in counsel). *Thrasylbulos*; an *Athenian* who liberated his native city from the thirty tyrants.

thronós, i, m.=θρόνος. An elevated seat, a throne: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. trône.*

Thucýdides, is, m., Θουκυδίδης. *Thucýdides*; a celebrated Greek historian.—Hence, **Thucýdid-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thucýdides*.

Thule (-yle), ἔς, f., Θούλη or Θύλη. *Thule* or *Thyle*; an island in the extreme north of Europe; acc. to some, Iceland, acc. to others, *Mainland*.

thunnus(*thynnus*), i, m.=θύννος. *The tunny* or *tunny-fish*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. thon.*

thürárus, etc., v. tur.

Thúria, árum, f. *Thurice*; a town of *Calabria*.

Thúrii, órum, m., Θουρίοι; -ium, ii, n., Θουρίον. *Thuri* or *Thurium*; a city of *Lucania*.—Hence, **Thúr-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thuri*; *Thurine*.—As Subst.: 1. **Thurin-i**, órum, m. (sc. *civitas*) *The inhabitants of Thuri*.—2. **Thurinus**, i, m. (sc. *ager*) *The Thurine territory*.

thus, thús, v. tus.

thya or **thýia**, æ, f.=θύα or θύια. *The citrus-tree*: *Prop.*

Thyatíra, æ, f.; -a, órum, n. *Thyatira*; a town of *Lydia*.

Thybris, is, v. *Tiberis* init.

Thýene, ἔς, f. *Thylene*; a nephew of *Dionæa*, who nursed *Jupiter*.

Thýestes, æ, m., Θυῆστος (Sacrificer, or Lagging one). *Thýestes*; brother of *Atreus*, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son.—Hence, 1. **Thýest-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thýestes*.—2. **Thýest-**

íades, æ, m. *The (male) offspring of Thýestes*; i.e. *Ægisthus*.

Thýias or **Thýas**, ádis, f., Θυῖας or Θυῖας (Mad or Inspired One). A *Bacchant*: *Virg.*

1. **thymbra**, æ, f.=θύμβρα. *The plant savory*: *Virg.*

2. **Thymbra**, æ, e, ἔς, f., Θυμαβον. *Thymbra* or *Thymbre*; a city of *Troas*, with a temple of *Apollo*.—Hence, **Thymbr-æus**, i, m. (sc. *deus*) *The Thymbræan*, i.e. *Apollo*.

Thýmêle, ἔς, f. *Thymele*; a celebrated female dancer.

thýmum, i, n.=θύμον. *Thyme*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. thym.*

Thýni, órum, m. *The Thyni*; a *Thracian* people, who emigrated to *Bithynia*.—Hence, 1. **Thyn-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the *Thyni*; *Thynian*; *Meton.*) *Bithynian*.—2. **Thýn-ia**, æ, f. *Thynia*; the abode of the *Thyni* in *Bithynia*.—3. **Thýn-íac-us**, a, um, adj. *Thyniac*.—4. **Thýn-ias**, ádis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Thynian*; *Meton.*) *Bithynian*.

Thýone, ἔς, f., Θυώνη (The Raging One). *Thýone*; the mother of the éli *Bacchus*.—Hence, 1. **Thýon-eus**, ἔς, m. *The son of Thýone*, i.e. *Bacchus*.—2. **Thýon-íanus**, i, m. (Prop.: *The son of Thýone*, i.e. *Bacchus*; *Meton.*) *Wine*: *Cat.*

Thýre, ἔς, f., Θύρη (Door). *Thyre*; a little town in the *Peloponnesus*.—Hence, **Thýr-éatis**, idis, adj. f. *Thyreatic*.

Thýrsis, idis, m. *Thyrsis*; the name of a shepherd.

thyrsus, i, m.=θύρσος. 1. Prop.: A stalk, stem of a plant: *Pl.* 2. Meton.: A staff incised round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by *Bacchus* and the *Bacchantes*; the *Bacchic* staff, *thyrsus*: *Hor.*—B. A thorn, goad: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. thyrsé.*

tiára, æ, f., -as, æ, m.=τιῶρα or τιῶρας. A tiara; the head-dress of the *Orientalis*; a turban: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. tiare.*

1. **Tibérinus**, a, um, v. *Tiberis*.

2. **Tibérinus**, i, m. *Tiberinus*; a king of *Alba*, from whom the *Tiber* is said to have received its name.

Tibéris, is, also contr., *Tibris* or **Týbris**, is or idis, m. 1. Prop.: *The River Tiber*, formerly called the *Albula* (now *Tevere*).—Hence, A. **Tibér-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the *Tiber*; *Tiberine*.—As Subst.: **Tiber-inus**, i, m. (sc. *fluvius*) *The Tiber*: *Virg.*—B. **Tibér-inis**, idis, adj. f. Of, or belonging to, the *Tiber*; *Tiberine*.

2. Meton.: Personified: *The river-god Tiber*.

Tibérus, ii, m. *Tiberius*; a Roman name.

tibia, æ, f. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: *The shinbone, tibia*: *Pl.* 2. Meton.: A pipe, flute (originally made of bone): *Cic.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. tibia*.

tibi-ále, is, m. [tibi-] (*A thing pertaining to the tibia*; hence) *A warm wrapper about the shins*; a kind of stockings or leggings: *Sunt.*

tibi-cen, inis, m. [for tibi-can;

contr. from *tibŷi*-i-cen: *tibi*-a; (i); can-o] **I. Prop.** *A piper, flute-player, flutist*: **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: A kind of pillar, support, or prop, for the roof of a building: *Juv.*

Tibullus, *i. m.* *Tibullus (Albius)*; a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about 700 A. U. C., died about 755; a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.

Tibur, ūris (*Abl.*, *Tiburi*, *Cic.*: *Tiburne*, *Liv.*), *n.* *Tibur*; an ancient town of Latium, on both sides of the Anio (now Tivoli).—Hence, **1.**: **a.**

Tibur-s, tis, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Tibur*, *Tiburine*.—**b.** *Tiburtes*, um, *m.* (*sc. cives*) *The Tiburines*.—**2.**

Tibur-us (for *Tiburt-us*), *a. um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Tibur*; *Tiburine*.—As *Subst.*: **Tiburnus**, *i. m.* *The Tiburnian*; *i. e.* *the founder of Tibur*: *Hor.*

Tiburtus, *i. m.* *Tiburtus*; the founder of the town of Tibur.

Ticinum, *i. n.* *Ticinum*; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus (now Pavia).

Ticinus, *i. m.* *The River Ticinus*, in Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans (now Tessino).

Tigellinus, *i. m.* *Tigellinus*; a favourite of the Emperor Nero.

Tigellius, ūi, *m.* *Tigellius*: **1.** *Tigellius Sardus*; a contemporary of Cicero.—**2.** *Tigellius Hermeros*; a censurer of Horace.

tigil-lum, *i. m. dim.* [for *tigin-lum*; fr. *tiginum*, *tig(i)n-l*] *A little beam*: *Liv.*

tign-āri-us, *a. um, adj.* [*tign-um*] *Of, or belonging to, a beam or beams*: *Cic.*

tig-num, *i. n.* (*masc. collat. form*, *plur.* *tig-ni*, *Liv.*) [akin to Sanscrit root TAKSH, *dolare*] (*The thing heven with an axe*; hence) *A piece or stick of timber*; a log, beam: *Cæs.*; *Prop.*

1. tigris, *or idis* = *τύρις* (in Persian, "an arrow"), *comm. gen.* (in prose, *masc.*; in the poets, usually *fem.*) **I. Prop.**: *A tiger, tigress*: *Virg.*; *Hor.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *The name of a spotted hound of Actæon*.—**B.** *The Tiger* (the name of a ship): *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. tigre*.

2. Tigris, *idīs*, *m.*, *τύρις* (*The Arrow*; cf. *1. tigris* *inil.*) *The River Tigris* (so called from its rapidity).

Tigurinus pagus, *a district in Helvetia* (the mod. Zurich). *Its inhabitants are called Tigurini*, *orum*, *m.* *tīlā*, *æ. f.* *The land or time-lree*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) til*, (*moa.*) *Alleu*.

Timagēnes, *is, m.*, *Τιμαγηνς*. *Timagenes*; a learned rhetorician in the time of Augustus.

Timāvus, *i. m.* *Timavus*; a river in Istria.

tim-ē-fac-tus, *a. um, adj.* [*tim-eo*; (æ); *fac-io*] *Made afraid, frightened, alarmed, intimidated*: *libertas*, *Cic.*

time-us, *ntis*: **1. P.** of *time-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *Fearing, being afraid*: (*with Gen.*) *mortis*, *Lucr.*

tim-ēo, ūi, *no sup.*, *ēre*, **2. v. a.** and *n.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Act.**: *To fear, be afraid of*; *to dread, apprehend*: *æternas pœnas*, *Lucr.*: *perfidiam*, *Cic.* **II. Neut.**: *To be afraid or in fear*; *to be fearful, apprehensive, anxious*, etc.: *timentes confinnat*, *Cæs.*

timid-e, *adv.* [*timid-us*] *Fearfully, timidly*: *aliquid facere*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *timidus*, *id.*: (*Sup.*) *timidissime*, *Quint.*

timid-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the timidus*; hence) *Fearfulness, cowardice, timidity*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. timide*.

tim-id-us, *a. um, adj.* [*tim-eo*] **I. Prop.**: *Fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly*, (*timid*) (*Comp.*) *timidiora mandata*, *Cic.*: (*Sup.*) *timidissima turba*, *Ov.*: (*with Gen.*) *timidus procella*, *Hor.* **II. Meton.**: *In good sense* = *cautus*: *Cautious, anxious, circumspect*: *Nep.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. timide*.

Timōlēon, *tis*, *m.* = *Τιμολέων*. *Timoleon*: a Corinthian general.—Hence, **Timōlēont-ēus**, *a. um, Of, or belonging to, Timoleon*.

Timon, ōnis, *m.*, *Τιμων* (*Honouring*). *Timon*; an Athenian misanthrope.

tim-or, ōris, *m.* [*tim-eo*] **I. Prop.**: *Fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Personified: Fear*: *Hor.*—**B.** *In a good sense: Awe, reverence, veneration*: *Lucr.*—**C.** *An object that excites fear, a terror*: *Ov.*

tinco-ta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [for *ting-ta*; fr. *ting-o*] *Dyed, or coloured, things*: *Cic.*

tinco-tilis, *e, adj.* [for *ting-tilis*; fr. *id.*] *In which something is dipped*: *virus*, *Ov.*

tinco-tus (for *ting-tus*), *a. um, P.* of *ting-o*.

tinōa, *æ. f.* [*etym. dub.*] **1. A gnawing worm, in clothes, books, etc.; a moth, book-worm, etc.: *Hor.*—**2. A moth** that flutters about a light: *Ov.*—**3. A worm** in bee-hives, fig-trees, etc.: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. teigne*.**

ting-o (*tingu-*), *tinxi*, *tinctum*, *tingere*, **3. v. a.** [*τεγγω*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To wet, moisten, bathe with* or in any liquid: *pavimentum mero*, *Hor.* **B. Esp.**: *To soak in colour*: *to dye, colour*, *tinge*: *murice lanas*, *Ov.* **II. Fig.**: *To tincture, imbue, furnish with*, etc.; *orator sit mihi tinctus literis*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. teindre*.

tin-n-āo, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, **4. v. n.** and *a.* [*onomatop.*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To ring, clink, jingle, tinkle, tingle*: *tinuit tintinnabulum*, *Plaut.* **B. Esp.**: *Of money*: *To chink, clink, etc.*: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *Of persons*: *Act.*: *To ring out with the voice*; *to sing*: *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. tinter*.

tinni-tus, ūs, *m.* [*tinni-o*] **I. Prop.**: *A ringing, jingling, tinkling*: *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: *Of language*: *A jingling, jingle of words*: *Tac.*

tin-n-ūlus, *a. um, adj.* [*tin-n-ō*] *Ringling, tinkling, shrill-sounding*: *sistra*, *Ov.*

tintinnā-būlum, *i. n.* [*tintinn-(a)-ō*] (*That which brings about the tinkling or ringing*; hence) *A bell*: *Juv.*

tin-tin-no (-o), *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, **1. v. n.** [reduplicated from *tin*, the root of *tinio*] *To ring, clink, clank*; *to jingle, tingle*: *aures*, *Cat.*

tingo, *i. f.* *The (plant) tinus*: *Ov.* **Tiphys**, ūs, *m.*, *τίφυς*. *Tiphys*: **I. Prop.**: *The pilot of the Argo*. **II. Meton.**: *For a skilful pilot in general*: *Ov.*

Tirēsias, *æ. m.*, *Τειρεσίας*. *Tiresias*: **I. Prop.**: *A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes*. **II. Meton.**: *For a blind man*: *Juv.*

Tiridātes, *æ. m.* *Tiridates*; the name of several kings of Armenia.

1. tiro, ōnis, *m.* **I. Prop.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *A newly-levied soldier*; a young soldier, recruit: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *A beginner, tiro*: *Cic.*; *Suet.*

2. tiro, ōnis, *m.* **I. Prop.**: *M. Tullius Tiro*; the learned freedman of Cicero.—**2.** *Numisius Tiro*; one of Antony's dependents.

tirō-cniūm, ūi, *n.* [for *tiron-cniūm*; fr. *tiro*, *tiron-is*] **I. Prop.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *The first military service or first campaign of a young soldier*; *military rawness or inexperience*: *Liv.* **II. Meton.**: **A. Milit. t. t.**: *The young troops, raw forces, recruits*: *Liv.*—**B.** *The first beginning of anything*; the first trial, attempt, or essay: *Liv.*; *Pl.* **tirū-cniūs**, *i. m. dim.* [for *tiron-culus*; fr. *id.*] (*A little tiro*; hence) *A young, newly-levied recruit*: *Suet.*

Tiryns, *this or thos*, *f.*, *τύρινς*. *Tiryns*; a town of Argolis, where Hercules was brought up.—Hence, **Tirynth-ius**, *a. um, adj.*: **1. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, Tiryns*; *Tirynthian*.—As *Subst.*: **Tirynthius**, ūi, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *The Tirynthian, i. e. Hercules*: *Ov.*—**2. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, Hercules*: *Ida*, *Ov.*

Tisagoras, *æ. m.* *Tisagoras*; a brother of Midas.

Tisiphōne, *es, f.*, *Τισιφώνη* (*Avenger of murder*). *Tisiphone*; one of the Furies.—Hence, **Tisiphōn-ēus**, *a. um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Tisiphone*.

Tissaphernes, *is, m.* *Tissaphernes*, a Persian satrap of Lower Asia.

Titan, ānis, -ānus, *i. m.*, *Τίταν*. *Titan* or *Titanus*: **1.** *Son of Cœlus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn*, and ancestor of the Titans, called *Titāni* or *Titānes*, who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus.—**2.** *A grandson of the above, son of Hyperion, the Sun-god*.—**3.** *Prometheus*, as grandson of Titan.—Hence, **a. Titan-us**, *a. um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Titan, or the Titans*; *Titanian*.—As *Subst.*: **Titania**, *æ. f.*: (a) *Latona*, as daughter of the Titan Cœus.—(b) *Pyrrha*, as descendant of the Titan Prometheus.—(c) *Diana*, as sister of Sol.—(d) *Circæ*, as daughter of Sol.—**b. Tit-ān-lācus**, *a. um, adj.* *Of, or belong*

ing to, Tītan, or the Tītans; Tītanic.—**C.** **Tītān-is**, īdis, adj. *f.* **Tītanic.**—**As Subst.:** **Tītān-is**, īdis, *f.* **A Tītān** female: (a) *Circe.*—(b) *Pelēys*, as sister of Sol.

Tītāhōnus, i, m., Τίτῆονός, **Tītāhōnus**; a son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, and father of Memnon; endowed with immortality, and changed at last, after reaching a decrepit old age, into a cicada.—Hence, **Tītāhōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Tītānus; Tītāhōn.*—**As Subst.:** **Tītāhōnia**, ae, *f.* (sc. coniux) *The wife of Tītāhōnus; i. e. Aurora.*

tītillā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [tītill(a)-o] *A tickling, titillation:* **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. titillation.*

tītill-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. e. a. [etym. dub.] *To tickle, titillate:* **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. titiller.*

Tītūis, īi, m., Τίτιος, *a Roman name.*—Hence, **Tītūis**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Tītūis; Tītian.*

tītūba-nis, ntis, *P. of tītūba(a)-o.* **tītūban-ter**, adv. [for tītūbant-] *Hesitatingly, falteringly:* **Cic.**

tītūbant-ia, ae, *f.* [fr. id.] *A staggering, wavering:* **Suet.**

tītūba-tio, ōnis, *f.* [tītūba(a)-o] *A staggering, wavering:* **Fig.** **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. titubation.*

tītūb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] **I. Nent.:** **A. Prop.:** *To stagger, reel, totter, etc.:* **I. Gen.:** cave, ne tītūbes, **Hor.**—**2. Esp.:** *Of the tongue as subject: To stammer, stutter, be at fault, falter, etc.:* **Ov. B. Fig.:** *To hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed: si verbo tītūbābūt (sc. testes), Cic. II. Act.:* *To make to stumble or reel: Pass in reflexive force: To stumble, reel, etc.:* vestigia tītūbata, **Virg.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. tituber.*

tītūlis, īi, m. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *A superscription, inscription, label, title:* **Ov.;** **Liv. B. Esp.:** **1. A notice, bill, placard, etc., that something is to be sold or let:** **Prop.;** **Pl.**—**2. An inscription on a tomb, etc., an epitaph:** **Juv. II. Meton.:** **A. (Like our title for) An honourable appellation, title of honour, glory:** **Cic.;** **Hor.**—**B. A cause or reason alleged, a pretence, pretext:** **Liv. ¶** Hence, *Fr. titire.*

Tītūrius, īi, m., **Tīturius;** *a legate of Caesar in the Gallic war.*

Tītus, īi, m., **Tītus;** *a Roman praenomen:* abbreviated, **T.**

Tītūrys, īi, m. [Doric for Σάτυρος, *a Satyr;* also, with the Laconians, the goat or ram that leads the flock] **Tītūrys;** *a shepherd named in Virgil's Eclogues.*

Tīmāros (-us), īi, m., **Tmaros** or **Tmarus;** *a mountain of Epirus.*

Tmōlus (Tymōlus), īi, m., Τημῶλος, **Tmōlus** or **Tymolus;** *a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent vines.*—Hence, **I. Tmōl-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tmōlus; Tmolian.*—**As Subst.:** **Tmōlius**, īi, m. (sc. mons) *Mount*

Tmolus.—**2. Tmōl-ites**, is, adj. *m. Of Tmolus.*

tōc-ūlo, ōnis, *m.* [τοκ-ος, *usury*] *A usurer:* **Cic.**

tōc-i-us, a, um, adj. [tof-us] *Of tūfa; metz,* **Suet.**

tōfus (-phus), īi, m., Τυφα: **Virg. tōg-a**, ae, *f.* [for teg-a; fr. teg-o] (*A covering; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *A toga; the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace:* **Cic. II. Meton.:** **A. Peace:** **Cic.**—**B. An immodest woman:** **Tib. ¶** Hence, *Fr. toge.*

togata, ae, *v. togatus*, **tōgāt-ārius**, īi, m. [togat-a] (*One belonging to a togata; hence*) *An actor in the Fabula togata:* **Suet.**

tōg-āt-us, a, um, adj. [tog-a] **I. Prop.:** *Furnished, or provided with, a toga; wearing a toga:* **Cic.**—**As Subst.:** **A. togatus**, īi, m. (sc. civis or homo) (*One dressed in a toga; i. e.*) **1. A Roman citizen:** **Cic.**—**2. A man of humble origin or station; a client:** **Juv.**—Hence, **togāt-us**, a, um, adj. *Of a client or clients; turba,* **Juv.**—**B.**

togata, ae, *f.* (sc. mulier) *An immodest woman:* **Hor. II. Meton.: *In which or where the toga is worn:* **Gallia Togata**, the part of **Gallia Cisalpina** acquired by the Romans on the hillier side of the Po.—**As Subst.:** **togata**, ae, *f.* (sc. fabula) *The fabula togata; a species of Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects; the national Roman drama:* **Cic.****

tōg-ūla, ae, *f. dim.* [tog-a] *A little toga:* **Cic.**

Tolēnus, īi, m., **Tolenus;** *a river in the country of the Sabines (now Tiverno).*

tōlērā-bilis, ae, adj. [toler(a)-o] **1. That may be borne or endured; bearable, supportable, endurable, tolerable:** (**Comp.**) tolerabilior senectus, **Cic.**—**2. That can easily bear or endure; enduring, sustaining, supporting:** **Ter. ¶** Hence, *Fr. tolerable.*

tōlērābil-iter, adv. [tolerabil-is] *Patiently:* (**Comp.**) dolores tolerabilius pati, **Cic.**

tōlērā-nis, ntis, **1. P. of toler(a)-o.**—**2. Pa.:** *Bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant, etc.:* (**Comp.**) bello tolerantior, **Sext. Aur. Vict.:** (**Sup.**) aessulus tolerantissimus, **Col.:** (**with Gen.**) corpus laborum tolerans, **Tac. ¶** Hence, *Fr. tolerant.*

tōlērān-ter, adv. [for tolerant-; fr. tolerans, tolerant-is] **I. Prop.:** *Patiently, enduringly, etc.:* **Cic. II. Meton.:** *Bearably, tolerably, moderately:* (**Comp.**) tolerantius, **Pl.**

tōlērānt-ia, ae, *f.* [fr. id.] *A bearing, supporting, endurance:* **Cic. ¶** Hence, *Fr. tolerance.*

tōlērā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [toler(a)-o] *A bearing, supporting, enduring:* **Cic.**

tōlērā-tus, a, um, **1. P. of toler(a)-o.**—**2. Pa.:** *Supportable, tolerable:* (**Comp.**) tanto tolerantiora, **Tac.**

tōl-ēro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. e. a. [root tol-, whence toll and tuli; cf. tollō mit.] **I. Prop.:** *To bear, support,*

etc.: contiguationem, **Pl. II. Fig.:** **A. To bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate:** forti animo militium, **Cic.**—**B. To support a person or thing, i. e. to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve:** vitum, **Tac. ¶** Hence, *Fr. tolérer.*

Tōlētum, īi, n., **Toletum;** *a town of Spain (now Toledo).*—Hence, **Tōlēt-āni**, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Toletum.*

toll-ēno, ōnis, *m.* [toll-o] (*The lifting thing;* hence) *A swing-beam, a swope or swooper:* **Liv.**

tol-lo, sustūli, sublātum, tollēre, **3. v. a.** [root tol-, whence tuli, akin to Sanscrit root तुल, Gr. τολάω] **I.:** **A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** *To lift, or take, up; to raise, raise up, elevate, exalt, etc.:* manūs, **Cic.:** ancoram, *i. e. to weigh anchor,* **Caes.**—**2. Esp.:** **a. With personal pron.:** *To lift one's self up; to rise, rise up:* **Cic.;** **Lucr.**—**b. Of children:** *To take up, i. e. to accept, acknowledge, and so, to raise up, bring up, educate as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet):* **Plaut.;** **Ter. B. Fig.:** **1. Gen.:** *To lift, lift up, raise, elevate, etc.:* cachinnum, **Cic.:** clamores ad sidera, **Virg.**—**2. Esp.:** **a. With personal pron.:** *To lift one's self, etc.;* *to rise, etc.:* clamor ... magnus se tollit ad auras, **Virg.**—**b. To raise up, i. e. to cheer, console, comfort:** amicum, **Hor. C. Meton.:** *Of children:* *To get, begot:* **Cic. II.:** **A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** *To take up a thing from its place; to take away; to remove, bear, or carry, away; signa, to remove the standards; i. e. to break up the camp for marching:* **Caes.**—**2. Esp.:** **a. Of living objects:** *To take off, carry off, make away with; i. e. to kill, destroy, etc.:* me truncus illapsus cerebro sustulerat, nisi, etc., **Hor.**—**b. Of things as objects:** *To destroy, lay waste, etc.:* **Cic. B. Fig.:** *To do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel; benevolentiam,* **Cic. ¶** Hence, *Fr. (old) tollér.*

Tōlōsa, ae, *f.* **Tolosa;** *a city of Gallia Narbonensis (now Toulouse).*—Hence, **1. Tōlōs-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tolosa; Tolosan.*—**2. Tōlōs-ātes**, īum, *m.* (sc. civēs) *The inhabitants of Tolosa.*

Tōlūmnius, īi, m., **Tolumnius;** **1. A king of the Veientes.**—**2. A Rutulian soothsayer.**

tōmā-cūlum (-clum), īi, n. [akin to τμή, "a cutting in pieces"] (*That which is made by cutting; hence*) *A sausage:* **Juv.**

tō-mentum, īi, n. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to τμή-η] *A stuffing for cushions:* **Tac.**

Tōmis, is, *f.* **Tómis, -i (-ae)** (**Gr. form**), ōrum, *m.*, Τόμοι. **Tómos** or **Tómi;** *a town of Mesia, on the Pontus Euxinus, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished.*—Hence, **Tōm-itēs**, ārum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Tómis.*—Hence, **Tōmit-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Tomitān.*

tōna-nis, ntis, *P. of ton(a)-o.*—**As Subst.:** *m.* (sc. deus) *The Thunderer:*

an epithet of various gods; esp. of Jupiter : Ov.

tond-eo, tōtōndi, tonsum, tondēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: 1. Of living objects, or any parts of them : *To shear, clip, crop, to shave, etc.*: barbam et capillum, Cic. —2. Of things as objects : **a.** Of trees, etc. : *To top, cut, prune, trim, etc.*: Hor. —**b.** To gather, cull, pick, mow, etc.: Virg. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force or simply tondere : *To shave one's self; to shave*: Quint.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To crop; to graze, browse, or feed upon*: campum late, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tondre.

tōnitr-ālis, e, adj. [tonitr-u] *Thundering*: Lucr.

tōn-ītrus, ūs, m. (-ītrūm), ūi, n. [ton-o] *Thunder*: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.

tōn-o, ūi, Itum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root ṭan, sonum edere, ingemiscere, tonare] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Personal : *To thunder*: Jove tonante, Cic.—**B.** Impersonal : *It thunders, etc.*; there is, etc., thunder : Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Neut.: *To make a loud thundering noise; to roar, rattle, crash, etc.*: cœlum tonat omne tumultu, Virg.—**B.** Act.: *To thunder forth anything; to say, name, etc., with a thundering voice*: terecentum tonat ore deos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tonner.

ton-sa, æ, f. [prob. for tond-sa; fr. tond-co] *The stripped thing, e.g. a pole*; hence) An oar: Virg.

tons-illa, æ, f. dim. [tons-a] (Prop.: *A sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore*; Meton.) Plur.: *The tonsils in the throat*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tonsille.

ton-sor, ōris, m. [for tond-sor; fr. tond-co] **I.** Prop.: *A shearer, clipper, shaver of the hair, beard, etc.*; *a hair-cutter, barber*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tondeur.

tonsor-ŭs, a, um, adj. [tonsor] (Of, or belonging to, a tonsor; hence) Of, or belonging to, shearing or shaving; tonsorial: cultus, æ, razor, Cic.

tonstric-ŭla, æ, f. dim. [tonstrix, tonstrix-is] *A little female hair-cutter or barber*: Cic.

tons-trix, ūis, f. [for tond-trix; fr. tond-co] *A female hair-cutter or barber*: Plaut.

ton-sūra, æ, f. [for tond-sura; fr. id.] *A shearing, clipping*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tonsure.

ton-sus (for tond-sus), a, um, P. of tond-eo.

tōpi-ārius, a, um, adj. [tōpi-a, ornamental gardening] Of, or belonging to, ornamental gardening or gardening in gen.: Pl.—As Subst.: 1. **tōpiar-ŭs**, ūi, m. (sc. homo) *An ornamental gardener*: Cic.—2. **tōpiaria**, æ, f. (sc. ars) *Ornamental gardening*: Cic.

tōpice, ūs, f. = τὸπικὴ *The art of gardening*: Cic.

tōr-al, ālis, n. [tor-us] (*A thing belonging to a torus*; hence) *A valance of a couch*: Hor.

tōreuma, ātis, n. = τόρευμα *Work executed in relief; embossed work*: Cic.

tor-mentum, i, n. [for torqu-

mentum; fr. torqu-eo] 1. *The thing twisted or turned about*; hence) *A twisted cord or rope*: Cæs.—2. **a.** (*The hurtling thing*; hence) *An engine (for hurtling missiles)*: Cic.; Cæs.—**b.** (*The thing hurtled*; hence) *A missile, shot thrown by the engine*: Cæs.—3. (*The torturing thing*; hence) **a.** An instrument of torture, a rack: Cic.—**b.** Torture, anguish, pain, torment, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) tormente, (mod.) tourmente, tourment.

tor-mīna, um, n. plur. [for torqu-mīna; fr. id.] (*The torturing things*; hence) *A gripping of the bowels, the gripes, colic*: Cic.

tōrmīn-ōsus, i, m. [tōrmīn-a] Full of, i. e. very subject to, the gripes or colic: Cic.

tor-n-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [tor-n-us] **I.** Prop.: *To turn in a lathe, to round off*: spheram, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To turn, fashion, smoothe*: versūs, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tourner, tourneoyer.

tor-nus, i, m. = τὸρνος *A turner's wheel, lathe*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tour.

Tōrōne, ēs or æ, f., Τὸρῶνη *Torone*: a town of Macedonia.—Hence, **Tōrōn-æus** (-ācus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Torone; Toronean.

tōr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [tor-us] (Full of torus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Full of muscle, muscular, brawny*: colla boum, Ov.—**II.** Meton.: *Possessing substance*: (Comp.) torosior cunilis, Pl.

tōr-pē-do, ūis, f. [torp-eo] (*A benumbing, etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Stiffness, numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity*: Tac. **II.** Meton.: *The torpido, cramp-fish, or electric ray*: Cic.

tōr-p-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To be stiff, numb, torpid, etc.*: torpentes goli, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To be stupid, stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive*: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic.

torp-e-scō, torpūi, no sup., torpescere, 3. v. n. incl. [torp-eo] **I.** Prop.: *To grow stiff or numb, to become useless or torpid*: pars corporis torpescit, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To become dull, listless, inactive, etc.*: deliciis et desidīa torpescere, Tac.

torp-idus, a, um, adj. [torp-eo] *Benumbed, stupefied, torpid*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. torpide.

torp-or, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Numbness, stupefaction, torpor*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Staggishness, listlessness, inactivity*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. torpeur.

1. **torqu-ātus**, a, um, adj. [torqu-es] *Provided, or furnished, with a collar; collared*: Ov.

2. **Torquāt-us**, i, m. [1. torquat-us] (One provided with a torquis) *The cognomen of T. Manlius (who was so called because he put on the neckchain of a Gaul whom he slew in single combat)*: —Plur.: *The Torquati or descendants of T. Manlius*.

torqu-ēo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. [akin to τρέω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn, turn about; to twist, bend, wind*: cervices oculosque,

Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: *To bend, twist, wind one's self, etc.*: Cic.—2. *To whirl around in the act of throwing, to fling with force, to hurl*: jaculum in hostem, Virg.—3. *To rack, torture*: eculos torqueri, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To twist, wrest, distort*: jus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To rack, torment, torture*: tuas libidines to torquent, Cic.—2. *To rack, try, test, etc.*: aliquem mero, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tortre.

torqu-is (-es), is, m. and f. [torqu-eo] (*The twisted thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A twisted neckchain, necklace, collar*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A coupling-collar for oxen: Virg.—**B.** *A wreath, garland, etc.*: Virg.

torre-n-s, ntis, 1. P. of torre-o. —2. **Pa.** a. Prop.: *Burning hot, inflamed*: miles torrens meridiani sole, Liv.—**b.** Meton.: *Of streams, etc.*: Boiling, raging, rushing, roaring, violent, impetuous, etc.: (Comp.) Padus torrentior, Pl.: (Sup.) Asopus torrentissimus, Stat.—As Subst.: **torrens**, ntis, m. (sc. amnis) *A torrent*: Cic. c. Fig.: *Of speech or the speaker*: Boiling, roaring, rushing, etc.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. torrent.

torr-ēo, torrūi, tostum, torrēre, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit trish, suture; Gr. τρέω, arefacto, sicco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of fire: 1. Gen.: *To burn, scorch*: a. Prop.: *tostos* in aspic crines, Ov.—**b.** Prop.: *Of love*: Hor.—2. Esp.: *To parch, roast, bake, dress food*: fruges, Virg. **B.** Of the sun, planets, atmosphere, etc.: 1. Gen.: *To parch, scorch, burn*: medium torrens cingulum, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To parch, dry for food, etc.*: sole novo densus torrentur aristæ, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To heat, make hot, etc.*: *To make thoroughly warm or hot*: Pl.

torre-scō, no perf., nor sup., scōre, 3. v. n. incl. [torre-o] *To become parched or burned*: flammis, Lucr.

torr-idus, a, um, adj. [torr-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Dry, dried up, parched*: torr-id: campi, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A. Dried or shrivelled up*: macie torridus, Cic.—**B.** Of cold, etc.: Nipped, pinched: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. torride.

torr-is, is, m. [id.] (*The burning thing*; hence) *A brand, firebrand*: Virg.

tort-e, adv. [tort-us] *Crookedly, awry*: Lucr.

tor-tillis, e, adj. [for torqu-tillis; fr. torqu-eo] *Twisted, twined, winding*: aurum, i. e. *A golden chain*, Virg.

tor-to, no perf., nor sup., tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for torqu-to; fr. id.] *To torture, torment*: Lucr.

tor-tor, ōris, m. [for torqu-tor; fr. id.] *A tormentor, torturer, executioner*: Cic.; Juv.

tortū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. tortus, tortu-is] (Full of tortus; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Full of crooks or turns, winding, tortuous*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Entangled, involved, complicated*: genna distipandi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tortueux.

1. **tor-tus** (for torqu-tus), a, um

1. P of torqu-eo.—**2. Pa.:** **a.** Prop.: *Twisted, crooked, etc.:* quercus, *i. e. a twisted oak-garland*, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *Doubtful, dubious:* conditiones, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *torq*, "wrong," "injury;" (adj.) *tortus*.

2. tor-tus, ūs, m. [for torqu-tus; fr. torqu-eo] *A twisting, winding:* Virg. **tōr-tus**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *ru* or *ṛu*, *implere*; Gr. *ρύα-ος*, *ρύ-η*] (*The thing swelling out; a round, swelling, or bulging place*; hence) **1.** *The muscular or fleshy part, the muscle, brawn* of animal bodies: Virg.—**2.** *A raised ornament, a knot, on a garland*: Cic.—**3.** **a.** *A couch, etc.:* whether natural or manufactured; *a sofa*: Virg.—**b.** *A bed*: Ov.—**4.** *An elevation, bank of earth, etc.*; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *torre*.

torv-itās, ātis, f. [torv-us] (*The quality of the torvus; hence*) *Wildness, savageness, severity, sternness* of aspect, character, etc.: Pl.; Tac.

tor-vus, a, um, adj. [tor-Pos, from *top-ōs*] **I.** Prop.: *Of the eyes:* *Staring, keen, piercing, wild, stern*: Virg.—**As Subst.:** **torvī**, ōrum, m. (sc. oculi) *Fierce eyes, savage look, etc.*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage:* vultus, Hor.—*Adverbial expressions:* *Torvum, torva, sharply, sternly, severely*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *torve*.

tos-tus (for tor-tus), a, um, **P.** of torru-o.

tōt, num. adj., indecl. *So many:* tot signa: Cic.: qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consuli fuerit, id.—**As Subst. indecl.:** *So many persons, etc.*: Cic.

tōt-īdem, num. adj., indecl. [tot] *Just so many, just as many:* totidem verbis, Cic.—**As Subst. indecl.:** *Just so many things as such:* Hor.

tōt-ies (-iens), num. adv. [id.] *So often, so many times; as often, as many times:* toties designata maritos, Virg.

tō-tus, a, um, adj. (Gen. tōtūs, but tōtūs, Lucr.; *Dal., toti*; but m., toto orbi, Prop.: f., totae insulae, Nep.) [Sans. root *tu*, *to increase*] (*Increased*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *All, all the* (denoting a thing in its entirety); *the whole, entire, total:* res publica, Cic.—*Particular phrase:* *Totum in eo est, All depends on this:* Cic.—*Adverbial expressions:* **A.** *Ex toto, Wholly, completely, entirely:* Ov.—**B.** *In toto, Upon the whole, generally, in general:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *In Adverbial force:* *Altogether, wholly, entirely, absolutely:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tout*.

toxi-cum, i, n. = τοξικόν, **I.** Prop.: *A poison in which arrows were dipped:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Poison*, in gen.: Hor.

tra=trans; v. trans.

trāb-ālis, e, adj. [trabs, trab-is] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, beams, beam:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Beam-like, stout as a beam:* telum, Virg.

trāb-ēa, ae, f. [id.] (*The thing having a beam-like stripe*; hence) *The trabes; a robe of state of angurs, kings, knights, etc.*; Virg.; Ov.; Pl.

trābē-ātus, a, um, adj. [trabe-a] *Provided, or furnished, with a trabea; dressed in, or wearing, a trabea:* Ov.; Tac.

trābes, is, v. trabs *init.*

trab-s, trābis (Nom., *trabes*, Emu. ap. Cic.), f. [τράβ-η] **I.** Prop.: *A beam, a timber:* Caes.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A tall, slender tree:* Ov.—**B.** *A ship or vessel:* Hor.—**A roof: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trabe, étrave*.**

Trāchas, antis, f., Τράχης. *Trach-as; a town usually called Tarracina.*

Trāchin, inis, -yn, ūnos, f., Τραχιν or Τραχύν. *Trachin or Trachyn; a town of Thessaly (also called Heraclea), on Mount Ota, where Hercules burned himself on a funeral pile.*—Hence, **Trāchin-i-us**, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Trachin; Trachinian.*—**As Subst.:** **Trāchin-i-us**, i, m. (sc. heros) *The Trachinian, i. e. a Cyclops.*

tractā-bilis, e, adj. [tract(a)-o] **1.** *That may be touched, handled, taken in the hand:* Cic.—**2.** *Manageable:* animus, Ov.: (Comp.) *ulcera tractabilia*, Pl.—**3.** **a.** Prop.: *Yielding, tractable, flexible, pliant:* folium, Pl.—**b.** Fig.: *etc.:* voces tractabiles audit, Virg.—**b.** With a negative: *Not yielding in nature, character, etc.; inclement, etc.:* non tractabile cœlum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tractable*.

tractā-tio, ōnis, f. [tract(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: *A handling, management, treatment:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Treatment of a person, i. e. conduct, behaviour towards him:* Quint.—**B.** Rhetor. t. t.: **1.** *The treatment, handling, discussion of a subject:* Cic.—**2.** *A special use, usage of a word:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traction*.

tractā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A touching, handling, working:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *A handling, management, treatment:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traité*.

trac-tim, adv. [for trah-tim; fr. trah-o] *By drawing along, i. e. little by little, in a drawing way, at length, slowly:* Lucr.; Virg.

trac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, i. v. a. *intens.* [for trah-to; fr. id.] **1.** *To draw violently; to drag, tug, haul, etc.:* tractata comis antistita Phœbi, Ov. **II.** **A.** Prop.: **I.** Gen.: *To touch, take in hand, handle:* calicem, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To prepare, work, get ready, etc.:* ceram pollice, Ov.—**b.** *To manage:* gubernacula, Cic.—**c.** *To take care of, have charge of:* bibliotheca, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To handle, manage:* causas, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To conduct, carry on, etc.:* bellum, Liv.—**b.** *To pass, spend, lead, etc.:* vitam, Lucr.—**c.** *To perform, act, represent, etc.:* partes secundas, Hor.—**d.** *To control, manage:* animos, Cic.—**e.** *To practise:* artem, Ter.—**f.** With Personal pron.: *To conduct one's self:* Cic.—**g.** *To treat, use, or conduct one's self towards a person in any manner:* Cic; Hor.—**h.** *To handle, treat, investigate, discuss anything, mentally, orally, or in writing:* Cic.; Pl.—**k.** *To ponder,*

or reflect, upon: praeliorum vias, Tac.—**m.** *To do, perform, accomplish:* pauca, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traiter*.

trac-tum, i, n. [for trah-tum; fr. trah-o] (*A thing drawn out at length; hence*) *A flock of wool drawn out for spinning:* Tib.

1. trac-tus (for trah-tus), a, um, **1.** **P.** of trah-o.—**2. Pa.:** (Prop.: *Drawing out or along*; Fig.) *Of language:* *Continuous, flowing, fluent:* Cic.

2. trac-tus, ūs, m. [for trah-tus; fr. trah-o] **1.** **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A drawing, or dragging:* Sall.; Ov.—(b) Esp.: (*A drawing out*; hence) (a) *In writing:* *A forming, or formation of a letter, etc.* Prop.—(b) *Of a serpent:* *A drawing itself along; a creeping, crawling, etc.:* Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A train, line, etc., of anything:* Virg.—(b) *Of the course of a river, the planets, etc.:* Cic.—(c) *A space drawn out, i. e. extent, tract, etc.:* Cic.—(d) *A territory, district, region, tract of land, etc.:* Cic.; Caes.—**c.** Fig.: (a) (*A drawing out*; hence) (a) *A drawing of words:* Cic.—(b) *A protracting, lengthening, protraction, etc.:* Tac.—(b) *A course, movement, current of speech, etc.:* Cic.—**2.** *Of time:* (*A drawing out*; hence) *A space, course:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trait, traite*.

trād-ītio, ōnis, f. [trad-o] **1.** *A giving up, delivering up, surrender, etc.:* Cic.—**2.** *A handing down to posterity by historical account, etc.:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tradition*.

trād-ītus, a, um, **P.** of trad-o.

trā-do (trans-), didi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. (*To give across or over*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To give up, hand over, deliver, transmit, surrender:* pueros magistris, Ov.: poculum alicui, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To give up, surrender, or hand over to anyone in marriage:* filiam equiti Romano, Tac.—**2.** *To deliver, commit, intrust, confide, for shelter, protection, etc.:* non dignum tradimus, Hor.—**3.** *With Personal pron.:* *To give up, surrender, etc., one's self:* Caes.—**4.** *To give up, or surrender, treacherously; to betray:* Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To give up, hand over, deliver, surrender, etc.:* tristitiam ventis, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *With Personal pron.:* *To give one's self up; to yield, surrender, or devote one's self to anything:* Cic.—**2.** **a.** *To make over, transmit, as an inheritance; to leave behind, bequeath:* consuetudo a Socrate tradita, Cic.—**b.** *To hand down to posterity by written communication; to relate, narrate, recount:* alicujus sermones, Cic.: omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, id.—**3.** *To deliver by teaching; to propound, teach, anything:* multa de sideribus . . . juventuti transdunt, Caes.

trā-dūco (trans-), duxi, ductum, dūcere (Imperat., traduce, Ter.; —Perf. sync., traduxi, Plaut.), 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead, bring, or conduct, across; to lead, bring, or carry over, anything:* hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam, Caes.—*Particular expression:* **Trā-**

ducere equum, To lead a horse past (the censor, at his inspection of the equites): Cic. **B. Esp.** *To lead along, parade in public by way of disgrace: delatores per amphitheatrum arenam, Suet. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To lead, bring, or carry over; to remove, transfer, etc.: animos iudicium a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To bring over, draw over to one side or opinion: hominem ad optimates, Cic. —2. To lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, i. e. to make a show of; to expose to public ridicule; to dishonour, disgrace, defame, traduce: liberos, Liv.: avos, Juv. —3. With Personal pron.: To show one's self in public: Juv. —4. Of time: To lead, spend, pass: ætatem sine nullo labore, Cic. **III. Meton.:** To pass the time of, to pass through an office, etc.: Cic. **Hence, Fr. traductus, traductio, trās, f. [traduc-o]** **I.** *A removing, transferring from one rank to another:* Cic. —2. Of time: The passage, lapse, course: Cic. —3. Rhetor. t. t.: **A.** A transferring, metonymy: Cic. —**b.** A repetition of the same word: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. traduction.*

traductor, trās, m. [id.] The conveyer (a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens): Cic.

traductus, a, um, P. of traduc-o. **trādūx, trās, m. [for traduc-s; fr. traduc-o]** (That which is led over; hence) Agricolt. t. t.: A vine-branch, vine-layer trained for propagation: Tac.

tragicus, adv. [tragic-us] In a tragic manner, tragically: Cic.

tragicus, a, um, adj. = τραγικός (Pertaining to a goat). **I. Prop.:** Of, or belonging to, tragedy; tragic: carmen, i. e. tragedy, Hor.—**As Subst.:** **tragicus, i, m. (sc. scriptor)** A tragic poet, writer of tragedy: Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A.** In the tragic style; tragic, lofty, grand, sublime: Cic.—**B.** Of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. tragique.

tragedia, æ, f. = τραγῳδία. **I. Prop.:** A tragedy: Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A.** Personified: Tragedy: Ov.—**B.** The tragic art: Hor.—**C.** A lofty or elevated style: Cic.—**D.** A great commotion or disturbance; a spectacle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tragédie.

tragedus, i, m. = τραγῳδός. A tragic actor, tragedian: Cic.

trāgula, æ, f. [for trah-ula; fr. trah-o] (A dragged thing; hence) A (kind of) large javelin: Cæs.

trāgus, i, m. = τράγος (A goat). **Tragus, a species of fish:** Ov.

trāh-a, trāh-ēa, æ, f. [trah-o] (A dragged thing; hence) A drag, sled: Virg.

trāh-o, traxi, tractum, trāhēre (Inf. Perf. traxe for traxisse, Virg.), 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** To draw, drag, drag along, etc., whether by force or otherwise: corpus, Cic.: naves in saxa, Virg. **B. Esp.:** **I.** To draw forth or up: ex puteis aquam, Cic. —**2.** To drag along, trail,

etc.: vestem per pulpita, Hor.—**3.** To drag along in weariness, etc.: genua ægra, Virg.—**4.** To draw forth or out, to extract, etc.: trahens herentia viscere tela, Ov.—**5.** To draw down: te quoque, Luna, trahio, i. e. from heaven, Ov.—**6.** To draw together, contract, wrinkle, etc.: vultum, Ov.—**7.** Of drink: To draw in, quaff: Hor.—**8.** Of scent, etc.: To draw in, or inhale: Ov. Phæd.—**9.** Of sighs: To draw, fetch, or heave: Ov.—**10.** Of the voice, etc.: To draw forth with difficulty, etc.: Virg.—**11.** To draw to one's self, i. e. to take, acquire, assume, get, etc.: squamam cutis durata trahēbat, Ov.—**12.** (To draw after or with one's self; hence) **a.** To have in attendance on one, or in one's train, etc.: turbam, Liv.—**b.** To lead, or conduct, slowly or with difficulty: exortum, Liv.—**c.** To take, or convey, with one; to transport with one by sea, etc.: Ov.—**13.** To drag away violently; to carry off; plunder: prædam ex agris, Liv.—**14.** Of money: To make away with; to dissipate, squander: pecuniam, Sall.—**15.** (To draw out lengthwise; hence) Of wool, etc.: To spin, work, etc.: alicui purpuras, Hor. **II. Fig.:** **A.** To drag, draw, drag along, etc.: quo fata trahunt, retrahuntque, sequamur, Virg. **B. Esp.:** **1.** To draw, attract, allure, etc.: trahit sua quæque voluptas, Virg.—**2.** (To draw to one's self; hence) **a.** To draw, or derive: cognomen ex contumelia, Cic.—**b.** To derive, receive, suffer, etc.: molestiam, Cic.—**2.** **a.** To draw off, or away; to divert: aliquem ab incepto, Sall.—**b.** To remove, take away: partem doloris, Liv.—**4.** To draw or bring to or into any condition, etc.: plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Tac.—**5.** To draw, bring, or gain over to a person, etc.: me in aliam partem, Tac.—**6.** To lay claim to, claim: hi numero avium regnum trahēbant, Liv.—**7.** To set down to, refer, ascribe: ornatum in superbiām, Tac.—**8.** Of existence: To drag out: vitam in tenebris luctuque, Virg.—**9.** Mentally: To drag, hurry, etc.: aliquem diversas ad curas, Tac.—**10.** To ponder, consider, weigh, deliberate over, etc.: belli atque pacis rationes, Sall.—**11.** To bring on: noctem, Ov.—**12.** Of a plan, etc.: To derive or form: consilium, Sall.—**13.** To lengthen, spin or draw out, protract, extend, prolong, etc.: pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. traîne, trier.

Trājānus, i, m. Trajan; a Roman emperor, who reigned A.D. 98–118, proverbial for his justice and benevolence.

trajec-tio, trās, f. [for trajac-tio; fr. trajac-io, through true root TRAJAC] **I.** **a. Prop.:** A crossing or passing over: Cic.—**b. Fig.:** Of language: Exaggeration, hyperbole: Cic.—**2.** Of words: A transposition: Cic.

1. trajec-tus (for trajac-tus), a, um, P. of trajac-io, through true root TRAJAC.

2. trajec-tus (trans), trās, m. [for trajac-tus; fr. trajac-io, through true root TRAJAC] **I. Prop.:** A crossing

or passing over; a passage: Cæs. **II. Meton.:** Of the means of crossing over: A passage: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. trajet.

trā-jēō (trans-), jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for tra-jacio] **I. a. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** To throw or fling over; to shoot over or across: murum jaculo, Cic.—**2. Esp.:** **a.** To convey across a body of water, etc.; to ship over, transport across, etc.: legiones in Siciliam, Liv.—**b.** With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or simply trajicere: To betake one's self across; to cross or pass over, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—**c.** Pass. Of a stream, etc.: To be crossed: Liv.—**d.** To drive across: pecora in saltus, Just.—**e.** Of the eyes: To cast across: Lucr. **B. Meton.:** Of a bridge: To throw across, to bridge a place: Hirt. **C. Fig.:** **1. a. Gen.:** To transfer: ex illius invidia aliquid in te trajicere, Cic.—**b. Esp.:** Of words: To transpose: Cic.—**2. Pass.** in reflexive force: To throw itself, or pass, over; to cross, etc.: Hor. **II.:** To cast, or throw, through, (hence) **A.:** **1. Gen.:** To strike through, stab through, pierce, penetrate, transfix, transpierce: tempora ferro, Virg.—**2. Esp.:** With Personal pron.: To stab, etc., one's self: Suet.—**B.** To break through: medium aciem, Liv.

1. Tralles, lum, f. plur. -is, is, f. sing. Tralles or Trallis; a town of Lydia.—Hence, Trall-ianus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tralles; Trallian.—As Subst.: **Tralliani, ōrum, m. (sc. cives)** The Trallians.

2. Tralles, lum; -i, ōrum, m. The Tralles or Tralli; a people of Illyria.

trāmēō, āre, v. transmeo.

trāmē-o, trās, m. [for trame-(t)-s; fr. trame-o] (That which goes or passes across; hence) **I. Prop.:** A cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** A way, path, road, course, etc.: Hor.; Virg. **III. Fig.:** A way, course, method, manner: Lucr.

tram, v. trans.

trā-no (trans-), nāvi, nātum, nāre, 1. v. a. and n. I. a. Prop.: To swim across or over: **I. Act.:** tranantur aquæ, Ov.—**2. Neut.:** ad suos tranavit, Liv. **B. Meton.:** To sail, fly, or glide across the air, etc.: nubila, Virg. **II.:** (Prop.) To swim through; Meton. To penetrate, pass through: foramina tranant (sc. simulacra), Lucr.

tranquill-e, adv. [tranquill-us] Calmly, quietly, tranquillity: dicere, Cic. (Comp.) tranquillus, Sen. (Sup.) tranquillissime, Suet.

tranquill-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The state or quality of the tranquillus; hence) **1. Quietness, stillness, tranquillity; calmness of wind or weather; a calm:** Cæs.; Cic.—**2. a. Prop.:** Calmness, serenity, tranquillity of mind: Cic.—**b. Fig.:** As a title of the later Roman emperors: Serenity, Serene Highness: Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. tranquillité.

tranquill-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] (To make tranquillus; hence) To calm, compose, tranquillize; animos, Cic.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Quiet, calm, still, tranquil*: mare, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **tranquillum**, i, n. *A calm, calm weather*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of the face, etc.*: *Free from workings, calm, still*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Calm, quiet, composed, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, tranquil*: *Of living beings or things*: (Sup.) *tranquillissimus animus*, Cic. (Comp.) *tranquillior animo*, id.—As *Subst.*: **tranquillum**, i, n. *A calm state, calmness, quietude, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tranquille*.

trans, *prep.* c. Acc. [akin to Sanscrit root TAR or TRI, *transgredi*] **I.** Across, over, beyond, on the further side of: *trans mare*, Hor. **II.** In composition: *A. Before vowels trans remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and trá, e. g. transido and trado, transduco and traduco.*

1. Prop.: *a. Across, over; traduco.*
b. Beyond, past, to or on the further side: **transfuso**. — **2.** Meton.: *A. Through*: **transfigo**. — **b.** To mark a change from one state or condition to another: **transformo**. — **3.** Fig.: *Through, i. e. from beginning to end, throughout*: **translego**. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trans, trás*.

trans-ábdo, ábdi, ábdtum, ábbire, v. a. irr. *Of a weapon*: *To go through; to pierce through*, **transfig**: *ensis transabiit costas*, Virg.

transac-tor, óris, m. [for **transag-tor**; fr. **transig-o**, through true root **TRANSAG**] *A manager, transactor*: Cic.

transac-tus (for **transag-tus**), a, um, P. of **transig-o**, through true root **TRANSAG**.

trans-ádgio, ádgēi, ádgactum, ádgēre, 3. v. a. *To thrust through, pierce through*: *transadigit costas et crates pectoris ense*, Virg.

Trans-alp-inus, a, um, *adj.* [trans; Alp-es] *That is, or lies, beyond the Alps*: **Transalpine**. — As *Subst.*: **Transalpini**, órum, m. sc. populi (or incolae) **Transalpine nations**.

trans-scendo, scendi, scensum, scēdere, 3. v. n. and a. [for **trans-scando**] **I.** Prop.: *To climb, step, or pass, over*: *A. Neut.*: per *Vesuvius* in *Campaniam*, Liv.—**B.** Act.: *Alpes*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A. Neut.*: *In speaking, etc.*: *To make a transition*: Quint.—**B.** Act.: *To overstep, transgress, etc.*: *finis Juris*, Lucr.

transcen-sus (for **transcend-sus**), a, um, P. of **transcend-o**.

trans-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [for **trans-scribo**] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To write over* (from one book into another); *to transfer in writing; to copy off, transcribe*: *testamentum in alias tabulas*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Law t. l.*: *To make over, transfer a thing to anyone as his own; to assign, convey*: in *socios nomina*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To transfer, remove*: *transcribunt urbi matres*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To make over, transfer*: *secepta solonis*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transcrire*.

trans-curro, curri or cūcurri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: *To run over or across*: *A. Prop.*: ad nos, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *transcursum est*, Liv. **B.** Fig.: in dissimilem rem, Auct. Her. **II.** Neut.: *A. Prop.*: *To run, sail, etc., beyond, by, or past*: *præterque oculos transcurrere regis Jussit* (sc. efficiam falsi apri), Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Neut.*: *Of time, etc.*: *To pass by, elapse, pass away*: Pl. **III.**: *A. Prop.*: **1.** Act.: *To run, hasten, or pass through; to traverse*: *visus cœlum transcurrere nimbis*, Virg.—**2.** Neut.: *per spatium*, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *To run through, arrive prematurely at the end of*: *cursum*, Cic.

1. **transcur-sus** (for **transcurr-sus**), a, um, P. of **transcurr-o**.

2. **transcur-sus**, ūs [for **transcurr-sus**; fr. **transcur-o**] *A running, darting, or flying, through*: *fulguris, a flash of lightning*, Suet.

Trans-danūbiānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans; Danubi-us] *Situate beyond the Danube, Transdanubian*: regio, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Transdanubien*.

transd, v. trad.

transenna, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A rope, noose, spring*: Plaut.; Cic.

trans-éo, ivi or ii, itum, iro, v. n. and a. irr. **I.**: *A. Prop.*: **1.** Gen.: *To go over or across; to cross over; to pass over*: *a. Neut.*: ut sine maleficio et injuriâ transeat, Cass.—**b.** Act.: *Euphratem*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *A. To go over to a party or side*: Cic.; Ter.—**b.** *To go or pass over into anything by transformation; to be changed or transformed into a thing*: *eque feris humana in corpora transit*, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *a. Neut.*: *To pass over; to proceed*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *transitum est ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum*, Cic.—**b.** Act.: *To pass over*: *aliquid silentio*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To go or pass over to another opinion*: Liv.—**c.** In speaking: (a) *Neut.*: *To pass over to another subject*: Cic.; Liv.—(b) *Act.*: *To pass over, pass by, leave untouched*: multa, Script. ap. Cic. **II.**: *A. Prop.*: *Act.*: *To go or run past or beyond; to pass by*: *transit equum cursu*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of time as subject: *Neut.*: *To pass by, pass away, elapse*: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** *To overstep, transgress, go beyond*: *modum*, Cic.—**3.** *To overstep, pass beyond*: *spatium juvenis*, Ov. **III.**: *A. Prop.*: *Act.*: *To go, or pass, through*: *Formilas*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To go, or run, through; to pervade*: *per omnia*, Cic.—**2.** *To go quickly, or briefly, through*: *unamquamque rem*, Cic.—**3.** *To pass through, spend, life, time, etc.*: Sall.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transir*.

trans-féro, fēli, látum (also trá-látum), ferre, v. a. **I.**: *A. Prop.*: **1.** Gen.: *To bear across; to carry or bring over; to convey over, transport, transfer*: *ornamenta ad se ex hortis*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *a.* With *Personal pron.*: *To transport one's self*: Hor.—**b.** *To transfer by writing from one book into another; to copy, transcribe*: *litteras in libros*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.**

Gen.: *To convey, direct, transport, transfer*: *similitudinem ad animum ab oculis*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *a.* With *Personal pron.*: *To betake one's self*: Cic.—**b.** *To transfer from one's self, to avert*: *invidiam criminis*, Tac.—**c.** *To put off, postpone, defer*, in respect of time: *causam in proximum annum*, Script. ap. Cic.—**d.** *Of speaking or writing*: (a) *To translate into another language*: Cic.—(b) *To transfer to a secondary or figurative signification; to use figuratively*: Cic. **II.** *To carry through a place, etc.; to carry along, or in procession*: *aureum in triumpho*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transférer*.

trans-figo, fīxi, fīxum, figere, 3. v. a. **I.** *To thrust, or pierce, through; to transfer*: *aliquem per pectus*, Liv. **II.** *To thrust something through a thing*: *duplicitate virum transfixa* (sc. hasta) dolore, Virg.

trans-figū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [trans; figur-a] *To change in shape; to transform, transfigure, metamorphose*: *puerum in muliebrem naturam*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfigurer*.

transfixus (for **transfig-sus**), a, um, P. of **transfig-o**.

trans-flūo, fluxi, pp̄s, no sup., flūere, 3. v. n. **I.** *To flow, or run, through*: *sanguis*, Pl. **II.** (Prop.): *To flow beyond or past*; Fig.: *Of time*: *To pass away, elapse*: *transfluxere dies*, Claud.

trans-fōdo, fōdi, fossum, fōdere, 3. v. a. *To thrust, or run, through; to stab through*, **transfig**: *latus*, Liv.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *pectora duro Transfossi ligno*, Virg.

transform-is, e, *adj.* [transform-o] *Changed in shape, transformed*: Ov.

trans-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *To change in shape, transform*: *transformat sese in miracula rerum*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transformer*.

transfos-sus (for **transfod-sus**), a, um, P. of **transfod-o**.

trans-frēt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [trans; frēt-um] *To cross a strait, pass over the sea*: Suet.

trans-fūg-o, āi, comm. gen. [transfug-io] *One who flees over (to the enemy); a deserter*: Tac.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfuger*.

trans-fūgo, fūgi, fūgtum, fūgere, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert*: *ad Romanos*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *ab afflictâ amicitia*, Cic.

transfug-ium, ii, n. [transfug-io] *A fleeing over to the enemy, desertion*: Liv.

trans-fundo, fudi, fusum, fundere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *Of liquids*: *To pour over or out from one vessel into another; to pour off, decant, transfuse*: *arenam liquidam in alias fornaces*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To transfer*: *suas laudes ad aliquem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfuser*.

transfū-sio, ónis, f. [for **transfund-sio**; fr. **transfu(n)d-o**] **I.** Prop.: *A pouring out, decanting, transfusion*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A transmigration*

TRANSFUSUS — TRANSPADANUS

of a people : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfusio*.

transfu-sus (for *transfud-sus*), a, um : 1. *P.* of *transfu(n)d-o*. — 2. *Pa.* Diffused, of extended application : Cic.

transgrédior, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. a. and n. [for *transgradior*] **I.** *A. Prop.* : 1. Gen. : *To step across or over; to go or pass over, to cross* : a. Act. : pomericum, Cic. — b. Neut. : in Italiam, Liv. — 2. Esp. : *To go over to another party* : Tac. **B.** Fig. : 1. Act. : a. *To surpass; aliquem, Pl.* — b. *To exceed* : duodevigesimum annum, Vell. — c. *To pass over, omit; mentionem, Vell.* — 2. Neut. : *To pass over, to proceed* : ab indecoris ad infesta, Tac. **II.** *To go or pass through* : colonias, Tac. **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force : *Having been passed or crossed* : transgresso Apennino, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transgrédior*.

transgres-sio, ónis, f. [for *transgred-sio*; fr. *transgredior*] **I.** *Prop.* : *A going across, going over, passing over, passage* : Gallorum, Cic. **II.** Fig. : Rhetor. t. t. : *Transposition* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transgression*.

1. **transgres-sus** (for *transgred-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *transgredior*.

2. **transgres-sus**, ús (only in *Abt. Sing.*), m. [for *transgres-sus*; fr. *transgredior*] *A passing over, passage* : Tac.

trans-igo, égi, actum, igēre, 3. v. a. [for *trans*; agio] **I.** : *(To) impel, drive, or force through; hence* : A. Gen. : *To thrust, stab, pierce through; to transfuse* : gladio pectus transigit, Phaed. **B.** Esp. : *With Personal pron. : To run one's self through; to destroy one's self* : Tac. **II.** : A. Gen. : *To carry through; to bring to an end; to finish, complete, conclude, perform, accomplish, dispatch, transact any business* : negotium, Cic. : (*Impers. Pass.*) si transactum est, if all is over, id. **B.** Esp. : 1. : a. *Prop.* : *Business t. t.* : (a) Act. : *To settle a matter; to come to a settlement, agreement, or understanding about a matter* : aliquid, Cic. — (b) Neut. : *To settle; to come to a settlement, agreement, or understanding* : cum aliquo, Cic. — b. Fig. : *Of matters in gen. : To make an end of, put an end to, be done with a thing* : cum expeditionibus, Tac. — 2. *Of time* : *To bring to an end; to lead, pass, spend* : transacto tribunicia potestatis tempore, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transiger*.

trans-silio or **trans-silio**, silivi, silii or silibi, saltum, silire, 4. v. n. and a. [for *trans-silio*] **I.** *Prop.* : *To leap, jump, or spring across; to leap over, spring over* : A. Neut. : ex humilibus in altiore navem, Liv. — B. Act. : muros, Liv. **II.** Fig. : A. Neut. : 1. *To go quickly, hasten, make haste, or speed; to pass rapidly* : per Thraciam, Flor. — 2. *To go quickly over, to hasten to attach one's self to a party, or side* : ad aliquem, Pl. — B. Act. : 1. *To jump or skip over; to neglect* : ante pedes posita, Cic. — 2. *To skip over; to pass over in silence, omit,*

etc. : rem pulcherrimam, Cic. — 3. *To exceed, go beyond, transgress* : modiol munerum Liberi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bressallir*.

transita-ns, ntis, *P.* of obsol. *transit(a)-o*, 1. v. n. *intens.* of *transeo*. *Going or passing through* : Cic.

transit-io, ónis, f. [for *transeo*, through true root *TRANSI*] **I.** *Prop.* : A. Gen. : *A going across or over; a passing over, passage* : Cic. **B.** Esp. : *A going over, desertion to a party* : Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig. : A. Medic. t. t. : *Infection, contagion* : Ov. — B. Rhetor. t. t. : *A transition* : Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transition*.

transit-us, ús, m. [for *transeo*, through true root *TRANSI*] **I.** *Prop.* : A. Gen. : *A going over, passing over, passage* : Cæs.; Liv. **B.** Esp. : *A passing over or desertion to another party, etc.* : Tac. **II.** Meton. : *A passage* : transitus spiritus, t. e. the wind-pipe, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transit*.

translā-ictus (trālāt-ctus), a, um, adj. [for *trans*fero, (*Sup.*) *translatum*] **I.** *Prop.* : *Political and Law t. t.* : *Handed down, transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary* : edictum, Cic. **II.** Meton. : *Usual, common* : di sunt locuti more translativo, Phaed.

translā-tio (trāla-), ónis, f. [root *TRANSILA*; v. fero int.] **I.** *Prop.* : *A carrying, or removing, from one place to another; a transporting, transferring* : Cic. Pl. **II.** Fig. : A. Gen. : *A transferring, shifting* : Cic. **B.** Esp. : *A transfer to a figurative signification; a figure, metaphor; a figurative use* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *translation*.

translā-tivus (trāla-), a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, transference; that is to be transferred* : constitutio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *translatif*.

translā-tor, óris, m. [id.] *One who carries over; a transferer* : Cic.

translā-tus, a, um, *P.* of *transfere*, through root *TRANSILA*; v. fero int.

trans-lūcēo (trā-), no perf. nor sup., lūcēre, 2. v. n. **I.** *To shine across* : Lucr. **II.** *To shine through, show through; to be transparent or translucent* : in liquidis translucet aulis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *translucire*.

trans-mār-inus, a, um, adj. [trans; mar-e] *Beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine* : vectigalia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmarin*.

trans-mēo (trā-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To go over or across* : Tac.

trans-nigro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To remove across i. e. to remove from one place to another; to migrate* : urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigramus, Liv.

transmis-sio, ónis, f. [for *transmitt-sio*; fr. *transmitt-o*] 1. *A sending across or over* : Cic. — 2. *A going across or over; a passage, etc.* : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmission*.

1. **transmis-sus** (for *transmitt-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *transmitt-o*.

2. **transmis-sus**, ús, m. [for

transmitt-sus; fr. *transmitt-o*] **A passing across or over; a passage** : Cæs.

trans-mitto (trā-), misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. **I.** : A. *Prop.* : *(To) cause to go across or over; hence* : 1. *To send across or over; to send off, dispatch, transmit* : exercitum, Cæs. — 2. *To throw a building, beam, structure, etc., across, or over, a place* : Liv.; Suet. **B.** Meton. : *To make over to anyone as a possession, etc.* : me famulo, famulamque, Heleno transmisit habendam, Virg. **C.** Fig. : 1. Gen. : *To convey across or over; to send over; to transfer* : bellum, Tac. — 2. Esp. : a. *To turn from one object to another* : eandem vim in me transmittere, Tac. — b. *To commit, entrust* : huic tantum bellum, Cic. — c. *To devote to, give up to* : meum tempus amicorum temporibus, Cic. — d. *To pass over, omit* : Janium mensem, Tac. **II.** : A. *Prop.* : 1. Gen. : *To suffer, let, permit, or allow, to go through* : exercitum per fines suos, Liv. — 2. Esp. : *To let pass through the bowels; to pass away, etc.* : venenum, Tac. **B.** Fig. : *To let go through one's hands; to resign* : munia imperii, Tac. **III.** : *(To) send one's self over or across; hence* : A. *Prop.* : 1. Gen. : *To go, or pass, over or across; to cross* : a. Act. : maria, Cic. — b. Neut. : inde transimiam, Cic. — 2. Esp. : *To go over, or desert, to a party, etc.* : ad Caesarem, Vell. **B.** Fig. : *To pass over, to leave untouched, disregarded, etc.* : sententiam silentio, Tac. **IV.** : *To send one's self through; hence* : A. *Prop.* : 1. *To ride through or across* : campos, Lucr. — 2. *To pass through* : sinis, Cic. **B.** Fig. : 1. *Of time, etc., as object* : *To go through, pass, spend* : Pl. — 2. *In a bad sense* : *To undergo, endure, pass through* : febrim ardorem, Pl. — 3. *In a good sense* : *To pass through the midst of pleasures, etc.* : Pl. **V.** *To hurt, fling, etc., over or across* : Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmettre*.

trans-mont-āni, ōrum, m. [trans; mons, mont-is] *Persons beyond, or living beyond, the mountains* : Liv.

trans-mōvēo, no perf., mōtūm, mōvēre, 2. v. a. **I.** *Prop.* : *To move across or over; to remove from one place to another* : Syria legiones, Tac. **II.** Fig. : *To transfer* : gloriam Verbis in se, Ter.

trans-mūto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To change over, shift, transmute* : transmutat (sc. fortuna) incertos honores, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmuier*.

trans-nāto (trā-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To swim over or across* : Cæs.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transnater*.

transno, āre, v. trano.

trans-nōmīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *The name over again, change the name of a person or thing to something else* : Suet.

trans-nūmēro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. r. a. *To count over, count out* : Auct. Her.

Trans-pād-ānus, a, um, adj.

[trans; Pad-us] *That is beyond the Po, Transpadane: cientes, Cic.*

transpec-tus, *us, m.* [transpic-io; through true root TRANSPIC] *A looking or seeing through: Lucr.*

trans-specio (trans-) *no perf. nor sup., spicōre, 3. v. a.* [for trans-specio] *To look or see through: Lucr.*

trans-pōno, *pōnū, pōsum, pōnere, 3. v. a.* *To put, place, or set across or over; to remove to another place; to transfer: militem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. transporter.*

trans-porto, *avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.* *I. Gen.: To convey or carry across or over; to transport over: A. With that which is conveyed, as object: legiones, Cæs. —B. With that over which anything is conveyed, as object: milites navibus flumen transportat, Cæs. II. Esp.: To transport, banish: Agrippam in insulam, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. transporter.*

transpōs-itus, *a, um, P.* of transpos(s)-no, through true root TRANSPOS.

Trans-rhēn-ānus, *a, um, adj.* [trans; Rhen-us] *That is beyond the Rhine; Transrhénish. —As Subst.: Transrhenani, örüm, m. (sc. incolæ) The dwellers beyond the Rhine.*

transs-, *words in, v. trans.*

Trans-ibēr-inus, *a, um, adj.* [trans; Tiber-is] *That is beyond the Tiber; Transiberine. —As Subst.: Transiberini, örüm, m. (sc. incolæ) Persons dwelling beyond the Tiber.*

trans-trum, *i, n.* [akin to trans; of. trans init.] *(That which crosses over; hence) A cross-bank in a vessel, a bank for rowers, a thwart: Cic.*

trans-suito (trans-) *no perf. nor sup., suitāre, 1. v. n.* [for trans-salto] *To leap over or across: Liv.*

trans-sūo (trans-) *sūi, sūtum, sūdere, 3. v. a.* [for trans-sno] *To see, or stich, through; to pierce through: Ov.*

transu-tus, *a, um, P.* of transu-o. **transvec-tio** (trave-) *önis, f.* [for transveh-tio; fr. transveh-o] *1. A crossing, or passing, over any place or thing: Cic.—2. Polit. t. t.: A riding past of the Roman knights before the censor: a review: Suet.*

transvec-tus (for transveh-tus), *a, um, P.* of transveh-o.

trans-vēho (tra-) *vexi, vectum, vēhere, 3. v. a. I. A. Gen.: To carry, conduct, or convey, across or over; to transport: quid militum transvexisset, Cæs. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: (To carry one's self across or over; to cross; hence) 1. To sail across or over: Sall.; Liv.—2. To go, run, or pass, over: cæcula cursu, Cic.—3. To ride across or over: transvectæ fronte pugnantium alæ, Tac. II. Pass. in reflexive force: A. Prop.: (To carry one's self past; hence) To ride past: Liv.; Tac. B. Fig.: Of time: Pass.: To pass by, elapse, etc.: transvectum est tempus, Tac. III. To carry through a place; to carry, bear, lead, conduct along in procession: signa, tabulas, Flor.*

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trans-verbēro, *avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.* *To strike, or beat, through; to thrust through, pierce through, transfix: bestia venabulo transverberabatur, Cic.*

transvers-arius, *a, um, adj.* [transvers-us] *Lying across, cross-, transverse: vîgna, cross-beams, Cæs.*

transver-sus (transvor-, traver-) (for transvers-us), *a, um, 1. P.* of transvers-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Turned across; hence, going or lying across, thwart, crosswise; cross-, transverse: A. Prop.: via, cross-streets, Cic.—Adverbial expressions: Ex transverso, in transverso, per transversum, or transversa: Crosswise, transversely, obliquely, sideways: Lucr.; Pl.; I.—b. Fig.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna republicæ? Cic.—Adverbial expression: De transverso, Contrary to expectation, unexpectedly: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. transverse, travers.*

trans-vōlto, *no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. a.* *To fly through: Lucr.*

trans-vōlo (trā-) *avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. and n. I. A. Prop.: To fly over, or across: fines, Pl. B. Meton.: To go, come, mount, or pass, quickly over or across: importunus (sc. Cupido) transvolat aridas Quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. C. Fig.: To pass rapidly over; to neglect, despise: transvolat in medio posita, Hor. II. (Prop.: To fly through; hence) Meton.: To speed, or hasten, through: dum travolat (sc. vox) auras, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) transvoler.*

transvorsus, *v. transversus.*

trāpētus, *i, m.* = τραπέτης (That which presses out). *An olive-mill, oil-mill: Virg.*

Trāsimēnus (Trāsý-) *Lacus, or simply Trasimenus. The Trasimene Lake; a lake in Etruria, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans (now Lago di Perugia). —Hence, Trāsimēnus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Trasimenus.*

Trausius, *ii, m.* *Trausius; a man's name.*

trāv-, *v. transv.*

trāv-vio, *no perf. nor sup., viāre, 1. v. n.* *To go through, penetrate: Lucr.*

Trēbātus, *ii, m.* *Trebatius (C. Testa); a lawyer, a friend of Cicero.*

Trēbia, *æ, m.* *The Trebia; a river in Upper Italy, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans (now Trebbia).*

Trēbōnius, *ii, m.* *Trebonius; a Roman name.*

Trēbūla, *æ, f.* *Trebbula: 1. A town in Campania, near Suessula and Satulica (now Maddaloni). —Hence, Trēbūl-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Trebbula.—2. A town in the Sabine territory. —Hence, Trēbūl-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Trebbula.*

trē-o-ñi, *æ, a, num. distrib. adj.* [for tri-centi; contr. fr. tri-cent-eni; fr. tres, tri-um; cent-um] *I. Prop.: Three hundred each, three hundred distributively: Liv. II. Fig.: Three*

hundred, i. e. very large, etc.: tauri, Hor.

trēcent-ēsīmus, *a, um, adj.* [trecent-i] *Three-hundredth: Cic.*

trē-cent-i, *æ, a, num. adj.* [for tri-cent-i; fr. tres, tri-um; cent-um] *I. Prop.: Three hundred: viri, Cic. II. Fig.: Three hundred, i. e. very large, etc.: catenæ, Hor.*

trēcent-ies, *num. adv.* [trecent-i] *Three hundred times: Cat.*

trēchēdipnum, *i, n.* = τρεχέεινον (A thing for running to a banquet). *A light garment worn at table by parasites: Juv.*

trēdec-ies, *num. adv.* [tredec-im] *Thirteen times: Cic.*

trē-dēcim, *num. adj.* [for tri-decem; fr. tres, tri-um; decem] *Thirteen: Liv.*

treis or tris, *v. tres init.*

trēm-ebundus, *a, um, adj.* [trem-o] *Trembling, quivering, shaking. I. Prop.: membra, Ov.: (Comp.) tremebundior, Col. II. Fig.: vox, Auct. Her.*

trēm-ē-faciō, *fēci, factum, faciōre, 3. v. a.* [trem-o; (ē); faciō] *I. Gen.: To cause to shake, quake, or tremble: Olympum, Virg. II. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To tremble, quake: tellus tremefacta, Virg.*

trēm-endus, *a, um: 1. P.* of trem-o.—**2. Pa.**: *(That is to be trembled at; hence) Fearful, dreadful, frightful, formidable, terrible, tremendous: rex, Virg.*

trēm-isco (-esco), *no perf. nor sup., iscōre, 3. v. n. and a. inch.* [trem-o] *I. Neut.: To begin to shake or tremble; to shake, quake, or tremble for fear: jubeo tremescere montes, Ov. II. Act.: To tremble or quake at a thing: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, Virg.*

trē-mo, *mūl, no sup., mōre, 3. v. n. and a.* [akin to Gr. τρέω] *I. Neut.: To shake, quake, quiver, tremble, etc.: tremorant sub dentibus artūs, Virg. II. Act.: To quake or tremble at a thing: virgas ac securas dictatoris, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) tremor, (mod.) tremblor.*

trēm-or, *önis, m.* [trem-o] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor: Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: An earthquake: Lucr. II. Meton.: Personified: Trembling: Ov.*

trēm-ulus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous: artus, Lucr.: lumen, Virg. II. Meton.: That causes one to shake or shiver: frigus, Cic.*

trepida-ns, *ntis, P.* of trepid(a)-o.

trepidan-ter, *adv.* [for trepidant-ter; fr. trepidans, trepidant-is] *Tremblingly, timorously, anxiously, with trepidation: trepidanter, effatus, Suet.: (Comp.) trepidantius, Cæs.*

trepidā-tio, *önis, f.* [trepid(a)-o] *A state of confused hurry or alarm; agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. trépidation.*

hundred, i. e. very large, etc.: tauri, Hor.

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TREPIDE

TRIERARCHUS

trepíd-e, *adv.* [trepíd-us] *Hastily, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation.* Liv.

trepíd-o, *ávi, átum, áre, l. v. n. and a. [id.]* **I.** Neut.: *To hurry with alarm; to bustle about anxiously; to be in a state of confusion, agitation, or trepidation: omnibus locis. Sall.: ultra fas, Hor.: (Impers. Pass.) totis trepidatior castris, Cæs. II. Act.: *To tremble at through fear: et motae ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram, Juv.**

trep-ídus, *a, um, adj.* [prob. akin to *trep-íw*] (*Turned, put to flight; hence*) **I.** Of living beings: *Hesitant, agitated, anxious, solicited, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation, etc.; also, of things: apes, Virg.: Messenii: Liv.: 2.* Of things: *Trembling: terror, Lucr.: 3.* (*Turning: putting to flight; hence*) *That makes anxious, solicitous, etc.; alarming: in re trepidá, in a critical situation, perilous juncture, Liv.: ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) trepide.*

tres (*treis, tris*), *tría, num. adv.* [*treis, tria*] *Three. I. Prop.: fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. II.* Fig.: *To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, of three words, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. trois.*

tre-ss-is, *is, m.* [for *tri-ass-is*; *fr. tres, tri-um*; *as, ass-is*] *Three asses. I. Prop.: Var. II.* Fig.: *To denote a trifle: non tressis agaso, not worth three coppers: Pers.*

tres-viri, *orum, m.* *Three men (holding an office together, or associated in public business); A board of three: three joint commissioners: Cic.*

Tréviri (*-óri*), *orum, m.* *The Treveri or Treveri; a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Moselle and the forest of Ardennes (in and about the mod. Treves).*

tri-angul-us, *a, um, adj.* [*tres, tri-um*; *angul-us*] *Having three corners or angles, three-cornered, triangular: sidera, Cic.—As Subst.: triangulum, l. n. A triangle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. triangle.*

tri-árii, *orum, m.* [*tres, tri-um*] (*The persons belonging to tres; hence*) *The triarii: a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. triaires.*

tribú-árus, *a, um, adj.* [*tribus, (unconfr. Gen.) tribu-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a tribe or tribes: Cic.*

tribú-úlis, *is, m.* [*tribus*] **I. Prop.:** *One of the same tribe with another: Cic. II. Meton.:* *One of the lower classes of the people, a common or poor person: Hor.*

tri-búlum, *i, n.* [*tero, through root tui*] (*The rubber; hence*) *A sledge for rubbing out the corn: Virg.*

tribúlus, *i, m.* *= τριβόλος* (*A three-pointed thing*) *A species of thorn or thistle; land-caltrops: Virg.*

tribún-al, *ális, n.* [*tribun-us*] (*A thing belonging to a tribunus; hence*) **I. Prop.:** *A raised semicircular or square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed; a judgment-seat, tribunal: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Of the*

elevation in the camp, from which the general addressed the soldiers or administered justice: Liv.—C. Of the seat of the prætor in the theatre: Suet.—D. Of a tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank: Tac. II. Meton.: *A mound, dam, embankment: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribunal.*

tribún-átus, *us, m.* [*id.*] *The office and dignity of a tribune; the tribuneship: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribunat.*

tribún-icius (*-itius*), *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *Of, or belonging to, a tribune of the people or soldiers: tribunitial: potestas, Cic.—As Subst.: tribunicus, l. m. (sc. homo) One that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune: Cic.*

trib-únus, *i, m.* [*trib-us*] (*Prop.:* *Gen.:* *One pertaining to a tribus; Esp.:* *the chief of a tribe; Meton.:* *A chief-tain, commander, tribune: ærarii, i. e. a tribune of the treasury, i. e. a paymaster who assisted the questors, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribun.*

trib-úo, *úi, átum, áere, 3. v. a.* [*prop. trib-us*] (*To assign or give to a tribe; hence*) **I. Prop.: *To assign, impart, allot, bestow, give, etc.: præmia, Cæs. II. Fig.:* **A.** *To grant, give, show, pay, render: misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic.—B. To grant, yield, give up, concede, allow: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum, etc., Cic.—C. To ascribe, assign, attribute a thing to a person or thing as the cause: aliquid virtuti hostium, Cæs.—D. To divide, distribute: rem universam in partes, Cic.—E. Of time: To bestow or spend upon, devote to a thing: his rebus tantum temporis tribuit, quantum, etc., Cæs.***

tribú-s, *ús, f.* [prob. akin to *tres, tri-um*; and Sanscrit root *बृह, esse*, whence, Lat. *fu-i*; Gr. *φύ-λος*;—by some it is considered akin to the *Æol. τριπύς* = *τριπύς*, a third part] (*A third part of the Roman people; as their numbers increased it came to mean*) **I. Prop.:** *A division of the people, a tribe: Cic. II. Fig.:* *A tribe: grammaticas ambire tribús, to canvass the Grammarian tribe: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribu.*

tribút-árus, *a, um, adj.* [*tributum*] (*Of, or belonging to, tributum; hence*) **I.** *Of, or belonging to, tribute: necessitas, of paying tribute, Just.—2. Of, or pertaining to, a contribution, etc.: tabellæ, letters of credit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tributaire.*

tribút-um, *adv.* [*tribus, (unconfr. Gen.) tribu-is*] *Through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes: Cic.*

tribút-ío, *ónis, f.* [*tribuo*] *A dividing, distributing, distribution: Cic.*

tribút-um, *i, n.* [*id.*] (*A thing given; hence*) *A stated payment; contribution, tribute. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribut.*

tribút-us, *a, um, P. of tribu-o.*

tribút-us, *a, um, adj.* [*tribus, (unconfr. Gen.) tribu-is*] (*Provided with a tribe; hence*) *Formed, or arranged, into tribes: Liv.*

tríce, *rum, f.* (*acc. to Pl.; orig. Trica, æ, f. a small, unimportant town*

in Apulia; hence, proverb) **I. Prop.:** *Trifles, toys, trumpery, stuff, nonsense: Mart. II. Meton.:* *Illudrances, vexations, perplexities, subtleties, quirks, wiles, tricks: Cic.*

tric-éni, *æ, a* (*Gen. Plur., tric-énus, Auct. Her.*), *num. distrib. adj.* [*confr. and changed from trig-éni; fr. trigint-a*] **I. Prop.:** *Thirty at a time, thirty each, thirty distributively: Hirt. II. Meton.:* *Thirty: Pl.*

tri-cep-s, *capitis, adj.* [*for tri-capit-s*; *fr. tres, tri-um*; *capit, capitis*] *Having three heads, triple-headed: Cærbens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. triiceps.*

tric-ésimus (*trig-*), *a, um, adj.* [*confr. and changed fr. trigint-ésimus; fr. trigint-a*] **I. Prop.:** *The thirtieth: annus, Cic. II. Meton.:* *That takes place on the thirtieth day of the month: sabbata, Hor.*

tric-ies (*-ésies*), *num. adv.* [*confr. and changed fr. trigint-ies, trigint-ies; fr. il.*] *Thirty times: Cic.*

Tricléptinus, *i, m.* *Tricléptinus; a Roman name.*

triclínium, *ii, n.* *= τρικλινιον. I. Prop.:* *A couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals; an eating-couch, table-couch: Cic. II. Meton.:* *A room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room: Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. triclínium, triclíne.*

tric-or, *átus sum, ári, l. v. dep. n.* [*tric-ae*] *To make or start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks: Cic.*

tri-corpor, *óris, adj.* [*tres, tri-um*; *corpus, corpor-is*] *Having three bodies, three-bodied, tri-corporal: umbra, i. e. Geryon, Virg.*

tri-cuspis, *idis, adj.* [*tres, tri-um*; *cuspis*] *Having three points or times, three-pointed: telum, i. e. a trident: Ov.*

tri-dens, *dentis, adj.* [*tres, tri-um*; *dens*] *Having three teeth or times; three-pronged: rostra, Virg.—As Subst.: tridens, entis, m. A three-tined spear; a trident: Pl.; Virg.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. trident.*

trident-í-fer, *féri, m.* [*tridens, trident-is*; (*l*); *fer-o*] *The trident-bearing, an epithet of Neptune: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tridentifère.*

trident-í-ger, *géri, m.* [*tridens, trident-is*; (*l*); *ger-o*] *The trident-bearing, an epithet of Neptune: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tridentifère.*

tri-d-í-um, *ál, n.* [*for tri-di-um*; *fr. tres, tri-um*; *di-es*] (*A thing pertaining to three days; hence*) *The space of three days, three days: Cic.*

tri-enn-ia, *rum, n. plur.* [*for tri-ann-ia*; *fr. tres, tri-um*; *ann-us*; *hence*] *A festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival: Ov.*

tri-enn-ium, *ii, n.* [*for tri-ann-ium*; *fr. id.*] (*A thing pertaining to three years; hence*) *The space of three years, three years: Cic.*

tri-ens, *entis, m.* [*tres, tri-um*] *A third part, a third of anything: Cic.*

trient-us, *a, um, adj.* [*triens, trient-is*] (*Pertaining to a triens; hence*) *Sold for a third: ager, Liv.*

trierarchus, *i, m.* *= τριεραρχος.*

The captain of a trireme, a trierarch: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trierarque*.

triferis, e, adj. = τριφής. *Having three banks of oars:* navis, Hirt.

trifeteticus, a, um, adj. = τριετητικός. *Recurring every three years, triennial:* sacra, the festival of Bacchus, Ov. — As Subst.: *trifetetica, ñrum, n.* = trifetetica sacra, Ov.

trifeteticus, idis, f. = τριετηρίς. **I.** Prop.: *A space of three years, three years:* Stat. **II.** Meton.: *A triennial festival:* Cic.

trifari-am, adv. [trifari-us, threefold] *In threefold manner, triply:* Liv.

trifaux, cis, adj. [tres, tri-um; faux] *Having three throats, triple-throated:* latratus, Virg.

trifid-us, a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um; fid-, root of fid-] *Cleft or cloven into three parts; three-cleft, threeforked:* flamma, i. e. lightning, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trifide*.

trifolius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mount Trifolium (near Naples).*

triform-is, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; form-a] *Having three forms, shapes, or natures; three-fold, triple, triform:* Climaera, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triforme*.

tri-gé-minus (ter-), a, um, adj. [for tri-ge-minus; fr. tres, tri-um; gen-o] **I.** Prop.: *Born three at a birth:* fratres, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A. Of, or belonging to, three born at a birth:* spolia, Hor. — **B.** *Three-fold, triple:* tergeminumque virum tergeminumque canem, i. e. Geryon and Cerberus, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *For a very high degree: Manifold, very great:* honores, Hor.

trigesimus, a, um, v. tricesimus.

tri-ginta, num. adj. indecl. [tres, tri-um; ginta = κοῖντα] *(Three-tens; hence) Thirty:* anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rente*.

trigon, ñnis, m. = τρίγων or τρίγωνον (triangle). *Trigon; a kind of ball for playing with:* Hor.

tri-libr-is, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; libr-a] *Of three pounds weight, three-pound:* nullus, Hor.

tri-lingu-is, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; lingu-is] *Triple-tongued, having three tongues:* os, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trilingue*.

tri-lix, leis, adj. [for tri-lios; fr. tres, tri-um; lie-um] *Women with three sets of leashes, triple-tailed:* lorica auro, Virg.

tri-mens-tris, e, adj. [for tri-mens-tris; fr. tres, tri-um; mens-is] *Of three months:* consul, Suet.: aves, i. e. that remain with us but three months, Pl.

trimetrous (-métrus), tra, trum, adj. = τριμετρος. *Prosod. t. t.: Containing three metres or double-feet; trimeter:* versus, Quint. — As Subst.: **trimetrous (-us)**, i, m. (sc. versus) *A trimeter:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trimètre*.

trimū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for trimo-lus; fr. trimus, (unconfr. Gen.) trimo-i] *Of three years, three years old:* Suet.

tri-mus, a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um] *Of three years, three years old:* Hor.

Trinacria, æ, f., Τρινακρία (With three promontories). *Trinacria; a name of the Island of Sicily.* — Hence,

1. Trinacri-us, a, um, adj. *Trinacrian, Sicilian.* — **2. Trinacr-is**, idis, f. *Trinacrian, Sicilian.* — As Subst.: *The Island of Trinacria, Sicily.* **tri-ni**, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [tres, tri-um] **I.** Prop.: *Three each, three:* litere, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Threefold, triple:* catene, Cass. — Sing.: **trinus**, a, um; presidium, Hirt.

Trinobantes, a, um, n. *The Trinobantes; a people of Britain.*

tri-nō-lis, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; nod-us] *Having three knots, three-knotted:* clava, Ov.

trinus, a, um, v. trini.

tri-o, ñnis, m. [tero; through root tu] *(The crusher, or the one that rubs to pieces; hence) I.* Prop.: *An ox (as employed in tilling the ground):* Var. **II.** Meton.: *Plur. = Septentriones:* Virg.

Triocēla, ñrum, n. *Triocēla; a mountain-fortress in Sicily.* — Hence, **Triocēal-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Triocēla.*

triones, um, v. trio.

Triopās, æ, m., Τριόπας (Threacyed). *Triopas; a king of Thessaly, the father of Erichthion.* — Hence, **1. Triop-ēus**, ñi, m. *The son of Triopas, i. e. Erichthion.* — **2. Triop-ēis**, idis, f. *The female descendant of Triopas, i. e. Mestra, the daughter of Erichthion.*

tripartit-o (tripertit-), adv. [tripartit-us] *In, or into, three parts:* Cic.

tripartit-tus (-pertit-tus), a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um; parti-o] *Divided, or divisible, into three parts; three-fold, tripartite:* causa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tripartit*.

tripector-us, a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um; pectus, pector-is] *Having three breasts, three-breasted, triple-breasted:* Lucr.

tripertitus, a, um, v. tripartitus. **tripēs**, pēdis, adj. [tres, tri-um; pes] *Having three feet, three-footed:* mensa, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tripied*.

triplex, leis, adj. [for tri-plis; fr. tres, tri-um; plis-o] *Threefold, triple:* cuspid, i. e. Neptune's trident, Ov. — As Subst.: **1. triplex**, leis, n. *Three times as much, a threefold portion, triple:* Hor. — **2. triplices**, ñrum, m. (sc. codicilli) *A writing-tablet with three leaves:* Cic.

triplic-iter, adv. [triplex, triplicis] *In a threefold manner, in three ways:* Auct. Hor.

tri-pl-us, a, um, num. adj. [tres, tri-um; pl-eo] *(Thrice filled; hence) Three-fold, triple:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tripie*.

Tripōlis, is, f. = Τρίπολις (Threac-town). *Tripolis; a country of Africa.* — Hence, **Tripōlitānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tripolis.*

Triptōlēmus, i, m., Τριπτολέμος. *Triptolemus; a son of Celeus, king of Eleusis. He was the inventor of agri-*

culture, and became a judge in the infernal regions.

tripūdi-o, avi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [tripudi-um] (Prop.: Relig. t. t.: *To beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a religious exercise:* Meton.) *To leap, spring, dance, caper.* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trépigner*.

tripūdium, ñi, n. [etym. dub.] **1. a.** Prop.: *Religious t. t.: A measured stamping; a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities; a solemn religious dance:* Liv. — **b.** Meton.: *A dance:* Cat.; Liv. — **2.** *Religious t. t.: A favourable omen (when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground):* Cic.

tripus, ñdis, m. = τριπους. **I.** Gen.: *A three-footed seat, a tripod:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *A. Prop.: The tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi:* Cic. **B.** Meton.: *For the oracle at Delphi:* Ov.

triquētrus, a, um, adj. **I.** Prop.: *Having three corners, three-cornered, triangular:* insula, Cass. **II.** Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, the triangular island (i. e. Sicily); Sicilians:* tellus, Hor.

tri-rēm-is, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; rem-us] *Having three banks of oars:* navis, Cass. — As Subst.: **triremis**, is, f. (sc. navis) *A vessel with three banks of oars; a trireme:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trirème*.

tris, v. tres init. **tri-scurr-ia**, ñrum, n. [tres, tri-um; scurr-a] *(Things pertaining to a threefold scurra; hence) Gross buffoneries:* Juv.

trist-o, adv. [trist-is] *Sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely:* resonare, Hor. (Comp.) tristinus, Cic.

trist-leulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *Somewhat sorrowful, rather sad:* Cic.

trist-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for trist-i-fac-us; fr. trist-is; (i); fac-io] *Making sad, saddening:* voces, Cic.

trist-imōnia, æ, f. [trist-is] *Sadness, sorrowfulness:* Hirt.

tristis, e, adj. [akin to Sans, root TRAS, to tremble, be afraid] *(Trembling, being afraid; hence) I. Gen.: *A. Prop.: Of living beings: Sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate, trist:* sic tristes affatus amicos, Hor. (Comp.) nunquam ego te tristiores Vidi esse, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: *Of things: Sad, etc.: tristissimus dies, Cic. — As Subst.: triste*, is, n. *A sad thing:* Virg. **C.** Meton.: **1.** *Of taste: Harsh, disagreeable:* Virg. — **2.** *Of stench: Foul, etc.: Ov. II.* Esp.: *Of behaviour towards others: Glum, gloomy, peevish, morose, ill-humoured, stern, harsh, severe, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. triste.**

trist-itia, æ, f. [trist-is] **I.** Gen.: *(The quality or state of the tristis; hence) Sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Of demeanour: Moroseness, sourness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity, etc.: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tristesse.*

tri-sulc-us, a, um, adj. [tres; tri-um; sulc-us] *(Having three furrows:*

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hence) *Three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed, threefold, triple*: lingua, Virg. **triticeus** (-ēus), a, um, adj. [*triticeus*] *Of wheat, wheaten, wheat-messis*, Virg.

trit-icūm, i, n. [prob. 2. trit-us] (*The thing pertaining to tritus*; i.e. the rubbed thing; hence, as being rubbed from the ear) *Wheat*: Cic.

Triton, ōnis, or ōnos, m., Τρίτων. *Trilon*: 1. a. Prop.: A son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia, a sea-god, who, at the bidding of Neptune, blew through a shell to calm or rouse the sea.—b. Meton.: The name of a ship: Virg.—2. A river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to Egyptian-Grecian fables, Minerva was born.—Hence, a. **Triton-us** (-ā-cus), s, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lake Triton*; *Trilonian*.—As Subst.: **Tritionia**, s, f. (sc. dea) *Minerva*.—b. **Triton-īus**, īdis or īdos, f. (She of Lake Triton; hence) *Pallas, or Minerva*.—As Adj.: *Of, or belonging to, Pallas*; *Palladian*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Triton*.

tri-tūra, s, f. [*Tri*, root of *ter*] *A rubbing or treading out of grain*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triture*.

1. **tri-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of *ter*, through root *TRI*.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Of a road or way*: *Of a trodden, beaten, frequented, common*: iter, Cic.: (Sup.) *tritis* *sim* *via*, Sen.—b. Fig.: (a) *Practised, expert*: *tritas* *aubes habere*, Cic.—(b) *Of language*: *Used often or much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite*: (Comp.) *verbum tritius*, Cic.

2. **tri-tus**, ūs (only in Abl. Sing.), m. [*Tri*, root of *ter*] *A rubbing or wearing*: Cic.

tri-umph-ālis, e, adj. [*tri-umph-us*] *Of, or belonging to, a triumph*; *triumphal*: *imagines*, i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.—As Subst.: 1. **tri-umphalia**, ium, n. (sc. ornamenta) *The triumphal ornaments or decorations*: Tac.—2. **tri-umphalis**, i, m. (sc. vir) *One who has had the honours of a triumph*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumphal*.

tri-umph-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [*id.*] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To make a triumphal procession, to hold or celebrate a triumph, to triumph*: Pompeius triumphavit, Cic. B. Fig.: *To triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly*: *triumphat oratio mea*, Cic. C. Meton.: *Of horses*: *To be used in a triumph, to draw the triumphal car*: Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To triumph over, to lead in triumph*: or, in gen., *to conquer*: *triumphatæ gentes*, Virg. B. Fig.: *To triumph, exult, rejoice exceedingly at something*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trionpher*.

tri-umphus, i, m. [Θρίαμβος, “a hymn to Bacchus”—sung in festal processions to his honour] I. Prop.: *A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory*: *a triumphal procession, a triumph*: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *A (moral)*

triumph, victory: Cic.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trionphe*.

tri-um-vir, īri, v. *triumvir*. **tri-um-vir-ālis**, e, adj. [*triumvir*] *Of, or belonging to, a triumvir or triumvirs*; *triumviral*: Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumviral*.

tri-um-vir-ātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *The office or dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumvirat*.

tri-um-vīri, ōrum or ūm, m. *Three men holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate*: Liv.—Sung.: *triumvir*, īri. *A triumvir*: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumvir*.

Trivīa, s, v. *trivius*.

trivī-ālis, e, adj. [*trivī-um*] (Prop.: *That belongs to the cross roads or public streets*; Meton.: *That may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial*: *carmen*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trivial*.

Trivicius, i, m. or ur, i, n. *Trivicius* or *Trivicius*: *a small town between Samnium and Apulia*.

tri-vi-um, ī, n. [*tres*, *tri-um*; *vi-ā*] (*A thing pertaining to three ways*; hence) I. Prop.: *A place where three roads meet, a fork in the roads, a cross-road*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A public square, the public street or highway*: Virg.

trivī-us, a, um (Gen. Fem. *Trivīā*, Lucr.), adj. [*trivī-um*] (*Belonging to the place where three roads meet*) *An epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met*: Virg., i. e. *Diana* or *Hecate*, Lucr.—As Subst.: **Trivīa**, s, f. (sc. dea) *Diana*: Ov.—Hence, **Lacus Trivīe** (*the lake of Diana*). *A lake in Latium, near Aricia (now Lago di Nemi)*.

Trōas, ādis, v. 1. *Tros*.

trōcheus, i, m. = τροχάιος (*pertaining to running*). *A metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short* (—); *a trochee*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trochée*.

trōchēla, s, f. [*confr.* from τροχά-ια] *A mechanical contrivance for raising weights; a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys; a block*: Lucr.

trōchus, i, m. = τροχός. *A trundling-hoop for children*: Hor.

Trōes, um, v. 1. *Tros*.

Trōezen, ēnis, f., Τροίζην. *Træzen*; *an ancient city of the southern part of Argolis, where Pitheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus reigned (now the village of Damala)*.—Hence, **Trōezen-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Træzen*.

Trōglōdýtæ, ārum, m., Τρωγλοδύται (*Hole-creeper*). *The Troglodytæ; a people of Ethiopia who dwell in caves*.

Trōilus, i, m., Τροίλος (*One pertaining to Tros*). *Troilus*; *a son of Priam, slain by Achilles*.

Trōjānus, a, um, etc., v. 1. *Tros*.

Trōj-ū-gēn-a, s, e, adj. comm. [*Trōj-a*; (u); gen-o = gigno] *Troy-born, of Trojan descent, Trojan*: gentes, Lucr.

TRUDO

—As Subst.: 1. Prop.: *A Trojan*.—2. Meton.: *A Roman*.

trōpæum, i, n. = τροπαῖον (*The thing pertaining to a rout*). I. Prop.: *A trophy, i. e. a sign and memorial of victory*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. *A victory*: Hor.; Ov.—B. *Of abstract things*: *A mark, token, sign, memorial, monument*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trôphée*.

Trōphōnius, ī, m., Τροφώνιος. *Trophonius*: 1. *A brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi*.—2. *A deity that imparted oracles in a cave near Lebada, in Boeotia*; sts. called also, Juppiter Trophonius.—Hence, **Trōphōnī-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trophonius*; *Trophonian*.

Trōs, ōis, m. = Τρώς. *Tros*; *a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named*.

—Hence, 1. **Trō-jā** (-īa), s, f. *Troja* or *Troy*; *a city of Phrygia*.—Hence, a. **Trōj-ānus**, Trōj-us, Trō-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Troy*; *Trojan*.—As Subst.: **Trōjani**, ōrum, m. (sc. civēs) *The Trojans*.—b. (a) *A place in the Laurentine territory in Italy*.

—(b) *A colony, settled by Helenus in Epirus*.—(c) *A Roman game performed on horseback, representing a fight*.—Hence, **Trōj-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the game of Troy*.—2. **Trōj-icus**, a, um, adj., Trō-s, īs, m. adj. *Trō-as*, ādis or ādos, adj. s, f. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Tros*; Meton.) *Trojan*.—As Subst.: a. **Tros**, ōis, m. *A Trojan*.—b. **Trō-as**, ādis or ādos, f. (a) *A Trojan woman*.—(b) *The Trojan country*; *Troad*.—3. **Flur.** **Trōjādes**, um, f. *Trojan women*.

Trosmis, īs, f. *Trosmis*; *a town of Massia, on the Ister*.

trūcīdā-tio, ōnis, f. [*trūcid(a)-o*] *A slaughtering, massacring*: Cic.

trūcīdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*trūc-ēdo*; fr. *trux*, *trūc-is*; *cēdo*] I. Prop.: *To cut to pieces, slay, or kill cruelly; to slaughter, butcher, massacre*: *cives Romanos necandos curavit*, Cic. II. Meton.: *To cut up, demolish*: *porrum et cape*, Hor. III. Fig.: *To destroy, ruin, etc.*: *patrimonium fenore*, Cic.

trūcīlent-ia, s, f. [*trūcilent-us*] (*The quality of being truculent*; hence) *Savageness, ferocity, roughness, harshness, truculence*: Plaut.; Tac.

trūcīlent-us (-issime), comp. and sup. adv. [*id.*] *More or most savagely, fiercely, or ferociously*: Cic.; Quint.

trūc-īlentus, a, um, adj. [*trux*, *trūc-is*] *Very savage, fierce, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell*: *quam trūcilentus* Cic.: (Comp.) *trūcilentior*, Tac.: (Sup.) *trūcilentissimus* *faciens*, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: **trūc-ulent-a**, ōrum, n. plur. *Fierce rage or dangers*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trouérent*.

trūd-is, īs, f. [*trud-o*] (*The thrusting* *thing*, hence) *A pole, pike*: Virg.

trūd-o, trāsi, trūsium, trūdēre & v. a. [*etym. dub.*] I. Gen.: *To thrust, push, shove*; *to crowd, or shove, for*

ward: to press on, drive, impel: **A.** Prop.: pectore montem, Virg. **B.** Fig.: ad mortem trudi, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of growth: *To push, or pull, forth; to send forth:* trudit (sc. pampinus) gemmas, Virg.

trulla, æ, *f.* dim. [tru-a] **I.** Prop.: *A small ladle, dipper, or scoop (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups):* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A scoop-shaped fire-pan:* Liv.—**B.** *A basin, wash-basin:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *truelle*.

trunc-o, avi, atum, are, *1. v. a.* [1. trunc-us] (*To make a mere trunk; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *To cut, or lop, off:* caput, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To mutilate, maim, mangle, etc.:* truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac.—**B.** *To maim, etc., in respect of something; i. e. to strip, or deprive, of something:* truncat olus foliis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tronquer*.

1. truncus (old form **truncus**, Lucr.), *1. m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The stem, stock, bole, or trunk of a tree without its branches:* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Of the human body: The trunk, the body, apart from the limbs:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Of abstract things:* *A trunk, stem, etc.:* Cic.—**B.** *Of persons:* *A stock; i. e. blockhead, dunce, dolt, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tronc, trognon*.

2. trunc-us, a, um, adj. [trunc-o] **I.** Prop.: *Maimed, mutilated, mangled, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of (some of its parts):* corpus, Liv.: (with Gen.) animalia truncu pedum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Not developed, imperfect, or wanting (in their parts):* ranae, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Maimed, mutilated:* urbs, Liv.

trūs-ito, *no perf. nor sup.*, are, *1. v. a. intens.* [trus-o] *To push or thrust often:* mulum, Phaed.

trūs-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, are, *1. z. a. intens.* [trud-so; fr. trud-o] *To push often or strongly:* Cat.

trūs-us (for **trud-sus**), a, um, P. of **trud-o**.

trūtina, æ, *f.* [τρύτιν] *A balance, pair of scales:* Var.; Cic.

trūtīn-or, atus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* a. [trutin-a] *To weigh, balance:* Fig.: verba, Pers.

trux, ūcis, adj. [for truo-s; akin to Sanscrit root DRUH, occidere velle, odisse] (*Wishing to kill; hating; hence*) *Wild, rough, hard, harsh, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, stern:* tribunus, Liv.: vultus, Hor.

tū (an old form of the Gen. Sing., tis, Plaut.:—Acc. Sing., ted, Plaut.:—Gen. Plur., vestrorum or vestrorum, Plaut.:—Gen. Fem., vostrorum, Ter.), pron. pers. [trū, Dor. trū] *Thou:* tu mentionem facis, Cic.—The suffix *te* is sometimes joined to *Nom.*, Acc., and Abl. Sing.:—the suffix *met*, to the oblique cases of the Sing. and Plur.:—and the suffix *met* to *Nom. Sing.*:—*Vos*, with a collective noun in the Sing.: *vos*, o Caillope, precor aspirate cament, i. e. you Muses, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tu*.

tūba, æ, *f.* [akin to tubus] **I.** Prop.: *A trumpet (with a straight tube):* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *An exciter, author, instigator:* belli civilis, Cic.

1. tū-ber, eris, *n.* [for tum-ber; fr. tum-oo] (*The thing brought about by swelling; hence*) **1.**: **A.** Prop.: **A.** (natural) bump, protuberance, hump on an animal, etc.: Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *A buffle, moril:* Mart.—**2.** *A swelling, tumour, etc.:* Pl.; Hor.

2. tūber, eris, *m.* and *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A kind of apple-tree:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *The fruit of the tuber tree:* Suet.

tūb-i-cen, inis, *m.* [for tub-i-can; fr. tub-a; (i); can-o] *A trumpeter:* Liv.

tūd-I-lustr-um (tub-u-), ūi, *n.* [tub-a; (i) or (u); lustr-o] (*The purifying of trumpets*) *Tubilustrum* or tubulustrum; a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified; the feast of trumpets: Var.; Ov.

tūbus, *1. m.* [etym. dub.] *A pipe, tube:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tube*.

tūdita-nis, ntis, *P.* of obsol. **tudit-** (a)-o [freq. from root tud, whence, tū(n)d-o] *Striking or beating often:* Lucr.

tū-ōr, itus sum (collat. form, tūtus, in the Part. rare, Sall.; but constantly in the Pa.), eri (collat. form acc. to the 3rd conj., **tu-or**, Cat.; Lucr.), *2. v. dep.* a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To look at, gaze at, behold, watch, view, regard, consider, examine, etc.:* oculos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To look to, care for, keep up, uphold, maintain, support, guard, preserve, defend, protect, etc.:* dignitatem, Cic. **III.** In Pass. force: **A.** *To be seen, to appear:* Lucr.—**B.** *To be maintained, etc.:* Cic.

tūg-ūrium, ūi, *n.* [for teg-urium; fr. teg-o] *A hut, cot, cottage of shepherds, peasants, etc.:* Cic.; Virg.

Tūisto (-co), **Tristo**, ōnis, *m.* *Tuisto, Tuisco, or Tristo: the progenitor of the Germans, honoured as a god.*

tūt-īto, ōnis, *f.* [tut-eor] *A taking care of, keeping, guarding, preserving; defence, protection, preservation:* Cic.

tūt-it-us, a, um, P. of **tu-eor**.

tūt-ili, *v. fero*.

Tulingi, ōrum, *m.* *The Tulingi; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Tullius, ūi, *m.*; -a, æ, *f.* *Tullius and Tullia; Roman names. I. Tullius:*

A. *Ser. Tullius, the sixth king of Rome.*—**B.** *M. Tullius Cicero, the renowned statesman and orator.*—**C.** *Q. Tullius Cicero, the brother of no. B.*—**D.** *M. Tullius Tiro, a freedman of M. Cicero.* **II. Tullia:** **A.** *A daughter of King Servius Tullius, and wife of Tullus Hostilius.*—**B.** *A daughter of M. Tullius Cicero.*—Hence, **Tulli-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Tullius; Tullian.*—As Subst.: **Tullianum**, *1. n.* *The dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by King Servius Tullius.*

tum, adv. [prob. from same root as tam and talis; v. talis int.] **1.** *Then, at the time:* tum fit illud, quod, etc., Cic.: (with Gen.) tum temporis, Just.—**2.**: **A.** Prop.: *Then, thereupon, hereupon:*

in ripā inambulantēs, tum autem residentes, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *In a series or enumeration of facts or arguments:* *Then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place:* gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic.—(b) *As a correlative conjunction:* tum . . . tum: (a) *In statements of equal value:* *First . . . then; now . . . now; as well . . . as; both . . . and:* tum Grace tum Latine, Cic.—(b) *In a climax:* Quum . . . tum: *Both . . . and especially; not only, simply, or merely . . . but especially, more particularly, moreover:* quæ quum sint gravia, iudices, tum illud acerbissimum est, quod, etc., Cic.

tūm-ē-facio, feci, factum, facere, *3. v. a.* [tum-co; (e); facio] **I.** Prop.: *To cause to swell:* humum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To swell or puff up; to inflate with pride, etc.:* tumefacta letitia, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tuméfier*.

tūm-ō, ūi, *no sup.*, ēre, *2. v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To swell; to be swollen or tumid; to be puffed out; or inflated:* tumet corpus omne veneno, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To swell or be swollen with passionate excitement; to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* sapientis animus nunquam tumet, Cic.—**B.** *Of speech:* *To be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic:* Tac.

tūme-sco, tūmti, *no sup.*, tūmesce, *3. v. n.* [tume-] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to swell; to swell up:* colla tumescent, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To swell up, become swollen with passionate excitement; to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* operta tumesce bella, Virg.

tūm-īd-us, a, um, adj. [tum-co] **I.** Prop.: *Swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid:* (Comp.) tumidiores oculi, Cels. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of passion, emotion, etc.:* *1. Incensed, enraged, exasperated, passionate, etc.:* Virg.—**2.** *Puffed up, elated, haughty, arrogant:* Hor.—**3.** *Violent, ready to break out, seditious:* (Sup.) Eridani tumidissimus accola, Sil.—**4.** *Swelling, ambitious:* Hor.—**B.** *Of speech or speaker:* *Inflated, turgid, tumid, pompous, bombastic:* Liv.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumide*.

tūm-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A swelling out, a swelling, etc.:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A swelling, commotion, ferment, excitement of the mind or feelings from any passion, etc.:* Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *Of speech:* *An inflated or pompous style, bombast:* Quint. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Of the body, or any part of it:* *A swelling, tumour:* Cic.; Pl.—**B.** *Of the earth:* *A rising, rising ground, eminence, hill, etc.:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumeur*.

tūmūl-o, avi, atum, are, *1. v. a.* [tumul-us] *To cover with a mound; to bury, inter, entomb:* aliquam, Ov.

tūmūl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of hills, hilly:* locus, Sall. **tūmūl-ū-āri-us**, a, um, adj. [tumult-us, (uncontr. Gen.) tumultu-] (*Of, or belonging to, tumultus; hence*) **1.**

Milit. &c. Of troops: Of, or pertaining to, an insurrection, invasion, etc.; hurriedly brought together, raised hastily or suddenly; exercitus, LIV.—2. That is done, or happens, in a hurry; hurried, hastily, sudden, confused, irregular, disorderly, tumultuary: pugna, LIV. ¶ Hence, Fr. tumultuaire.

tūmultū-tio, ōnis, f. [tumultu(a)-or] A bustling, hurrying, bustle, confusion, tumult: LIV.

tūmultū-o, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [tumultus, (uncontr. Gen.) tumultu-is] To make a bustle or disturbance; to raise a tumult, etc.: Plaut.; Liv.

tūmultū-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] To make a bustle or disturbance; to be in great agitation or confusion, be in an uproar, raise a tumult, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) tumultuer.

tūmultūōs-e, adv. [tumultuos-us] With bustle or confusion, tumultuously: LIV.: (Comp.) tumultuosius, Cæs.: (Sup.) tumultuosissime, Cic.

tūmultū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [tumultus, (uncontr. Gen.) tumultu-is] Full of bustle, confusion, or tumult; restless, turbulent, tumultuous: vita, Cic.: (Comp.) tumultuosior Italia, Vell.: (Sup.) quod tumultuosissimum pugne erat, LIV. ¶ Hence, Fr. tumultueux.

tūm-ultus, ūs (Gen., tumulti, Sall.), m. [prob. akin to tum-co] 1. Prop.: Disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult, of the mind or feelings: Hor.—2. Meton.: a. Milit. &c. A sudden, or impending, war; civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion: Cic.; Cæs.—b. An uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, bustle, tumult: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tumulte.

tūm-ūlus, i, m. [tum-co] (The thing swelling up; hence) I. Gen.: A raised heap (of earth); a mound, hillock, hill: Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: A sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus: Cic.; Virg.

tun-c, adv. [apocopated and changed from tum-co] 1. Then, at the time, immediately: tunc, quom omnia dicta sunt, Cic.—2. Referring to a specified past time: Then, at that time: nunc antea, quod tunc negabat, Cic.: (with Gen.) tunc temporis, Just.

tu(n)d-o, tātdi, tunsum or tūsum, tundere (Inf. Pass., tundier, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root tud, ferire] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To beat, strike, buffet with repeated strokes: oculos bacillo, Cic. B. Esp.: To pound, bruise, bray, as in a mortar: tunsum galle admisceressaporem, Virg. II. Fig.: To din, stun, keep on at, importune a person by repeating the same thing: assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, Virg.

Tungri, ōrum, m. The Tungri; a people of Gallia Belgica (near the modern Tongres).

tūnica, ō, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A tunic; an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes: Cic.

II. Meton.: A coating, skin, tegument, membrane, etc.: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. tunique.

1. **tūnica-tus**, a, um, P. of tunic(a)-o.

2. **tūnic-ātus**, a, um, adj. [tunic-a] (Provided, or furnished, with a coating, skin, husk, peel, etc.; unpeeled: cape, Pers.

tūnic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To clothe with or in a tunic: Cic. **tun-sus** (for tund-sus), a, um, P. of tund-o.

tūr, v. tueor init.

turba, æ, f. = τὴρβη. I. Prop.: A turmoil, hubbub, uproar, disorder, tumult, commotion, disturbance, of a crowd of people: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: A. A brawl, confusion, disturbance: Ter.; Cic.—B.: 1. Of persons: A crowd, throng, multitude; a band, train, troop, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—2. Of other beings, and things: A crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) turbe, (mod.) tourbe, troupe.

turbā-mentum, i, n. [turb(a)-o] A means of disturbance: Tac.

turbāt-e, adv. [turbat-us] Confusedly, in a disorderly way: Cæs.

turbā-tio, ōnis, f. [1. turb(a)-o] Confusion, disorder, disturbance: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) turbacion.

turbā-tor, ōis, m. [id.] A troubler, disqueter, disturber: Tac.

turbā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of turb(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Troubled, disturbed, disordered, agitated, excited: A. Prop.: (Comp.) turbatus mare, Suet.—b. Fig.: volutates turbate, Cic.

turben, inis, v. 2. turbo.

turbid-e, adv. [turbid-us] 1. In a disturbed way or manner; confusedly: Cic.—2. Mutinously, turbulently: Tac.

turb-īdus, a, um, adj. [1. turb-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered: a somno turbida, Ov. B. Esp.: Of fluids: Troubled, thick, muddy, turbid: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. Troubled, disturbed, perplexed: se turbidus abstulit Aruns, Virg.: (with Gen.) turbidus animi, Tac.—A verbal expression: Turbidum, In a troubled or disturbed manner; confusedly: Hor.—B. Boisterous, turbulent, vehement, violent: (Comp.) pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov.—C. Turbulent, mutinous, seditious: (Sup.) turbidissimus quisque, Tac.—D. Of times, circumstances, etc.: Troubled, perilous, disturbed, dangerous, etc.: Cic.—As Subst.: turbidissima, ōrum, n. plur. The most troubled, or perilous, circumstances: Cic.—A verbal expression: In turbido, In troubled, perilous, etc., times or circumstances: Liv.

turbīn-ūs, a, um, adj. [turbo, turbin-is] (Pertaining to a turbo; hence) Shaped like a top, cone-shaped: Ov.

1. **turb-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Fut. Perf., turbāssit, for turbaverit) [turb-a] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To disturb, agitate, move violently, confuse,

disorder; to throw into disorder or confusion: venturum vi turbati atque agitati mare, Cic. B. Esp.: Of water: To trouble, make thick or turbid: Ov.; Hor. II. Fig.: To disturb, confuse, confound: ordinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. troubler.

2. **turb-o**, inis, m. (-en, inis, n.) [1. turb-o] (That which moves violently round; hence) 1. A whirlwind, tornado: Cic.; Ov.—2. A. Prop.: A whipping-top: Virg.—b. Meton.: Of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, as a cone-reel, whirl, spindle, etc.: Cic.; Pl.—3. a. Prop.: A whirlpool, vortex: Claud.—b. Meton.: (a) A whirling motion; a whirl, twist: Lucr.; Virg.—(b) Of a weapon, etc.: An impetuous launch or hurling: Virg.—(c) The twisting, or turning, round of a slave by his master at the time of emancipation: Pers.—c. Fig.: A round of duties, etc.: Ov.

3. **Turbo**, ōnis, m. [1. turbo] (Whirlwind) Turbo; the name of a gladiator.

turbulent-e (-er), adv. [turbulent-us] In a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence: Cic.: (Comp.) turbulentus, id.

turb-ūlentus, a, um, adj. [turb-a] (Full of turba; hence) 1. Of things: A. Restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous: (Comp.) turbulentior annus, Liv.: (Sup.) turbulentissimum tempus, Cic.—b. Of fluids: Troubled, thick, muddy, disturbed, turbid: Phaed.—2. Making trouble, troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious: conciones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. turbulent.

turdus, i, m., **turda**, æ, f. A thrush, a fieldfare: Hor.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. tourde.

tūr-ūs (thūr-), a, um, adj. [tus, tur-is] Of frankincense: virga, Virg. **turg-ō**, tursi, no sup., turgēre, 2. v. n. [prob. from same root as torus] I. Prop.: To swell out, be swollen or tumid: turgent in palmitē gemmæ, Virg. II. Fig.: Of speech: To be inflated, turgid, bombastic: Hor.

turge-sco, no perf. nor sup., scōre, 3. v. n. inch. [turge-o] I. Prop.: To begin to swell: to swell up, swell: prima Ceres decuit semen turgescere in agris, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To swell, or be swollen, with anything: to be full of anything: ut mihi nugis Pagina turgescat, Pers. B. Esp.: Progn.: To swell with rage or passion; to be very wrathful or angry: Cic.

turgidū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for turgido-lus; fr. turgidus, (uncontr. Gen.) turgido-i] Swollen: ocelli, Cat.

turg-īdus, a, um, adj. [turg-co] I. Prop.: Swollen, inflated, distended, turgid: frons turgida cornibus, Hor. II. Fig.: Inflated, turgid: Alpinus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. turgide.

tūr-ibulum (thūr-), i, n. [tus, tur-is] (That which bears or carries tus; hence) A censor: Cic.

tūr-l-ōrum-us (thūr-), a, um,

tūr- [tus, tur-is; (i); crem-o] *Incense-burning, for burning incense:* Virg.

tūr-ifer (thūr-), fēra, fērum, adj. [tus, tur-is; (i); fer-o] *Incense-bearing; that bears, yields, or produces incense:* Ov.

tūr-i-lēg-us, a, um, adj. [tus, tur-is; (i); leg-o] *Incense-gathering:* Ov.

turma, ae, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A troop or squadron of horse:* Cic.; Caes.

II. Meton.: *A troop, eroid, throng, band, body:* Cic.; Hor.

turm-ālis, e, adj. [turm-a] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a troop or squadron:* Claud.—*As Subst.: turm-*

ales, tum, m. (sc. equites) *Men of the same troop or squadron:* Liv.

II. Meton.: *A. Equestrian; of a horseman, of horsemen:* statue, Cic.—**B.**

Crowded together, in crowds: Cic. **turm-ātim**, adv. [id.] **I.** *By troops or squadrons:* Caes.—**2.** *In troops, in bands:* Lucr.

Turnus, i, m. *Turnus; a king of the Rutuli, killed by Æneas.*

Tūrōnes, um; -i (-ii), ōrum, m. *The Turones, Turoni, or Turonici; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Liger (about the mod. Tours).*

turp-iculus, a, um, adj. dim. [turp-is] *Ugly, foul, deformed:* Cic.; Cat.

turpific-ātus, a, um, adj. [obsol. turpific(a)-o; fr. turp-is; (i); fac-io] *Male foul or filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted:* Fig.: Cic.

turpis, e, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Ugly, unsightly, unseemly, foul, filthy, nasty:* aspectus, Cic.; grex, Hor.

II. Fig.: *Unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable:* (Sup.) homo turpissimus, Cic. (Comp.) quid hoc turpius?

id.—*As Subst.: turpe*, is, n.: **A.** *A base thing:* Ov.—**B.** *Baseness, disgrace, etc.:* Cic.

turp-iter, adv. [turp-is] **I.** Prop.: *In an ugly or unsightly manner:* Hor.

II. Fig.: *In an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably:* (Comp.) turpinus ejici, Ov. (Sup.) turpissime labi, Cic.

turp-itudo, inis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the turpis; hence) 1. Ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity:* Cic.—**2.** *Baseness, base conduct, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude:* Cic.; Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. turpitude.

turp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] *To make ugly or unsightly; to soil, defile, pollute, disfigure, deform:* capillos sanguine, Virg.

turr-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [turr-is; (i); ger-o] *Turret-bearing, turreted:* urbes, Virg.; dea, i. e. Cybele, Ov.

turr-is, is, f. = tūrris (Acc. Sing., turrin or turrem; Abl. Sing., turrin or turre) **I.** Gen.: *A tower:* Cic.; Hor.

II. Meton.: *A castle, palace, citadel:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tour.

turr-itus, a, um, adj. [turr-is] **I.** Prop.: *Provided, or furnished, with towers; fortified with towers; towered; turreted, castled, castellated:* moenia,

Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Tower-shaped:* scopuli, Virg.

turtur, ūris, m. [prob. onomatop.] *A turtle-dove:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) tourter; turtle.

tūr-s (thu-), tūris n. [akin to θύ-ος, τός] *Incense, frankincense:* Cic.; Hor.

Tusci, ōrum, m. *The Tusci; the inhabitants of Etruria: the Tuscans, Etruscans, Etrurians.*—Hence, **Tusco-**

us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Tuscans, Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian.* ¶ Hence, Fr. Toscan.

Tusculūm, i, n. *Tusculum; a town of Latium (now Frascati).*—Hence, **Tuscul-us** (-ānus), a, um,

-onsis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tusculum; Tusculan.*—*As Subst.: Tuscul-ani*, ōrum, m. (sc. eives)

The inhabitants of Tusculum; Tusculans.

tuss-ō, no perf., tum, ire, 4. v. n. [tuss-is] *To cough, to have a cough:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tousser.

tus-sis, is, f. [for tud-sio; fr. root tu(n)d-o, akin to Sanscrit root tūp, trudere; or as above, fr. Sanscrit root tus, sonare] *(A thrusting;—a sounding; hence) A cough: anhelæ, Virg. ¶*

Hence, Fr. toux.

tus-sus (for tud-sus), a, um, P. of tu(n)d-o.

tūtā-men, inis, n. [tut(a)-or] *(That which protects; hence) A means of defence, defence, protection:* Virg.

tūtā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) *A means of defence, defence, protection:* Liv.

1. tūte, v. tu.

2. tūte, adv. [tut-us] *Safely, securely, in safety, without danger:* tute vivere, Aut. Her. (Comp.) consistere tutius, Caes. (Sup.) tutissime, Script. ap. Cic.

tūt-ēla, ae, f. [1. tut-or] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A defence, protection:* Cic.; Pl. B. Esp.: *Law t. t.: The office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship,*

tutela of minors, insane persons, etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A keeper, warder, guardian, protector:* Hor.; Ov.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: *A charge, care:* Hor.—**2.** Esp.: *Law t. t.: The property of a ward:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tutelle.

tūtemet, v. tu.

1. tūt-o, adv. [tut-us] *Safely, securely, in safety, without danger:* tuto commare, Caes. (Sup.) ut tutissimo essem, Cic.

2. tūt-o, vps. no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [id.] *To make safe, guard, keep, protect, or defend:* aliquem, Cic.

1. tūt-or, ōris, m. [tut-or] **I.** Prop.: *A watcher, protector, defender:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Law t. t.: A guardian, curator, tutor, of minors, women, insane persons, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tuteur.

2. tūt-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. [tut-us] **I.** Prop.: *To make safe, guard, keep, protect, defend:* republican, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To ward off, avert an evil:* inopiam, Caes.

tūt-us, a, um, i. P. of tut-or.—**2. Pa.:** a. (Well seen to or guarded; hence) *Safe, secure, out of danger:* res, Cic. (Comp.) tutior merx, Hor.:

(Sup.) tutissima custodia, Liv.—*As Subst.: tutum*, i, n. *(That which is safe; hence) (a) A safe thing:* Plant.; Hor.—(b) *A safe place:* Ter.—b. Watchful, careful, cautious, prudent:

Hor.

tū-us, a, um, pron. poss. [tu] **I.** Gen.: *Thy, thine, your, yours:* tui homines, Cic.—*With suffix pte:* tuopte consilio, Plaut. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Your, your own, i. e. favourable, auspicious, proper, suitable, or right, for you:* tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv.—**B.** *For the Objective Gen., tui:* desiderio tuo,

Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. tien, ton.

Tyāna, ōrum, n., Tyāna. *Tyana; a town of Cappadocia (now Kiz or Kilis Hissar).*—Hence, **Tyān-ēius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tyana.*

Tybris, is or idis, v. Tiberis.

Tycha, ae, f. = τυχή (Fortune). *Tycha; the name of a part of Syracuse.*

Tychius, i, m., Tuxios. *Tychius; a celebrated shoemaker of Boeotia.*

Tydeus (dissyll.), ēi and eos, m., Τυδείης (Striker). *Tydeus; the son of Æneus and Periboe, and father of Diomedes.*—Hence, **Tyd-ides**, ae, m. *The son of Tydeus, i. e. Diomedes.*

tympanīza-na, ōnis, P. of obsol. tympaniz(a)-o [τυμπανίζω] *Playing on a drum or timbrel:* Suet.

tympanūm (tŷp-), i, n. = τυμπανον. **I.** Prop.: *A drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine* (esp. used by the priests of Cybele, and by Bacchanals): Caes.; Cat. **II.** Meton.: *A drum or wheel, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc.:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tympan, timbale.

Tyndāreus (mostly trisyll.), ōi, m., Τυνδαρεύς. *Tyndareus; a king of Sparta, and husband of Leda.*—Hence,

Tyndār-ides, ae, m. *A male descendant of Tyndareus, i. e. 1. Castor or Pollux; most freq. in the plur. for both.—Plur.: For the children of Tyndareus, in gen.: Hor.—2. Tyndār-is,*

Idis, f. A female descendant of Tyndareus.

1. Tyndāris, Idis, f. *Tyndaris; a town on the western coast of Sicily.*—Hence, **Tyndāritāni**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Tyndaris.*

2. Tyndāris, Idis, f. *Tyndaris; a friend of Horace.*

3. Tyndaris, Idis, v. Tyndareus.

Typhōeus (trisyll.), ēi or eos, m., Τυφωεύς = Τυφώρ. *Typhoeus; a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna.*—Hence,

Typhō-ius, a, um, adj., also, **Typh-ō-is**, adj. f. ōi; or belonging to, Typhoeus, Typhoean.

Typhōn, ōnis, m., Τυφών (The smoking, or smouldering one). *The phœnix; a name for the giant Typhoeus.*

typhus, i, m. = τύφος. *A figure, image, on a wall:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. type.

tyrannic-ē, adv. [tyrannic-us] *Tyrannically:* Cic.

tyrannicus, a, um, adj. = τυραννικός. *Tyrannous, tyrannical:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tyrannique.

tyrannis, Idis (Acc. tyrannida and

tyrannidem), *f.* = τυραννίς. The sway of a tyrant, arbitrary or despotic rule, tyranny: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* tyrannic. **tyrannoctonus**, *i. m.* = τυραννοκτόνος. A tyrannicide: Cic. **tyrannus**, *i. m.* = τυραννός. **I.** Gen.: A monarch, ruler, sovereign, king: Virg.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: A cruel or severe ruler; a despot, tyrant: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* tyrann. **Tyras**, *æ, m.*, Τύρας. The Tyras; a river of Sarmatia (now the Dniester). **Týrius**, *a, um, Tyros*, *i, v.* Tyrus.

tyrtárichos, *i, m.* = τυρτάριχος. A dish of salt-fish and cheese: Cic. **Tyrrhēni**, *drum, m.*, Τυρρηνίωι. The Tyrrheni; a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians. — Hence, **1.** **Tyrrhēn-us**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Tyrrhenians or Etrurians; Tyrrhenian, Etrurian, Tuscan. — As Subst.: **Tyrrhenus**, *i, m.* (sc. pontus) The Tuscan Sea. — **2.** **Tyrrhēn-ia**, *æ, f.* The country of the Tyrrhenians; Etruria. **Tyrrheus**, *æi, m.* Tyrrheus; the shep-

herd of King Latinus. — Hence, **Tyrrh-ide**, *drum, m.* The sons of Tyrrheus. **Týrtæus**, *i, m.*, Τύρταιος. Týrtæus; an Athenian poet. **Týrus** (-os), *i, f.*, Τύπος. Tyre; a maritime and commercial city of the Phœnicians, especially celebrated for its purple (now the ruins of *Sûr*). — Hence, **Týr-i-us**, *a, um, adj.*: **1.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Tyre; Tyrian. — As Subst.: **Týrii**, *drum, m.* (sc. cives) The Tyrians. — **2.** Meton.: Carthaginian. — As Subst.: **Týrius**, *û, m.* (sc. homo) A Carthaginian.

U

U, u (originally **V, v**, which character arose from the Greek Υ, *n. indecl.* or *f.* The twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet; a vowel, which was early distinguished by the old grammarians from the consonant represented by the same sign.

1. **ûber**, *æris, n.* [akin to Sanscrit *adhar*, Gr. *ὄδωρ*] **I.** Prop.: A teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Richness, fruitfulness, fertility: Virg. **2.** **ûb-er**, *æris, adj.* [1. *uber*] **I.** Prop.: Of the soil, etc.: *rich, fruitful, fertile*: solum, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Abounding or rich in; full of: (with Gen.) *lactis et uberes Cantarivos*, Hor. — **B.** Copious, plentiful, abundant: fruges, Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Rich, fertile, fruitful: (Comp.) *quis uberior in dicendo Platone*, Cic. — **B.** Abounding in, full of: (Sup.) *uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia*, Cic. — **C.** Triumphant, abundant, copious, full: *spes uberior*, Cic. **ûbër-i-us**, *comp. adv.* [2. *uber*] **1.** More fruitfully, more fertility, more richly: Ov. — **2.** More abundantly, more copiously, more plentifully, more fully: Cic.

ûber-rîme, *sup. adv.* [id.] Most abundantly, most copiously: Cic.

ûber-tas, *âtis, f.* [id.] (The quality of the *uber*; hence) **1.** Richness, fruitfulness, fertility of the soil, etc.: Cic. — **2.** Productiveness: Cic. — **3.** Copiousness, plentifulness, abundance: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *uberetâ, uberetâ*.

ûber-tim, *adv.* [id.] Plentifully, abundantly, copiously: Cat.

ûbi, *adv.* [akin to qui] **I.** Prop.: **A.** A relative local particle, denoting rest in a place: *In which place, in what place, where*: in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Cæsar constituit, Cæs.: (with suffix *nam*) *ubinam mens constans possit insistere*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *ubi terrarum esses*, id. — Particular combination: *Ubi ubi* (also written as one word *ubibii*): *Wherever, wherever*: Liv. — **B.** In a direct interrogation: *Where? ubi Delphica tellus?* Tib.: (with suffix *nam*; also, with

Gen.): *ubinam gentium sumus?* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of time: *When, whenever, as soon as, as*: *hæc ubi dicta dedit*, Virg. — **B.**: **1.** Of things: *In which, by which, with which, wherewith, etc.*: Cic. — **2.** Of persons: *With whom, by whom, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *ob.* **ûbi-cunquē** (-cunque), *adv.*: **1.** Relative: *Wherever, wheresoever*: *et si, ubicunque es, in eadem es navi*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *ubicunque loocum Vivitis*, Hor. — **2.** Indefinite: *Wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere*: *bonam depentere famam, Rem patris oblinare, malum est ubicunque*, Hor. **ûbi**, *drum, m.* The *Ubiti*; a Germanic people (about mod. Cologne). **ûbinam**, *v. ubi*. **ûbi-que**, *adv.* *Wherever, wheresoever, in any place whatever, anywhere, everywhere*: Cæs.; Virg. **ûbiûbi**, *v. ubi*. **ûbi-vis**, *adv.* [*ubi*; *vis*, 2. pers. of volo] *Where you will, be it where it may, wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere*: *nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *ubivis gentium*, Ter.

ûcālëgon, *ontis, m.*, Οὐκαλέγων. Ucalegon; the name of a Trojan.

ûv-dus, *a, um, adj.* [for *uv-dus*; *fr. uv-eo*] Wet, moist, damp, humid; paludus, Ov.

ûfens, *tis, m.* **Ufens**: **1.** A small river of Latium (now *Ufento*). — Hence, **Ufent-inus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, the *Ufens*; *Ufentine*. — **2.** A man's name.

ulcër-o, *âvi, âtum, âre, i. v. a.* [*ulcus, ulcer-is*] To make sore, cause to ulcerate: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *ulcêr-er*. **ulcër-ösus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: Full of sores, ulcerous: *facies*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Ulcerous*: *jeour, i. e. wounded (with love)*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *ulcêreux*.

ulciscor, *ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. inchi.* [etym. dub.] **I.** To avenge one's self on, take vengeance on, or punish, another for wrong done; to take revenge for, to avenge, punish injustice, wrong, etc.: *injustias bello*, Cic.: *Romanos pro injuriis*, Cæs. **II.** With the person to whom wrong has

been done as the object: **A.** Gen.: *To take vengeance for, to avenge a person*: Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To avenge one's self*: Cic.; Ov. **III.** In Pass. force: *ira gravior ultæ*, Liv.

ulc-us (*hulc-*), *êris, n.* [akin to *êk-os*] A sore, ulcer: **I.** Prop.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *ulcère*.

ul-igo, *mis, f.* [*uv-ligo*; *fr. uv-eo*] Moisture, marshy quality of the earth: Virg.

Ulixēs (-isses), *is* (also, *Ulixēi*, Hor.), *m.* [from the Etruscan *Ulixē* or from the Sicilian *Οὐλίξης*] *Ulixēs* or *Ulixes*; the Latin name for *Odysseus*, or *Ulysses*, king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of *Laërtes* and *Anticlea*, husband of *Penelope*, and father of *Telemachus* and *Telegonus*.

ul-lus, *a, um* (Gen., *ullius*; Dat., *ullii* :—Gen. Sing.: *ulli*, Plant.;—Dat. Fem.: *ullæ*, Lucr.), *adj. dim.* [for *un-lus*; *fr. un-lus*] Any, anyone: *dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus*, Virg. — As Subst.: *ullus, ius, m.* (sc. homo) Any man, anyone: Cæs.; Cic.

ulm-ëus, *a, um, adj.* [*ulm-us*] Of, or belonging to, an elm-tree; of elm-elm: *conna*, Juv.

ulmus, *i, f.* (*m.* in Cat.) An elm, elm-tree: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *orme*.

ulna, *æ, f.* [akin to *ὐλένη*] **I.** Prop.: The elbow: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The arm: Cat. — **B.**: **1.** An ell: Virg. — **2.** A fathom: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *aune, aune*.

uls, *præp. c. Acc.* [Sans. *anta*, "end"] Beyond: *uls Tiberim*, Var.

ul-ter, *tra, trum, adj.* [for *uls-ter*; *fr. uls*] **1.** Pos.: Obsolete: *That is beyond or on the other side*. — **2.** Comp.: **ulterior**, *us*. Further, on the further side, that is beyond, ulterior: *Gallia*, Cic. — As Subst.: **a. ulteriores**, *um, m.* (sc. homines) Persons more distant or remote; persons further off: Tac. — **b. ulteriora**, *um, n.*: (a) Prop.: Of place: *Things further off, more distant or remote*: Tac. — (b) Meton.: Of time: *Things beyond, or to come*:

Tac.—(c) **Fig.**: *Further things or matters*: Ov.—3. **Sup.**: **ultimus**, a, um: **A. Prop.**: Of space: (a) **G. n.**: *The furthest, most distant, most remote*: in *ultimas maris terrarumque oras*, Liv.—As **Subst.**: (a) **ultimi**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *The persons furthest off, or most distant, etc.*: Cæs.—(b) **ultima**, ōrum, n. plur. *The furthest, or most distant, things*: Hor.—(γ) **ultimum**, i, n. *The last part*: Cic.—(b) **Esp.**: *The furthest, or most distant, part of anything*: *ultima provincia*, Cic.—**b. Meton.**: (a) **Of time, or order of succession**: (*The remotest, i. e.*) *The earliest, oldest, first*: Cic.; Just.—(b) *The last, latest*: Ov.—As **Subst.**: **ultima**, ōrum, n. plur. *Final events, the end, etc.*: Cic.—**Adverbial expressions**: (aa) **Ad ultimum**, *To the last, etc.*: Liv.—(ββ) **Ad ultimum, ultimo, At last, lastly, finally**: Liv.; Suet.—(γγ) **Ultimum**, *For the last time*: Liv.—(b) **Of degree or rank**: (a) *The utmost, extreme, highest, first, greatest, extreme (i. e. capital punishment)*, Cæs.—As **Subst.**: **ultimum**, i, n. *The highest pitch or degree*: Liv.—**Adverbial expressions**: **Ad ultimum**, *To the last degree, in the extreme, utterly*: Liv.—(b) *The lowest, meaneast*: cum *ultimis militum certare*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ultérieur*.

ul-tio, ōnis, f. [for ul-tio; fr. ul-tio-scōr] *A taking vengeance; an avenging, revenge*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ulcion*.

ul-tor, ōris, m. [for ul-tor; fr. id.] *A punisher, avenger, revenger*: Cic.; Ov.

ul-trā, adv. and prep. c. Acc. [ulter, ultr-i] **I. Adv.**: **A. Pos.**: **I. Prop.**: Of place: *Beyond, further*: Hirt.—**2. Meton.**: **a.** **Of time**: (a) *Further, later, longer*: Liv.—(b) *Further, longer, more*: Liv.—**b.** **Of degree, etc.**: *Beyond, more, etc.*: Cic.—**B. Comp.**: **ulterior**: **I. Prop.**: Of place: *Beyond, further on, further*: Ov.—**2. Meton.**: **a.** **Of time**: *Further, longer, more*: Ov.—**b.** **Of degree, etc.**: *Beyond, more, etc.*: Virg.; Ov. **II. Prep. c. Acc.**: **A. Prop.**: Of place: *On the further side of, beyond, past*: *ultra Silianam villam*, Cic. **B. Meton.**: **I.** **Of time**: *Beyond, past, longer than*: *ultra pueriles annos*, Quint.—**2.** **Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc.**: *Beyond, above, over, more than*: *si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oultre*.

ul-trix, icis, adj. f. [for ul-trix; fr. ul-tio-scōr] *Avenging, vengeful*: *ultricesque sedent in limine Dire*, Virg.—As **Subst.**: **ultrix**, icis, f. *She that avenges, an avenger*: Cic.

ultr-o, adv. [ulter, ultr-i] **I. Prop.**: **Of place**: *To the further side, beyond, on the other side*: so, mostly in the connection *ultra citroque*, *ultra citro*, *ultra ac citro*, or also, without a copula, *ultra citro*, *On this side and on that, this way and that, to and fro, on both sides, mutually*. **II. Meton.**: **A. A far, away, off**: so, only in Plaut.—**B. Besides, moreover, too**: Cic.

—**C.** *On his part, on their part, of himself, of themselves, etc.; of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntary*: Cic.; Virg.—**Particular phrase**: *Ultero tributa* (sometimes written as one word, *ulterotributa*), *Expenditures made by the State for public works*: Liv.—**ul-tus** (for ul-tus), a, um, P. of ul-tio-scōr.

Ūlūbræ, ārum, f. *Ulu-bræ; a town of Latium, by the Pontine Marshes (now Cisterna)*.

Ūlūl-a, æ, f. [ulul-o] (*The shrieker*; hence) *A screech-owl*: Virg.

Ūlūlā-tūs, ūs, m. [ulul(a)-o] *A howling, wailing, shrieking*: Cæs.; Virg.

Ūl-ŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [onomatop.; root ūl reduplicated, cf. āl-ol-ŭŭo] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: **I.** **Of animals**: *To howl, etc.*: canes ululare per umbram, Virg.—**2.** **Of shades of the departed, etc.**: *To yell, shriek, utter a wailing or mournful cry*: Latiosque ululasse per agros Deformes animas, Ov. **B. Meton.**: **Of places**: *To ring, resound, re-echo with howling, etc.*: plangoribus ædes Fœminæ ululant, Virg. **II. Act.**: *To cry, or howl, out to anyone; to cry, or yell out, a person's name, etc.*: nocturnissime Hecate trivis ululata per urbem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ululer*.

ul-va, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *Sedge*: Virg.

Ūlysses, is, v. *Ulixes*.

umbel-la, æ, f. dim. [for umbella; fr. umbra, umb(æ)-s] *A sunshade, parasol, umbrella*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ombelle, ombrelle*.

umb-ŭlicus, i, m. [akin to Gr. οὐμβρός] **I. Prop.**: *The navel*: Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *The middle, centre*: Cic.—**B.** *The projecting end of a cylinder (on which an ancient book was rolled)*: Hor.—**C.** *A species of sea-snail, sea-cockle*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ombilic, nœmbil*.

umb-o, ōnis, m. [id.] (*Any convex elevation*; hence) **I. a.** **Prop.**: **A boss of a shield: Virg.—**b.** **Meton.**: **A shield: Virg.—**2.** (**Prop.**) *The full part or swelling of a garment*; *Meton.*) *A toga*: Pers.****

umbra, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A shade, shadow*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *In painting*: *The dark part of a painting; shade, shadow*: Cic.—**B.** *A shade, ghost of a dead person*: Virg.; Hor.; Ov.—**C.** *An uninvited guest (whom an invited one brings with him)*: Hor.—**D.** *A shade, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow (as a tree, building, etc.)*: Ov.; Tac.—**E.** *A fish (called also sciæna)*: *a grayling, amber*: Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *A trace, obscure sign or image, faint appearance, imperfect copy or representation, semblance*: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *Shelter, cover, protection*: Cic.; Liv.—¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *umbræ* (mod.) *ombre*.

umbra-cūlum, i, n. [umbra, (unconfr. Gen.) umbra-i] (*That which makes or furnishes shade*; hence) **I.**: **a.** **Prop.**: *A shady place, bower, arbour*: Virg.—**b.** **Meton.**: *A school*:

Cic.—**2.** *A sunshade, parasol, umbrella*: Ov.

umbrā-tilis, e, adj. [id.] (*Belonging to umbra*; hence) **1.** *Remaining in retirement or at home*: *private, retired, contemplative*: vita, Cic.—**2.** *Of speech*: *In the manner of the schools*: Cic.

Umbri, ōrum, m. *The Umbri; a people of Italy, in the district of Umbria, which was named after them*—Hence, **1.** **Umbër**, bra, brum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Umbrians*; *Umbrian*.

—As **Subst.**: **a.** **Umbër**, bri, m.: (e) (sc. canis) *An Umbrian dog*: Virg.—(b) (sc. aper) *An Umbrian boar*: Cat.

—**b.** **Umbra**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A female Umbrian* (in a pun with umbra, a shadow): Plaut.—**2.** **Umbra-la**, æ, f. *The territory of the Umbri*; *Umbria*.

umbr-i-fer, fera, ferum, adj. [umbr-a; (i); fer-o] *Shade-bringing, shade-giving, casting a shade, shady*: nemus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ombrifère*.

umbr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [umbr-a] **I. Prop.**: *To shade, shadow, overshadow, cast a shade upon*: Alphæus umbrantia Mœnala ripas, Claud. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To overspread, cover, etc.*: umbratæ gerunt civilis tempora querens, Virg.—**B.** *To cover, hide, conceal, make dark, etc.*: diem telis, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *umbrër*, (mod.) *ombrer*.

umbr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Fuli of shade, shady*: vallis, Virg.: (Comp.) locus umbroribus, Cic.: (Sup.) umbrōssissima, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ombræux*.

unquam, v. un-quam.

ūnā, adv. [*Adverbial Abl. of unus*]. *In one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together*: Cic.

ūnānim-itas, ātis, f. [unanīm-us] (*The quality of the unanimus*; hence, *Unanimity, concord*: *fraterna*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *unanimité*).

ūn-ānim-us, a, um, adj. [un-us anim-us] *Of one mind, heart, or will, of one accord, concordant, unanimous*: Liv.; Cat.

uncia, æ, f. = οὐγκία. **I. Prop.** *The twelfth part of anything*; *a twelfth*. **Cic. II. Meton.**: *A trifle, bit, atom*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *once*.

unci-ārius, a, um, adj. [unci-a] (*Of, or belonging to, an uncia*; hence **1.** *Pertaining to one twelfth per cent per month, i. e. at one per cent, per year*: *tenus*, Tac.—**2.** *Of one ounce (in weight)*: Pl.

unci-ātim, adv. [id.] **I. Prop.** *By twelfths, by ounces*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *By a little at a time, little by little*: Ter.

uncin-ātus, a, um, adj. [uncin-us] *Furnished with hooks or tenters barbed*: *corpuscula*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *unciné*.

unc-inus, i, m. [unc-us] (*A thing pertaining to an uncus*; hence) *A hook barb*: App.

unci-ōla, æ, f. dim. [unci-a] *A little ounce*: Juv.

unc-tio, ōnis, f. [for ung-tio; fr ung-o] **I. Prop.**: *A besmearing, anointing*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *An ointment, an unguent*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onction*.

UNCTOR

UNIVERSE

unc-tor, ōris, m. [for ung-tor; fr. *ung-o*] *An anointer*: Cic.

1. unc-tum, i, n. [for ung-tum; fr. id.] *The anointing thing*: hence) *An unguent, ointment*, etc.: Cic.

2. unctum, i, v. i. unctus.

unc-tūra, æ, f. [for ung-tura; fr. ung-o] *An anointing of the dead*: Cic.

unc-tus (for ung-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of ung-o. — **2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: *Anointed*: Sen. — **b.** Meton.: *Rich, luxurious, sumptuous*: (Comp.) ut ab illis ipse unctor abiret, Cic. — **As Subst.**: **unctum**, i, n. *A rich banquet, sumptuous feast*: Hor. — **c.** Fig.: Of speech: *Rich, elegant*, etc.: consuetudo dicendi, Cic.

1. uncus, i, m. [Gr. ὄγκος, Sans. *ahka*] **I.** Gen.: *A hook*: Liv. **II.** Esp.: *A hook fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber*: Cic.

2. unc-us, a, um, adj. [1. unc-us] *Hooked, bent in, crooked, curved*: hamus, Ov.

und-a, æ, f. [Sans. root *UND*, to wet or moisten] *That which wets, etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A wave, billow*: Plaut.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Water, moisture, a fluid or liquid of any kind*: Ov. — **B.** *A wave, wave-like thing*: Virg. — **C.** *A stream, crowd, multitude of persons*, etc.: Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of the wave-like agitation of a multitude: *A surge, billow, stream, tide*: Cic.; Hor.

un-de, adv. [for un-de, fr. qu-i] **1.** Of place: *From which place, whence*: reverti in fines, unde erant profecti, Cæs.: (with Gen.) unde gentium, Plaut. — **2.** Of persons or things: *From whom, from which, from what*: unde iste amor tam improbus? Cic.: (with Gen.) unde gentium? Plaut. — **Particular phrases**: **a.** *Law*: unde petitur, *Whence, or from whom, a thing is sought or claimed*; a defendant or defendants in a suit: Ter.; Cic. — **b.** *Unde, unde*, *From wherever or whence-soever*; *from whatever quarter*: Hor.

un-decīm, num. adj. [for undecem; fr. un-us; dec-em] *(One and ten)*: hence) *Eleven*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. onze.

undecim-us, a, um, num. adj. [undecim] *The eleventh*: legio, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. onzième.

undē-cumque (-cunque) — *in times*: unde vacetis quicquid locus, Lucr.), adv. *From wherever or whence-soever*: *from what place, or part, so-ever*: Pl.

undē-libet, adv. *Whence you will, whence-soever, from any place whatever, from anywhere*: Auct. Her.

un-decē, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [un-us; decē] *(One and ten each)*: hence) *Eleven each, eleven distributively*: Hor.

un-dē-nōnāginta, num. adj. [un-us; de; nonaginta] *(One from ninety)*: hence) *Eighty-nine*: Liv.

un-dē-oc-tōginta, num. adj. [un-us; de; octoginta] *(One from eighty)*: hence) *Seventy-nine*: Hor.

un-dē-quadrāginta, num. adj.

[un-us; de; quadraginta] *(One from forty)*: hence) *Thirty-nine*: Cic.

undē-quinquāg-esīmus, a, um, num. adj. [constr. fr. undequinquagint-esimus; fr. undequingint-a] *The forty-ninth*: Cic.

un-dē-quinquāginta, num. adj. [un-us; de; quinquaginta] *(One from fifty)*: hence) *Forty-nine*: Liv.

un-dē-sexāginta, num. adj. [un-us; de; sexaginta] *(One from sixty)*: hence) *Fifty-nine*: Liv.

undētrīc-esīmus or **undētrīg-esīmus**, a, um, num. adj. [constr. and changed fr. undetrīgint-esimus; fr. undetrīgint-a] *The twenty-ninth*: Liv.

undēvicēsīm-āni, ōrum, m. [undevicesim-us] *Soldiers of the nineteenth legion*: Hirt.

undēvic-esīmus (**undevig-**) a, um, adj. [constr. fr. undevīgint-esimus; fr. undevīgint-i] *The nineteenth*: Cic.

un-dē-vīginti, num. adj. [un-us; de; vīginti] *(One from twenty)*: hence) *Nineteen*: Cic.

und-i-que, adv. indef. [for und-e; (i); que] *(Whencesoever)*: hence) *From all parts, sides, or places; from every quarter, on all sides, on every part, everywhere*: Cic.

und-i-sōn-us, a, um, adj. [und-a; (i); son-o] *Wave-sounding; sounding, or roaring, with the waves*: dei, i. e. sea-gods, Prop.

und-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [und-a] **I.** Prop.: *To rise in waves or surges; to throw up waves, to surge, swell*: ad cœlum undabat vortex, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To overflow with, be full of, abound in anything*: silva favis, Claud. — **B.** *To wave, undulate*: undans buxo Cytorus, Virg.

undō-sus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of waves or surges, surgy, billowy*: equor, Virg.: (Comp.) undosior fluctus, Sol.

Unelli, ōrum, m. *The Unelli; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis*.

undēvicēsīm-āni, ōrum, m. [undevicesim-us] *Soldiers of the twenty-first legion*: Tac.

ūn-et-vicēsīmus, a, um, num. adj. [un-us; et; vicesimus] *The twenty-first*: legio, Tac.

ung-o (-uo), unxi, unctum, ung-ēre, 3. v. e. æ. [akin to Sanscrit root *ANJ*, to smear, to anoint] **I.** Prop.: *To smear, besmear, anoint with any fat substance, an unguent, oil, etc.*: corpus, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** *Of a vessel*: *To daub with pitch*: Virg. — **2.** *To smear with poison*: tela, Virg. — **B.** *To smear, stain, etc.*: arma cruoribus, Hor. — **C.** Part. Perf.: *Greasy*: manūs, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. oindre.

ungu-en, īnis, n. [ungu-o] *(The anointing thing)*: hence) *An ointment, unguent*: Virg.

unguent-ārius, a, um, adj. [unguent-um] *Of, or belonging to, ointments or unguents; ointment-; vasa, Pl. — **As Subst.**: **1.** **unguentārius**, īi, m. (sc. negotiator) *A dealer in unguents, a perfumer*: Cic. — **2.** **unguentārium**, īi, n. (sc. argentum), *Money for buying perfumes*: Pl.*

unguen-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [for unguin-to; fr. unguen, unguin-is] *To anoint*: Plaut.

unguent-um, i, n. [unguent-o] *(The anointing thing)*: hence) *An ointment, unguent, perfume*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. onguent.

ungu-icūlus, i, m. dim. [ungu-is] *A little nail of the finger*: Cic. — **Particular expression**: *A tenderis unguiculis, From tender little nails, i. e. from early infancy, from childhood*: Cic.

unguis, is, m. [akin to ὄνυξ] **1.** *Of persons*: *A nail*: Hor. — **Particular phrases**: **a.** *Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, From toe to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot*: Cic. — **b.** *Transversum unguem discedere, To depart a finger's breadth, in the least*: Cic. — **c.** *Medium ostendere unguem, To show the middle nail, i. e. to show utter derision, the greatest contempt*: Juv. — **d.** *De tenero ungui, From a tender nail, i. e. from childhood*: Hor. — **e.** *Ad or in unguem, To a nail, i. e. to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail): Hor. **Virg.** — **2.** *Of animals*: *A claw, hoof, talon*: Hor.

ungu-la, æ, f. [ungu-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A hoof*: Cic. — **B.** *Of hens*: *A claw*: Plaut. — **C.** *Of vultures and eagles*: *A talon*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A horse*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ongle.

unguo, ēre, v. ungo.

ūnō-e, adv. [unio-us] *Alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree*: Cic.

ūn-i-cōlor, ōris, adj. [un-us; (i); color] *Of one colour, all of one or the same colour*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. uni-colo-re.

ūn-ic-us, a, um, adj. [un-us] *(Pertaining to unus; hence) I.* Prop.: *Of number*: *One and no more; only, sole, single*: filius, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of nature, character, or quality*: **A.** *In a good sense*: *Alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique*: liberalitas, Cic. — **B.** *In a bad sense*: *Singularly bad, detestable*: nequitia, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. unique.

ūn-i-form-is, e, adj. [un-us; (i); form-a] *Having only one shape or form, uniform*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. uni-forme.

ūn-i-gēn-a, æ, adj. [un-us; (i); gen-o = gigno] **1.** *Only-begotten, only*: mundus, Cic. — **2.** *Born of one parent, of one or the same family*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. unigène.

ūn-i-mān-us, a, um, adj. [un-us; (i); man-us] *Having only one hand, one-handed*: puer, Liv.

ūn-ko, ōnis, m. and f. [un-us] *(A thing pertaining to unus; hence) A single large pearl*: Mart.

ūn-iter, adv. [id.] *Into one, together in one, conjointly*: Licet.

ūn-ivērs-a, adv. [univers-us] *In general, generally*: Cic.

universitas, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the universe*; hence) *I. Prop.*: All together, the whole: *Cic. II. Meton.*: The whole number of things, the whole world, the universe: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. universid.*

un-iversus, *a*, *um* (*un-vorsum*, *Lucr.*), *adj.* [*un-us*; (*i*); *versus*] (*Turned into one*; hence) *All together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal*: *provincia, Cic.*—*As Subst.*: **universum**, *i*, *n.* *The whole world, the universe*: *Cic.*—*Adverbial expression*: In *universum*, *As a whole, in general, generally*: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (subst.) univers.*

un-quam (*um-*), *adv.* [*un-um*; *quam*] *At any time, ever*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*

ūn-us (old forms, *OMOS* and *ENOS*, *Cic.*), *a*, *um* (*unius*, *Virg.*), (*Gen. unius*; *Dat. uni*) *num. adj.* [*eis, ēv-ōs*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: One; *an or a*: *populus, Cic.*—*Adverbial expression*: In *unum*, *Into one, to one place, together*: *Cic. B. Esp.*: 1. Of that which is common to several persons or things; *One and the same*: *omnes una manet nox, Hor.*—2. Of that which is alone, by itself: *One, alone, only, sole, single*: *Pompeius plus potest unis, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. II. Meton.*: *A or an, one, some, some one*: *unus paterfamilias, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. un.*

ūpī-lo, *ōnis*, *m.* [*for ovī-lo or opī-lo*; *fr. ovī-lē*] (*One pertaining to an ovile*; hence) *A shepherd*: *Virg.*

Ūrānīa, *ae*, *cf.*, *f.* *Ūpārīa* or *Ūpārīa* (*The Heavenly*). *Ūrānīa* or *Ūpārīa*: *the muse of Astronomy*: *Cic.*

urbān-e, *adv.* [*i. urban-us*] 1. *Courteously, civilly, affably, politely, urbanely*: *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *urbanus*, *id.*—2. *Wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily*: *ridere, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *urbanissime respondere, Gell.*

urbān-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] (*The state or quality of the urbanus*; hence) 1. *A living in a city*; *city-life*: *Cic.*—2. (*City-fashion, city manners*; hence) *a*. In a good sense: (*a*) *Refinement, elegance of manner, politeness, courtesy, affability, urbanity*: *Cic.*—(*b*) *Refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech*: *Cic.*—(*c*) *Wit, humour, pleasantry, raillery*: *Cic.*—*b*. In a bad sense: *Trickery, roguery, knavery*: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. urbanité.*

urb-ānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*urbs, urbs-ls*] *I. Gen.*: *Of, or belonging to, the city or town*; *city-, town-*: *praetor, Cæs.*; *luxus, Tac.*—*As Subst.*: *urbanus*, *i*, *m.* (*cf. homo*) *An inhabitant of a city, a city-man, citizen*: *Cic. II. Esp.* (*In the city-fashion*; hence) *A*. In a good sense: 1. *Prop.*: *Polished, refined, cultivated, courteous, affable, urban*: *in manners*: *Cic.*—2. *Fig.*: *a*. [*akin to Sanscrit root ūsh, to burn*;—*orig. būro*, whence *bustum*; *cf. Gr. ūpī*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To burn*: *cedrum, Virg. B. Esp.*: 1. *To burn up, destroy by fire, consume*: *agros, Liv.*—2. *Of encaustic painting*: *To burn*

forward, impudent: *audacia, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. urbain.*

urb-ic-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*urbs, urbs-ls*] *Of, or belonging to, the city*; *city-, civic*: *Suet.*

Urbigenus pagus, *The Urbigenus Pagus*: *a canton of Helvetia* (*prps. the mod. Orbe*).

Urbinum, *i*, *n.* *Urbinum*; *a town of Umbria*.—Hence, **Urbīn-as**, *ātis*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Urbinum*.

urbo, *i*, *urvo*.

urb-s, *urbs*, *f.* [*prob. urb-o*] (*That which is marked out by a plough*; hence)

I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A walled town, a city*: *Cic.*; *Virg. B. Esp.*: *The city (of Rome)*: *Cic.*; *Hor. II. Meton.*: *The citizens*: *Virg.*

urcō-lus, *i*, *m. dim.* [*urceus, (uncurb. Gen.) urceol-*] *A little picher or water-pot*: *Juv.*

urcūs, *i*, *m.* [*etym. dub.*] *A pitcher, water-pot, ewer*: *Hor.*

ūr-ēdo, *inis*, *f.* [*ur-o*] (*A nipping*; hence) *A blast, blight of plants*: *Cic.*

urg-ō (*urgu-*), *ursi*, *no sup.*, *urgēre*, *2. v. a.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *To press, push, force, drive, impel, urge*: *tres (cf. naves) Euris ab alto in brevīa et Syrtis urget, Virg. II. Meton.*: *A.*: (*To press upon as something burdensome or compulsory*; hence) 1. *To bear hard, or close, upon; to press hard, to beset closely*: *aliquem, Hor.*—2. *To weigh down, burden, oppress*: *latus mundi, Hor.*—3. *Of personal subjects*: *To press, urge, solicit*: *Lepidus urisit me et suis et Antonii literis, ut, etc., Script. ap. Cic.*—4. *Of things as subjects*: *To be urgent or pressing*: *Cic.*—*B.*: *To press upon by too great nearness; to crowd, hem in, confine*: *urbem urbe, Cic.*—*C.*: (*To press upon with force*; hence) 1. *Of the soil*: *To turn up, till, etc.*: *Hor.*—2. *Of the sea*: *To force, or press, one's way through*: *Hor. III. Fig.*: *A. To press, ply, urge with argument*: *aliquem, Cic.*—*B.*: *To follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on anything*: *aequitatem, Cic.*

ūr-īna, *ae*, *f.* [*akin to Sanscrit rār, "water"; whence, Gr. ūp-ov*] *I. Prop.*: *Urine*: *Cic. II. Meton.*: *Seed, semen*: *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. urine*.

Urīos (*-us*), *i*, *m.*=*Ūprios* (*Heavenly*). *Urīos* or *Urīus*; *a title of Jupiter*.

ur-na, *ae*, *f.* [*akin to ur-īna*; *cf. urīna init.*] *I. Prop.*: *A vessel for draining water*; *a water-pot, water jar, urn*: *Hor.*; *Virg. II. Meton.*: *A.*: 1. *A voting-urn*: *Cic.*—2. *The urn (of fate)*: *Hor.*—*B.*: *A cinerary urn*: *Or.*—*C.*: *A money-pot, money-jar*: *Hor.*—*D.*: *A liquid measure containing half an amphora*; *An urn*: *Pers.*—*E.*: *A measure in gen.*: *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. urne*.

ūr-o, *ussī*, *ustum*, *ūrēre*, *3. v. a.* [*akin to Sanscrit root ūsh, to burn*;—*orig. būro*, whence *bustum*; *cf. Gr. ūpī*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To burn*: *cedrum, Virg. B. Esp.*: 1. *To burn up, destroy by fire, consume*: *agros, Liv.*—2. *Of encaustic painting*: *To burn*

in: *Ov. II. Meton.*: *A.*: 1. *To scorch, parch, dry up*: *faucis urit silis, Hor.*—2. *To cause a hot burning pain, or sensation to*: *to sting, or pain, acutely*: *pestilentia urens uribem aque agros, Liv.*—*B.*: *To rub, scab, gall, fret, chafe*: *teneros urit lorica laceratos, Prop.*—*C.*: *To pinch with cold*: *to nip, etc.*: *in montibus urit, Cic. III. Fig.*: *A.*: *To burn, inflame, consume with any passion*: *urit me Glyce nitor, Hor.*—*B.*: 1. *To gall, fret, chafe, vez, etc.*: *hominem, Ter.*—2. *To disturb, harass, annoy, distress, etc.*: *eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.*

urs-a, *ae*, *f.* [*akin to urs-us*] *I. Prop.*: *A she-bear*: *Ov.*—*B.*: *A bear, in gen.*: *Virg. II. Meton.*: *Ursa*, *as a constellation*, either *Ursa Major*, the *Greater Bear*, or *Ursa Minor*, the *Lesser Bear*: *Parthasis (i. e. Major)*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) urs*, (*mod.*) *ours*.

urs-us, *i*, *m.* [*akin to Sanscrit riksha*; *Gr. ῥῆκτος, ῥῆκος*] *A bear*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. ours*.

ur-tica, *ae*, *f.* [*ur-o*] 1. (*The thing stinging or painning acutely*; hence) *A stinging nettle, a nettle*: *Hor.*—2. (*The burning or inflaming thing*; hence) *Lustful desire, prurency*: *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. ortie*.

ūrus, *i*, *m.* [*a Celtic word*] *A ureox or aurox*: *a urus*: *Cæs.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. urs, ure*.

urv-o (*urb-*), *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *i*, *v. n.* *To plough around, mark out by a plough*: *"urvarē aratro definire"*: *Pompon.*

Uscudāma, *ae*, *f.* *Uscudama*; *a town of Thrace* (called, also, *Hadrianopolis*).

Uspētes, *um*, *-pī, ōrum*, *m.* *The Uspētes or Uspīi*; *a Germanic people*.

ūstāt-e, *adv.* [*ustat-us*] *In the usual manner*: *loqui, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *ustatius*, *Gell.*

ūstā-tus, *a*, *um*: 1. *Of usit(a)-or*.—2. *Pa.*: *Usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed, familiar*: *vocabulary, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *usitatus verbum, id.* (*Sup.*) *mos usitatissimus, Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. usité*.

ūs-ītor, *ātus sum*, *āri*, *i*, *v. dep. intens.* [*fr. obsol. us-or*; *freq. of ut-or*] *To use often, be in the habit of using*: *Gell.*

u-s-pīam, *adv.* [*akin to qu-i*; with suffix *pīam*; *s* is probably euphonic] *At, or in, any place; anywhere, somewhere*: *Cic.*

u-s-quam, *adv.* [*akin to qui*; *quam*; *cf. uspīam init.*] 1. *Of place*: *At, or in, any place; anywhere*: *Ter.*; *Cic.*—2. *Of other relations than those of place*: *In anything, in any way*: *Cic.*—3. *With verbs of motion*: *To any place, anywhere, anywhere*: *Hor.*

u-s-que, *adv.* [*akin to qui*; *que*; *cf. uspīam init.*] 1. *Of place*: *a. All the way, right on, without stop, continuously, constantly*: *Cic.*; *Ov.*:—*Also, with quaque*: *Cic.*—*b.* *With Acc. of place, or of person*: *All the way to, as far as, to*: *Hor.*—2. *Of time*: *All the while from or to a period; as long or as far*

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as; until: Tet.; Cic.—3. In other relations: **a.** *Even until; quite up to or as far as:* Cic.—**b.** *Right on, without stop, continuously, constantly, incessantly:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jusque*.

usquequaque, *v.* usque.

Ustica, æ, *f.* *Ustica; a small hill in the Sabine country, near Horace's villa.*

us-tor, ōris, *m.* [for *ur-tor*; fr. *ur-o*] *A burner of dead bodies; a corpse-burner:* Cic.

us-tūlo, āvi, ātūm, āre, *1. v. a.* [for *ur-tūlo*; fr. *id.*] *To burn up, consume by fire:* scripta lignis, Cat.

1. ūsū-cāpio, cēpi, captum, cāpere, *3. v. a.* [2. *usus*, (*uncontr.* Gen.) *us-us*; capio] *Law t. t.: To acquire ownership of a thing by long use; to acquire by prescription or usucapion:* Cic.

2. ūsūcāpi-o, ōnis, *f.* *Law t. t.: [1. usucapio-o] The acquisition of ownership by long use or possession; usucapion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *usucapion*.

ūsūcap-tus, a, um, *P. of usucap-io.*
ūs-īra, æ, *f.* [for *ut-sura*; fr. *ut-or*] *1. Gen.: A using, use, or enjoyment of a thing:* Cic. **II. Esp.: A Prop.: Mercantile t. t.: A use (of money lent):** Cic. **B. Meton.: Interest** paid for the use of money; *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans): Cic. **C. Fig.: Of other things than money: Interest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *usure*.**

ūsūrpā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*usurp(a)-o*] *A taking into use, a making use, using of a thing:* Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "usurpation"), Fr. *usurpation*.

ūsū-rp-o, āvi, ātūm, āre, *1. v. a.* [*contr.* from *usū-rap-o*; fr. *us-us*, (*uncontr.* Gen.) *us-us*; (*i*); *rap-iō* (*7*) *seizes to one's own use; hence:* **1. Gen.: To take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise:** nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, Cic.: benevolentie memoriam, *id.* **II. Esp.: A. To take possession or cognizance of, i. e. to perceive, observe, etc., through the senses:** aliquid sensibus, Lucr.—**B. Law t. t.: 1. To get possession of, to acquire, obtain a thing: possessionem, Cic.—2. To assume or appropriate unlawfully; to usurp: civitatem, Suet.—C. To name or call habitually:** is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *usurper*.

1. ū-sus (for *ut-sus*), a, um, *P. of ut-or.*

2. ū-sus, ūs, *m.* [for *ut-sus*; fr. *ut-or*] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A using, or making use of, a thing; use, application, employment:** Cic.—**Particular Law phrases:** 1. *Usus et fructus, usus fructuosus, and more freq. in one word, usufructus. The use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct:* Cic.; Sen.—**2. A use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucapion; in the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas; v. auctoritas.** **B. Esp.: 1. Intercourse, familiarity, intimacy:** Cic. **2. Ov.—2. a. Constant use, practice, exercise:** Cæs.; Cic.—**b.**

Custom, usage, habit: Cic. **II. Meton.: A. Experience:** Cic.; Cæs.—**B. Service, benefit, profit, advantage, utility, usefulness:** Cic.; Hor.—**Particular phrases:** Usui, or ex usu, esse, *To be of use, service, or benefit; to be useful, serviceable, or profitable:* Cæs.; Cic.—**C. Use, occasion, need, want, necessity:** Cic.—**Particular phrases:** Usus est, or usus venit, *There is need; it is necessary, becomes requisite:* Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.—**D. A fit occasion or opportunity to be used:** Cic.; Cæs.—**Particular expression:** Usus venit, etc., *It comes by occasion; i. e. it happens, chances, occurs:* Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *us*.

ūt, or, in its original form, **ūtī**, adv. and conj. [etym. dub.; but prob. from the same pronominal root as *qui*, quod] **I. Adv.: A. Gen.: In what manner, how; in the manner that;** as: non item in oratione, ut in versu, Cic.—**Particular expressions or combinations:** 1. *Ut ut* (also in one word, *utut*), *In whatever way or manner; however:* Plaut.; Ter.—**2. a. Ut . . . ita, As . . . so; not only . . . but also:** Cic.—**b. Ut ita non, etc., Although . . . yet not:** Liv.—**3. Ut** (mostly followed by *quisque*) . . . *ita*, *to denote that, if a person or thing possesses a quality in a very high degree, he or it likewise possesses another in an equal degree:* As . . . so; the . . . the; the more . . . the more: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic.—**4. Ut** with *Sup.* and some part of *possum*: as *much as I, etc., am, etc., able; as much as I, etc., possible:* ut brevissime ponit, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1. To introduce examples:** As, such as, as for instance: in libero populo, ut Athenis, Cic.—**2. With explanatory clauses, etc.: As inasmuch as, according as, as being, for:** at hi quidem, ut populi Romani etas est, senes, Cic.—**3. In exclamations to denote degree:** How! how much! how greatly: Cic.—**4. In relations of time:** a. *As, when, as soon as:* literas scripsi statim, ut tuas legeram, Cic.—**b. As, while:** ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo de improvisu, Ter.—**c. Since, since the time that:** ut Brundisio profectus es, Cic. **II. Conj. with the Subjunctive:** A. *With clauses expressing an effect or consequence:* As that, so that, that: Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, ut ego me tardiores esse non moleste feram, Cic.—**Particular uses:** 1. *After expressions of fearing:* As to=That not: timeo, ut sustineas (sc. labores), I am afraid as to your supporting, i. e. that you will not support, Cic.—**2. Elliptically for fac ut, Supposing, agreeing, or granting that; in case that; even if; although, etc.: verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes, etc., Cic.—B. In intentional clauses:** To the end that; in order that; that: si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi, etc., Cic.

ut-cumque (*-cunq-*), adv.: **1. In what way soever, howsoever, however:**

Cic.—2. At whatever time, whenever: Hor.

ūt-ens, entis: **1. P. of ut-or.—2. Pa.: Possessing, that possesses:** (Comp.) utentior sit, i. e. richer, Cic.

ūt-en-silis, e, adj. [for *utent-silis*; fr. *utens*, *utent-is*] *That may be used, fit for use, of use, useful:* Var.—**As Subst.: utensilia**, ium, *n.* *Things for use, i. e. utensils, materials, necessaries, etc.:* Liv.

1. ūter, tris, *m.* [akin to *uternus*] **I. Prop.: A bag or bottle made of an animal's hide:** Cæs.; Virg. **II. Meton.: The skin, or prps. stomach, of a person:** Hor.

2. ūter, utra, utrum (*Gen. Sing., utrius, Hor.: —Dat., utri*), *pron.* [prob. akin to *ut*; cf. *ut init.*] **I. Prop.: A. Sing.: Whether, or which of the two;** quis: ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic.—**Particular combination:** Uter . . . uter, *Which of the two . . . the other:* Cic.—**B. Plur. Which of the two parties, sets, etc.: utros ejus habueris liberos, Cic. II. Meton.: One or the other, either one, either of the two: Cic.**

ūter-cumque (*-cunq-*), utrā-cumque, utrumcumque, *pron.* *Whichever of the two; whichever, whichever:* Cic.

ūter-libet, utrālibet, utrumlibet, *pron.* *Which of the two you please, whichever of the two:* utrumlibet elige, Cic.—**Adverbial expression:** Utralibet, *On whichever of two sides, on either side:* Pl.

ūter-que, utrāque, utrumque (*Gen. Sing., utriusque; utriusque, Hor.: —Dat., utrique*), *pron.* *Both one and the other, both, each:* A. *Sing.: In utrumque partem disserere, Cic.—B. Plur.: palmas utraque tetendit, Virg.*

ūt-erus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *utara*, "venter"] **I. Prop.: The womb, matrix:** Hor. **II. Meton.: A. Plur.: Of the cavities of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth:** Lucr.—**B. The belly, paunch:** Virg.; Juv.

ūter-vis, utrāvis, utrumvis, *pron. indefin.* **I. Prop.: Which of the two you will, either one of the two, either (be it which it may) of the two:** Cic. **II. Meton.: Both:** Plaut.

ūtī, v, *ut init.*

ūt-ibilis, e, adj. [ut-or] *That can be used, fit, useful, serviceable:* Plaut.

ūt-ilis, e, adj. [ut-or] *Useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, profitable, advantageous, etc.: res, Cic.: (Comp.) vita utilior, id.: (Sup.; also, with Dat.) calamus utilissimus fistulis, Pl.—As Subst.: utile, i, *n.* *What is useful, the useful:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *utile*.*

ūtīl-itas, ātis, *f.* [ut-il-is] (*The quality of the utilis; hence*) *Use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, service, benefit, profit, advantage:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *utilité*.

ūtīl-iter, adv. [*id.*] *Usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously:* (Comp.) utilius starent etiam nunc memia Phœbi, Ov.: (Sup.) utilissime, Pl.

UTINAM

ūtī-nam, adv. *Oh that! I wish that! I would that!* etc.: sit (sc. Tibur) mee sedes utinam senectae! Hor.—Particular combinations: **I.** Utinam ne, utinam non, *Oh that . . . not; would that . . . not:* Cic.—**2.** Utinam nec . . . nec, *Oh! that neither . . . nor; that neither . . . nor:* Phaed.

ūtī-que, adv. *(In whatever way, be it as it may; hence) In any case, at any rate, certainly, surely, assuredly, by all means, particularly, without fail, undoubtedly, etc.:* Cic.

ūtōr, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To use; to make use of, avail one's self of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise, etc.:* (with Abl.) voce, Cic.: (with Acc.) operam meam, Plaut.—Particular expression: ūti aliquo or aliquem, *To use one, i. e. to enjoy the friendship of anyone; to be familiar or intimate with, to associate with a person:* Cic.; Cato. **II.** Meton.: *To be in possession of; to have, hold, or find:* bonis justisque rebus, Cic.: (with second Abl. of further definition) me Capitulinus convictore usus amicoque A puero est, Hor.

ut-pōt-e, adv. [ut; pot-:] *As namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since:* Cic.; Hor.

utpūta, v. puto.

utrālibet, v. uterlibet.

utr-ārus, ū, m. [1. uter, utr-:] *Millit. l. t.:* *(One pertaining to a uter; hence) One who brings water in skins, a water-carrier:* Liv.

utrīcūl-ārus, ū, m. [utricul-us] *(One pertaining to a utriculus; hence) A bagpiper:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *utriculaire*.

utr-icūlus, i, m. dim. [1. uter, utr-is] *A small skin or leathern bottle:* Cels.

utr-im-que (utr-in-), adv. [uter, utrus-; (im); que; i. e. fr. uterque, with adverbial suffix inserted between uter and que] **I.** Prop.: *Of place; From or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other:* magnae utrimque copiae, Cic.: (with secus) quare ūtrimesecus quum corpus vapulet, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *On both sides; on the one side, and on the other:* virtus est medium et ūtrimeque reductum, Hor.

utrimquēscūs, v. utrimque.

utr-o, adv. [uter, utr-ius] *To which of the two places, to which part or side, which way:* Ov.

utr-que, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of uterque] *To both places, parts, or sides, in both directions:* Cic.

utr-ūbi (-ūbi, -ūbi), adv. [uter, utr-ius; ubi] *At which of two places, on which of two sides, where:* Plaut.

utrībi-que (utr-ūbi-), adv. *On both parts or sides; on the one side and the other:* Cic.

utr-um, adv. [uter, utr-ius] *Introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to an, which commences the second clause: in Eng. represented in direct questions simply*

by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *Whether:* utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic.: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, etc., id., —Without the second clause: utrum in clarrissimis civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic.

ūtut, v. ut.

ūv-a, ae, f. [etym. dub., prob. uv-esco] *(The moist thing; hence) I.* Prop.: *A grape-berry, a grape:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A cluster, or bunch, of grapes: Cic.—**B.** A vine: Virg.—**C.** A cluster formed by bees when they alight in swarming: Virg.

ūve-sco, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [obsol. uve-o] **I.** Prop.: *To grow, or become, moist, wet, damp, humid, etc.:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *To moisten one's self, i. e. to drink freely or copiously; to tipple, lope, etc.:* Hor.

ūvidū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for uviduo-lus; fr. uvidus, (unconstr. Gen.) uvidu-i] *Moist, wet:* Cat.

ūv-idus, a, um, adj. [uv-esco] **I.** Prop.: *Moist, wet, damp, humid:* Rura, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Moistened, i. e. having copiously or freely drunk, tippled, topped, etc.:* Hor.

ūxor, ōris, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A wife, spouse, consort:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of animals: A mate:* Hor.

ūxor-ūs, a, um, adj. [uxor] **I.** Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, a wife, or married woman:* res, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious:* Virg.; Hor.

V

V, v, n. indecl., or *f.*, the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet. The character is derived from the Greek *Υ*. Although it was originally written with the same sign as the vowel *u*, it was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it. **I.** In sound *V* corresponds to the Æolic digamma; hence, it is called in Quintilian, Æolica littera. By this affinity of the *v* to the digamma is explained the frequent occurrence of an initial or medial *v* in Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel; cf., ver, ῥῶ; vis, τῆς; levis, ἁλῆος. **II.** *V* has the closest affinity to the vowel *u*, and hence, in the course of composition and inflection, it often passed into the latter: solvo, solum, caveo, cautum, etc. **III.** *V* as a medial between two vowels was very frequently elided, and the word underwent a greater or less contraction: amavisti, amāsti; novisti, nōsti; si vis, sis. **IV.** The designation of the number five by the letter *V* does not strictly belong here, it being rather a representation of the half of *X*.

vācā-tīo, ōnis, f. [vac(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A being free from a duty, service, etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A sum paid for exemption from military service:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vacation*

1. vac-ca, ae, f. [probably akin to Sanscrit *vaga* (the fem. of *ukshan*, "an ox or bull") sic cythos pastas distendant ubera vaccae, Virg.: te . . . circum mugiant vaccae, Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vacque*, (mod.) *vache*.

2. Vacca, ae, f. *Vacca; a town 1. Of Byzacene in Africa.—2. Of Numidia, called also Vaga (now Beja).—Hence, Vacc-enses (Vag-), ium, m. The inhabitants of Vacca.*

Vaccæi, ōrum, m. *The Vaccæi; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

vaccinum, ū, n. [etym. dub.] *The bilberry or whortleberry:* Virg.

vacc-ūla, ae, f. dim. [vacc-a] *A little cow or heifer:* Cat.

vāc-ē-fīo, pp̄s, no perf., fīēri, v. pass. irr. [vac-o; (ē); fīo] *To become or be made empty:* Lucr.

vācērr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [vacerr-a, "a log"] *(Full of vacerra; Fig.) Mad, crazed, crack-brained, acc. to Suet.*

vācillā-tīo, ōnis, f. [vacill(a)-o] *A rocking to and fro; see-saw; a wavering, reeling motion:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vacillation*.

vācill-o (ā, Lucr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [Sans. root *VAṆK*, to go tortuously] *To sway to and fro, stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate:* Cic.; Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaciller*.

vāciv-e, adv. [vaciv-us] *At leisure, leisurely:* Phaed.

vāc-ivus, a, um, adj. [vac-o] *Empty, void:* sedes, Plaut.

vāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A. To be empty, void, or vacant: ut vix tricolinum vacaret, Cic.—B. To be free from; to be without; not to have: illa natura cœlestis et terrā vacat et humore, Cic. II.* Fig.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To be vacant, disengaged, unoccupied, etc.:* tempus vacans, Quint.—**2.** *To be free from; to be without; not to have: nulla vitæ pars vacare officio potest, Cic. B.* Esp.: **1.** *To be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure or time:* festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor.—**2.** *Impers.: Vacat, etc.: There is, etc., time, room,*

VACUĒFACIO

VALEO

or leisure for a thing: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuquer*.

vācū-ō-fācīo, fēci, factum, fāc-ēre, 3. v. a. [vacu-us; (e); facio] To make empty; to empty, clear, free: Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep.

vācū-itas, ātis, f. [vacu-us] (The state of the vacuum: hence) *A being without; a freedom, absence, exemption from anything*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vacuū*.

Vāc-ūna, æ, f. [vac-o] (She who has leisure) *Vacuna; the goddess of rural leisure*. — Hence, **Vācūn-ālis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Vacuna*.

vācū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vacu-us] To make empty or void; to empty, clear, free: Lucr.

vācū-us, a, um, adj. (vac-o) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Empty, void, free, clear; wanting, without something: castra, Cæs.—**As Subst.**: **vacuum**, i, n. An empty space; an open, or vacant, place; a void, vacuity: Hor.—**B.** Clear of, free from, devoid of, without something: nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. (with Gen.) *ager frugum vacuum*, Sall. **II.** Fig.: **A.** 1. Free, clear, disengaged, etc.: animus, Cic.—**2.** Free from, clear or devoid of, without something: vacuum molestis, Cic.—**B.** 1. Free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: (Sup.) *nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quæras*, Ov.—**2.** Free from care, calm, quiet, composed, without apprehension: Sall.—**C.** Of women: Free, unmarried, single: Tac.—**D.** Of possessions: Free, vacant, without an occupant or master: Cic.—**As Subst.**: **vacuum**, i, n. Vacant property: Hor.—**E.** Of an office, etc.: Vacant: Tac.—**F.** Of places, in reference to entering them: Free, open, public, accessible: Virg.; Hor.—**G.** Without value, worthless, useless, empty, vain, unprofitable: vacuum exerceat in aëra morsus, Ov. **III.** Meton.: Of places, etc.: *A.* Calm, quiet, undisturbed, peaceful, etc.: Hor.—**B.** Idling, lounging: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vacue*, *vacū*.

Vādīmōnis lacus. Lake *Vadimonis*; a small lake in Etruria (now Lago di Bassano or *Issanovello*).

vādīmōnium, ii, n. [v. vad-is] (The thing pertaining to vad-is; hence) *A promise secured by bail for appearance in court; bail, security, recognition*: Cic.

vād-o, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [from the root *βα, βα-ivō*] To go, walk; esp. to go hastily or rapidly, to rush: Cic.; Virg.

vād-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [1. vas, vad-is] Law t. t. To bind over by bail to appear in court: hominem, Cic.: reum, Liv.

vād-ōsus, a, um, adj. [vad-um] Full of shallows or fords; shallow, shoal: mare, Cæs.: (Sup.) *vadosissimus* *Ganges*, Sol.

vād-um, i, n. [vad-o] (That through which one can go; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A shallow place in water; a shallow, shoal, ford*: Cæs.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A body of water, a sea, stream*, etc.: A.

Virg.—B. The bottom of a body of water, the depths: Hor.—**C.** The bottom of a well: Phaed. **III.** Fig.: Of circumstances, etc.: *A shoal, shallow*: Cic.

væ, interj. [vōa] An exclamation of pain or dread: *Ah! alas!* Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg.: (with Dat.) *vae victis*, Liv.: (with Acc.) *væ te*, Plaut.

vænō, ire, v. veneo.

vænō, fra, frum, adj. [etym. dub.] Sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle: Of persons or things: in disputando, Cic. (Sup.) *somniorum vaferrimus interpres*, Cic.

vāfr-e, adv. [vāfer, vāfr-i] Styly, cunningly, artfully: Cic.

vāg-o, adv. [vag-us] Here and there, far and wide, dispersedly: Liv.

vāgīna, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A scabbard, sheath*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the hull, husk*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vagin*, *gaine*.

vāgīo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] Of young children: To cry, squall, etc.: in cunis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vagir*.

vāgī-tus, ūs, m. [vagi-o] **1.** A crying, squalling of young children: Virg.—**2.** Of kids: *A bleating*: Ov.

1. vāg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [vag-us] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: To wander about, go to and fro, ramble, range, rove, etc.: ultra terminum, Hor. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: To wander, roam, rove, etc.: animus, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: To spread abroad, etc.: ea fama vagatur, Virg. **II.** Act.: To wander through or over: terræ, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaguer*.

2. vāg-or, ōris, m. [vag-io] A waiting or squalling of infants: Lucr.

vāg-us, a, um, adj. [Sans. root *vaj*, to go] (Going; hence) **I.** Prop.: Strolling about, roaming, wandering, unfixed, unsettled, vagrant: multitudo, Cic.: pecus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: Wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague: pars questionum vaga, Cic. (with Gen.) *vagus animi*, Cat. **B.** Esp.: *1.* Vacillating between parties: Vell.—**2. Inconstant in love; fickle, changeable: Prop.—**3.** Of intercourse: Promissus: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vague*.**

vah (fuller form, *vaha*, Plant.), interj. An exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, etc.: *Ah! oh! Ter.*

Vāhālis, is, m. The *Vahalis* (now *Waal*), the left arm of the Rhine.

vald-e, adv. [contr. from *valid-e*; valid-us] **I.** Prop.: Strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly: *litteras tuas valde expecto*, Cic.: *valde magna*, id. **II.** Meton.: As a confirmative reply, *I'es, certainly*: Plaut.

vāl-ē-dico, no perf. nor sup., dic-ēre, 3. v. n. [val-eo; (e); dico] To say farewell, bid adieu: Ov.

vāl-ens, ntis, 1. P. of *val-e-o*. — **2.** Pa. a. Prop.: Physically: (a) Gen.: Strong, stout, vigorous, powerful: (Sup.) *valentissimi lictores*, Cic.

—(b) Esp.: Of persons: *Well in health, healthy, hale, hearty*: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Gen.: Strong, powerful, mighty: (Comp.) *ut fieri nihil possit valentius*, Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of medicines, etc.: Strong, powerful, active, etc.: Pl.—(b) In full vigour: *sensitis*, Cic.—**c.** Meton.: Strong, coarse, thick: *tunica*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vallant*.

vāl-en-ter, adv. [for *valent-ter*; fr. *valens*, *valent-is*] **1.** Strongly, powerfully, mightily: (Comp.) *cepit* . . . præcepis spirare valentius Eurus, Ov.—**2.** Of speech, etc.: Forcibly, energetically: Val. Max.

vāl-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit *bal-a*, vis, robur] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To be strong, stout, or vigorous: *puer multum valet* Plaut. **B.** Esp.: In respect of the natural condition of the body: *To be well in health; to be healthy, hale, hearty*: corpore, Cic.—**Particular phrases**: **1.** At the commencement of letters: *si valet*, bene est, and abbreviated, *s. v. b. e.*; and, more fully, with the addition *ego* or *equidem* *valeo* (abbreviated *E. v.* or *E. q. v.*): *If you are in health, it is well*, Cic.—**2.** In leaving-taking: *Vale, etc., valeas*, Be you in good health; *may you be in good health*; i. e. *Farewell, adieu*: Virg.—**3.** At the conclusion of letters: *a. Cura ut valet, Take care of your health, or farewell*: Cic.—**b.** *Vale* or *bene vale*, Be in good health; i. e. *Farewell, adieu*: Cic.—**4.** *Valere jubere* or *dicere*, To bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu: Cic.—**5.** In bidding farewell to the dead: *Vale, Farewell, Virg.—6.* *Valeat*, used ironically: *Good-bye to let me have, or I will have, nothing to do with; away with, etc.*: *si talis est deus, ut nullā horum caritate teneatur, valeat*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: To have strength, force, or power: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To prevail: *sperandum nostras posse valere preces*, Ov.—**2.** With respect to some definite end: *a.* To be strong enough for, to be capable of or adequate to anything; to have force or efficacy, to be effectual, to avail: *alios videmus viribus ad luctandum valere*, Cic.—**b.** Of medicines: *To be efficacious, be good for anything*: Pl.—**c.** To be in a state or condition, to have the power, to be able to do anything: Virg.; Hor.—**3.** To be strong in some respect; hence: *a.* To have, or possess, strength or power: to be powerful: *hominum numero valere*, Cæs.—**b. (a) Of personal subjects: *To have, or possess, mental power, influence, or weight; to be influential*: Cic.; Hor.—(b) Of things as subjects: *To have influence; to weigh, to possess weight*: Cic.—**c.** To exert influence: *terrarum situs ad nascendum valere*, Cic.—**d.** To avail, be serviceable, etc.: *nihil putas valere in iudicio conjecturam*, etc., Cic.—**e.** To have force, or validity: *illa obnuntiatio nihil valuit*, Cic.—**f.** To be efficacious: Hor.—**g.** To be effective in speaking, etc.: Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of money value: *To be of the value of, be worth*: Liv.—**B.** Of words: *To mean, signify,***

VALERIUS

VARIX

import: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *valer*, *valher*, (mod.) *valoir*.

Välörus, *li, m., -a, æ, f.* *Valerius* and *Valeria*, Roman names. — Hence, **I. Valerius**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Valerius*. — **2. Valeriani**, *örum, m. (sc. milites)* *The soldiers of Valerius*.

välë-sco, *no perf. nor sup., scöre, 3. v. n. inch.* [*vale-o*] *To grow strong, acquire strength*. **I. Prop.**: tali facto recreata (sc. puerorum ætas) valescat, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: falsa festinatione valescunt, Tac.

välë-túdo, *inis, f.* [*vale-o*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Habit, state, or condition of body; state of health, health, whether good or bad*: Cic. **Tac. B. Esp.**: **I. A** good state or condition, soundness of body, good health, healthfulness: Cic. **2. A** bad state or condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition: Cic. **Tac. II. Fig.**: **A. Of** abstract things: *Habit, state, condition, health*: Cic. — **B. Of** mind, etc.: **1.** Soundness, strength, health: Suet. — **2.** Unsound state, weakness, infirmity, etc.: Suet.

Valgius, *li, m.* *Valgius*, an epic poet.

välld-e, *adv.* [*valid-us*] **I. Prop.**: *Strongly, powerfully, mightily*, etc.: ut valide tonuit! Plant.: (*Comp.*) validius clamare, Phaed.: (*Sup.*) validissime alicui favere, Script. ap. Cic. **II. Meton.**: As a reply in the affirmative: *Certainly, by all means, to be sure*: Plant.

välld-us, *a, um, adj.* [*val-eo*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Strong, stout, powerful*: (*Comp.*) validiores munitiones, Liv.: (*Sup.*) validissima forma, Quint. **B. Esp.**: *Well in body, sound, healthy, in good health*: si, ut spero, te validum video, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *Strong, mighty, powerful*: urbs, Cic.: (with Gen.) colonia virum et opum valida, Tac. **B. Esp.**: *Of medicines, etc.*: *Strong, powerful, active*: Ov.; Tac. **III. Meton.**: *Healthy, i. e. produced by health, or betokening health*: colore, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *valide*.

välld-äris, *e, adj.* [*valid-um*] *Of, or belonging to, a rampart*: coronæ, given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart, Liv.

valles (-*is*), *is, f.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *A valley, vale*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A hollow*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *val, vallée, valлон*.

vall-o, *ävi, ätüm, äre, i. v. a.* [*vall-um*] **I. Prop.**: *To surround with a rampart and palisades; to palisade, intrench, circumvallate*: Tac. **II. Meton.**: *To fortify, protect, defend with something*: Pontus naturä regionis vallatus, Cic.

vall-um, *i, n.* [*akin to vall-us*] **I. Prop.**: *An earthen wall or rampart set with palisades; a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation*: Cæsar. **II. Meton.**: *A wall, rampart, fortification*: Hor.; Cic.

vallus, *i, m.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Gen.**: *A stake, pale*: Virg. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *A stake, palisade*, 632

used for intrenchment: Cic. **B. Meton.**: **1. A** rampart set with palisades: Cæsar. — **2. A** point, spike: pectinis, a tooth of a comb, Ov.

valv-æ, *ärum, f.* [*prps. for volv-æ, volv-o*] *The leaves, folds, or valves, of a door, a folding door*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *valve*.

Vandäli, -*li, örum, m.* *The Vandals; a people in the northern part of Germany*.

vän-esco, *no perf. nor sup., escöre, 3. v. n. inch.* [*van-us*] *To pass away, disappear, vanish*. **I. Prop.**: incipit gravidæ vaneſcere nubes, Ov. **II. Fig.**: dicta per auras, Ov.

vän-löquent-ia, -*æ, f.* [*van-us; (l); loquens, loquent-is*] *Empty or idle talk, prating, vaunting*: Liv.

vän-löqu-us, *a, um, adj.* [*van-us; (l); loqu-or*] (*Talking empty; hence*) **I. Lying**: Plaut. — **2. Boastful, bragging, vaunting**: Liv.

vän-läs, -*ätis, f.* [*van-us*] (*The state or quality of the vauus; hence*) **1. Emptiness, nothingness, nullity; absence, or want, of reality**: Cic. — **2. Falsehood, untruth, want of truth, etc.: Cic. — **3. Vanity, vainglory**: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vanité*.**

van-nus, *i, f.* [*akin to Sanscrit root va, spirare*] (*The blowing thing; hence*) **A fan, van** for winnowing grain: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *van*.

vän-us, *a, um, adj.* [*etym. dub.*: either for v-as-nus; fr. v-e, negative; and Sanscrit root AS = Lat. root ES, whence esse, sum: — hence, *Not being or existing*: — or else for vao-nus, fr. vaco; hence, *Empty*] **I. Prop.**: *That contains nothing, empty, void, vacant*: (*Comp.*) vanior erat hostium acies, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Empty as to purport or result, idle, null, groundless, fruitless, vain*: fides, Virg.: (*Sup.*) sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. — **As Subst.**: **vanum**, *i, n.* *Emptiness, nothingness, naught*: Liv.; Hor. — **A** verbal expression: Vana, *Vandäli*, *idly*: Virg. **III. Meton.**: *Of persons*: **A. False, lying, deceptive, delusive**: Cic.; Virg. — **B. Vain**: i. e. *to no purpose, without success, in vain*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vain*.

väpde, *adv.* [*valid-us*] *Poorly, badly*, *ill*: Suet.

väp-dus, *a, um, adj.* [*akin to vap-or: of, vapor init.*] **I. Prop.**: *That has emitted steam or vapour, i. e. that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, flat, vapid*: vinum, Col. **II. Meton.**: *Spoiled, bad*: pix, Pers. **III. Fig.**: *Spoiled, bad*: pectus, Pers.

väp-or (-*os*, Lucr.), -*öris, m.* [*prob. akin to Gr. καπ-ρός*] **I. Gen.**: *Steam, exhalation, vapour*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *A warm exhalation; warmth, heat*, etc.: Cic.; Hor. **B. Meton.**: *The electric fluid*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vapeur*.

väpör-ärium, -*i, n.* [*vapor*] (*A thing pertaining to vapor; hence*) *A steam-pipe (which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room)*: Cic.

väpör-o, *ävi, ätüm, äre, i. v. n.* and *a.* [*vapor*] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**:

To emit steam or vapour; to steam, reek: aquæ, Pl. **B. Fig.**: *To glow, burn*: invidia, Lucr. **II. Act.**: *To fill with steam or vapour; to steam, smoke, fumigate, heat, warm*: templum thure vaporant, Virg.

väp-pa, -*æ, f.* and *m.* [*akin to vap-or; of, vapor init.*] (*That which has emitted vapour, etc.; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Fem.*: *Wine that has lost its spirit and flavour; palled, flat, vapid wine*: Hor. **II. Meton.**: *Masc.*: *A spoiled or worthless fellow; a good-for-nothing*: Cat.

väp-tilo, -*ävi, ätüm, äre, i. v. n.* [*prob. an onomat.*] **I. Prop.**: *To get a whap or crack with a cudgel; to get a cudgelling or flogging; to be flogged*: vapulando defessus, Ter. **II. Meton.**: **A. To be beaten, i. e. to be conquered**: septimam legionem vapulasse, Script. ap. Cic. — **B. Of property: *To be dissipated, squandered*: vapulat peculium, Plant. **III. Fig.**: *To be lashed, attacked*: sermonibus, Cic.**

vär-a, -*æ, f.* [*prob. var-us*] (*The thing stretching out; hence*) *A forked pole*: Lucr.

Väria, -*æ, f.* *Varia*; a small town in the country of the Sabines.

väria-us, -*ntis, P. of vari(a)-o.* **väriant-ia**, -*æ, f.* [*varians, variant-is*] (*A varying; hence*) *A difference, diversity, variety*: Lucr.

väria-tio, -*önis, f.* [*vari(a)-o*] *A difference, variation*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *variation*.

väríc-ösus, *a, um, adj.* [*varix, varic-is*] *Full of dilated veins, varicose*: haruspex, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *variqueux*.

vär-icus, *a, um, adj.* [*akin to i. var-us*] *With feet spread apart, straddling*: Ov.

väri-e, *adv.* [*vari-us*] **I. Prop.**: *With diverse colours, in a variegated manner*: Pl. **II. Fig.**: *In various or manifold ways; variously, differently, diversely*: Cic.

väri-ätas, -*ätis, f.* [*vari-us*] (*The state, or condition, of the vrinus; hence*) *Difference, diversity, variety*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *variété*.

värl-o, -*ävi, ätüm, äre, i. v. a.* and *n.* [*vari-us*] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To diversify, variegate*: pennas gemmâ, gemmâ, variante capillos, Ov. **B. Fig.**: *To alter, change, vary; orationem*, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To be diversified, or variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary*, etc.: variantes formæ, Lucr. **B. Fig.**: *To be various or different; to change, vary*: sententia, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *varier*.

vär-lus, *a, um, adj.* [*akin to Gr. βαλ-ός, dappled, mottled*] **I. Prop.**: *Spotted, variegated, partly-coloured*: lynces, Virg.: columnæ, i. e. *of variegated marble*, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *Diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various*, etc.: rationes, Cic. — **As Subst.**: **varium**, -*i, n.* *A changing, changeable, or fickle thing*: Virg.

vär-ix, -*icis, comm.* [*akin to i. var-us*] *A dilated vein, varix* (esp. in the thighs): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *varice*.

Varro, ōnis, m. *Varro; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Varrōn-ianus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Varro; Varronian.*

1. vārus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *Bent, stretched, or grown apart; bent or stretched outwards*: cornua, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Boylegged*: Hor. **II. Fig.**: *Diverse, different*: (with Dat.) alterum (sc. genus hominum) et huius varum, Hor.

2. Varus, i, m. *Varus; a Roman name; e.g. P. Quintilius Varus, defeated by Arminius.*—Hence, **Varianus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Varus; Varian.*

3. Vārus, i, m. *The Varus; a river on the Eastern boundaries of Gallia Narbonensis (now Var).*

1. vā-, vādis, m. [for vad-; akin to Sanscrit root vad, loqui] *(The one speaking for another; hence) A bail, security, surety (in gen., while præs is confined to pecuniary matters):* Cic.

2. vas, vādis, plur., vasa, ōrum (Gen. Sing.: vasi, Lucr.:—Dat. Plur.: vasi, for vasis, acc. to Cic.), n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *A vessel, utensil, implement of any kind*: Cic.; Hor. **B. Esp.**: Plur.: *Of Military equipments, baggage*: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: *The contents of a vessel of water, etc.*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. vase.

vās-ārium, ī, n. [2. vas] *(A thing pertaining to a vas; hence) 1. Furniture-money, equipage-money (given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment):* Cic.—**2. Plur.**: *Archives, records*: Pl.

Vascones, um, m. *The Vascones; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Pyrenees, in the modern Navarre, the parent stock of the Basques.*

vascul-ārius, ī, m. [vascul-um] *(One pertaining to a vasculum; hence) A worker in metals; a whitemith, goldsmith, etc.*: Cic.

vas-cūlum, ī, n. dim. [2. vas] **I. Prop.**: *A small vessel*: Plaut.; Juv. **II. Meton.**: *Of plants: The seed-capsule*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. vascul.

vastā-tio, ōnis, f. [vast(a)-o] *A laying waste, desolating, ravaging, devastation*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) vastation.

vastā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **1. A desolator, ravager, devastator**: Ov.—**2. A destroyer**: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) vastateur.

vast-e, ado. [vast-us] **1. Rudely, harshly**: loqui, Cic.—**2. Vastly, immensely, enormously**: (Comp.) vastius insurgens, Ov.

vast-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for vast-i-fac-us; fr. vast-us; (i); fac-i-o] *Laying waste, devastating*: belua, Cic.

vast-itās, ātis, f. [vast-us] *(The condition, or quality, of the vastus; hence) 1. An empty place; a waste, desert*: Cic.—**2. Desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction: Cic.; Tac.—**3. a. Prop.**: *Terrible size, hugeness, immensity, vastness*: Pl.—**b. Fig.**: *Of abstract things: Fearful magnitude, vastness, immensity*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. vastité.**

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *To make empty or vacant; to leave untenanted or uninhabited*: forum, Cic. (with Abl.) cultoribus agros, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *To lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy*: Italiam, Cic. **III. Fig.**: *To harass, perplex, distress*: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. gâler.

vastus, a, um, adj. [prps. akin to vacuus] **I. Prop.**: *Empty, unoccupied, i.e. waste, desert, desolate*: urbs, Liv. **II. Meton.**: *Wasted by destruction; laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed*: hunc ego vastā dabō, Virg.—**B. Vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous: (Comp.) vastior figura, Cic. (Sup.) vastissimā beluē, id. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: **1. Lonely, desolate, made lonely, etc.**: dies, Tac.—**2. From the notion of tracts of country lying waste: Uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh, etc.**: homo, Cic.—**B. Vast, immense: certamen, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. vaste.****

vāsum, ī, v. 2. vas.

vātes, is, comm. [prob. akin to FA, root of for, fa-ri; and Gr. φα, whence φά-σκω, φη-μι] *(The speaker; hence) I. Prop.: **A. Masc.**: *A foreteller, soothsayer, prophet*: Cic.—**B. Fem.**: *A female soothsayer, prophetess*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. Masc.**: *A poet*: Hor.—**B. Fem.**: *A poetess*: Ov.*

Vaticānus (i short, Hor.), a, um, adj.: *mons, The Vatican Hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber.*

vaticinā-tio, ōnis, f. [vaticin(a)-o] *A foretelling, soothsaying, prophesying; a prediction, vaticination*: Cic.

vaticinā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *He that foretells, etc.; a soothsayer*: Ov.

vaticin-lum, ī, n. [vaticin-or] *A prediction, prophecy*: Pl.

vāt-icīn-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [vat-es] **I. A. Prop.**: *To foretell, predict, forebode, prophesy*: **1. Neut.**: vaticinantes, Cic.—**2. Act.**: aliquid, Ov. **B. Meton.**: *To rave, rant, talk foolishly, etc.*: Cic. **II. To sing or celebrate as a poet: quendam virum carminibus Græcis vaticinatum ferunt, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vaticiner.**

vaticin-us, a, um, adj. [vaticin-or] *Prophetic, vaticinal*: libri, Liv.

Vātinus, ī, m. *Valtinus; a Roman, an vehemently attacked by Cicero on account of his crimes.*

1. vē [Sans. vā, "or"] *Or; leaving the choice free between two or more things: ne quid plus minusve, quam sit necesse, dicat, Cic.*

2. ve (sometimes also written vē). An inseparable particle, which serves both to negative the positive idea lying in the simple word, and to strengthen a negative idea: **1. Negative**: vegrandis, not large, i.e. small.—**2. Intensive**: vepallidus, very pale.

Vecilus, mons. *Mount Vercalis; a mountain in Latium; prob. a part of the Algidus.*

vēcord-ia, æ, f. [vecors, vecordi-s] *(The quality of the vecors; hence) Want of reason, senselessness, silliness; madness, insanity*: Ov.

vē-cōr-s, dis, adj. [for vē-cōrd-s; fr. 2. ve; cor, cord-is] *Destitute of reason; senseless, silly, foolish; mad, insane*: aliquem vecordem putare, Cic. (Comp.) vecordior, Sext. Annel. Vict. (Sup.) vecordissimus, Cic.

Vecta, æ, v. 2. Vectis.

vectā-tio, ōnis, f. [vect(a)-o] *A being borne or carried; a riding*: Suet.

vect-igal, ālis, n. [vect-is] *(A thing pertaining to carrying goods, etc., into a country; hence) I. Prop.: *A toll, tax, impost paid to the State*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of private affairs: Revenue, rents, income, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.*

vectigāl-is, e, adj. [vectigal] **I. Prop.**: *A. Of, or belonging to, imposts or taxes; tribute*: pecunia, Cic.—**B. Tributary, or paying tribute: civitas, Cic.—**As Subst.**: vectigalis, is, m. (sc. homo) *One paying tribute, a tributary*: Cæs.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, the revenue; that brings in revenue or income*: equi, Cic.**

vec-tio, ōnis, f. [for veh-tio; fr. veh-o] *A carrying, conveyance*: Cic.

1. vec-tis, is (Abl. Sing. vecti, Ter.), m. [for veh-tis; fr. veh-o] *(A carrying; Concr. That which carries; hence) I. Prop.*: *A pole for carrying, a carrying-pole*: Claud. **II. Meton.**: *A lever*: Cæs.—**B. A crowbar: Cic.—**C. A bar, bolt: Cic.****

2. Vectis, is, -æ, æ, f. *Vectis or Vecta*: the Isle of Wight.

vec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. e. a. intens. [for veh-to; fr. veh-o] **I. Act.**: *To bear, carry, convey*: corpora viva carinā, Virg. **II. Pass.**: *To be borne or carried; to ride, etc.*: vectabor humeris, Hor.

vec-tor, ōris, m. [for veh-tor; fr. id.] *1. One that bears, carries, or conveys, anything; a bearer, carrier*: Ov.—**2. a. A passenger: Cic.—**b. A rider, horseman: Ov.****

vector-ius, a, um, adj. [vector] *Of, or belonging to, a carrier; for carrying*: navigia, transport-ships: Cæs.

vec-tūra, æ, f. [for veh-tura; fr. veh-o] **I. Prop.**: *A bearing, carrying, conveying, transport by carriage or by ship*: Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *Passage-money, freight-money, fare, freight*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. voiture, "a chaise."

vec-tus (for veh-tus), a, um, P. of veh-o.

Vēdūus, ī, m. *Vedius; a Roman name.*

vēg-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to vig-eo] *To move, excite, quicken, arouse*: equum dextrā, Lucr.

vēg-ētus, a, um, adj. [veg-eo] *Enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, brisk, sprightly*: te vegetum nobis in Græciā siste, Cic.: mens, id. (Comp.) vegetior aspectus tauri, Col.: (Sup.) vegetissimus color, Pl.

vē-grandis, e, adj. *Not very large, little, small, diminutive*: vegrandia farra, Ov.

vēhē-mens (dissyll. in Lucr.; Hor.), entis, adj. [prob. a lengthened form for vē-mens, from 2. ve; mens] *(Not having mind, unreasonable)*

vec-tor, ōris, m. [for veh-tor; fr. id.] *1. One that bears, carries, or conveys, anything; a bearer, carrier*: Ov.—**2. a. A passenger: Cic.—**b. A rider, horseman: Ov.****

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vector-ius, a, um, adj. [vector] *Of, or belonging to, a carrier; for carrying*: navigia, transport-ships: Cæs.

vec-tūra, æ, f. [for veh-tura; fr. veh-o] **I. Prop.**: *A bearing, carrying, conveying, transport by carriage or by ship*: Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *Passage-money, freight-money, fare, freight*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. voiture, "a chaise."

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vēhē-mens (dissyll. in Lucr.; Hor.), entis, adj. [prob. a lengthened form for vē-mens, from 2. ve; mens] *(Not having mind, unreasonable)*

vec-tor, ōris, m. [for veh-tor; fr. id.] *1. One that bears, carries, or conveys, anything; a bearer, carrier*: Ov.—**2. a. A passenger: Cic.—**b. A rider, horseman: Ov.****

vector-ius, a, um, adj. [vector] *Of, or belonging to, a carrier; for carrying*: navigia, transport-ships: Cæs.

vec-tūra, æ, f. [for veh-tura; fr. veh-o] **I. Prop.**: *A bearing, carrying, conveying, transport by carriage or by ship*: Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *Passage-money, freight-money, fare, freight*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. voiture, "a chaise."

vec-tus (for veh-tus), a, um, P. of veh-o.

Vēdūus, ī, m. *Vedius; a Roman name.*

vēg-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to vig-eo] *To move, excite, quicken, arouse*: equum dextrā, Lucr.

vēg-ētus, a, um, adj. [veg-eo] *Enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, brisk, sprightly*: te vegetum nobis in Græciā siste, Cic.: mens, id. (Comp.) vegetior aspectus tauri, Col.: (Sup.) vegetissimus color, Pl.

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Vēdūus, ī, m. *Vedius; a Roman name.*

vēg-ō, no perf. nor sup

hence I. Prop.: *Very eager, violent; impetuous, ardent, vehement, etc.*: *vehemens natura*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Acise, forcible, vigorous, powerful, mighty, strong*: (Comp.) *piliun vehementius*, Cæs.: (Sup.) *brassica . . . tenui succo vehementissima, very efficacious*, Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. *véhément*. **vehēmen-ter**, *adv.* [for *vehement-ter*; fr. *vehemens, vehement-is*] 1. *Eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently, etc.*: Cic.—2. *Strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much*: (Comp.) *ingemere vehementius*, Cic.: (Sup.) *vehementissime exercere*, id.

veh-icūlum, *i. n.* [veh-o] (*That which serves for carrying; hence*) 1. *A carriage, conveyance, vehicle*: Tac.—2. *A waggon, cart*: Cic.—3. *A ship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *véhicule*.

veh-o, *vexi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *vai*, to carry] 1. *A. Act.*: To bear, carry, convey: *ille tauros, qui vexit Europam*, Cic.—*B. Pass.*: To be carried or borne: to go, ride, sail, fly: *curru*, Cic.: *in navibus*, id.: *trans æthera*, Virg. II. *Nent.*: To be borne: to rule, sail, etc., upon anything (so, *prps.* only in the Part. *præs.* and in the Gerund): Cic.; Suet.

Vēi (Vēji), *drum, m.* *Vēitor Veis*: a city of Etruria, one of the twelve towns of the Etrurian confederacy, conquered by Camillus (near the mod. village of Isola).—Hence, 1. **Vē-ens** (Vēj-), *entis, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Veis; Veientan.*—As Subst.: *Veientes*, *um, m.* (sc. *cives*) *The Veientes*.—Hence, **Vēient-ānus** (Vēj-ent-), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Veientes; Veientan.*—As Subst.: *Veientanum*, *i. n.* (sc. *vinum*) *An inferior sort of wine made at, or near, Veis; Veientian wine*.—2. **Vēl-us** (Vej-), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Veis; Veian.*—As Subst.: *Veja*, *æ, f.* (sc. *mulier*) *A woman of Veis; a Veian woman*.

vēl, *conj.* [akin to *vol-o*] (*Wish or choose; hence*) I. *Gen.*: *Or, or if you will*: *ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt*, Cic.—*Particular combinations, etc.*: A. *Vēl potius, Or, rather*: Cic.—B. *Vēl . . . vel* (also, in the poets, *aut . . . vel*), *Either . . . or; be it . . . or*: Cic.; Ov.—C. *Vēl more than twice in succession: Either . . . or . . . or, etc.*: Cic.—D. *Vēl . . . vel etiam* (*vero etiam* or *omnino*): *Either . . . or even (or in truth, even, or in general)*: Cic. II. *Esp.*: with a climax implied: *Or even, or indeed, or . . . itself, even, indeed, surely, certainly*: *isto quidem modo vel consultius vituperabilis est*, Cic.—B. With superlatives, whether of Adj. or Adv., to denote the highest possible degree: *The very; the utmost; the most . . . possible*: Cic.

Vēlabrum, *i. n.* *The Velabrum; a street in Rome*.

vēlā-men, *inis, n.* [vel(a)-o] (*That which covers; hence*) *A cover, covering, clothing, garment*: Virg.

vēlā-mentum, *i. n.* [id.] 1. (*The covering thing; hence*) *A. Prop.*: *A veil, curtain*: Sen.—*B. Fig.*: Of abstract things: *A covering, screen, cloak, concealment*: Sen.—2. *Plur.*: (*The covered things; hence*) *Ulinibrancheae* *count about with wooden filets, or rods wound about in like manner, which supplants carried before them*: Ov.; Liv.

vēl-ārium, *ii, n.* [vel-um] (*A thing pertaining to a velum; hence*) *A covering, screen, awning*: Juv.

1. **vēlā-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *vel(a)-o*.

2. **vēlātus**, *a, um, adj.* [vel-um] (*Provided with sails; bearing or covered with sails*: *antennæ*, Virg.

vēles, *itis, m.* [etym. dub.] *A kind of light-armed soldier; a skirmisher*: Liv.

Vēlia, *æ, f.* *Vēlia*: 1. *An elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome*.

—2. *A town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocæans*.—Hence, *A.*

Vēlī-ensis, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to Vēlia; Vēlian.*—As Subst.: **Vēlī-enses**, *lum, m.* (sc. *cives*) *The Vēlians*.—*B.* **Vēl-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Vēlia; Vēlian.*

vēl-i-fer, *fera, ferum, adj.* [vel-um; (i); fer-o] *Sail-bearing; carina*, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vélsifère*.

vēlīficā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [velific(a)-o] *A making sail, sailing*: Cic.

vēl-i-fic-o, *prps.* *no perf.* *Ātum, āre, 1. v. n.* and *a.* [for *vel-i-fic-o*; fr. *vel-um*; (i); fac-i-o] I. *Nent.*: To make sail, to sail: Prop. II. *Perf.*: To sail through (*prps.* only in Part. *Part.*): *velificatus Athos*, Juv.

vēl-i-fic-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n.* [for *vel-i-fac-or*; fr. *id.*] I. *Prop.*: To make sail, spread sail, sail: Prop. II. *Fig.*: To make sail for, i. e. to exert one's self to effect, procure, or gain a thing: *honori suo velificari*, Cic.

Vēlinus lacus, or simply **Vēlinus**. *The Veline Lake, situated in the Sabine territories*.

vēlīt-āris, *e, adj.* [velces, velit-is] *Of, or belonging to, the velites*: Sail.

Vēlitræ, *ārum, f.* *Vēlitræ; a town of the Volsci (now Veletri)*.—Hence, **Vēlitr-nus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Vēlitræ*.

vēl-i-vōlans, *antis, adj.* [vel-um; (i); volans] *Of a ship: Sail-flying, flying with sails*: *naves*, Poet. ap. Cic.

vēl-i-vōl-us, *a, um, adj.* [vel-um; (i); vol-o] *Of a ship: Sail-flying, winged with sails*. I. *Prop.*: *naves*, Ov.—As Subst.: **velivola**, *æ, f.* (sc. *navis*) *A ship winged with sails, etc.*: Lucr. II. *Fig.*: An epithet of the sea: *mare*, Virg.

Vellaunodūnum, *i. n.* *Vellaunodunum; a town of Gallia Celtica*.

Vēlētus, *ii, m.* *Vēletius; a Roman name*.

vēl-i-ico, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [vell-o] I. *Prop.*: To pluck, hitch, pinch, nip: *cornix vulturus vellat*, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: To pluck, or twitch, in speaking, i. e. to hint, taunt, carp,

pull at; aliquem, Prop.: (without Object) *in circulis vellatant*, Cic.

vel-o, *velli, vultum, vellere, 3. v. a.* [root *vel* or *vul*, cf. Gr. *ἔλα-ω*] 1. *Of animals as objects: To pluck or pull*: *oves*, Var.—2. *Of things as objects: A. To pluck, pull, or tear, out or up*: *barbam*, Hor.; *poses a cardine*, Virg.—*B. To pluck, pull, or tear down or away*: *vallum*, Liv.—*C. To pluck, pull, pick, or gather, fruit, etc.*: Tib.—3. *a. Pass.*: To be plucked or pulled, i. e. to have the hair pulled out by the roots: *Suet.*—*b. Act.*: To pull, hitch, etc.: *anrem*, Virg.

vel-lus, *ēris, n.* (Sans. *ur-as*, "wool," as "the covering thing;" fr. root *vli*, to cover) I. *Prop.*: *A fleece*: Hor. II. *Meton.*: *A.*: 1. *Of a sheep: The fell, or pelt, entire*: Virg.—2. *The hide of an animal*: Ov.—*B.* *Wool, down*: Virg.—*C.* *Of light, fleecy, clouds*: Virg.

vēl-o, *āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [vel-um] I. *Prop.*: To cover: to cover or wrap up: to envelope, wrap, veil, etc.: *delubra defum fronde*, Virg. II. *Fig.*: To hide, conceal: *cupidines*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voiler*.

vēlōc-itās, *ātis, f.* [velox, veloc-is] (*The quality of the velox; hence*) *Swiftness, fleetness, speed, rapidity, velocity*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vélocité*.

vēlōc-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Swiftly, quickly, speedily*: *motus velociter ignibus*, Ov.: (Comp.) *velocius*, Cic.: (Sup.) *velocissimè*, id.

vēl-o-x, *ōcis, adj.* [prob. for *vol-o-x*; vol-o] (*Flying; hence*) *Swift, fleet, quick, rapid, speedy*: *velox ingenio*, Tac.: (Comp.) *velocius ad mortem*, Pl.: *podites velocissimi*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *véloce*.

vēl-um, *i. n.* [etym. dub.; prob. for *vel-um*; fr. *veh-o*] (*The carrying thing; hence*) *Of ships*. I. *Prop.*: *A sail*: Cic.; Virg. II. *Meton.*: *A. Gen.*: *A cloth, covering*: Cic. *B. Esp.*: 1. *A chamber, etc., curtain or hanging*: Juv.—2. *An awning (stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun)*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vele*, (mod.) *voile*.

vēl-ut (-ūtī), *adv.* 1. *Even as, just as, like as*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *As, for instance, for example*: Cic.—3. *To introduce a comparison or a figurative expression: As, like, as it were*: Virg.—4. *To introduce a hypothetical comparative clause: Just as if, just as though, as if, as though*: Cæs.; Ov.

vēna, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] I. *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A bloodvessel, vein*: Cic. *B. Esp.*: *An artery*: Cic. II. *Meton.*: *Of things that in any respect resemble veins: A. Of water: A duct, streamlet, course, rill, etc.*: Hirt.—*B. Of metals: A vein*: Cic.; Juv. III. *Fig.*: *A. Of abstract things: The interior, or innermost, part of anything*: Cic.—*B.* *Innate, or natural quality; nature*: Ov.—*C.* *The innermost feelings; the pulse of a person*: Cic.—*D.* *A person's natural bent, genius, disposition, vein*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veine*.

vāuā-būlum, *i. n.* [ven(a)-or]

(*The thing serving for hunting*; hence) I. Prop.: A hunting-spear: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A large spear-like shaft: Pl.

Vēnāfrum, i, n. *Vēnāfrum*; a town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil (now *Vēnāfro*).—Hence, **Vēnāfrānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Vēnāfrum*; *Vēnāfran.*—As Subst.: **Vēnāfranum**, i, n. (sc. oleum) *Vēnāfran oil*: Juv.

vēnāl-icūs (-itūs), a, um, adj. [venal-ic] *Of, or belonging to, selling; for sale*: familiae, i. e. young slaves exposed for sale, Suet.—As Subst.: **venalicius**, ii, m. (sc. negotiator) *A slave-dealer*: Cic.

vēnā-llis, e, adj. [2. ven-us] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, selling; to be sold, for sale*: hortū, Cic.: (with Abl.) non genitū venale nec auro, Hor.—As Subst.: **venalis**, is, m. (sc. servus) *A young slave offered for sale*: Cic. II. Meton.: *That can be bought by bribes or presents, venal*: jū judicium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venal*.

vēnā-lio, ōnis, f. [ven(a)-or] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Hunting, the chase*: Cic. B. Esp.: *A hunting spectacle, or show (exhibited to the people)*: Cic. II. Meton.: *That which is, or has been, hunted; game*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venaison*.

vēnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A hunter*: Cic.—As Adj.: *Hunting, that hunts*: canis, a hound, Virg.

vēnā-tor-ius, a, um, adj. [venator] *Of, or belonging to, a hunter, or to the chase; hunter's, hunting*: gala, Nep.

vēnā-trix, icis, f. [ven(a)-or] *A huntress*: Virg.—As Adj.: *Hunting, that hunts*: dea, i. e. Diana, Ov.

vēnā-tus, ūs (pprs. only in Abl. Sing. and Plur.), m. [id.] *Hunting, the chase*: Cic.; Ov.

vend-iblis, e, adj. [vend-o] I. Prop.: *That may be sold, salvable, vendible*: (Comp.) vendibilior ager, Var. II. Fig.: *Acceptable, agreeable, popular*: orator, Cic.

venditā-tio, ōnis, f. [vendit(a)-o] *A specious display, a boasting, vaunting, blazoning*: Cic.

venditā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A boaster, vaunter, braggart*: Tac.

vend-itio, ōnis, f. [vend-o] *A selling, sale; a vending*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vendition*.

vend-itio, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: *To offer again and again for sale; to try to sell*: aliqui, Cic. II. Meton.: *To cry up, praise, commend, recommend, blazon*: oporū, Liv.

vend-itor, ōris, m. [id.] *A seller, vender*: Cic.

vend-itus, a, um, p. of vend-o. **ven-do**, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. [ven-ue; do] (*To place for sale; hence*) I. Prop.: *To sell, vend, etc.*: praeda, Cic.: (without Object) male vendidit, etc.—Particular phrase: Ex vendito, *For sale*: Cic. II. Fig.: *A. To sell, or give up, for money*: quoniam te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, Cic.—B. *To sell, betray*:

auro patriam, Virg. III. Meton.: *To cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise a thing (as if offering it for sale)*: poema, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vendre*.

vēnē-fic-ium, ii, n. [for venen-fac-um; fr. venen-um; fac-io] I. (*An effecting something by poison*; hence) *A poisoning*: Cic.; Tac.—2. (*A making up, or preparing, of magic potions or charms*; hence) *Magical, sorcery*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *venéfic*.

vēnē-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for venen-fac-us; fr. id.] 1. (*Effecting something by poison*; hence) *Poisonous, poisoning*: Pl.—2. (*Effecting something by magical potions or charms*; hence) *Magical, magic, sorcerous*: verba, Ov.—As Subst.: a. **veneficus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A sorcerer, wizard*: Cic.—b. **venefica**, ōis, f. (sc. femina) *A sorceress, witch*: Hor. ¶ Hence Fr. (old) *venéficque*.

vēnēn-ārius, ii, m. [venen-um] (*One pertaining to venenum*; hence) *A poison-mixer, poisoner*: Suet. 1. **vēnēnā-tus**, a, um, p. of venen-(a)-o.

2. **vēnēn-ātus**, a, um, adj. [venen-um] (*Provided with venenum*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: (a) *Provided, or furnished, with poison*: poisoned, steeped, dipped, etc., in poison: caro, Cic.—(b) *Poisonous, containing poison*: (Comp.) nihil est venenatius, Pl.—b. Fig.: *Hurtful, harming, biting, etc.*: jocus, Ov.—2. *Provided, or furnished, with venom*: venomous: dentes, Ov.—3. (Prop.: *Provided, or furnished, with a magical charm*; Meton.) *Magical, enchanted, magic*: virga, Ov.

vēnēn-ifer, ōris, ōrum, adj. [venen-um; (i); fer-o] *Carrying, or containing, poison*: poisonous, venomous: palatum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venénifère*.

vēnēn-o, ōvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [venen-um] I. Prop.: *To poison*: Lucr. II. Fig.: *To hurt, harm, etc.*: odio, Hor.

vē-nē-num, ni, n. [for ve-nec-num; fr. 2. ve, no. 2; nec-o] (*The powerful killing thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A poison; a potion that destroys life*: Cic.; Hor.—B. *Of serpents, etc.*: *Poison, venom*: Hor. II. Meton.: A. *A potion, juice, drug*: Cic.—B. *A magical potion, charm*: venenis erepta Memoria, Cic.; Hor.—C. *A colour, dye, etc.*: alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. III. Fig.: *A mischief, evil, destruction*: Liv.—B. *Charm, seduction*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venin*.

vēnō-s (vān-), ivi or fi, itum, tre, 4. v. n. [ven-um; co] (*To poise to*; hence) *To be sold*: venisse libertatem plebis, Liv.: (with Gen. of price) quanti, Cic.

vēnērā-bilis, e, adj. [vener(a)-or] *To be respected or revered; worthy of respect or reverence; revered, venerable*: venerabile donum Fatalis virgæ, Virg.: (Comp.) vir venerabilior, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vénérable*.

vēnērā-bundus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Venerating, reverential*: Liv.

vēnērā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.:

The highest respect, reverence, veneration: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: *The quality that commands veneration, venerable character, venerableness*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vénération*.

vēnērā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A reverencer, venerator*: Ov.

vēn-ēro, prps. no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root VAN, colere] *To reverence with religious awe; to worship, adore, revere, venerate*: Sibyllam, Virg.

vēn-ēror, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. [id.] I. Prop.: *To reverence with religious awe; to worship, adore, revere, venerate*: deos, Cic.: Laorem farræ pio, Virg. II. Meton.: *To ask reverently, or respectfully, for a thing; to beseech, implore, entreat, supplicate*: venor stultus nihil horum, Hor.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) multa deos venerati contra ejus salutem, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, *vénérer*.

Vēnētī (Hēnētī and Ēnētī), ōrum, m. *The Veneti, Heneti, or Eneti*: 1. *A people in Gallia Togata* (in the mod. Venetian territory).—Hence, a.

Vēnēt-tus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Veneti; Venetian*; Meton.) (a) *Sea-coloured, azure, bluish*: Juv.—(b) *Clothed in blue*; blue: Suet.—b. **Vēnēt-ia**, ōis, f. *The country of the Veneti*.—2. *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis* (in the neighbourhood of the mod. Vannes).—Hence, a. **Vēnēt-ia**, ōis, f. *The country of the Veneti*.—b. **Vēnēt-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Veneti; Venetic*.

vēn-ia, ōis, f. [from same root as venero; cf. vengero mil.] I. Gen.: *Favour or indulgence; readiness to render service, obliging disposition or conduct, grace, kindness, favour*: Ov.—Particular phrases: 1. Veniam dare, *To grant a favour, be favourable, to comply, consent*: Cic.—2. Bonā veniā or cum bonā veniā, *By your good leave, with your permission*: Cic.; II. Esp.: *Forbearance in respect to any wrong that has been done; forgiveness, pardon, remission*: Cic.; Liv.

Vēnilia, ōis, f. *Venilia*: 1. *The mother of Turnus*.—2. *The wife of Janus*.

vēn-ō, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. (Oscan BEN) I. Prop.: *To come*: ad urbem, Cic.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicitas uvæ, Virg.: (Imper. Pass.) Lilybæum venitur, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To come, approach, draw near, etc.*: veniens annus, Cic.: quod in buccam venerit, scribit, Cic.—Particular phrase: Venire in aliquot, *To come into, fall into, any state or condition*: Cic.; Cæs. B. Esp.: *Inspeaking: To come to a topic*: ad facta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venir*.

vēn-o-r, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [etym. dub.] I. Nent.: *To hunt chase*: A. Prop.: in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg. B. Fig.: sed tu præcipue curvis venare theatris, Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To hunt, chase, pursue*: canibus venare damas, Virg. B. Fig.: *To hunt or seek after, to pursue a thing*: plebis suffragia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vener*.

VENOSUS

VERCINGETORIX

ven-ōsus, a, um, adj. [ven-a] Full of veins, veiny, venous: I. Prop.: renas, Cels.: (Comp.) venosus intyb-um, Pl. II. Fig.: liber, dry, meagre, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veineux*.

venter, tris, m. [prob. digammated fr. *vēter-* or, "the entrails"] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: The belly: Cic. B. Esp.: Conveying the accessory idea of greenness, gormandizing: The paunch, *mav*: Plant. II. Meton.: A.: 1. The womb: Juv.—2. The fruit of the womb, fetus: Liv.—B. A belly, i.e. a swelling, protuberance: Virg.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventre*.

Ventidius, II, m. *Ventidius*; a partisan of Antony.

ventil-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, I. v. a. [for ventul-ō; fr. ventul-us] I. A. Prop.: Of the wind, air, etc.: To blow gently backwards and forwards; to sweep, agitate, etc.: populus ventilat aura comas, Ov. B. Meton.: To swing, toss, shake, brandish, etc., backwards and forwards: ventilat aestivum, digitis sudantibus, aurum, i.e. tosses it to and fro as if to cool it, Juv. II. To let the wind or air in motion upon any object; hence) A. Prop.: To fan: aliquo ventilante, Suet. B. Fig.: To blow into a flame, kindle, excite, rouse: concio ventilata, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventiler*.

vent-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, I. v. n. intens. [vent-o] To come often, be wont to come, keep coming: in castra, Cæs.; domum, Cic.

ven-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, I. v. a. intens. [ven-i] To be wont to come, to come: Var.

vent-ōsus, a, um, adj. [vent-us] I. Prop.: Full of wind, windy; folles, Virg. II. Meton.: Like the wind, i.e. light, quick, speedy, swift: equi, Ov. III. Fig.: A light, changeable, inconstant, fickle: (Comp.) tu levis es (sc. Cupido) multoque tuis ventosior alis, Ov.: (Sup.) Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Script. ap. Cic.—B. Windy, puffed up, vain, conceited, empty: gloria, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venteux*.

venter-iculus, i, m. dim. [venter, ventr-is] I. Prop.: The belly: Juv. II. Meton.: A ventricle of the heart: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventricule*.

ventil-lus, i, m. dim. [for ventolus; fr. ventus, (uncontr. Gen.) vento-i] A slight wind, breeze: Ter.

ven-tus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *vā*, *spirare*] (The blowing or breathing thing; hence) I. Prop.: Wind: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: The wind, as a symbol of fortune (whether favourable or unfavourable), fame, applause, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vent*.

venūcula (venuncula and venuncula), ura. A kind of grapes fit for preserving: Hor.

Vēnūlus, i, m. *Venulus*; the messenger sent by Turnus to Diomedes.

venūm, i, v. 2. *venus*.

venūn-dō, dēdi, dātum, dāre, I. v. a. [for venum-dō; fr. venum; do] To put for sale; hence) I. Prop.: To sell: ingebelle vulgus sub coronā venundare, Tac. II. Meton.: To betray

for money: Liv. III. Fig.: To deceive, betray, take-in (cf. the English expression "sell"): Prop.

1. **Vēn-us**, ēris, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *vān*, *adamare*] I. Prop.: (The loved one) *Venus*; the goddess of Love: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—Hence, **Vēnēr-ōsus** (-īus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Venus*.—As Subst.: **Vēnēr-ō** (-ī), ōrum, m. (sc. servi) The temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Sexual love, venery: Ter.—Hence, **Vēnēr-īus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, sexual love; lascivious, wanton*: Cic.—B. A beloved object, beloved: Virg.—C. Loveliness, beauty, etc. (physical): Ov.—D. The planet Venus: Cic.—E. The highest throne at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number; the *Venus* throw: Hor.—Hence, **Vēnēr-ōsus** (-īus), i, m. (sc. iactus) The *Venus* throw: Cic. III. Fig.: Beauty, elegance, gracefulness, attractiveness: mental or moral: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Vendredi* (= *Veneris* dies), "Friday."

2. **venūsus**, ūs, m.; or **venum**, i (occurring only in the forms *venui*, *veno*, and *venum*), m. [etym. dub.] Sale: Tac.; Liv.

Vēnūsia, æ, f. *Venusia*; a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania the birthplace of the poet Horace (now *Venosa*).—Hence, **Vēnūsi-īnus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Venusia*; *Venusian*.—As Subst.: **Vēnūsinī**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The *Venusians*.

venūsus-tas, ātis, f. [for *vener-tas*; fr. 1. *Venus*, *Vener-is*] 1. Physical loveliness, beauty, charms, comeliness: Cic.—2. Mental or moral elegance, gracefulness, grace, attractiveness, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *venusté*.

venūst-e, adv. [venust-us] Charmingly, gracefully, beautifully: cecidisse, Script. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) *venustus*, Sen.: (Sup.) *venustissime*, Script. ap. Cic.

venūsus-tus, a, um, adj. [for *venertus*; fr. 1. *Venus*, *Vener-is*] I. (Prop.) Provided with *Venus*; hence, Fig.) Favourited by *Venus*, fortunate in love: cf. *invenustus*.—2. Provided or furnished with physical loveliness, etc.; lovely, beautiful, comely, etc. A. Prop. (Sup.) *diva venustissima*, Plant.—B. Fig.: (Comp.) *sphæra venustior*, Cic.—3. Provided, or furnished, with mental or moral beauty, etc.; elegant, delightful, graceful, etc.: sententiae, Cic.

vē-pallidus, a, um, adj. *Very pale, very pallid*: mulier, Hor.

vēprē-cūla, æ, f. dim. [vēpres, (uncontr. Gen.) vēpre-is] A little thorn or briar-bush: Cic.

vēpres (-is), is, m. (f. *Lucr.*) [etym. dub.] A thorn-bush, briar-bush, bramble-bush: Cic.; Ov.

vēr, vēris, n. [= *Fēp*] I. Prop.: The Spring: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of the productions of spring: Liv. III. Fig.: The spring-time of life, youth: Cat.; Ov.

Verāgrī, ōrum, m. The *Veragri*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

vēr-ax, ācis, adj. [ver-o, to speak the truth] Speaking truly, true, veracious: oraculum, Cic.: (Comp.) *veracior*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vérace*.

verbēnē, ārum, f. [etym. dub.] Boughs or branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle; sacred boughs: Cic.; Liv.: Hor.

verbēn-ātus, a, um, adj. [verben-æ] (Provided, or furnished, with verbenæ; hence) Crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs: Suet.

ver-ber, ēris (Nom., Dat., and Acc. Sing. do not occur; and the Sing. in gen. is very rare), n. [prob. for *fer-ber*; fr. *fer-*to] (That which brings about the beating; hence) I. Prop.: A lash, whip, scourge, rod: Liv.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. A thong of a sling and other similar missile weapons: Virg.; Ov.—B. 1. A lashing, scourging, flogging, etc.: Cic.; Ov.—2. Of inanimate things: a. A stripe, stroke, blow: Hor.—b. Of the stroke of oars: Ov. III. Fig.: Of language, etc.: Plur.: Lashes, strokes: Cic.; Hor.

verbērā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] [verber(a)-o] (Prop.) A striking, beating; Fig.) Chastisement, punishment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verberation*.

1. **verbēr-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, I. v. a. [verber] I. Prop.: To lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat, drub: homines, Cic. II. Meton.: Of things: To strike, beat, lash, knock, etc.: aquila æthera verberat alis, Virg. III. Fig.: To lash, chastise, plague, torment, harass: senatūs convicio verberari, Cic.

2. **verbēr-ō**, ōnis, m. [1. *verber-o*] One who is scourged; a scoundrel, rascal: Cic.

verbōs-e, adv. [verbos-us] With many words, verbosely: Cic.: (Comp.) *verbosius*, id.

verb-ōsus, a, um, adj. [verb-um] Full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose: simulatio, Cic.: (Comp.) *verbosior epistola*, id.: (Sup.) *verbosissimos locos accersere*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verb-eux*.

verbum, i, n. [etym. dub.; prps. digammated from the root *ēp*, whence *επος* and *ἔπος*] (That which is spoken; hence) I. Gen.: A. Sing.: A word: Cic.—B. Plur.: Words; expressions, language, discourse, conversations, etc.: Cic.—Prov.: Verba facit mortuo, *He talks to the dead*, i.e. in vain, Plaut.; for which, verba fiunt mortuo, Ter.—A. Adverbial phrases: 1. Ad verbum, verbum e verbo, de verbo, pro verbo, or simply verbo: To a word, word for word, exactly: Cic.; Ter.; Hor.—2. Verbi causā or gratiā, For the sake of example, for example, for instance: Cic.—3. Uno verbo, In one word, in a word, briefly: Cic.—4. Meis, tuis, suis, or aliquius verbis, In my, thy, or his name; for me, thee, or him: Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.: A. Mere talk, mere words: Cic.—Particular phrase: Verba dare (aliquid), To give mere words, to deceive, cheat: Ter.; Cic.—B. Gramm. t. t.: A verb: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verbe*.

Vercingetōrix, īgis, n. *Verciv*

VERE

VERRUCA

getorix; a commander of the Gauls in the Gallic war.

ver-e, adv. [ver-us] According to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly, aright: putare verò, Cic. (Comp.) verus, id. (Sup.) verissime, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. voire.

verecunde, adv. [verecund-us] Shamefacedly, bashfully, shyly, modestly: Cic. (Comp.) verecundus, id.

verecundia, s, f, [verecund-us] (The quality of the verecundus; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A feeling of awe or reverence for any person or thing; respect, veneration, reverence, etc.: Liv. —b. Meto n.: Fear, dread: Cic.—2. The natural feeling of shame, by whatever cause produced; shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty, etc.: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. vergogne.

verecund-or, no perf., 3. v. dep. n. [id.] To feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident: Cic.

verecundus, a, um, adj. [verecor] I. Prop.: Of persons: Feeling much shame at anything good or bad; shamefaced, bashful, modest, shy, coy, diffident, etc.: orator, Cic. (Comp.) verecundior in postulando, id. (Sup.) verecundissimus, id. II. Fig.: Of things: Modest, betokening modesty, etc.: vultus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) verecund.

verendus, a, um 1. P. of verere.—2. Pa.: a. To be revered, respected, esteemed, regarded, etc.: venerabile, etc.: majestas, Ov.—b. To be feared or dreaded, dreadful, etc.: Partho verendus, Liv.

ver-eor, itus sum, 3. v. dep. a. and n. [etym. dub.] I. Act.: A. Prop.: To feel awe, or reverence, or for fear; to reverence, respect, esteem, revere: reprehensionem, Cic.: eum, id. B. Meton.: 1. To fear, be afraid of, dread: hostem, Cæs.: supplicium, Auct. Her.—2. To terrify, alarm, or frighten: Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To feel, or entertain, reverence, respect, esteem, etc.; to entertain a feeling of respect, etc., with regard to: (with Gen.) testimonii, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To fear, be afraid, dread, to do, be, etc., anything; to shrink from doing, being, etc.: veror committere, ut, etc., Cic.—2. To fear; to be afraid or apprehensive: de quâ (sc. Carthagine) vereri non ante desinam, etc., Cic.—Particular expressions: a. Vereri ne, To fear, etc., that, or lest: Cic.—b. Vereri ne non, To fear, etc., that not: Cic.—c. Non vereri ne, Not to fear, etc., that, or lest: Cic.—d. Non vereri ne non, Not to fear, etc., that not: Cic.—e. Vereri ut (or with simple Subj.), To fear, etc., that not: Cic.; Plant.—f. Non vereri ut non, Not to fear, etc., that not: Hor.—3. To await with fear, to fear, dread: veror, quid sit, Cic.

verg-o (perf. acc. to some vers), no sup., 3. v. a. and n. [etym. dub.] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To bend, turn, incline: spumantesque mero paternas verguntur, Stat.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Of

things: To turn itself, incline, verge: Lucr. B. Meton.: To pour by turning a vessel upside down, etc.: Lucr. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To bend, turn, incline itself; of places, to lie, be situate in any direction: omnes partes in medium, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To turn, or incline, itself: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To verge towards: propius nox vergit ad lucem, Curt.—b. Of life, etc.: To decline, to be declining: vergens annis femina, Tac.

Vergobretus (Vir-), i, m. Vergobretus; the title of the chief magistrate among the Edui.

ver-i-dic-us, a, um, adj. [ver-us; (i); dic-o] 1. That speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious: voces, Cic.—2. (Truly said; hence) True, veritable: usus, true experience, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. véridique.

ver-i-loqu-um, ii, n. [ver-us; (i); loqu-or] A literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, Etymology: Cic.

verisimilis, verisimilitudo, and verisimilitudo, more correctly written separately, veri simil-, v. similis.

ver-itas, âtis, f. [ver-us] (The quality of the verus; hence) Truth, truthfulness, verity: the true, or real, nature; reality: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vérité.

ver-itus, a, um, P. of ver-eor.

vermiculâ-tus, a, um 1. P. of vermiculor.—2. Pa.: Inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms; vermiculated: Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vermiculé.

vermicul-or, âtus sum, 3. v. dep. n. [vermicul-us] To be full of worms; to be worm-eaten: Pl.

vermiculus, i, m. dim. [verm-is] A little worm, grub (in decaying things): Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. vermicelle, vermicel.

ver-mîna, um, n. [for vert-mîna; fr. vert-o] (The turning or twisting things; i. e. which cause one to turn, twist, or writhe about; hence) The gripes, belly-ache, stomach-ache: Lucr.

vermis, is, m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit krimi, "a worm"] A worm: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. ver.

verna, æ, comm. gen. [etym. dub.] A slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave: Auct. ap. Cic.; Just.

vernâ-clûs, a, um, adj. [verna, (uncontr. Gen.) vernâ-i] (Pertaining to a verna; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, home-born slaves: multitudo, Tac.—2. Native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular: festivitas, Cic.

vern-ilis, e, adj. [vern-a] (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a verna; Meton.) 1. Mean, fawning, servile: blanditiae, Tac.—2. Jestful, pert, wagish: dictum, Tac.

vernil-iter, adv. [vern-il-is] After the manner of a home-born slave; as a slave would: Hor.

vern-o, âvi, âtum, are, 1. v. n. [vern-us] (To belong to spring; to do, or be, as in the spring; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of the atmosphere: To have a feeling of spring; to be spring-

like: Pl.—B. Of the soil or its productions: 1. To wear the appearance of spring; to be green, verdant: Ov.—2. To be gay, decked, beautiful, etc., with flowers: Flor.—C. Of birds: To pour forth notes, sing, warble (as birds do in the spring): Ov. II. Meton.: Of the blood: To be young or lively; to circulate freely; to be warm or glowing (from youthful feelings): Prop.

vern-ûla, æ, comm. dim. [vern-a] (A little verna; hence) 1. A little or young home-born slave: Juv.—2. A native: Juv.

ver-nus, a, um, adj. [ver] Of, or belonging to, spring, spring-: tempus, Cic.

ver-o, adv. [ver-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: In truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly: scribere, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In corroborative replies: a. Truly, just so, even so, yes, assuredly: Cic.—b. To strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: By no means, assuredly; by no means indeed: Cic.—2. To indicate a climax: Even, indeed: Cic. II. Meton.: As a strongly corroborative adverbative particle: But in fact, but indeed, however (always placed after a word): nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, Cic.

Veromandui, ðrum, m. The Veromandui; a people of Gallia Belgica.

Vêrona, æ, f. Verona; a city of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the poet Catullus and of the elder Pliny.—Hence, **Vêrôn-en-sis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Verona: juvenes, Cat.—As Subst.: Veronenses, ium, m. (sc. civis) The Veronese.

verpus, i, m. [etym. dub.] A circumcised man: Cat.

1. **verr-es**, is, [akin to Sanscrit var-âha, Gr. ἐπ-âos, a boar] m. A male swine, boar pig: Hor.

2. **Verres**, is, m. [1. verres] (Boar) Verres; the cognomen of the praetor C. Cornelius, notorious for his bad government of Sicily.—Hence, **Verr-us** (-eus, -inus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Verres; Verrian.—As Subst.: **Verria** (-æa), ðrum, n. (i. e. solennia) A festival appointed by Verres: Cic.

ver-ro, ri, sum, rere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to ἐρ-ω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To sweep, sweep up, or together: quicquid de Libycis veritur areis, i. e. is collected, Hor. B. Esp.: With accessory idea of cleansing: To clean, or cleanse, by sweeping; to sweep: pavimentum, Juv.: (without Object) qui unguit, qui verunt, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To sweep, whirl, lash, etc.: aquora, Virg.—B. To sweep, mark, etc.: arenas, Ov.—C. To track, drag, etc.: cantileme suam concreto in sanguine verrens, Ov.—D. To sweep along, drive, impel, toss about: ossa, Prop.—E. To sweep along, over, the surface of anything; to skim over: illas (sc. animæ) remis vada livida verrunt, Virg.

verruca, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A steep rugged place, height,

VERRUCOSUS

eminence, etc.: Gell. **II.** Meton.: *A wart on the human body*: Pl. **III.** Fig.: *A wart, i. e. a slight fault, small failing*: Hor.

verruc-ōsus, a, um, adj. [verruc-a] (*Full of verruce*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Verrucosus*, an appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator: Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Meton.: *Rough, rugged*: Pers.

Verrugo, Inis, *f.* *Verrugo*; a town of the Volsci.

verrunco, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [akin to verito] Religious t. t.: *To turn out in a particular way*; prps. always in a good sense: Script. ap. Cic.

versā-bundus, a, um, adj. [vers-(a)-o] *Turning around, revolving*: turbo, Lucr.

versā-tilis, e, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *That turns around, revolving, moveable*: templum mundi, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Versatile*: ingenium, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. versatile.

vers-i-color, ōris, adj. [vers-o; (i); color] *That changes its colour, of changeable colour, of various colours, partly-coloured*: plume, Cic.: arma, Virg.

Vers-icillus, i, m. dim. [3. vers-us] (*A little verse*; hence) **I.** A little line. Cic.—**2.** A little verse: Cic.

versificā-tor, ōris, m. [versifio-(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A verse-maker, versifier*: Quint. **II.** Meton.: *A poet*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. versificateur.

vers-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for vers-i-fac-o; fr. vers-us; (i); fac-io] *To make verses; to write in verse, versify*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. versifier.

ver-so (vor-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for ver-so; fr. vert-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn much or often; to keep turning; to turn over and over again*: me versant in litore venti, Virg. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To keep turning one's self, etc.; to turn frequently, keep turning*: Cic.—**2.** To turn with force or violence: manum, Ov.—**3.** a. *To turn or whirl round*: fusum, Ov.—b. Pass. in reflexive force: *To whirl itself round*: Cic.—**4.** Agricolt. t. t.: *To keep turning up the soil, etc.*; hence, according to the implement or agency employed, *To plough, dig, etc.*: Ov.; Hor.—**5.** Of animals: *To keep driving about or from place to place for the purposes of pasture*: Virg.—**6.** *To shake*: omnium Versatur urna . . . Sors, Hor.—**7.** *To keep turning or tossing about*: juvenem cubili, Prop. **II.** Meton.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self about much in a place*: t. t. *To dwell, line remain, be in a place*: Cic.; Cass. **III.** Fig.: **A.** 1. Gen.: *To keep turning, to turn*: mentem ad malitiam, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: a. With Personal Pron.: *To turn one's self*: Cic.—b.: (a) In a good sense: *To turn, twist, bend*: suam naturam, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *To pervert, alter for the worse, twist, dis-*

vert, verest: verba, Cic.—c. *To treat, manage, handle*: causas, Cic.—d. *To turn or change*: fors omnia versat,

Virg.—e. *To turn over a thing in the mind; to think over or upon; to meditate or reflect upon; to ponder, deliberate, etc.*: dolos, Virg.—f. *To turn or twist about, i. e. to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate*: patrum animos certamen regni versabat, Liv.—g. *To turn upside down; to overthrow, subvert, etc.*: odiis versare domos, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *To be situated, placed, or circumstanced; to be*: mors, exsilium mihi oculos versabantur, Cic.—**2.** *To occupy or busy one's self with any action, to be engaged in anything*: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. verser.

versum (vor-), v. 2. versus.

ver-sūra (vor-), æ, f. [for vert-sura; fr. vert-o] **I.** Prop.: *A turning around, twirling about, rotating*: foliorum, Var. **II.** Meton.: (*A changing, or turning over, of one's creditor, i. e.*) *The borrowing of money to pay a debt; a fresh loan*: Cic.

1. vor-sus (vor-) (for vert-sus), a, um, P. of vert-o.

2. ver-sus (-sum, vor-), adv. and prep. [for vert-sus; fr. vert-o]

I. Adv.: *Turned in the direction of, towards* a thing (usually after a verb or expression denoting place or direction): Labienum ad Oceanum versus . . . proficisci jubet, Cass. **II.** Prep. c. Acc.: *Towards*: versus ædem, Liv.

3. ver-sus (vor-), ās, m. [id.] (Prop.: *A turning*; Meton. of that in which turning takes place, or is implied) **1.** A furrow: Pl.—**2.**: a. Gen.: *A line, row*: Virg.; Liv.—b. Esp.: (*A line of writing*: Cic.—(b) In poetry: *A verse*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vers.

versūt-e, adv. [versut-us] *Cunningly, craftily, slyly*: Cic.

versūt-ia, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the versutus*; hence) *Cunning, craftiness, subtlety, ingenuity*: Liv.

versūt-i-ōqu-us, a, um, adj. [versut-us; (i); loqu-o] *Crafty-speaking, sly*: malitiae, Poet. ap. Cic.

vers-itus (vors-), a, um, adj. [3. vers-us] (*Provided with versus*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That quickly or readily turns*: (Comp.) vorsutior es quam rota figuralis, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: *Adroit, dexterous, versatile*: animus, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Shrewd, clever, cunning, crafty, sly, wily, deceitful*: (Sup.) in summa feritate versutissimi, Vell.

vert-ex (vort-), icis, m. [vert-o] (*The turning thing*; hence) **1.** A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: Virg.; Cat.—**2.** An eddy of wind or flame; a whirlwind, coil of flame: Lucr.—**3.**

a. Prop.: *The top or crown of the head*: Cic.; Hor.—b. Meton.: (a) *The head*: Virg.—(b) *The pole of the heavens*: Cic.—(c) *The highest point, peak, top, summit of anything*: Virg.—**3.** Fig.: *For the highest, uttermost, greatest degree, rank, etc.*: Cic.

vertic-ōsus (vortic-), a, um, adj.

[vertex, vertic-is] *Full of whirlpools, or eddies, eddying*: amnis, Liv.

vert-igo, Inis, f. [vert-o] **I.** Prop.: *A turning or whirling around*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo*: Liv.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. vertigo, vertige.

vert-o (vort-), verti, versum, vertere, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root vrtt, to turn] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn; to turn about*: terga, to turn (the) backs, i. e. to take flight: Cass.: ora huc et huc, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: *To turn one's self, etc.*; to turn: Cic.; Hor.—b. *To overturn, overthrow*: Ilion . . . mulier peregrina vertit in pulverem, Hor.—c. Agricolt. t. t.: *To turn up the soil, etc.*; hence, acc. to implement, or agency, employed; *to dig, plough*: terram aratro, Hor.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn*: ne ea . . . in suam contumeliam verteret, Cass.—**2.** Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: *To turn, or betake, one's self*: Cic.—b. *To cause to turn out in any way*: di vortant bene, quod agas, Ter.—c. *To turn, attribute, assign*: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, Cic.—d.: (a) *To turn*; i. e. change, alter, a thing: versus civitatis status, Tac.—(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To change, or alter, itself, etc.*; to change, alter: Cic.: Ov.—e.: (a) *To turn*: e. change, transform, etc., into something: omnes natura cibos in corpora viva vortit, Lucr.—(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn, change, transform one's self, etc.*, into something: Cic.; Hor.—f. *To change, exchange*: solum vertere, Cic.—g. Of literary productions: *To turn into another language; to translate*: Cic.; Liv.—h. Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self or itself*; hence (a) *To be engaged in, to be in a place or condition*: homo in mercatura vortitur, Plaut.—(b) *To turn, hinge, rest, depend*: victoria hic, Virg.—j. *To subvert, destroy, overthrow*: vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To turn itself, etc.*; to turn: versuros exemplo in fugam omnes ratus, Liv. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn; to turn in itself*: verterat perniciēs in accusatorem, Tac.—**2.** Esp.: a. *To turn out in any way*: quod bene vertat, Liv.—b.: (a) *Annus, mensis vertens, The course, or space, of a year, of a month*: Cic.; Plaut.—(b) *Annus vertens, The great year, or cycle (of the celestial bodies; a space of 15,000 solar years)*: Cic.

Vert-annus (Vort-), i, m. [vert-o] (*He who turns himself round or about*) *Vertumnus: the god of the changing year, i. e. of the seasons and their productions; also, of the products of trade*.

vērū, ās, n. **I.** Prop.: *A spit*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A dart, javelin*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. verrou.

Verūla, ārum, f. *Verula: a town of Latium (now Veroli)*.—Hence, **Verūl-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Verule*.

VERUM

VESTIS

1. verum, i. v. verus.
2. ver-um, *adv.* [ver-us] **I. Prop.**: Truly, just so, even so, yes, as a confirmatory reply: *men' querit? Sy. Verum*.
Ter. II. Meton.: **A.** As a strongly corroborative adversative particle: *But in truth, notwithstanding, but yet; and, after negative clauses, but even, byt.*
-- Particular combinations:
1. Non modo (solum, tantum) ... *verum etiam* (quoque), *Not only ... but also*: Cic.; Hor.—**2. Non modo ... verum** ne quidem, *Not only ... but not even*: Cic.—**B.** **I.** In making a transition to another subject: *But, yet, still*: Cic.—**Particular combinations**: *Verum enim, vero* or *enimvero*, *But truly, but indeed*: Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** In breaking off the current of discourse: *But, but however*: *expectabantur Calendæ Januariae. Verum præterita omittamus*, Cic.
verum-tamen (**verum**-) (sometimes written in two words, *verum tamen*); and even separated by an intermediate word, *aliqua tamen*, Cic.), *conj.* *But yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless*: Cic.
verus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: True, real, actual, genuine, etc.: gloria, Cic.; (Comp.) illa veriora, id.; (Sup.) causa verissima, id.—**As Subst.**: **verum**, i, n. What is true or real; the truth, the reality, the fact: Cic.—In Gen. Sing. joined with *similis*, *similitudo*, and by many written, in such cases, one word: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Right, proper, fitting, suitable, reasonable, just: *aliquid verum ac rectum*, Cic.—**B.** Speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious: *os Apollinis*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vrai*.
verū-tum, i, n. [akin to *veru*] *A dart, javelin*: Cæs.
verū-tus, a, um, *adj.* [veru] *Provided with a dart, etc.; armed with a dart or javelin*: Virg.
vervex (-bex, berbex), *écis*, m. [etym. dub.] *A wether*: Cic.
vesān-ia, *æ*, f. [vesan-us] (*The quality of the vesanus; hence*) *Madness, insanity*: discors, Hor.
vesān-ia, no perf., nor sup., *ire*, 4. v. n. [vesan-ia] *To rage, be furious*: *vesaniente venio*, Cat.
vesānus, a, um, *adj.* **I. Prop.**: *Not of sound mind, mad, insane*: *remex*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of things: *Fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging; fames*, Virg.
Ve-sbi-us, **Vesvius**, **Vesūvius**, **Vesvius**, i, m. [2. v; Greek root *σβε*; whence *σβέω σβέ-ρυνμι*] (*The Unextinguishable*) *Vesbius, Vesvius, Vesuvius*, or *Vesuvius*, the name of a volcano in the neighbourhood of Neapolis (now Naples) in Campania. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Vésuve*.
Vescia, *æ*, f. *Vescia; a little town of Latium*.—Hence, **Vesc-inus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Vescia*; *Vescinian*.—**As Subst.**: **Vescini**, *orum*, m. (sc. cives) *The Vescinians*.
vesc-or, no perf., *vesci*, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [akin to *esca*; cf. *esca init.*; or prps. to Gr. *βόσκη-ω*] **I. Neut.**: **A.**

Prop.: *To fill one's self with food; to take food, feed, eat*: *dii nec escis aut potioniibus vescuntur*, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To enjoy, make use of, use, have*: *paratissimis voluptatibus*, Cic. **II. Act.**: *To take something as food; to feed upon or eat*: *caprinum jecur*, Pl.
v-esc-us, a, um, *adj.* [prps. v-e; esc-a] (*Not having food; hence*) *Small, little, thin, weak, feeble*: *farra*, Ov.
Vesēvus, i, v. Vesbius.
vesica, *æ*, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *The bladder in the body of animals; the urinary bladder*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Anything made of bladder; e.g. a purse, cap, lantern, football, etc.: Var.; Hor.—**B.** A bladder-like tumour, blister: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vessie*.
vesic-ūla, *æ*, f. dim. [vesco-a] *A little blister, vesicle*: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vésicule*.
Vesontio, *ōnis*, m. *Vesontio*; a city of Gallia Belgica, the chief town of the Sequani (now Besançon).
vespa, *æ*, f. [akin to *σφήξ*] *A wasp*: Phæd.
Vespāsianus, i, m. *Vespasianus* (T. Flavius); a Roman emperor.
vesper, *ēris* and *eri*, m. = *ἑσπέρ-ος*. **I. Prop.**: *The evening, even, eve, eventide*: Cæs.—**Adverbial** (Ablative) expression: *Vesper*, in the evening: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** The evening star: Hor.—**B.** The west, western region: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vespère*.
vespēra, *æ*, f. = *ἑσπέρα*. *The evening, eventide*: Cic.; Tac.
vespēr-asco, *āvi*, no sup., *ascēre*, 3. v. n. [vesper] *To become evening, grow towards evening*: Ter.; Nep.
vespertin-ia, *ōnis*, m. [for *vesper-tin-ia*; fr. *vesper-tin-um*] (*The one belonging to vespertinum; hence*) *A bat*: Pl.
vespertinum, i, v. *vespertinus*.
vesper-tinus, a, um, *adj.* [vesper] (*Of, or belonging to, vesper; hence*) **1.** Of, or belonging to, evening, or eventide; evening-: *tempora*, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **vespertinum**, i, n. (sc. tempus) *Eventide, evening*: Pl.—**2.** Of, or belonging to, the west; western; regio, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) vespertin*.
Vesta, *æ*, f., *ἑστία* (*She that dwells or tarries anywhere*; from Sanscrit root *vas*, "to dwell," or "tarry"). *Vesta*: **1.** Another name for *Ops, Cybele, Terra*; the wife of *Cælus* and mother of *Saturn*.—**2.** a. **Prop.**: *The granddaughter of Vesta or Ops, and daughter of Saturn*; the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general.—Hence, **Vest-ālis**, e, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Vesta*; *Vestāl*.—**As Subst.**: **Vestālis**, i, f. (sc. virgo) *A priestess of Vesta, a Vestāl*.—Hence, **Vestāl-is**, e, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, a *Vestāl*, etc.—**b.** **Meton.**: (a) *The temple of Vesta*: Ov.—(b) *Fire*: Virg.
vester (**vos**-), tra, trum, *pron. poss.* [vos] *Four*: *sermo vester*. *Cic.*
Particular use: For Objective Gen. of *vos*: *odio vestro, from hatred towards you*, Liv.—**As Subst.**: **vest-trum**, i, n. (sc. negotium) *Four qf*

fair, business, or matter: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. votre*.
ve-sti-būlum or **vesti-būlum**, i, n. [usually referred to *ve, intensive, STA*; and so, that which serves for standing, i.e. the place where many persons may or do stand.—but acc. to Leo Meyer, from the same root as *Vesta, ἑστία*; and so that which bears the hearth or shrine of the household gods] **I. Prop.**: *The inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street; a fore-court, entrance-court; also a porch, portico, vestibule*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *An entrance to anything*: Cic. **III. Fig.**: Of abstract things: *An entrance, opening, beginning*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vestibule*.
vestig-ium, i, n. [vestig-o] (*A tracking or tracing out; Concr.*: that which is tracked; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A footprint, foot-track, track*: Cic.; Pl. **II. Fig.**: Of abstract things: *A footprint, trace*: Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** A footstep; a step: Liv.—**B.** The part of the foot which makes a print; the sole of the foot: Cic.—**C.** A trace, mark, sign, token, vestige: Cic.—**D.** Of time: *A point, moment, instant*: Cæs.; Cic.—**Adverbial expression**: **E** (ex) *vestigio, instantly, forthwith*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vestige*.
ve-stig-o, perf. and sup. prps. not found, *āre*, i. v. a. [prob. 2. v; Gr. root *στίχ*, whence *στρίχ-ω*] (*To go much or thoroughly; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *To follow in the track of; to track, trace out*: *teritur* (sc. tigris) *præceps*, *odore vestigans* (sc. raptorem), Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To find out by tracing; to trace out, discover*: *fugitivos*, Liv.—**B.** *To search after; to seek out*: *ergo alle vestiga* (sc. ramum) *oculis*, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To inquire into, investigate*: *causas rerum*, Cic.—**B.** *To discover, find out*: *aliquid*, Liv.
vesti-mentum, i, n. [vesti-o] (*That which clothes or covers; hence*) **1.** A garment, vestment: Cic.—**2.** Bed-clothes, carpets, etc.: Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vêtement*.
Vestini, *ōrum*, m. *The Vestini; a people of Italy on the Adriatic Sea*.
Vest-ia, *iv* or *il*, *ium*, *ire* (*Imper.*, *vestibāt*, Virg.), 4. v. a. [vest-is] **I. Prop.**: *To cover with a garment; to dress, clothe, vest*: *hominēs alle vesti-ti*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of things: **A.** Gen.: *To clothe, cover, deck, surround, adorn, etc.*: *natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To clothe, or cover, one's self; to deck, etc., one's self*: *se gramine terra*, Virg. **III. Fig.**: Of abstract things: *To clothe, dress, etc.*: *sententias*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vêtir*.
ves-tis, *is*, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *vas, veste indui*; Gr. *ἔσθ-ής*] **I. Prop.**: *A covering for the body; a garment, robe, vestment, vest; clothing, attire, vesture*: Cic.; Hor.—**Particular phrase**: *Mutare vestem, To change one's garment, i.e. to put on mourning garments, put on mourning*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** A carpet, tapestry: Lucr.;

Hor.—**B.** Of the skin or slough of a snake, etc.: **Lucr.**—**C.** Of the beard (as the covering of the chin): **Lucr.**—**D.** Of a spider's web: **Lucr.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *veste*.

1. **vesti-tus**, a, um, *P.* of vesti-o.

2. **vesti-tus**, ūs, m. [vesti-o] **I.** Prop.: A clothing of one: **Plaut.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: Clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, raiment, attire, vesture: **Ter.** ¶ **Cic.**—Particular phrases: **I.** Mutare vestitum=mutare vestem: **Cic.**—**2.** Redire ad suum vestitum, To return to one's (ordinary) clothing, i. e. to leave off mourning: **Cic.**—**B.** Of things: Covering: **Cic.** **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: Dress, garb, etc.: **Cic.**

Vestulus, i, m. *Vesulus*; a mountain of Liguria (now Viso).

Vetēra, um, n. *Vetera*; a town of Gallia Belgica (now Sauter).

vetēramēt-ārius, a, um, adj. [veter(a)-o, through obsol. *vetera-mēt-um*, "that which has become old"] Of, or belonging to, old things: sutor, a mender of old shoes, cobbler, Suet.

vetēr-ānus, a, um, adj. [vetus, veter-is] **I.** Gen.: Of long standing, old: hostis, Liv. **II.** Esp.: Of soldiers, etc.: Having served for a long time, veteran: **Cæs.**; **Cic.**—**As Subst.**: **vetēr-anī**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) Veteran soldiers, veterans: **Cæs.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *vétérān*.

vetēr-asco, āvi, no sup., ascēre, 3. v. n. inch. [id.] To become vetus; hence) To grow old: veterascens ad gloriam, Cic.

vetērā-tor, ōris, m. [veter(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: One who has grown old, become gray, is practised, skilled in anything: **Cic.** **II.** Esp.: In a bad sense: A crafty fellow, an old fox, [veterator-is] **Cic.**

vetērātorī-e, adv. [veteratorī-us] Craftily, cunningly: **Cic.**

vetērātorī-us, a, um, adj. [veterator] (Of, or belonging to, a veterator; hence) Crafty, cunning, sly: **Cic.**

vetēr-inus, a, um, adj. [prps. contracted from veter-inus, from obsol. *veter*, "a carrier;" from veho] (Of, or belonging to, one who carries; hence) Of, or belonging to, carrying or draving burdens: semen equorum, Lucr.

vetēr-nōsus, a, um, adj. [2. veter-nus] (Full of veterans; hence) **1.**: **A.** Prop.: Afflicted with lethargy, lethargic: **Pl.**—**b.** Fig.: veteranosissimum artificium, Sen.—**2.** Sleepy, drowsy, dreamy: homo, Ter.

vetēr-nus, a, um, adj. [vetus, veter-is] Of, or pertaining to, the vetus; hence) Old, ancient: rupes, Fest.—**As Subst.**: (That which pertains to old persons; hence) **1.** Prop.: Lethargy, somnolency: **Hor.**—**2.** Fig.: Drowsiness, dullness, laziness, sluggishness, sloth: Script. ap. Cic.; Virg.

vetēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vetus, veter-is] (except in Eccl. Lat., found perhaps only in Pass. in reflexive force) To grow or become old: **Pl.**

vet-illum, i, n. [vet-o] **I.** Gen.: That which is forbidden or prohibited, a forbidden or prohibited thing: **Ov.**

II. Esp.: A prohibition, protest: **Cic.**; Virg.

vet-itus, a, um, *P.* of vet-o.
vet-o, ūi, ūtum, āre (*Perf.*, vetavit, Pers.), 1. v. a. [etym. dub.]; prps. akin to vet-us] (To leave in the old state; hence) **I.** Gen.: Not to suffer a thing to take place; not to permit; to advise against, oppose, forbid, prohibit a thing;—with a personal object, not to permit one to do a thing; to prevent or hinder one from doing it; to not grant or to forbid one a thing, etc.: hymenaei vetiti, Virg.: vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Of the tribunes of the people, in augury, etc.: To forbid, to protest: tribunū reum in vincula conijci vetant, Liv.: volucres, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *l'été*.

vet-ulus, a, um, adj. [akin to vet-us] Old: gladiator, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **1.** vetulus, i, m. (sc. homo) An old man: **Cic.**—**2.** vetula, e, f. (sc. mulier) An old woman: **Juv.**

Veturia, ō, f. *Veturia*; the mother of Coriolanus.

vet-us, ēris, adj. [prob. fr. *fēr-os*] That has existed for a long time, aged, old: invidia, Cic.: (Comp.) Antenna veterior est quam Roma, Cato: (Sup.) veterima quæque, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **1.** veteres, um, m. (sc. homines) Those who lived long ago, ancients; forefathers, ancestors: **Cic.**—**2.** Veteres, um, f. (sc. tabernæ) The Old Booths (a place in the Roman Forum): **Lucr.**

vetus-tas, ātis, f. [for veter-tas; fr. vetus, veter-is] (The quality of the vetus; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Old age, age: **Cic.** **B.** Esp.: Ancient times, antiquity: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** Long duration, great age: **Cic.**—**B.** Medicine: *l. i.*: Long-standing: **Pl.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *vétuste*.

vetus-tus, a, um, adj. [for veter-tus; fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: That has existed a long time, aged, old, ancient: opinio, Cic.: (Sup.; also, with Partitive Gen.) virginum Vestalium vetustissimæ, Tac. **II.** Fig.: Old-fashioned, antique, antiquated: (Comp.) Lælius vetustior quam Scipio, Cic.

vexā-men, inis, n. [vex(a)-o] A shaking, quaking: mundi, Lucr.

vexā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **1.** A violent movement, shaking: **Pl.**—**2.** Discomfort, annoyance, hardship, distress; trouble, vexation: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *vexation*.

vexā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A troubler, harasser, abuser, vexer: **Cic.**

vexill-ārius, ūi, m. [vexill-um] (One pertaining to a vexillum; hence) **1.** A standard-bearer, ensign: **Liv.**—**2.** Plur.: In the times of the emperors: The oldest class of veterans, the last summoned: **Tac.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *vestilaire*.

vexill-atio, ōnis, f. [id.] (A belonging to the vexillum; hence) A body of the vexillarii; acc. to others, a body of soldiers united under one flag [vexill-um], a corps, battalion: **Suet.**

vex-illum, i, n. dim. [for vex-illum; fr. vex-um] **I.** Prop.: A military ensign, standard, banner, flag: **Cæs.**; **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: A company, troop: **Liv.**; Tac.

vexo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for veh-so; fr. veh-o] To carry much or frequently; hence, of the result of such carrying) **I.** Prop.: To move violently; to shake, agitate: rates, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To injure, damage, molest, annoy, plague, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex, harass: hostes, Cæs.: urbes, Cic.—**B.** Of the hair: To twist: **Ov.**

III. Fig.: To disquiet, torment, attack, harass, etc.: aliquem maledictis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vexer*.

vi-a (old form *vo-a*, Var.), (*Gen. Sing.*, viā, Lucr.), e, f. [akin to Sanscrit *vaha*, "a road," fr. root *va*, to carry] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A way, in the most general sense (for men, beasts, or carriages, within or without a city); a highway, road, path, street: **Cic.**; **Liv.** **B.** Esp.: **1.** As the name of a particular way, road, or street: **Cic.**—**2.** A lane in a camp: **Cæs.**—**3.** A passage: **a.** In the stomach: **Cic.**—**b.** For the breath: spirandi viæ, i. e. the windpipe, Ov.—**C.** Through which anything penetrates, or may penetrate: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Way, for march, journey: **Cic.**; **Ov.**—**B.** Of that which resembles a road in appearance, etc.: A stripe in a party-coloured garment: **Tib.** **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: A way, method, mode, manner, fashion, etc., of doing anything: **Cic.** **B.** Esp.: The right way; the true method, mode, or manner: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *voie*.

vi-ārius (*-asius*), a, um, adj. [via, (uncontr. Gen.) viā] Of, or belonging to, a road or journey: cena, a partymeat, farewell repast, Plaut.—**As Subst.**: **viaticum**, i, n. (sc. res or argentum): **1.** Prop.: Travelling-money, provision for a journey, viaticum: **Cic.**—**2.** Meton.: Money made by a soldier in the wars; savings, prize-money: **Hor.**; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viatique*, voyage.

viā-tor, ōris, m. [vi(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: A wayfarer, traveller: **Cic.**; **Juv.** **II.** Esp.: A summoner, apparitor: **Cic.**; **Liv.**

vi-b-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root *VEP*, *contremiscere*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: To set in tremulous motion; to move rapidly to and fro; to brandish, shake, agitate: hastam, Cic.—**B.** Meton.: To throw with a vibratory motion; to launch, hurl: spicula per auras, Ov. **C.** Fig.: Of language: To fling, hurl, launch: iambos, Cat. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: To be in tremulous motion; to quiver, vibrate: lingua vibrante (sc. serpents), Lucr. **B.** Meton.: To glitter, gimmer, sparkle: a sole vibrat mare, Cic. **C.** Fig.: Of language: To be hurled or launched: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *vibrer*.

viburnum, i, n. The viburnum or wagnaring tree: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viome*.

vic-ānus, a, um, adj. [vic-us] Of,

or belonging to, a village; dwelling in a village: Cic.—As Subst.: **vicani**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) Villagers, peasants, rustics, Liv.

Vico-a Pot-a, æ, f. [vic, root of vi(n)-o-; pot-] (The conquering powerful one, or the mighty conqueror) *Vica Potā*: an appellation of the goddess Victoria or Victory.

vic-ārus, a, um, adj. [vic-] *Of, or belonging to, vicis*; hence) That supplies the place of a person or thing; substituted, delegated, vicarious: Cic.—As Subst.: **vicarius**, ii, m. (sc. homo) 1. A substitute, deputy, proxy; a locum tenens, vicegerent, vicar: Cic.—2. An under-servant, under-slave, kept by slaves themselves. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicairer*.

vic-ātim, adv. [vic-] 1. From street to street, through the streets: Tac.; Hor.—2. From village to village, through the villages, in hamlets: Liv.

vice, v. vicis.

vic-ēni (vig-), æ, a, num. distr. adj. [contracted and changed fr. vigint-ēni; fr. vigint-i] I. Prop.: Twenty each, twenty distributively: Cæs. II. Meton.: Twenty: Pl.

vicēsima, æ, v. vicissimus.

vicēsīm-āni, ōrum, m. [vicēsīmus] (Persons belonging to the vicissim-; hence) Soldiers of the twentieth legion: Tac.

vicēsīm-ārus, a, um, adj. [vicēsīm-a] *Of, or belonging to, the twentieth part*: Liv.

vic-ēsīmus (vig-), æ, a, um, num. adj. [contracted and changed fr. vigint-ēsīmus; fr. vigint-i] The twentieth: annus, Cic.—As Subst.: **vicēsima**, æ, f. (sc. pars) The twentieth part, as a tax: Cic.; Liv.

Vicētia (-entia), æ, f. *Vicētia* or *Vicētia*: a town of Gallia Transpadana (now Vicenza).

vicā, æ, f. A vetch: Virg.

vic-les, num. ado. [contracted and changed fr. vigint-ies; fr. vigint-i] Twenty times: Cic.

vicin-ālis, e, adj. [2. vicin-us] *Of, or belonging to, a neighbour or neighbours*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicinal*.

vicin-ia, æ, f. [1. vicin-us] (The condition of the vicinus; hence) I. Prop.: Neighbourhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Neighbourhood=neighbours: Hor.

vicin-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: Neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity: Cic.; Hirt. II. Meton.: Neighbourhood=neighbours: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicinité*.

vicinūm, i, v. vicinus.

1. **vic-in-us**, a, um, adj. [vic-in-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a vicinus*; hence) I. Prop.: Near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood or vicinity: taberna, Hor. (Comp.) parti vicinior esset, Ov.—As Subst.: **A. vicinus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A neighbour: Cic.—**B. vicina**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A female neighbour: Cic.—**C. vicinūm**, i, n. A neighbouring place, neighbourhood, vicinity: Ov. II. Fig.: **A.** Nearly resembling in quality or nature; like, similar, kindred, akin, allied, etc.:

vocabulum, Pl.—**B.** Near, close, etc., in time: mors, Phaed. III. Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, neighbours*; between neighbours: jurgia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voisin*.

2. **vicinus**, i, v. 1. vicinus.

vicis (as a Gen.); the Nom. Sing. does not occur, vicem, vice; in Plur., vices (Nom. and Acc.) and vicibus (Dat. and Abl.), f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Change, interchange, alternation, alternate or reciprocal succession, vicissitude: Virg.; Hor.—Adverbial expressions:

In vicem (written also as one word, invicem), vicem (fold, by Gen. and Possessive pron.), or in vices, By turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally: Cic.; Liv.; Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Of reciprocal behaviour or conduct: Return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, remuneration, retaliation: Cic.; Ov.—2. Of the changes of fate: Fate, hap, lot, condition, fortune, misfortune: Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: The position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty of one person or thing as assumed by another: Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—Adverbial expressions: **A.** Vicem (fold, by Gen. or Possessive pron.): 1. In the place of, instead of, on account of, for: Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** Vices 1. Instead of, for: Pl. 2. After the manner of, like: Tac.—**C.** In vicem, Instead, in one's place, etc.: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vice* (always in connection with another word; e.g. *vice-roi*).

vicis-sim, adv. [vicis] *On the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn*: Cic.; Hor.

vicis-situdo, inis, f. [id.] (The quality or state of vicis; hence) Change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicissitude*.

vic-tima, æ, f. [etym. dub.; prob. root vic; cf. vincio init.] (The bound one; hence) I. Prop.: A beast for sacrifice adorned with the fillet; a sacrifice, victim: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: Of persons, etc.: A victim: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *victime*.

vic-tim-ārus, a, um, adj. [victim-a] *Of, or belonging to, a victim or victims*: Pl.—As Subst.: **victimarius**, ii, m. (sc. minister) An assistant at sacrifices: Liv. ¶ Hence (subst.), Fr. *victimaire*.

vict-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. intens. [obsol. freq. vict-o, i. e. vic-to, for viv-to; fr. viv-o] To live, feed, support one's self, subsist on anything: Ter.

vict-or, ōris, m. [vi(n)-o-] A conqueror, vanquisher, victor: Cæs.; Hor.—As Adj.: 1. Prop.: Conquering, victorious: galli, Cic.—2. Meton.: Belonging to, or of, a conqueror, triumphant: Ov.

vict-ōr-ia, æ, f. [victor] (The thing pertaining to a conqueror; hence) I. Prop.: Victory: Cic. II. Meton.: **A.** Personified: Victoria or Victory; as a goddess: Cic.—**B.** A statue of Victoria: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *victoire*.

Vict-ōr-ia, æ, f. dim. [victor-i-a] A little statue of Victory: Cic.

vict-rix, icis, f. [vi(n)-o-] She that is victorious or conquers: Cic.—As Adj. Fem.: (also used in neut. plur., victricia) 1. Prop.: Victorious, conquering: victrices Athenæ, Cic.: victricia arma, Virg.—2. Meton.: Relating to, or telling of, victory; announcing victory: literæ, Cic.

1. **vict-us**, a, um, P. of vi(n)-o-.

2. **vict-us**, ūs, m. [for vig-tus; fr. viv-o] 1. A living, way of life, mode of living: Cic.; Hor.—2. (Prop.) A living upon something; Meton.) That upon which one lives, sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals: Cic.; Ov.

vict-ulus, i, m. dim. [for vict-lus; fr. vicus, unconstr. Gen.] *A little village, hamlet*: Cic.

vicus, i, m.=*folks*: 1. Collectively: A row of houses in town or country; a quarter of a city, a street: Hor.—2. A village or hamlet; a country-seat: Cic.

vidē-licet, adv. [for videre licet] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: It is permitted one, or it is easy, to see; it is clear or evident; clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly, etc.: quæ videlicet ille interpretabatur, Cic.: (with Objective clause on account of videre) esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Luor.

B. Esp.: In an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended: It is easy to see, it is very plain, of course, forsooth: Cic. II. Meton.: As an explanatory particle: To wit, namely: Cic.

viden? v. video init.

vid-ēo, vidi, visum, videre (viden), for videane, Virg.), 2. v. a. and n. [akin to Sans. root vid, to perceive; Gr. δ-iv-] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To see with the eyes: 1. Act.: aliquid, Cic.: consulis ante pedes ire viderer eques, Ov.—2. Neut.: visum processerant, Sall. B. Esp.: 1. To see on purpose; to look at: illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carumfex, Ter.—Particular phrase: Me vide, Look to me, i. e. trust to me: Plaut.—2. To see a person, i. e. to visit him: Cic. II. Meton.: Of the other senses: To perceive, observe anything: naso pol jam hæc quidem videt plus, quam oculis, Plaut.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of things: To see: casus abies visura marino, Virg.—**B.** To see with the mind's eye; to perceive, mark, observe, understand, comprehend, etc.: quum me vidisse plus fateretur, etc.: Cic.—**C.**: 1. Act.: To look at, look to, consider; to think, or reflect upon: te moneo, videas etiam atque etiam et considera, quid agas, Cic.—2. Neut.: **a.** To see to a thing; to see to it: viderit Atrides, Ov.—**b.** To consider, reflect: Cic.—**D.**: 1. Act.: To see to, care for, provide something: aliquid videamus et cibi, Cic.—2. Neut.: To see, take care, provide: vide, ne tu pejus consulas, Nep.—**E.** To see, live to see a period or event: ex multis diebus, quos in vitâ celeberrimos lætissimosque viderit, Cic.—**F.** Pass.: 1. Gen.: To be looked upon or regarded, in any manner;

i. e. to seem, appear to be or do anything: *solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitā tollunt*, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: In official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: *a. To seem or appear; to have the appearance*: Cic.—*b. To seem proper, seem good* to anyone (only in 3rd person): *eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voir*.

vidū-itas, ātis, *f.* [vidu-us] (*The state or condition of the viduus; hence*) **I. Gen.**: Bereavement, want, lack: *Plant.* **II. Esp.**: Widowhood: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viduité*.

vidū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [vidu-us] **I. Gen.**: To deprive, bereave of anything: (with Gen.) *manum viduata*, Lucr. **II. Esp.**: Perf. Part. Pass. Fem.: Bereaved, or bereft of a husband; widowed: Tac.; Suet.

vidū-us, a, um, adj. [root vid; cf. divido] **I. Gen.**: Deprived, or bereft, of; without anything; bereaved: *lacūs viduus a lumine Phoebi*, Virg. (with Gen.) *neovidum pectus amoris habet*, Ov. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: Of living beings: **1.** Of women: Deprived, or bereft, of a husband; widowed: *Plant.*—*As Subst.*: *vidua*, *ae, f.* (sc. mulier) *A widow*: Cic.—**2.** Deprived of, or without, a lover; unmarried, single: *puellae*, Prop.—*As Subst.*: *vidua*, *ae, f.* (sc. puella) *An unmarried girl; a spinster, maiden*: Liv.—**3.** Of men: *a. Deprived, or bereft, of a wife; widowed*: Ov.—*b. Without a beloved one; single, unmarried, unwedded*: Ov. **B. Fig.**: Of things: *Widowed, single*: cubile, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vide, veuf, veuve*.

Vien-na, *ae, f.* Vienna; a city of Gallia Narbonensis (now Vienne).—*Hence*, **Vienn-enses**, tum, *m.* *The Viennese*.

vi-ō, *no perf.*, ētum, ēre, *2. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *vi* or *wē*, *tevere, sure*] *To bend or twist together; to plait, weave*: Var.

viō-tus (as dissyll. *vi-ō-tus*, Ter.; Hor.), a, um: **1. P.** *Of vi-ō*.—**2. Pa.** (Prop.): Bent together; Meton.] *Shrunk-en, shrivelled, withered, wrinkled*: cor, Cic.

viō-ni, *ae, a, v. vicini*. **viō-ni**, *no perf.*, nor sup., ēre, *2. v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To be lively or vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom, etc.*: *quidquid est illud, quod vivit, quod viget*, Cic.

viō-sco, vigūi, *no sup.*, viōscere, *3. v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To become lively or vigorous; to thrive; to begin to flourish or bloom*: *vestrae religiones viguerunt*, Cic.

viō-simus, a, um, *v. vicesimus*. **viō-il**, ilis, adj. [vig-o] (*Being lively or vigorous; hence*) **I. Prop.**: Of living beings: *Awake, on the watch, alert*: *aliquis*, Hor.: *ales, i. e. the cock*, Ov.—*As Subst.*: *vigil*, *is, m.* (sc. homo) *A watchman, sentinel*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Of things: *Watchful, wakeful*: oculi, Virg. **III. Meton.**: *Causing one to be wakeful; anxious, active*: curse, Ov.

vigil-ans, ntis: **1. P.** *Of vigil(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *Watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant*: *vigilantes et boni*, Cic.: (Comp.) *nemo vigilantior, id.* (Sup.) *dux vigilantissimus*, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigilant*.

vigilan-ter, adv. [for vigilant-ter; fr. vigilans, vigilant-is] *Watchfully, carefully, vigilantly*: Cic.: (Comp.) *dux vigilantissimus, id.* (Sup.) *vigilantissime, id.*

vigilant-ia, *ae, f.* [fr. id.] **I. Prop.**: *Wakefulness*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigilance*.

vigil-ax, acis, adj. [vigil-o] **I. Prop.**: *Prone to watch, wakeful, vigilant*: *canis*, Col. **II. Meton.**: *Causing one to be watchful, active, etc.*: curae, Ov.

vigil-ia, *ae, f.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: *Wakefulness, sleeplessness*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1. A** *keeping awake for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp; a watching, watch, guard*: Cic.—**2. A** *watching at religious festivals, nightly vigils*: *Plant.* **II. Fig.**: *Watchfulness, vigilance*: Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *A watch, i. e. the time of keeping watch by night (among the Romans a fourth part of the night)*: Cic.—**B.** *The watch (i. e. those standing on guard); watchmen, sentinels*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veille, vigie, vigile*.

vigil-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [vigil] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of living beings: To watch; to be or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be wakeful*: *nocte*, Cic.: *ad mane*, Hor. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *Of things: To be wakeful, watchful, etc.*: *lumina*, Ov.—**2.** *To keep watch over anything; to be watchful or vigilant*: *ut vivas, vigila*, Hor. **C. Meton.**: *To cause watchfulness, to be active, etc.*: *curae*, Cic. **II. Act.**: *To watch through; to spend in watching; to do or make while watching*: *noctes vigilando amaras*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veiller*.

viginti, *num. adj.* [for bi-ginti; fr. bi-ginti = *corra*] (*Twice ten; hence*) *Twenty*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vingt*.

vigintivir-ātus, ās, *m.* [vigintivir-i] *The office of the vigintiviri, the vigintivirate*: Cic.; Tac.

viginti-viri, ōrum, *m.* (*Twenty men*; hence) *A college or board of twenty men*: Cic.

vir-ōr, ōris, *m.* [vig-co] *Liveliness, activity, force, vigour*: Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigour*.

vilis, *e, adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Of small price or value, purchased at a low rate, cheap*: *quicquam*, *Plant.*: (Comp.) *frumentum vilis*, Cic.: (Sup.) *res vilissimae, id.*—*Adverbial expression*: *Vili, at a low, etc., rate*: *Plant.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of trifling value, poor, paltry, common, mean, worthless, base, vile*: *Europe*, Hor.: *nihil*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: *vilis*, *tum, n.* *Vile, or common, things*: Hor.—**B.** *Found in great quantities, abundant, common*: *poma*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vil*.

vil-itas, ātis, *f.* [vil-is] (*The quality of the vilis; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Lowness of price, cheapness*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Trying value of a thing, meanness, baseness, worthlessness, villainess*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *villité (-eté)*.

vil-iter, adv. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *Cheaply*: (Comp.) *venire vilis*, *Plant.*: (Sup.) *vilissime constat*, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Meanly, poorly, vilely*: *viliter colere*, App.

vil-la, *ae, f.* dim. [prob. for vic-la; fr. vic-us] *A country-house, country-seat, farm, villa*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *villa*.

villic-o, *no perf.*, nor sup., āre, *1. v. n.* [villic-us] *To act as, or be, a bailiff, overseer, etc.*: Cic.

villic-us, *1. m.* [vill-a] (*One pertaining to a villa; hence*) *An overseer of a farm or estate; a steward, bailiff*: Cic.; Hor.

villic-ōsus, a, um, adj. [vill-us] **I. Prop.**: *Of living beings: Full of, or abounding in, hair; rough, shaggy, hairy*: *pectora*, Virg.: (Sup.) *villosissimus lepus*, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Full of, abounding in, or covered with, a hair-like substance; rough, etc.*: (Comp.) *picea folio villosior*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *velu*.

vill-ūla, *ae, f.* dim. [vill-a] *A little country-house, a small villa*: Cic.

vin-lum, *i, n.* dim. [for vin-lum; fr. vin-um] (*A little wine; hence*) *A sup of wine*: Ter.

villus, *1. m.* [etym. dub.] *Of animals: Shaggy hair; a tuft of hair*: Cic.

vi-men, inis, *n.* [vi-o] (*That which serves for binding, etc.*; hence) *A plant twig, with, etc.*: Cæs.

vi-mentum, *i, n.* [id.] (id.) *An osier, with, etc.*: Tac.

vimin-ālis, *e, adj.* [vimen, vimin-is] *Of, or belonging to, an osier or osiers*: Pl.—*Particular combination*: *Viminalis Collis*, *The Viminal (or Osier) Hill*; *one of the seven hills of Rome (so named from a willow-cope which stood there)*.

vimin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Made of osiers, of willow-work*: Cæs.

vin' = *visne*; *v. volo* *in*.

vin-ācus, a, um, adj. [vin-um] *Of, or belonging to, a grape or grapes; grape*: *acinus*, Cic.

vin-ālis, *e, adj.* [id.] *Of, or belonging to, wine*.—*As Subst.*: *vinālia*, *tum, n.* (sc. festa) *The Vinalior Wine-festival, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter*.

vin-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, wine; wine*: *vas*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: *vinaria*, *orum, m.* (sc. pocula) *Wine-pots, wine-flasks*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vinaire*.

vinca pervinea (also written in one word, *vincapervinea*), *ae, f.* *The vinca pervinea; the plant periwinkle*: Pl.

vinc-ibilis, *e, adj.* [vinc-o] *That can conquer, i. e. that can be easily gained*: *causa*, Ter.

vinc-io, vinxi, vinctum, vincire, *i. v. n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to vincō]

I. Prop. **A. Gen.** *To bind; to bind or wind about*: suras vincire coturno, Virg. **B. Esp.** *1. To encircle, clasp, surround*: annule formosae digulum vinciture puellae, Ov.—**2. To fasten, tie, fetter with chains, etc.**: citem, Cic. **II. Fig.** **A.** *To bind; i. e. secure, firmly attach, etc.: o uno: fidem, Ov.—**B. To encompass, or surround, for the purpose of protection; to defend, secure, protect, etc.**: loca, Cic.—**C.** *To bind, fetter, tie, confine, restrain, etc.*: **1. Gen.**: religione vinctus, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: Of speech: membra (sc. orationis) numeris vinctenda, Cic.—**D.** *To fetter, bind, hold fast, etc.*: me retinent vinctum formosae vincula puellae, Tib.*

vi(n)c-o, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. and n. [root VIC; but etym. dub.]
I. Act. **A. Prop.** **1. To conquer, overcome, get the better of, defeat, subdue, vanquish**: Carthaginenses navalibus pugnis, Cic.—**2. In a law suit: To overcome or vanquish one's opponent**: Ter.—**3. At an auction: To outbid**: Cic.—**4. To master, get the better of**: callidi Vincunt aequora navitae, Hor. **B. Fig.** **1. To prevail or obtain the superiority over; to get the better of**: naturam studio, Cic.—**2. Pass.**: *To be constrained, compelled, or forced*: vincor, ut credam miser, Hor.—**3. To overmatch in some quality; to surpass, exceed, excel**: expectationem, Cic.—**4. To prove triumphantly; to show or demonstrate conclusively**: nec vincet ratio hoc, Hor. **C. Meton.**: *To win, or gain, by conquering; sponsorship, Cic. II. Neut.* **A. Prop.** **1. To overcome, gain the victory, vanquish, be or prove victorious**: quum in senatu vicisset sententia, quae, etc., Liv.—**2. In a law suit: To overcome, vanquish, gain the cause**: Cic. **B. Fig.** **1. To prevail, be superior, have the advantage**: Plant.—**2. With respect to something disputed: To prevail, gain one's point, carry the day**: So, only in the expressions: **a.** Vicimus, *We have prevailed, etc.*: Cic.—**b.** Vincite, vincent, viceris, *Have it your own way just as you like, an expression of reluctant assent*: Caes.; Suet.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. vaincre.

vinc-tus, a, um, P. of vincto.
vinc-tūm (-lūm), i, n. [vinc-o] *(The binding thing; hence) I. Prop.* **A. Gen.**: *A band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, fastening, tie*: Cic.; Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Plur.*: *The fetters of prisoners, and hence sometimes to be rendered prison*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of abstract things: A band, fetter*: Cic.; Virg.

Vindēlici, ōrum, m. The Vindelici; a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicoorum (the mod. Augsburg).

vin-dēm-ia, ae, f. [vin-um; dem-o] **I. Prop.**: *A grape-gathering, vintage*: Plant. **II. Meton.**: *Grapes, vintage*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. vendange.

vindēmā-tor, ōris, m. [vindemi-(a)-o] *A grape gatherer, vintager*: Hor. **vindēm-i-o, no perf. nor sup., āre,**

1. v. n. [vindemi-a] *To gather grapes, gather the vintage*: Pl.

vindēm-i-ōia, ae, f. dim. [id.] *A little vintage; Fig.*: *Of income*: Cic.

vin-dēm-itor, ōris, m. [vin-um; dem-o] **I. Prop.**: *A grape-gatherer; vintager*: Sen. **II. Meton.**: *A star in the constellation Virgo*: Ov.

vindex, icis, comm. gen. [-vin-deo-] *for vindic-o, fr. vindic-o] **1. One who lays legal claim to a thing, a claimant; hence, also, a maintainer, defender, protector, deliverer, liberator, vindicator***: Cic.; Hor.—**2. An avenger, punisher, revenger: Cic.**

vindicā-tio, ōnis, f. [vindic(a)-o] *An avenging, punishment of an offence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vindication.

vindicā-ia, ārum, f. [vindic-o] **Law t. l.**: *A claiming or laying claim to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties; a legal claim made in respect to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition*: Cic.; Liv.

vin-dico (ven-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.; acc. to some from 2. ven-us; dico; acc. to others, vis; dico] **I. Prop.**: *Legal t. l.*: *To lay legal claim to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition*: puellam, Liv. **II. Meton.** **A.** *To lay claim to as one's own; to make a claim upon; to demand, claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate a thing*: ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic. (with second Acc. of further definition) *Homerum Chilaeum vindicat, id.*—**B.** *To place a thing in a free condition; to set free; to free, deliver, liberate, save a citizen a miseris moris*: Cic.—**C.** *To avenge, revenge, punish a wrong, etc.; to take vengeance for*: necem alioquin, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) vendiquer, (mod.) venger.

vindic-ta, ae, f. [vindic-o] **1. (The liberating thing; hence) a. Prop.**: *A staff or rod (with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission); a liberating-rod, manumission-staff*: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: *A protection, defence*: Ov.—**2. (Prop.): *The avenging thing; Meton.*: *Vengeance, revenge, punishment*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. vindicte.**

vinēa, ae, v. vineus.

vin-ētum, i, n. [vin-ea] *(A thing provided with vineae; hence) A plantation of vines, a vineyard*: Cic.—**Prov.**: *Vineta sua cadere, To cut down one's own vineyards; i. e. to be severe against one's self*: Hor.

vin-ēus, a, um, adj. [vin-um] Of, or belonging to, wine; latex, i. e. wine, Sol.—As Subst. **vinea, ae, f. 1. (sc. terra)**: *A vineyard, a plantation of vines*: Cic.—**2. (sc. arbor)** *A vine*:—**3. (sc. porticus)** *Milit. t. l.*: *A vinea; i. e. penthouse, or mantlet, built like an arbour, for sheltering besiegers*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vigne.

vin-ī-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A vine-dresser*: Cic.; Virg.

vinolēt-ia, ae, f. [vinolent-us] *Wine-bibbing, intoxication*: Cic

vin-olentus, a, um, adj. [vin-um] *(Full of vinum; hence) 1. Drunk, intoxicated*: Cic.—**2. Strongly mixed with wine: medicamina, Cic.**

vin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Full of vinum; hence) Drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing*: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor.: (Comp.) vinosior aetas, Ov.: (Sup.) vinosissima Iena, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. vineux.

vinum, i, n. = Folvos. I. Prop.: *Wine*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *Grapes*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. vin.

vi-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [vi-a] *To go, travel*: Quint.

vi-ōia, ae, f. dim. [vi-ov] **I. Prop.**: *The violet; also, the stock-gillyflower, or wall-flower*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A violet colour, violet*: Hor.

viōla-bilis, e, adj. [viol(a)-o] *That may be injured or violated, violable*: non violabile numen, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. violable.

viōl-ārium, ū, n. [viol-a] *(A thing pertaining to violae; hence) A bed or bank of violets*: Virg.

viōlā-tio, ōnis, f. [viol(a)-o] *An injury, profanation, violation*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. violation.

viōlā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An injurer, profaner, violator*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. violateur.

vi-olēns, entis, adj. [vi-s] *(Full of vis; hence) Impetuous, vehement, furious, violent*: Anfidus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. violent.

violēn-ter, adv. [for violent-ter; fr. violēns, violent-is] *Impetuously, vehemently, violently*: solennia ludorum violentior dirimere, Liv. (Sup.) violentius, Suet. (Sup.) violentissime, Col.

violēt-ia, ae, f. [fr. id.] *(The quality of the violēns; hence) Violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity*: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. violence.

vi-olentus, a, um, adj. [vi-s] *(Full of vis; hence) Abounding in force; forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous*: aliquis, Tac.: (Comp.) violentior Burrus, Virg.: (Sup.) violentissime tempestates, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. violent.

vi-ōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To treat with violence; to injure, dishonour, profane, violate*: parentes, Cic.: inducias per scelus, Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. violer.

vi-pēr-a, ae, f. [prob. for viv-par-a; fr. viv-us; par-i-o] *(The one bringing forth living young; hence) I. Prop.*: *A viper*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Adder, snake, serpent*: Virg. **III. Fig.**: *As a term of reproach for a dangerous person*: Viper, serpent: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. vipère.

vi-pēr-ēus, a, um, adj. [vipēr-a] **I. Prop.**: *Of a viper, serpent, or snake*: dentes, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Poisonous*: anima, Virg.

vi-pēr-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of a viper, serpent, or snake*: nodus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vipérin.

Vipsānius, ū, m. Vipsania; a Roman name.

vir, viri, m. [akin to Sanscrit vira,

VIRAGO

VISCUS

"heros"] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **A** male person, a man: **Lucr.**: **Cic. B.** Esp. **1.** **A** man as belonging to one particular woman; a husband: **Plaut.**: **Suet.**—**2.** **A** man as opposed to a boy: **OV.**—**3.** **A** man; a man of courage, one who deserves the name of a man: **Cic.**—**4.** **Milit. t.t.**: **a.** Like our *Man*, for soldier: **Liv.**—**b.** **A** foot-soldier: **Liv. II. Meton.**: **A** manhood, virility: **Cat.**—**B.** Of animals: **A** mate, etc.: **Virg.**

vir-ago, **Inis**, **f.** [akin to *vir*] **A** manlike, vigorous, heroic maiden; a female warrior, heroine, **Virago**: **OV.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *virago*.

Virbius, **ii**, **m.** **Virbius**: **1.** a surname of *Hippolytus*.—**2.** The surname of a son of *Hippolytus*.

vir-ēo, **no** perf. **nor sup.**, **ēre**, **2. v. n.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: To be green or verdant: *fronde virere nova*, **Virg. II. Fig.**: To be fresh, vigorous, or lively; to flourish, bloom: *ingenium vircat integris sensibus*, **Liv.**

vires, **lum**, **v. vis.**

vire-sco, **no** perf. **nor sup.**, **scōre**, **3. v. n. incho.** [**1.** *vire-o*] **I. Prop.**: To grow or become, green or verdant: *in-jussa virescunt Gramina*, **Virg. II. Fig.**: To be vigorous or fresh; to flourish, etc.: **Claud.**

vire-tum, **i**, **n.** [**1.** *vire-o*] **(The green thing; hence) A** place overgrown with grass; a green or verdant spot; a turf, sod, greensward, etc.: **Virg.**

virga, **e**, **f.** [etym. dub.; usually referred to *virgo*; but acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root *viru* or *vrin*, *creaser*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **A** slender branch; a twig, sprout, switch, rod: **Virg. B. Esp.**: **1.** **A** graft, scion, set: **OV.**—**2.**: **A** a rod, switch for flogging: **Juv.**—**b.** Of the small rod in the fasces of the lictors, with which criminals were scourged: **Cic.**—**Hence, c.** For fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: **OV.**—**3.** **A** wand, a staff, as a support: **Liv.**—**4.** **A** magic wand: **Virg. II. Meton.**: **A** coloured stripe in a garment: **OV.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *verge*, *vergue*.

virg-atus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**virg-a**] (Provided with *virgæ*; hence) **1.** **Made of twigs**: *calathisci*, **Cat.**—**2.** **Striped**: *sagule*, **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vergê*.

virg-ētum, **i**, **n.** [**id.**] **(A** thing provided with *virgæ*; hence) **A** thick of rods or underwood: **Cic.**

virg-ēus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**id.**] **Of** rods or twigs; of brush-wood: *supellex*, **Virg.**

Virgilius (Ver-). **Virgilius** or **Vergilius**; a Roman name; esp. **P. Virgilius Maro**, the celebrated Roman poet.

virgin-ālis, **e**, **adj.** [**virgo**, *virginis*] **Of**, or belonging to, a maiden, or virgin: *maidenly*, *virgin-*, *vestitus*, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *virginat*.

virgin-ēus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**id.**] **Of**, or belonging to, a maiden or virgin: *maidenly*, *virgin*, *rubor*, **Virg.**

virgin-itas, **ātis**, **f.** [**id.**] **(The condition of the virgin; hence) Virginity**: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *virginité*.

Virginius, **ii**, **m.**, **-a**, **æ**, **f.** **Virginius** and **Virginia**; Roman names.

vir-go, **inis**, **f.** [**vir-co**] **(The** blooming one; hence) **1.**: **a. Prop.**: **A** maid, maiden, *virgin*: **Cic.**; **OV.**—**b.** **Meton.**: (a) **The statue of a virgin**: **Liv.**—(b) **The constellation Virgo in the zodiac**: **Cic.**—(c) **Aqua Virgo**, or simply **Virgo**, **A** stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by **M. Agrippa** (so called from a young girl having discovered its source): **OV.**—**2.** **A** young woman, a girl: **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vierge*.

virg-ula, **æ**, **f.** **dim.** [**virg-a**] **I. Gen.**: **A** little twig, a small rod, a wand: **Nep.** **II. Esp.**: **A.** The rod, or wand, carried by an ambassador: **Cic.**—**B.** **A** rod (used in divination). ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *virgule*.

virgul-tum, **i**, **n.** [**virgul-a**] **(A** thing furnished with *virgula*; hence) **A** bush, thicket, shrubbery: **Cic.**; **Virg.**

virgun-cūla, **æ**, **f.** **dim.** [**for** *virgin-cula*; **fr.** *virgo*, *virgin-is*] **A** little maid, young girl: **Juv.**

Virrātus (-āthus), **i**, **m.** **Virrātus** or **Virrātius**; a celebrated leader of the *Lusitanians* in the war against the *Romans*.

virid-ār-tum (virid-), **ii**, **n.** [**virid-i**] **(A** thing pertaining to *viridia*; hence) **A** plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden: **Cic.**

vir-idis, **e**, **adj.** [**vir-co**] **I. Prop.**: **Green** of every shade: *ripa*, **Cic.**—**(Comp.)** *viridiores herbe*, **Pl.**—**As Subst.** **viridia**, **lum**, **n.** **Green plants, herbs, or trees**: **Sen.**; **Pl.** **II. Meton.**: **Green, young, youthful, fresh, blooming, lively, vigorous**: *sanctus*, **Virg.** (**with Gen.**) (**Sup.**) *viridissimus ire*, **Sil.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (old) *verd*, (*mod.*) *vert*.

virid-itas, **ātis**, **f.** [**virid-is**] **(The quality of the viridis; hence) 1.** **Green colour, greenness, verdure, viridity**: **Cic.**—**2.** **Freshness, briskness, vigour**: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *viridité*.

virid-o, **no** perf. **nor sup.**, **āre**, **1. v. a.** and **n.** [**id.**] **I. Act.**: To make green, cause to grow green: *vada sub-natis viridentur ab herbis*, **OV.** **II. Neut.**: To grow green; to be green or verdant (*prps.* only in *Part. Pres.*): *cingit viridantia tempora lauro*, **Virg.**

Viridomārus (Virdom-, Vird-um-), **i**, **m.** **Viridomarus**, **Virdomarus**, or **Virdomarus**: **1.** **A** chief of the *Ædui*.—**2.** **A** chief of the *Insures*.

vir-ilis, **e**, **adj.** [**vir**] **(Of**, or belonging to, a *vir*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** In respect of sex: **Male, masculine**: *stirps fratribus*, **Liv.**—**B.** In respect of age: *Manly, full-grown, arrived at the years of manhood*: *ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, the parts of full-grown men*: **Hor. II. Fig.**: **A.** Of quality: *Manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited*, etc.: *animus*, **Hor.**—**B.** (only in combination *virilis portio* or *pars*) **(Of a person, a person's, personal, one's own, etc.)**: **Cic.**—**Tac.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *viril*.

viril-itas, **ātis**, **f.** [**viril-is**] **(The state or quality of the virilis; hence) 1.** **The age of manhood**: **Pl.**—**2.** **Man-**

liness, manly vigour: **Quint.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *virilité*.

viril-iter, **adv.** [**id.**] **Manfully, firmly, courageously**: **Cic.** (**Comp.**) **viriliss**, **Sen.**

vir-itim, **adv.** [**vir**] **I. Prop.**: **Man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually**: **Cic. II. Meton.**: *Each by itself, singly, separately, individually*: **Hor.**; **Tac.**

vir-ōsus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**vir-us**] **(Full of virus; hence) Having a bad odour; stinking, fetid**: *castoreo*, **Virg.**

vir-tus, **ūtis**, **f.** [**vir**] **(The quality of the vir; hence) I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: **Manliness, manhood** (i.e. the sum of all the corporeal or mental excellences of man); **strength, vigour**: *bravery, courage; aptness, capacity; worth, excellence, etc.*: **Cic. B. Meton.**: **Of animals or things**: *Goodness, worth, value, power, strength, etc.*: **Cic.** **Quint.** **II. Esp.**: **A.**: **1. Prop.**: **Moral perfection, virtuousness, virtue**: **Cic.**—**2. Meton.**: **Personified: Virtue**; as *a deity*: **Cic.**—**B.** **1. Prop.**: **Military talents, courage, valour, bravery, gallantry, etc.**: **Cæs.**; **Hor.**—**2. Meton.**: **Personified: Valour, bravery**: **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vertu*.

vir-us, **i**, **n.** [akin to *Gr. iōs*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **A** stinky liquid, slime: **Virg. B. Esp.**: **A** poisonous liquid; poison, virus: **Virg. II. Fig.**: **Of abstract things**: *Poison*: **Cic. III. Meton.**: **A** an offensive odour, stench: **Lucr.**—**B.** **A** sharp, saline taste or flavour: **Lucr.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *virus*.

vis, **vis-Plur.**, **vires**, **lum** (*collat. form of the Nom. and Acc. Plur.*, **vis**, **Lucr.**—**Gen. Sing.**, **vis**, **Tac.**; **Det. Sing.**, **vis**, **Hirt.**) **vis=vis**: **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **Strength, physical or mental: force, vigour, power, energy, virtue**: **Cic.**; **OV.** **B. Esp.**: **1.** **Hostile strength, force, violence: Cæs.**; **Cic.**—**2.** **Of immoral force or violence: Cic.**; **OV.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** **Quantity, number, abundance**: **Cic.**—**B.** **Plur.**: **Military forces, troops**: **Liv. III. Fig.**: **Of abstract things**: **A.** **Strength, power, vigour**: **Cic.**—**B.** **Force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence**: **Cic.**

visc-ātus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**visco-um**] **(Provided, or furnished, with viscum; hence) Smear'd with birdlime**: *neo volucrum viscata fallite virgæ*, **OV.**

viscēr-ātio, **ōnis**, **f.** [**viscus**, *visceris*] **A** (public) distribution of flesh or meat: **Cic.**

viscum, **i**, **n.** [**digammat and transposed from iōs**] **I. Prop.**: **The mistletoe**: **Virg. II. Meton.**: **Bird-lime** (*made from the mistletoe*): **Cic.**

viscus, **ōris** (mostly *plur.*), **n.** [**etym. dub.**] **(The inner part or interior of the body; hence) I:** **a.** **Prop.**: **The inwards, viscera** (the nobler parts, the heart, lungs, liver; as well as the ignobler, the stomach, entrails, etc.): **Cels.**; **OV.**—**b.** **Meton.**: **The flesh**, as being beneath the skin.—**c.** **Fig.**: **Like our bowels, for the inward, interior or inmost part:**

Cic.; **Ov.**—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *The uterus*: Quint.—**b.** Meton.: *The fruit of the womb; offspring, child*: **Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *viscère*.

vis-ſio, ſis, *f.* [for *vis-sio*; **fr.** *vid-eo*] **I.** Prop.: *The act or sense of seeing; sight, vision*: **App.** **II.** Fig.: *An idea, notion*: **Cic.** **III.** Meton.: *A thing seen; an appearance, apparition; a vision*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vision*.

vis-ſto, ſti, *atum*, ſre, *1. v. a.* **intens.** [**vis-o**] **I.** Prop.: *To see: quia te non visitavi*, **Plaut.** **II.** Meton.: *To go to see, to visit anyone: quum visitasset hominem*, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *visiter*.

vis-o, ſi, *sum*, ſere, *3. v. intens. a.* and *n.* [for *vis-do*; **fr.** *vid-eo*] **I.** Prop.: *To look at attentively; to view, behold, survey*: **A.** Act.: *agros, lit.*—**B.** Neut.: *visendi causā venire*, **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: *A. To go or come in order to look at; to see to, look after*: **1.** Act.: *adrem Minervae*, **Plaut.**—**2.** Neut.: *visam, si domi est*, **Ter.**—**B.** *To go to see, to visit*: **1.** Of persons, esp. sick persons (*i. e.* to see how they are): *ut et videre te et viserem et cenare etiam*, **Cic.**—**2.** Pass.: *Of places: propter quem Thespiae visuntur, is visited*, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *viser*.

vis-or, ōris, *m.* [for *vis-sor*; **fr.** *id.*] (*One who sees; hence*) **A** scout, spy, etc.: Tac.

vis-sum, *1. n.* [for *vis-sum*; **fr.** *id.*] (*That which is seen; hence*) **I.** Gen.: *A sight, appearance, vision*: **Cic.**; **Ov.** **II.** Is sp.: *An impression made by some external object upon the senses; an image*: **Cic.**

Visurgis, *is, m.* *The Visurgis; a river of Germany (now the Weser)*.

1. vi-sus (for *vis-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *vid-eo*.

2. vi-sus, ſs, *m.* [for *vis-sus*; **fr.** *vid-eo*] **I.** Prop.: *A seeing, looking; a look, glance; the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision*: **Lucr.** **II.** Meton.: *A thing seen; a sight, appearance; an apparition, a vision*: **Liv.**; **Ov.** **III.** Fig.: *Seeming, appearance, probability*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *visée, vue*.

vi-ta, as (*Gen. Sing.* *vital*, **Lucr.**), *f.* [for *vit-ta*; **fr.** *viv-o*] (*That which is lived; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Life*: **Cic.** **II.** Fig.: *Of a beloved object: Life*: **Plaut.**; **Cic.** **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A living, support, subsistence*: **Plaut.**—**B.** *A way or mode of life*: **Cic.**—**C.** *For The living, i. e. mankind, the world*: **Tib.**—**D.** *A course of life, career*: **Nep.**—**E.** *A spirit, shade in the infernal regions*: **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vie*.

vitā-bilis, e, *adj.* [**vit(a)-o**] (*That may or ought to be shunned*): **Ov.**

vitā-bundus, a, *um, adj.* [**id.**] *Shunning, avoiding, evading; suspens; vitabundi*, Tac.: (*with Acc.*) *vitabundus castra*, **Liv.**

vit-ālis, e, *adj.* [**vit(a)-o**] (*Of, or belonging to, life; vital: caloris natura vim habet in se vitale, vital power*, **Cic.**—**As Subst.**: *vitalia*, *lum, n.* (*sc. membra*) *The vital parts, vitals*: **Lucr.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vital*.

vital-iter, adv. [**vit(al)-is**] *Vitality*: **Lucr.**

vitā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [**vit(a)-o**] **A** shunning, avoiding, avoidance: **Cic.**

Vitellia, ſ, *f.* *Vitellia; a town of the Æqui (now Civitella)*.

Vitellius, ſi, *m.* *Vitellius; a Roman name; esp. A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor*—Hence, **Vitellius** (**-ānus**), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Vitellius; Vitellian*.

vitell-us, *1. m. dim.* [for *vitul-us*; **fr.** *vitul-us*] **I.** Prop.: *A little calf*: **Fig.**: *as a term of endearment*: **Plaut.** **II.** Meton.: *The yolk of an egg*: **Cic.**; **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *veau*.

vit-ſus, a, *um, adj.* [**vit-is**] *Of, or belonging to, the vine*: **Virg.**

vit-ſilla, ſ, *f. dim.* [**id.**] **I.** Prop.: *A little vine*: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: *A tendril*: **Pl.**

vit-ſer, ſera, ſerum, *adj.* [**vit-is**; (**1**); **fer-o**] *Vine-yielding or producing: colles*, **Pl.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vitifère*.

vit-ſgē-us, a, *um, adj.* [**vit-is**; (**1**); **gen-o**=**gigno**] *Vine-born, produced from the vine, vine*: **liquor**, **Lucr.**

vit-o, ſi, ſtum, ſre, *1. v. a.* [**vit-um**] **I.** Gen.: *To make faulty; to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate*: *dira lues quondam Lætias vitaverat auras*, **Ov.** **II.** Esp.: *To violate, debauch, etc.*: **Ter.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vicié*.

vitios-e, adv. [**vitios-us**] *Faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly*: **Cic.** (*Sup.*) *vitiosissime*, **Col.**

vit-ſs-itas, ſtis, *f.* [**id.**] (*The quality of the vitiosus; hence*) *Faultiness, corruption, viciousness, vice*: **Cic.**

vit-ſgus, a, *um, adj.* [**vit-um**] (*Full of vitium; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt, etc.*: **nux**, **Plaut.** **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Faulty, bad, etc.*: (*Sup.*) *vitiosissimus orator*, **Cic.** **B.** Esp.: *Morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious* (*Comp.*) *progenies vitiosior*, **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vicieux*.

vit-is, *is, f.* [**prob. vi-eo**] (*A binding, or winding, about; Concr.: That which binds, or winds, about; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *A vine, grape-vine*: **Cic.**; **Virg.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A vine-branch*: **Ov.**—**B.** *A centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch*: **Pl.**—Hence, also, to signify, **C.** *The office of a centurion, centurionship*: **Juv.**

vit-ſg-tor, ſtis, *m.* [**vit-is**; (**1**); **sa**, root of **se-ro**] *A vine-planter*: **Virg.**

vitium, ſi, *n.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** Prop.: *A fault, defect, imperfection*: **Cic.**; **Virg.** **II.** Fig.: *Of abstract things*: **A.** Gen.: *A fault, defect, blemish*: **Cic.** **B.** Esp.: **1.** *a.* *A moral fault, faulting, error, offence, crime, vice*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**—**b.** *A violation, debauching, etc.*: **Ter.**—**c.** *Relig. t. t.*: *A defect in the auspices or auguries*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vicié*.

vit-o, ſi, ſtum, ſre, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [*etym. dub.*] *To shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade*: **I.** Prop.: *tela*, **Ces.** **II.** Fig.: **A.** Act.: *vitia*, **Cic.**—**B.** Neut.: *tangere vitet Scripta*, **Hor.**

vit-ſus (**-lus**), a, *um, adj.* [**vit-um**] **I.** Prop.: *Of glass, glass-, vitreous*: *fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, i. e. by the glass chessmen of your*

adversary, **Ov.** **II.** Meton.: *In colour or transparency: Like glass, glassy; clear, bright, shining, transparent*: *unda*, **Virg.** **III.** Fig.: *Bright, brilliant, shining, resplendent*: *fama*, **Hor.**

vitricus, *1. m.* [*etym. dub.*] *A step-father*: **Cic.**; **Ov.**

1. vi-trum, *1. n.* [for *vit-trum*; **fr.** *vid-eo*] (*That which brings about the seeing an object; hence*) **Glass**: **Cic.**; **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vitre, verre*.

2. vitrum, *1. n.* *Wood, a plant used for dyeing blue*: **Ces.**

vi-tta, ſ, *f.* [**prob. vi-eo**] (*The binding thing; hence*) **I.** Gen.: *A band, fillet, chaplet, garland, etc.*: **Virg.** **II.** Esp.: *Relig. t. t.*: *A head-band, a sacrificial or sacerdotal fillet*: **Ov.**

vitt-atus, a, *um, adj.* [**vitt-a**] *Provided or furnished with a fillet or chaplet; bound with a fillet or chaplet*: **Ov.**

vittul-a, ſ, *f.* [*akin to vitul-us*] **A cow-calf**: **Virg.**

vittul-inus, a, *um, adj.* [**fr. id.**] *Of a calf: caruncula, a piece of veal*, **Cic.**—**As Subst.**: *vitulina*, *ſtrum, n.* (*sc. opsonia*) *Veal*: **Nep.**

vitulus, *1. m.*=*βιταλός*. **I.** Prop.: *Of horned cattle: A piece of veal*, **Cic.**; **Hor.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of horses: A foal*: **Virg.**—**B.** *Vitulus marinus, or simply vitulus: A sea-calf, a seal*: **Juv.**

vitupērā-bilis, e, *adj.* [**1. vitupēr(a)-o**] *Blameworthy, blameable, censurable*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (*old*) *vitupérable*.

vitupērā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [**id.**] **I.** Prop.: *A blaming, censuring*: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: *Blame, censure, vituperation*: **Cic.**

vitupērā-tor, ſtis, *m.* [**id.**] **A blamer, censor, vituperator: **Cic.****

vittū-pēr-o, ſi, ſtum, ſre, *1. v. a.* [*usually considered to befor viti-par-o; fr. viti-um; 1. par-o*] **I.** (Prop.: *To prepare or get ready a blemish, etc., for a thing; i. e. to find fault with, accuse, etc., of a fault*; **Meton.**) *To inflict censure upon; to blame, censure, disparage, vituperate*: *aliquem*, **Cic.** *studium*, **Auct. Her.** **II.** *Relig. t. t.*: (*Prop.*) *To prepare or get ready a defect in the auspices or auguries*; **Meton.**) *To render defective, to spoil an omen: cur omen mihi vituperat?* **Plaut.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vitupérer*.

viv-ārum, ſi, *n.* [**viv-um**] (*A thing belonging to a vivum; hence*) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A park, warren, preserve*. **Pl.**—**b.** Fig.: *A preserve or place of safe keeping*: **Hor.**—**2.** *A pond, stew, preserve for fish*: **Juv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vivier*.

viv-ātus, a, *um, adj.* [**id.**] (*Provided with the vivum; hence*) *Animated, lively, vivid*: **Lucr.**

viv-āx, ſis, *adj.* [**viv-o**] **I.** Prop.: *Tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious*: *phenix*, **Ov.** (*Comp.*) *vivacior heros*, **Hor.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of things: Lasting long, enduring, durable*: *coepes*, **Ov.**—**B.** *Lively, vigorous, vivacious* (*Sup.*) *vivacissimus cursus*, **Gell.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vivace*.

viv-esco (**-isco**), *vixi, no sup.*,

vivescere. 3. v. n. *inch.* [viv-o] **I.** Prop.: *To become alive, get life:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To grow lively, strong, or vigorous:* Ignis, Lucr.

vividus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Containing life, living, animated:* tellus, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *Full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid:* dextra bello, Virg.: (Comp.) vividius merum, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivide*.

viv-i-rādix, icis, f. [viv-us; (i); radix] *A set or cutting having a root; a layer, cutting:* Cic.

viv-o, vixi, victum, vivere (Pluperf. Subj. syncope, vixet for vixisset, Virg.), 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *jiv*, to live; whence Gr. *βίω-ω*] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *To live, be alive, have life:* vivere ac spirare, Cic.: (with cognate Acc.) vitam, Plaut.: (Pass. with subject of equivalent meaning) tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. **B. Esp.:** *To live well, live at ease, enjoy life:* Cic.; Hor.: Particular phrase used in bidding farewell: Vive valeque, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Like our To live, for to last, endure, remain:* nomen victurum, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To live on anything or in any manner, i. e. to support life; to sustain or maintain one's self:* piscibus atque ovibus avium vivere, Cæs.—**B.** *To live, i. e. to pass one's life, reside, dwell, be in any place, employment, or manner:* valde familiariter cum aliquo, Cic.: non cum perfectis hominibus, sed, etc., Cic.—**Prov.:** Secum vivere, *To live with one's self, i. e. to live for one's self, care only for one's self:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivre*.

viv-us, a, um, adj. [viv-o] **I.** Prop.: *Alive, living, that is full of quorum* (sc. simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Cæs.: cespes, Ov.: argentum, quicksilver, mercury, Pl.: vultus, i. e. alive with expression, or, as we say, speaking, Virg.—**As Subst.:** vivum, **i. n.** (That which is alive; hence) **A.** *Of a human nail:* The quick; prps. only in the phrase *Ad vivum rescare, to cut to the quick:* Cic.—**B.** *Of money:* The capital or principal; prps. only in the phrases, *De vivo detrahere or rescare aliquid, To give or take away from the capital:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Lively, ardent:* animus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vive*.

vix, adv. [prps. for vig-s; fr. vig, root of vig-o] (With effort; hence) **I.** Prop.: *With difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of time:* Hardly, scarcely: Cic.; Virg.—**Particular combination:** Vix dum (also written as one word), *Hardly then, scarcely yet:* Cic.; Liv.

vixdum, v. vix.

vixet, v. vivo *init.*

vōcā-bŭlum, i, n. [voc(a)-o] (That which serves for the calling; hence) **A.** *Appellation, designation, name of anything:* Cic.; Hor.

vōc-ālis, e, adj. [voc-is] (Belonging to the voice; hence) *That utters a voice; sounding, sonorous, speaking, crying, singing, vocal:* nympha (sc.

Echo), Ov.: (Comp.) vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen.—**As Subst.:** **vocalis**, is, f. (sc. litera) *A vowel:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vocal*; also (subst.) *voyelle*.

vōcā-men, inis, n. [voc(a)-o] (That which denominates; hence) **A.** *Appellation, designation, name:* Lucr.

Vōcātes, ūm, m. *The Vociates; a people of Gallia Aquinania.*

vōcā-tŭo, ōnis, f. [voc(a)-o] *A bidding or invitation to dinner, etc.:* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vocation*.

vōcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A bidder, inviter to dinner, etc.:* Suet.

1. **vōcā-tus**, a, um, P. of voc(a)-o.
2. **vōcā-tus**, ūs, m. [voc(a)-o] **I.** *A calling, summoning:* Cic.—**2.** *An invoking, invocation:* Virg.—**3.** *An invitation to dinner, etc.:* Suet.

vōciferā-tŭo, ōnis, f. [vocifer(a)-o] *A loud calling, clamour, outcry, vociferation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vociferation*.

vōc-i-fēr-or, ātus sum, āri, **i. v.** dep. n. and a. [vox, voc-is; (i); fer-o] (To lift up the voice; hence) **I.** Neut.: *To cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, bawl, vociferate:* **A.** Prop.: *Of living subjects:* vociferari palam, Cic.—**B.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects:* æraque . . . vociferantur, i. e. resound, Lucr. **II.** Act.: *To cry out something; to call out something aloud; to cry out, call out, exclaim, call aloud that something is:* **A.** Prop.: *Of living subjects:* Italia, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects:* nam simul ac tua caput vociferari Naturam ratio rerum, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vociferer*.

vōc-ŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, **i. v. intens.** a. and n. [voc-o] **I.** Act.: *To be wont to call; to call, name:* (with second Acc. of further definition) nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli, etc., Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To call loudly, call out:* clamor vocitantum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vocter*.

vōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **i. v. a.** and n. [akin to Sans. root *vach*, to speak, whence also, Gr. *ἐν ἐν-ος, εἰν-ειν*] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *To call:* **1.** Act.: *aliquem, Cæs.; Hor. — 2. Neut.: *quis vocat?* Plaut. **B. Esp.:** **1. a.** *To call together, summon an assembly, to an assembly, etc.:* concilium, Virg.—**2.** *To call together, call for, i. e. to demand or require the presence of, etc.:* hominum multitudinem, Cæs.—**2.** *To call out aloud, proclaim, announce:* cornix plenā pluviam vocat improba voce, Virg.—**3.** *To invoke, call upon, a deity, or as a deity:* Hecaten, Virg.—**4.** *To call for or ask by prayer; to pray for:* votis imbrem, Virg.—**5.** *To cite, summon into court, before a magistrate:* Cic.—**6.** *To bid, invite one as a guest, to dinner, etc.:* Cic.; Ter.—**7.** *To invite, summon, call, etc., to anything:* **A.** Act.: *quam in spem me vocas?* Cic.—**b.** Neut.: *lenis crepitans vocat Anster in altum, Virg. — 8.* *To call by name, to name, denominate:* Cic.: *regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. — 9.* *To call (a dying dear person) by name:* sen vivere credant Sive*

extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To call, i. e. to bring, draw, put, set, place in some position or condition:* nec vero criminibus falsis in odium aut invidiam quemquam vocabit, Cic.

Vōcentii, ōrum, m. *The Vocontii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

vōc-ŭla, ō, f. dim. [vox, voc-is] **I.** Prop.: *A small or feeble voice:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A soft note or tone:* Cic.—**B.** *A little word, particle:* Cic.

vōla-nŭs, ntis, P. of v. vol(a)-o.—**As Subst.:** fem. (sc. bestia) *A flying or winged creature:* Virg.

Vōlaterræ, ōrum, f. *Volaterræ; a town of Etruria (now Voŕterra).*—**Hence,** **Vōlāterr-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Volaterræ:* Volaterran.—**As Subst.:** **Vōlaterrani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Volaterrans.*

vōlāt-ŭcus, a, um, adj. [volat-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, flying; flying, winged:* homines, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Fleeting, volatile, inconstant:* Academia, Cic.

vōlā-tŭlis, e, adj. [vol(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, flying; flying, winged:* bestie, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Swift, rapid:* ferrum, Virg.—**B.** *Fleeting, transitory:* ætas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volatil*.

vōlā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A flying, flight:* Cic.; Cat. **II.** Meton.: *Rapidity, swiftness, etc.:* Claud.—**A.** **Vōlcæ**, ōrum, m. *The Volcæ; a numerous and powerful people in Gallia Narbonensis.*

Vōlcānus, i, v. Vulcanus.

vōlēma pira. *A kind of large pear, warden-pear:* Virg.

vōl-ens, entis, **1.** P. of **i. vol-o**.—**2. Pa.:** **a.** *Willing, voluntary, eager, ready:* Ov.—**b.** *Favourable, well inclined:* Sall.—**As Subst.:** **vōlentia**, ūm, n. *Favourable, pleasant, or agreeable things:* Tac.

volgo and **volgus**, v. vulg.

vōlita-nŭs, ntis, P. of volit(a)-o.—**As Subst.:** *A winged insect:* Virg.

vōl-tŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, **i. v. n. intens.** [2. vol-o] **I.** Prop.: *To fly to and fro, to fly or flit about, to flutter:* propter humum volitat (sc. avis), Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *With Personal subjects:* *To fly, hasten, or hover about:* in foro, Cic.: circum litora, Virg.—**B.** *With things as subjects:* *To hover, fly, flutter, float about:* respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To fly, fly about, fly to and fro:* speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic.—**B.** *To flutter about:* si nostri animi . . . volitare cupiant vacui, curā ac labore, Cic.—**C.** *To fly upwards:* *to soar, aspire, etc.:* homo volitans glorie cupiditate, Cic.—**D.** *To fly into a passion, etc.:* neu volitabo in hoc insolentius, Cic.

vōlnus, vōlnĕro, v. v. vuln. **1.** **vōl-o**, vōlŭi, velle (contr. vin' for visne, Plaut.), v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *vri* to choose, select; Gr. *βῶλ, βῶλ-μαι, βούλ-ωμαι*.] **I.** Gen.: *To will, be willing; to wish, desire, have a mind, be disposed; to intend, purpose:*

A. With Personal subjects: cupio omnia, quae vis, Hor.: tu velim, ut consensui, nos absentes diligas, Cic.—**B.** With things as subjects: caducante vocabula, si vellet usus, Hor.—Particular phrases: 1. Velle aliquem, or aliquem aliquid, *To want one, to wish to speak to, have something to say to one*: Cic.; Cæs.—2. Velle alicui bene or male, *To wish one well or ill*: Plaut.—3. Velle (aliquid) alicuius causa, *To wish or desire something good in one's behalf*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Politic. t. t.: *To will, determine, ordain*: majores nostri insui patricias voluerunt in culeum vivos, Cic.—**B.** *To suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain*: quod minime illi volunt, Cic.—**C.** *To mean, signify* (only in interrogations): quid ergo illæ sibi statuæ equestres inaurate volunt? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voulout*.

2. **vōl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To fly*: ut apes... per flores et thyma summa volantes, Ov.: columbæ ipsa sub ora viri cœlo venere volantes, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To fly, i. e. to move swiftly like one flying; to fleet, speed, hasten along*: Iteræ Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voler*.

Vologēsus, i; -es, is, m. *Vologesus* or *Vologeses*; a king of Parthia. **vōl-ōnes**, um, m. [1. vol-o] *The willing ones*; hence *Volunteers*: Liv. **Volscens**, ti, m. *Volscens*; an officer of the Latins.

Volsci, ōrum, m. *The Volsci or Volscians*; the most considerable people of Latium.—Hence, **Volsc-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Volsci*: *Volscian*.

Volstīni (**Vul-**), ōrum, m. *Volstini* or *Vulsini*; a town of Etruria (now Bolsena).—Hence, **Volstīn-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Volstini*; *Volsinian*.—As Subst.: **Volstīnenses**, ium, m. (sc. cives) *The Volsinians*.

Voltumna, æ, f. *Voltumna*; the tutelary goddess of the Etruscan confederation.

vōlū-bilis, e, adj. [for vol-v-bilis; fr. vol-v-o] 1. *That is turned, or rolled, round*: buxum, i. e. a top, Virg.—2. In reflexive force: **A.** Prop.: *That turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, circling, rolling, revolving*: cœlum, Cic.—**B.** Fig.: (a) *Of speech or a speaker*: *Rapid, fluent, voluble*; Cic.—(b) *Changeable, mutable*. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *voléable*, (mod.) *volubile*.

vōlūbil-itas, ātis, f. [volubil-is] *The quality or condition of the volubilis*; hence: 1. **A.** Prop.: *A rapid whirling motion*: Cic.—**B.** Meton.: *Roundness, round form*: Ov.—2. *Of speech*: *Rapidity, fluency, volubility*: Cic.—3. *Changeableness, mutability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volubilité*.

vōlūbil-iter, ade, [id.] *Rapidly, fluently, volubly*: Cic.

vōl-ūcer, ūceris, ūcere, adj. [2. vol-o] *Made or formed for flying*;

hence **I.** Prop.: *Flying, winged*: bestia, Cic.—As Subst.: **volucris**, is (sc. avis), f. and (pprs. only once) m. **A.** bird: Ov.; Virg.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of anything that moves rapidly*: *Flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid*: exhalat nebula fumosque volucres, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Fleet, swift, rapid*: maledictum, Cic.—**B.** *Passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory*: dies, Hor.

volucris, is, v. volucer.

vōlū-men, inis, n. [for volv-men; fr. volv-o] *The thing rolled*; hence: 1. **a.** Prop.: *A roll of writing*; Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *A part or book of a work*.—(b) *A revolution, or turning round*, effected by some external power: Ov.—**C.** Fig.: *Of abstract things*: *Revolution, alteration, change*: Pl.—2. *Of a snake*: *A roll, fold*: Virg.—3. *Of smoke*: *A wreath*: Ov.—4. *Of a limb*: *A joint*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volume*.

Volumnius, ti, m.; -a, æ, f. *Volumnius* and *Volumnia*; Roman names.

vōlūt-ārius, a, um, adj. [constr. fr. volūtāt-arius; fr. volutās, volūtāt-is] *Of, or belonging to, volutās*; hence *Willing, of his or its own free-will*; *voluntary*: milites, volunteers, Cæs.: mors, Cic.—As Subst.: **voluntarii**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) *Volunteers*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volontaire*.

vōlūt-tas, ātis, f. [for volent-tas; fr. volens, volent-is] *The quality of the volens*; hence: 1. **a.** (3. v. n.): *Will, free-will, wish, choice, desire, inclination*: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Goodwill, favour, affection*: Cic.; Cæs.—(b) *The last desire or wish of a dying person respecting his property; a last will or testament*: Cic.—2. *Of speech*: *Meaning, sense, signification, import*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volonté*.

vōlūp (apocopated for volūpis), ūpe, adj. [akin to ελπι-μαι] *Wished, desired*; hence *Agreeable, delightful, satisfactory, pleasant*: Plaut.

vōlūpt-ārius, a, um, adj. [constr. fr. volūptāt-arius; fr. voluptas, volūptāt-is] **I.** Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, pleasure or enjoyment*; *pleasant, agreeable, delightful*: animi elatio voluptaria, Cic.: possessiones voluptuariae, id. **II.** Esp.: *Devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous*: Epicurus, homo, ut scias voluptarius, Cic. ¶ Hence (acc. to late Latin form, voluptuarius), Fr. *voluptuaire*.

vōlūp-tas, ātis, f. [volūp] *The quality of the volūp*; hence **I.** Prop.: *Satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight, whether of mind or body*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *A voluptatibus, Master of the revels* (an officer in the imperial household): Suet. **II.** Fig.: *Of persons, as a term of endearment*: *Joy, charmer*: Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Personified*: *Voluptas or Pleasure*; as a deity: Cic.—**B.** Plur.: *Sports, shows, spectacles*, given to the people. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volupté*.

Vōlūstus, ti, m. *Volustus*; an old

poet, who, like Ennius, wrote the *Annals of Rome in verse*.

vōlūtā-brum, i, n. [volūt(a)-o] *The thing serving for rolling in*, hence *A wallowing-place for swine, a slough*: Virg.

vōlūtā-bundus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Rolling or wallowing about*: Cic.

vōlūtā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A rolling about, wallowing*: Cic.; Pl.

vōlū-tō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. tens. a. and n. [for volv-to; fr. vol-v-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll, turn, twist, or tumble about*: e simo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, i. e. form by rolling, Pl. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron.; also Neut. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To roll one's self about*; to roll: Auct. Her.; Cic.; Virg.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll, roll about, spread, etc.*: vocem per atria, Virg. **B.** Esp.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: *To roll one's self, wallow, etc.*: in omni genere et scelereum et dagitiorum, Cic.—2. *To turn over or revolve in the mind*; to consider, weigh, ponder: aliquid animo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (se) *vautrer*; also, *voller*.

vōlū-tus (for volv-tus), a, um, P. of volv-o.

volv-a (**vulv-**), æ, f. [volv-o] **I.** Gen.: *That which is rolled or turned round anything*; hence *A scraper, covering, integument*: Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *The womb, matrix of women or female animals*: Var.; Cels.; Juv.—**B.** *A sow's matrix*; as a favourite dish: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vulve*.

vōlv-o, volvi, vōlūtum, volvère (*Inf. Pass.*, volvier, Lucret.), 3. v. n. [akin to Gr. ἑλίσσω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll, turn, turn about any object*: volvendū sunt libri, i. e. are to be opened, Cic.; saxa sub undis, Lucr. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, or simply volvere: *To turn or roll itself round about*; to turn or roll along: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll, roll along, etc.*: Act.: iras in pectore, Liv. **B.** Esp.: 1. **a.** Act.: *Of speech, etc.*: *To roll off or onwards*: sententias verbis, Cic.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force or Neut.: *Of time*: *To roll along or onwards*: Virg.—2. *To turn over or revolve in the mind*; to ponder, meditate upon, consider: sortem sub pectore, Virg.

vōmer (-is, Virg.), ōris, m. [etym. dub.] *A ploughshare*: Cic.; Virg.

vōmica, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumour*: Cic.; Juv. **II.** Fig.: *An evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vomique*.

vōm-itio, ōnis, f. [vom-o] *A spewing, vomiting*: Cic.

vōm-itus, ūs, m. [id.] *A throwing up, vomiting*: Plaut.

vōm-o, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root *vam*, to vomit; whence, too, Gr. *ἑμεῖν*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To puke, spew, throw up, vomit*, quum vomere post cœnam te velle dixisses, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ab horā

tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, id. B. Meton.: Of a river: To pour forth, empty itself: Pl. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To throw up or discharge by vomiting; to vomit up or forth: sanguinem, Pl. B. Meton.: To vomit forth, i. e. to throw or pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge: domus alia Mane salutantum totis vomit adibus undam, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. vomir.

vōrāc-itas, ātis, *f.* [vorax, voracis] (The quality of the vorax; hence) Greediness, ravenousness, voracity: Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. voracité.

vōrāgīn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [vorago, voragin-is] Full of pits, chasms, or abysses: Hirt.

vōrā-go, īnis, *f.* [vor(a)-o] (That which swallows up, etc.; hence) An abyss, gulf, whirlpool, depth, chasm: I. Prop.: Cic.; Liv.; Ov. II. Fig.: Of persons: Cic.

vōr-āx, ācis, *adj.* [vor-o] I. Prop.: Stallowing greedily, devouring, ravenous, voracious: Cic. II. Fig.: Devouring, destroying: (Comp.) voracior ignis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. vorace.

vōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a. and n.* [akin to βορ-ά, food, as "that which is eaten": βορ-ε-σθω, to eat: Sanscrit root gñ, to devour] I. Prop.: To devour, swallow up. *eat greedily: quoniam balena meum voravit vidulum?* Plaut.—B. Neut.: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To devour, swallow up, destroy: illam (sc. navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Virg.—B. To swallow down; i. e. to make up one's mind to a thing; or prps. to perform quickly: viam, Cat.—C. Of learning, etc.: To devour, i. e. to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately: Cic.

vorso, vortex, *etc.* *v. vert.*

vōs, *v. tu.*

Vōsēgus (Voges), *i. m.* Vosegus; a mountain-chain in Gaul (the mod. Vosges).

voster, tra, trum, *v. vester.*

vōt-ivus, a, um, *adj.* [vot-um] Of, or belonging to, a vow; promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive: tabula, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. votif.

vō-tum, i, n. [for vot-um; fr. vot-eo] I. (That which is vowed; hence) a. A solemn promise (made to some deity); a vow: Cic.; Virg.—b. A thing solemnly promised; that which is vowed or devoted; a votive offering: Virg.—2. (That which is wished; hence) A wish, desire, longing: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vœu.

vō-tus (for vot-tus), a, um, *P. of* vot-eo.

vōv-ō, vōvi, vōtum, vōvere, *2. v. a.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To vow, i. e. to promise solemnly or sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate something to a deity: templa se Romæ dedicatarum voverat, Cic.: sua capita pro salute patriæ, id. II. Meton.: To wish, wish for a thing: quid voveat dulci nutrícula majus alumno? Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vouer.

vox, ōcis, *f.* [for voc-s; fr. voc-o]

(That which calls out; hence) I. Prop.: A voice, sound, tone, cry, call: Cic. II. Meton.: A. That which is uttered by the voice, i. e. a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim: Cic.; Hor.—B. Speech, language, in gen.: Cic.—C. Accent, tone: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. voix.

Vulcānus (Volc-), *i. m.* [akin to Sanscrit ulkā, "a firebrand" fr. root JVAL, to blaze, to burn] I. Prop.: Vulcan; the fire-god, son of Jupiter and Juno.—Hence, **Vulcan-ius** (Volcan-), a, um, *adj.* Of, or relating to, Vulcan; Vulcanian. II. Meton.: Fire: Virg.

vulg-āris (volg-), *e. adj.* [vulg-us] Of, or belonging to, the great mass or multitude; general, usual, ordinary, everyday; common, commonplace, vulgar: Cic.—As Subst.: vulgaria, hum. n. Common or ordinary things: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vulgaire.

vulgār-iter, *adv.* [vulgar-is] After the ordinary or common manner; commonly, vulgarly: Cic.

vulgā-tor (volga-), ōris, *m.* [2. vulg(a)-o] One that makes a thing generally known; a publisher, divulger: Ov.

vulgā-tus (volga-), a, um: 1. *P. of* vulg(a)-o.—2. *Pa.: a. Gen.: General, ordinary, usual, common: (Sup.)* vulgatissimi sensus, Quint.—*B. Esp.: Commonly or generally known, notorious: illud vulgatum, Liv. Quint.: (Comp.)* vulgator fama, Liv. **vulg-i-vāg-us** (volg-), a, um, *adj.* [vulg-us; (i); vag-or] I. Prop.: That wanders about everywhere, roving, rambling, vagrant: mos ferarum, Lucr. II. Fig.: Inconstant: Venus, Lucr.

1. vulg-o, *adv.* [vulg-us] I. Prop.: In, among, or by, the people at large: Ter. II. Meton.: A. Before everybody, before all the world, generally, universally, everywhere, commonly, openly, publicly: Cic.; Cæs.—B. Usually, commonly: Ter.

2. vulg-o (volg-), āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* [id.] I. Gen.: To spread among the multitude; to make general, common, or universal; to put forth to the world, publish, read, i. e. to let all share in. Liv. II. Esp.: A. Pass. in reflexive force: To make one's self common; to put one's self on a level with the mass, etc.: cum privatis, Liv.—B. To make known to all by words; to spread abroad, publish, divulge: dolorem verbis, Virg.—C. To make common, mingle, confound; to prostitute: vulgato corpore, Liv.

vulgus (volg-), *i. n.* [Masc., Virg.] [prob. akin to φοῶλος] I. Gen.: The great mass, the multitude, the people, the public: Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: A. A mass, crowd, throng, multitude of persons or animals: Cic.; Hor.—B. With an accessory notion of contempt: The crowd; the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace: Hor.

vulnērā-tio (volnera-), ōnis, *f.* [vulner(a)-o] A wounding, wound. I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: An injuring, injury: Cic.

vulnēr-o (volner-), āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* [vulnus, vulner-is] I. Prop.: Of living beings: To wound; to hurt or injure by a wound: aliquena, Cæs. II. Fig.: To wound, hurt, injure, etc.: gravius ne nuncios aures Vulneret, Virg.

vulnī-fic-us, a, um, *adj.* [for vulner-fac-us; fr. vulnus, vulner-is; fac-io] Wound-making, wound-inflicting, wounding: chalybs, Virg.

vuln-us (voln-), ōris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit vran-a, fr. VRAN, to wound] I. Prop.: Of living beings: A wound: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of things: A wound, i. e. a hole, cut, incision, notch, rent, crack: Ov.; Juv. III. Fig.: Of injury, sorrow, love, etc.: A wound: Lucr.; Cic.

vulpē-cula, æ, *f. dim.* [vulpes, (unconstr. Gen.) vulpe-is] A little fox: Cic.

vulpes (volp-), is, *f.* [akin to λύπηξ] I. Prop.: A fox: Virg; Hor. II. Fig.: A fox, i. e. cunning or crafty person; cunning, craftiness. Hor.

vulp-inus (volp-), a, um, *adj.* [vulp-es] Of, or belonging to, a fox. Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. vulpin.

vul-sus, a, um: 1. *P. of* vello, through root vul.—2. *Pa.: With the hair plucked out, i. e. beardless, devoid of hair, smooth: nepos, Prop.*

vult-iculus (volt-), *i. m. dim.* [vult-us] A look, mien, air: Cic.

vultū-ōsus (vultu-), a, um, *adj.* [vultus (unconstr. Gen.), vultu-is] (Full of vultus; hence) Of an expressive countenance, full of expression; full of airs or grimaces, grimacing, affected. I. Prop.: frons, App. II. Fig.: Of speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vultueux.

1. vultur (volt-), ōris, *m.* [etym. dub.] A vulture: Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) voltour, (mod.) vautour.

2. Vultur (Volt-), ōris, *m.* Vultur or Voltur; a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia (now Voltore).

Vulturcius (Volt-), *i. m.* Vulturcius or Volturcius; one of Catiline's co-conspirators.

vultūr-lus (volt-), ūi, *m.* [vultur] I. Prop.: A vulture, bird of prey: Plaut. II. Fig.: Of a rapacious or covetous person: A vulture: Cic.

Vulturum (Volt-), *i. n.* Vulturum or Volturum; a town in Campania (now Castel Volturmo).

Vulturinus (Volt-), *i. m.* Vulturinus or Volturinus; a river of Campania (now the Volturno).

vult-us (vol-), ūs, *m.* (Neut. collat. form, *Plur.*, volta, Lucr.) (For vol-tus; fr. l. vol-o) (The wishing or expressing one's wish (by one's looks); hence) I. Prop.: An expression of countenance; the countenance, visage, as to features and expression; hence, often to be translated by features looks, air, mien, expression, aspect. Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of living things: The face: Hor.—B. Of things: The face, look, appearance: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) vult.

vulva, æ, vulvula, æ, *v. volv.*

X

X, x, n. indecl. or f. The twenty-third letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** The character most probably originated from the Greek Ξ. **II.** The sound of X was like that of the Greek ξ, i. e. *ks*, although etymologically it represented not only *cs* (as in *lux*, from *luc-s*, and *dixi*, from *dic-si*), but also *gs* (as in *lex*, from *leg-s*; *rexi*, from *reg-si*), *hs* (as in *traxi*, from *trah-si*; *vexi*, from *veh-si*), and *chs* (as in the word *onyx*, from *onych-s*, borrowed from the Greek). Less frequently *x* has arisen from the combinations *ps* and *ts*: proximus for prop-simus (from *prope*), nixus for nit-sus (from *nitor*), the latter being used along with the collateral form *nixus*, as also *connixi* with *connixi*, and *mistus* (from *misceo*)

with *mixtus*. An exchange of the sounds *ss*, or *s* and *x*, took place in *axis* also *assis*, *laxus* also *lassus*.

Xantho, ūs, *f.* = Ξανθῶ (Golden or Golden-haired One). **Xantho**; *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Xanthus, i, *m.*, Ξάνθος (Gold-coloured Stream): **1.** *A river of Troas.* — **2.** *A river in Lycia, flowing past a town of the same name.* — **3.** *A small stream in Epirus.*

Xēnōcrātes, is, *m.*, Ξενοκράτης. **Xenocrates**; *a disciple of Plato.*

Xēnōphānes, is, *m.*, Ξενοφάνης. **Xenophanes**; *a Greek philosopher, of Colophon.*

Xēnophon, ontis, *m.*, Ξενοφών. **Xenophon**; *a Greek historian and phi-*

losopher, a pupil of Socrates, and a leader of the Greeks under Cyrus the younger. — Hence, **Xēnōphont-ēs** (-ius), a, um, adj., Ξενοφόντεος. (*Of, or belonging to, Xenophon; Xenophon-tian.*)

xērampöllinæ, ārum, *f.* (sc. vestes) = ξηραμπέλαινα (of the colour of dry vine-leaves). *Dark-red, or dark-coloured, clothes:* Juv.

Xerxes, is (i. Nep.), *m.*, Ξέρξης. **Xerxes**; *a king of Persia, vanquished by the Greeks at Salamis.*

xiphias, ō, *m.* = ξιφίας (Sword-shaped) *A sword-fish:* Ov.

xyetus, i, *m.* = ξυστός. *An open colonnade or portico, or a walk planted with trees, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. xyete.**

Y

Y, y, n. indecl. or f.: A Greek letter (the twenty-fourth of the Latin Alphabet), which was introduced only at a late period into the Latin orthography for words borrowed from the Gr.:—the place of the Gr. Y being previously filled by U. Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero, Ennius always wrote *Burrus* for

Pyrrhus, and *Bruges* for *Phryges*; and so the borrowed words belonging to the oldest period of the formation of the language have either constantly preserved *u* for the Greek *y*, as *cubus* from *κύβος*, *mus* from *μῦς*, etc.; or this *y* has afterwards changed into *i*, as *lacrima*, formerly *lacryma*, from *δάκρυμα*. Sometimes, also, *o* took the

place of the *y*, as *sorex* from *ῥαξ*, *folium* from *φύλλον*, and, shortening a long vowel, *ancora* from *ἄγκυρα*, like the preceding *lacrima* from *δάκρυμα*. In Cicero's time *y* seems to have been already in use; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the spellings *Sylla*, *Tybris*, *pyrum*, *satyra*, etc., are to be rejected.

Z

Z, z, n. indecl. or f. the twenty-fifth letter of the Latin Alphabet, like *y*, a letter also borrowed from the Greek, was used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin *ds*, and partly to the English *z*.

Zācynthus (-os), i, *f.*, Ζάκυνθος. **Zacynthus** or **Zacynthos**; *an island in the Ionian Sea (now Zante).* — Hence, **Zacynth-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Zacynthus; Zacynthian.*

Zāleucus, i, *m.*, Ζάλευκος. **Zaleucus**; *a lawgiver of the Locrians.*

Zāma, ō, *f.*, Ζάμα. **Zama**: **1.** *A small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal.* — **2.** *Another town in Numidia, also, with the addition regia, the residence of Juba.*

Zancle, ōs, *f.*, Ζάκκλη. **Zancle**;

an older name of the city of Messina (Messina) in Sicily. — Hence, **Zancle-æus** (-æus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Zancle; Zanclean.*

zēlōtŷpŷa, ō, *f.* = ζηλοτυμία. **Zealous**; Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. zlotypie.**

zēlōtŷpus, a, um, adj. = ζηλότυπος. **Zealous**; *farba*, Juv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. zlotype.**

Zēno (-on), ōnis, *m.*, Ζήνων. **Zeno** or **Zenon**: **1.** *The founder of the Stoic school, a native of Citium in Cyprus.* —

2. *An Eleatic philosopher of Elea, in Magna Grecia.* — **3.** *An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.*

Zēnōbia, ō, *f.*, Ζηνοβία. **Zenobia**; *a queen of Palmyrene, wife of Odenatus.*

Zēphŷritis, idis, *f.*, Ζεφύρις. **Zephyritis** (Daughter of Zephyrus). *The Zephyritide* (an appellation of Arctinoe, wife

of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, who was honoured as a goddess).

Zēphŷritum, ū, *n.*, Ζεδύριον. **Zephyritum**; *a castle on the coast of Cilicia, S. W. of Tarsus.*

Zēphŷrus, i, *m.*, Ζεφύρος. **I. Prop.**: *A gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr*: Hor. **II. Meton.**: *Wind*: Virg. ¶ Hence, **Fr. zephyr.**

Zērynthŷus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Thracian town of Zerynthus; Zerynthian.*

Zētes, ō, *m.*, Ζήτης. **Zetes**; *a brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.*

Zēthus, i, *m.*, Ζήθος. **Zethus**; *a son of Jupiter.*

Zeuxis, is and *Idis*, *m.*, Ζεύξιος. **Zeuxis**; *a Greek painter of Heraclea.*

zōdiācus, i, *m.* = ζωδιακός. *The zodiac*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. zodiacque.**

ZOILUS

ZOROASTRES

Zōilus, i, n., Ζώϊλος, **Zoïlus**. **I.** Prop.: A severe critic in the time of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, a censurer of Homer: Vitr. **II.** Meton.: Of a censorious person: Ov.

zōna, æ, f., ζώνη. **I.** Prop.: A. A belt, girdle, zone: Ov.; Cat. — **B.** A girdle for containing money, a money-belt: Hor. **II.** Meton.: A. The girdle or belt of Orion (a constellation): Ov.

—**B.** One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates: a zone: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *zone*.

zōn-ārius, a, um, adj. [zon-a] Of, or belonging to, a belt or girdle: sector, a cut-gurser, Plaut.—As Subst.: **zonarius**, ii, m. (sc. artifex) A maker of girdles: Cio. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sonaire*.

zōn-ūla, æ, f. dim. [Id.] A little girdle: Cat.

Zōpȳrus, i, m., Ζώρυπος, **Zopyrus**: 1. A celebrated physiognomist. — 2. A Persian noble, who mutilated himself, and thereby helped to conquer Babylon.

Zōrōastres, is, m. **Zoroaster**; a lawgiver of the Medes.

ADDENDA.

audēo, No. **I.** at end, add—In *Pass.* form and force: *To be dared: Imperf. Ind. multa audebantur*, Liv.; *Inf. Pres. audēri*, Nep.

aurum, No. **III.** A. 2, add—**h.** A golden greave, Virg.—**j.** A thread of gold, Virg.

căpîtŭl-ătım, adv. [căpîtŭl-um, a little head] (By little heads; hence) *In a summary way, summarily, briefly, concisely*, Nep.

dēlătus, a, um, *P. perf. pass.* of *dēfĕro*.

forfex, icis, *f.* A pair of shears or scissors: Col.; Mart.

gurges, for [etym. dub.] read [akin to Sans. gar-gar-a; fr. root GAR or GRI, to devour] (*The devouring thing*; hence).

in-somnĭum: for *A dream*, Virg., read [1. in, without force (see 1 in, N.B.); *somnium, a dream*] *A dream, vision, night-vision*: me insomnia terrent, Virg.

lăvătŕĭna, line 2.—The word *lăvŭtor* there given is found only in a glossary.

persōno.—Before *v. a.*, and *n.* insert—(3rd Person Sing. Perf. Ind. *personāvit*, App.; Perf. Inf. *personāsse*, Prud.).—In **II.** Meton: **B.** add—(*To sound forth*; hence) Of a bard; *To set, or pour, forth in song, etc.: to pour forth, chant, celebrate, etc.*; citharā Iopas personat quæ (=ea, quæ) docuit Atlas, Virg.

rēgiŭs, a, um, adj. add—As Subst.: **rēgiŭs**, ii, m. *An officer of the king, a royal officer*: Nep.

tēgĭmen, inis, *n.*: Under form *tēgmen* add—*A hide or skin of wild animals: succincta maculosæ tegmine lyncis*, Virg.

vĕnăt-ĭcus, a, um, adj. [vĕnăt-us, hunting, the chase] Of, or for, hunting, or the chase: *catulus, venaticus*, Hor.